

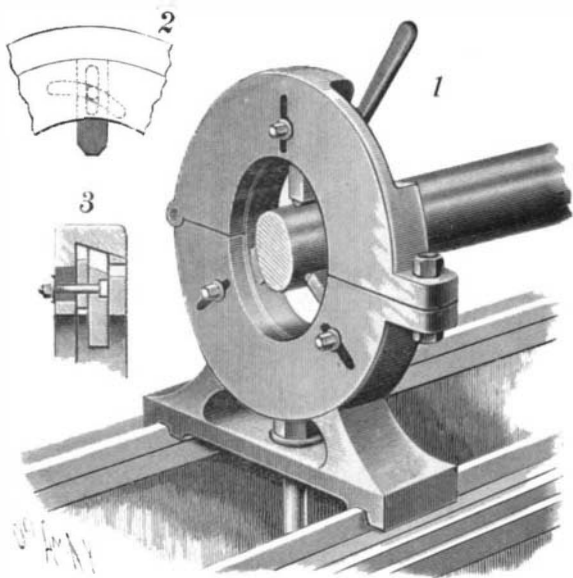
regime, such as is almost unknown among other primitive peoples. Any immorality, especially of young girls, is severely punished, and European travelers have seen young people instantly put to death for such offenses. This severity is much relaxed in regard to their relations with whites, the birth of a halfbreed child giving prestige to the mother.

The dwellings of the Matabeles, as well as those of the Mashonas and other Kafir races of Southern Africa, vary according to the importance of the tribes and the positions of the occupants. Those intended for the masters are generally round, spacious, with an opening serving for a door by which admittance is obtained to the kraal or inclosure reserved for the members of the family. All are made of reeds or bamboo. Some of the tribes give a certain elegance to the construction of their houses, which are square and thatched, recalling the isbas of the Russian peasants. The huts occupied by the servants and slaves are, on the other hand, nothing but miserable kennels, often much dilapidated, and for a door there is only a hole at the base of the hut, which can be entered only by crawling in.

A slow transformation, however, is taking place in the lives of these people, as European civilization penetrates into their country. The "Chartered Company," often derided, has already accomplished considerable work: roads have been made, railroads built and exchanges established where the natives become familiar with European products, the need of which they begin to feel more and more. Who knows but these grown-up children, gay, unconscious, naive rather than perverse, may render a great service to humanity by trying to fertilize the immense tracts which are still uncultivated and which can be transformed into productive land only by the labor of man?

A NEW STEADY REST FOR ENGINE LATHES.

A handy form of steady rest, so arranged as to facilitate the lining up of work in the lathe, has been patented by Mr. John H. Blum, of the Western Iron Works, East Second Street, Butte City, Montana. The stand is made in two halves, which are hinged together, and secured by a bolt at the free ends; the base being adapted to slide longitudinally on the bed of the lathe, and to be secured thereon by a suitable clamp, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The stand is annular in shape and is accurately turned to receive an annular jaw carrier, whose periphery is



BLUM'S STEADY REST FOR ENGINE LATHES.

beveled and rotates snugly in contact with the stand.

In the jaw carrier are a number of radial grooves, in which the jaws that engage the work are fitted to slide freely. Each of the jaws carries a bolt, which extends at right angles to the jaw, and passes through a cam slot formed in a flat ring which is mounted to turn in a circular recess formed on the inner face of the jaw carrier. These bolts also pass through radial slots formed in the back of the stand. The ring is provided with a handle, by the operation of which the bolts and the jaws to which they are attached are caused to travel in the cam slots and are given a radial motion to or from the work in the lathe. By this means the jaws are simultaneously moved in to engage the work, and the jaw bolts having been tightened up, the work so engaged is held in the center of the rest. If it is desired, the jaws can be provided with rollers as shown in the illustration.

Extraordinary Skin Grafting.

Dr. Nicholas Senn has made a success of an extraordinary operation in skin grafting, says the Chicago Times-Herald. Nothing of the kind was ever tried before, and the eminent Chicago surgeon has startled his medical brethren again by his daring, and is receiving their plaudits for the triumph of his remarkable experiment.

The parboiled hand of a man, devoid of skin on its back, was inserted in a puncture made between the skin and flesh of the man's own stomach and fastened



A NATIVE MEAL.



A SOUTH AFRICAN PRINCE.

there for three weeks, literally in a sling of skin and flesh. When it was removed it was found that the skin of the stomach had grown to the back of the hand. It was carefully treated, trimmed down to where it should grow, and a triumph in the surgery of skin grafting was made public.

The patient is E. E. Lyday, cashier of the First National Bank of Newton, Iowa. He has been a resident and business man of that place for years. Mr. Lyday was a victim of a wreck on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway at Grinnell, Iowa, in 1894. The hot air pressure on a coach at that time severely scalded his face and hands. He was scarred for life. In the course of time he recovered the use of his left hand, but his right hand was so parboiled and maimed that he lost control of it. The member was like a piece of mangled beef. The skin was hopelessly and permanently gone from finger tip to wrist.

Being possessed of means, Mr. Lyday sought the best of surgical aid regardless of expense, but without avail until recently. Several weeks ago he came to Chicago and went to St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Senn was summoned.

