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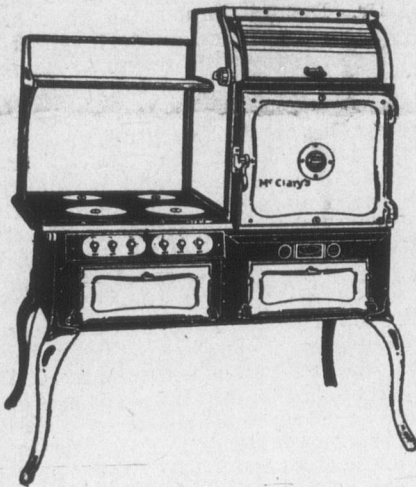
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sanitary and economical oven yet con-
ceived and manufactured.

See **McClary's**
ELECTRIC RANGE
On Display at the Hydro Shop



Social Conditions Among Negroes

(Continued from page 1)

fect of the refuge offered by Canada upon slave holding in the South. For more than thirty years before the Civil War came, the slave-holders had protested against the British policy of protecting Negroes in Canada against their efforts to return them to slavery. The Canadian census figures are quite unreliable with regard to this class of people. Rev. S. R. Ward, himself a fugitive, says that the enumerators ignored the portion of their report designating colour. Thus we are left to draw some conclusions from the many and varying figures given by travellers, by the fugitives themselves, and by others who were interested. R. J. Hinton, biographer of John Brown, makes the highest estimate when he says that in 1858 there were at least 75,000 fugitives in Canada. It is quite certain that this figure is far too high. Rev. W. M. Mitchell, a Negro missionary resident in Toronto, made an estimate of 60,000 in 1860, and this estimate is supported by Rev. Dr. Willis, president of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and by Rev. Hiram Wilson, a missionary among the fugitives. Levi Coffin, when he visited Canada in 1844, was told that there were 40,000 Negroes in the country, and this figure is also given by Rev. S. R. Ward in 1850. The first annual report of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada estimated the Negro population at 30,000, of whom about one-fifth had arrived in the last two years. Josiah Henson, in 1852, put the figure at between twenty and thirty thousand, "daily increasing," while James B. Brown, a British traveller, made an estimate of 30,000. A resolution passed at a public meeting at Sandwich in 1852 speaks of the 30,000 Negroes in Canada, and this figure is also given by John Scoble, writing in the Anti-Slavery Reporter in 1852. "The National Anti-Slavery Standard" of September 5, 1850, quotes an address issued by fugitive slaves meeting at Cazenovia, the home of Gerrit Smith, in which they say: "Including our children, we number in Canada at least 20,000. The total of our population in the free states far exceeds this." "The Voice of the Fugitive" of July 29, 1852, quotes from "The Liberator": "It is stated that there are now in Canada about 30,000 of these poor refugees, 8,000 having been driven from the free states through the panic occasioned by the Fugitive Slave Law."

Henry Bibb, writing in "The Voice of the Fugitive" of May 21, 1851, says: "From the best information we can get on the subject, there must be about 35,000 here now, more or less." He adds that before the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act there were about 30,000 Negroes in Canada, of whom at least 20,000 were refugees from slavery.

Rev. S. R. Ward, in making his estimate of 40,000 states that the majority were refugees from slavery. Apart from children born in Canada, he did not think that there were 3,000 free born Negroes in the country, though this class came in after 1850 in considerable numbers.

(To be Continued)

REPORTS TRIBE OF NEGRO GIANTS

London, Jan. 28.—A tribe of giant negroes in Central Africa, whose size is equalled by an athletic prowess that puts the winners of Olympic records entirely in the shade, has been found by the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, J. W. Room, F.R.G.S., who has recently returned to London from a 75,000 mile journey through Africa in the course of 10 years of travel, and has related some of his experiences in connection with the trip.

Secretary Room took photographs of some of the giant athletes while they were performing. One of these, a champion of Ruanda, in the Belgian Congo, is shown clearing a bar 6 feet 6 inches high by at least a foot while Room was "snapping" him with his camera. The world's record, held by Harold M. Osborne, of Illinois, is 6 feet 8 and 5-16 inches.

The world's high jump record, according to Room, was beaten with ease by another giant native who made his jump at the command of the king, Room says, and this athletic exhibition was also photographed by the traveler.

These natives range in height from 6 feet to 7 feet and they are ruled by a monarch, King Musinga, who himself is 7 feet high. The king's rule extends over a considerable area with a population of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. The ruling caste is called Watasi and the men thereof are practically all between 6 feet and 1 foot tall.

Mr. Room says he believes the ruling caste of this part of Africa is descended from the ancient Egyptians, who made their way into Central Africa through Abyssinia. King Musinga's profile, he says, is exactly like that of Seti, the first in the museum at Cairo.

A tribe of pygmies also was found by the Secretary of the Bible Society in the course of his travels in the Northwest Congo. The Pygmies, Room says, were in a dense belt of forest 1,000 miles long and 500 miles wide. These pygmies, he says, never leave the woods and never see the sun. He made friends with the little people, who took him through a tunnel in the undergrowth. He had to crawl for several hundred yards through a passage that was only three feet high in order to reach the pygmies' encampment. There were 50 pygmies at the place at the time and few of them were more than four feet high.

Mr. Room says he saw months in this pygmy encampment who were only 3 feet 9 inches high, nursing tiny babies.

The native tribes of larger stature fear the pygmies, who hunt with poisoned arrows, Room says.

The landlord had at last agreed to repaper several of the rooms. "What kind of paper would you like?" he inquired; "something with large figures?"

"Decidedly not," answered the tenant. "They would be a constant reminder of the rent I have to pay."

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