

directions, he will surely change his opinion.

The hunting and fishing Samoyades and the Lapps with their reindeer herds in the north; the nomadic Bashkirs, Kalmuks and Kirghiz on the southern steppes; the mountaineers in the Caucasus; the miners in the Ural mountains; the Asiatic tribes mingled with the convicts of Siberia; the fishermen around the lakes and on the great rivers; the workers on the sugar plantations and in the factories of the so-called little Russia, in the petroleum works near the Black Sea, on the waterways and railways—not to speak of the agricultural district in the centre and the great cities—all these make Russian life far from monotonous.

But not only is there variety, there is also a natural system in the whole organism. The Great Russians, the bulk of the population, occupy the centre with the two main points, Moscow and Petrograd, the one being the heart the other the head of the body. The Little Russians or Ukrainians in the south, and the White Russians, the Poles, the Lithuanians and the Letts in the west, with the other tribes and peoples, cemented by the humane spirit of the Russian character, would make one natural whole, if it were not for some unwise pressure from the Government.

All the different pursuits and occupa-