The surgeon found that the hand baffled all old remedies at grafting. He finally decided to make an experiment as the last hope for relief. Lyday shuddered at the suggestion, but pluckily agreed to the test. Dr. Senn decided that the chance was to slice a piece of skin in Lyday's breast or stomach so that the hand could be inserted therein between the flesh and skin, thus practically making a sling of skin and flesh, in which the patient could rest his disfigured hand.

Lyday first submitted to the knife April 25. A piece of his skin three inches in width, five inches long and one-quarter of an inch thick was skillfully cut. The unique bandage was lifted to permit the insertion of the mangled and scalded hand which needed a new covering. The hand was placed in this novel grafting device. The triumph was complete. The skin had grown on the back of the hand, and a process was promptly applied to substitute another skin on the stomach and breast from which the strip had been transferred to the hand.

A photographer took advantage of the opportunity, and several good negatives of the achievement were secured. Mr. Lyday is in excellent spirits, and Dr. Senn naturally is proud of the success of his novel experiment.

The Bicycle Among the Savages.

Oscar Tomare, the prince of the island of Bora Bora, one of the largest of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, arrived recently in San Francisco from Scotland, where for the last five years he has been taking a course in English. The prince is a tall, dark young man, about twenty five years of age, with a pleasant, affable manner. He was a nephew of the late King Pomare, the last ruler of the island of Tahiti, and a cousin of Queen Mamea, who was recently dethroned as the sovereign of the rebellious natives of Rajahtea.

When Prince Tomare left his home in the islands five years ago, he could not speak a word of English, but now he converses, not only in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, but in French and German as well. He is an advanced student in political economy, and spent nearly a year in studying art in Paris, where his oil paintings received very high commendation.

"I went to Scotland to be educated," said the prince to a representative of the San Francisco Examiner, "because a great many of the young men of the royal families in the South Sea Islands were educated there,

Arthur Brander and John Brander, both friends of mine, were educated in that country. I was a student at the Edinburgh University. The rules are very strict, and so are the professors, but it is all for the best; you learn a great deal more.

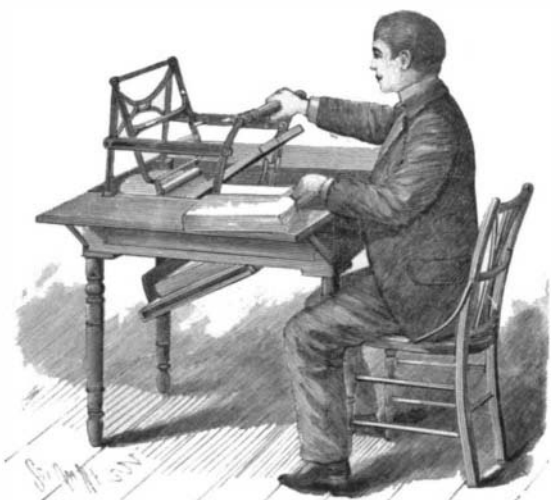
"I have been all through Europe—France, Germany, Great Britain and Greece—but there is no country that shows such a great amount of enterprise as America. New York, I think, is the greatest city in the world, and San Francisco is the prettiest. I am not a stranger, for I stayed here a month when on my way to Scotland.

"I am a confirmed bicyclist and ride whenever I get a chance. I believe I would have ridden out here from New York if the roads had been good. On Monday I am going down town to purchase twelve wheels to take home with me for the members of my household and my family. They will be the first wheels to be introduced in the islands, and I know the natives will be astonished when they see them. It will be funny to see a lot of men and women with nothing on but pareus (native body cloths) riding around on bicycles among the banana trees."

AN AUTOMATIC DUPLICATOR.

The Neostyle Company, of 100 Church Street, New York, for the past ten years manufacturers of neostyle duplicators, have just placed upon the market the automatic neostyle, a machine which, owing to its efficiency and simplicity, and to the admirable work it performs, will be found a convenient adjunct to any office.

With the automatic neostyle an original is written either with the neostyle pen or ordinary typewriter on a sheet of patented stencil paper. The stencil is then laid on the printing platen, and a slight movement of the lever causes the frame to close, then the stencil is automatically held in the printing frame. All that is now necessary to do is to feed the machine and operate the lever. The ink is fed automatically, the supply being regulated by a small thumb screw. Copies can therefore be light or dark, according to the ink that is allowed to flow (a thousand copies can be taken without touching the ink fountain). This ink, as soon as it is deposited on the plate, is taken up automatically by two rollers which distribute it evenly, the ink plate revolving a quarter of a turn at each impression. The movement of the lever brings the printing roller across the stencil, the pressure being regulated automatically, thus insuring an even



AN AUTOMATIC DUPLICATOR.

copy. As soon as copy is taken the movement of the lever is reversed, the frame opens and the sheet is discharged automatically. A simple indicator shows the number of copies printed. The machine can be made ready or closed up in five seconds, without disconnecting a single part.

In the year ending May 10, 1896, photographs of the sun were taken at Greenwich with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph, mounted on the terrace roof of the south wing of the Physical Observatory, on 229 days, and of these, 459 have been selected for preservation, besides 14 photographs with double images of the sun for determination of zero of position angle. For the year 1895, Greenwich photographs have been selected for measurement on 249 days, and photographs from India and Mauritius—filling up the gaps in the series—on 113 days, making a total of 362 days out of 365 on which photographs are available.