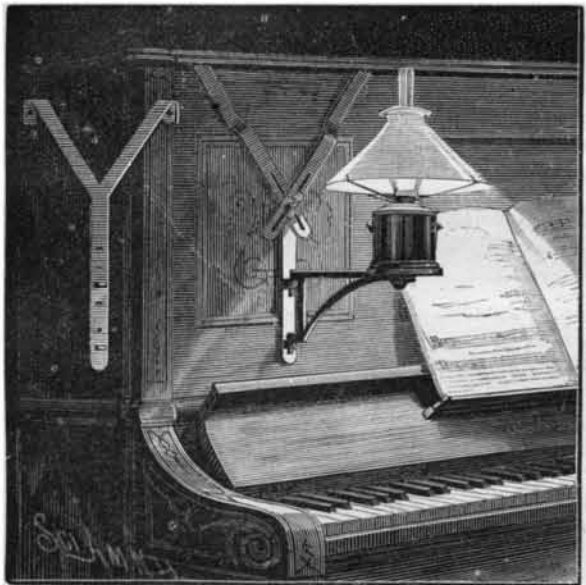


LAMP BRACKET.

The bar forming the body of the bracket is provided with apertured ears to receive the pintles of the lamp-supporting bracket. Two bars, each formed with a hook at the upper end to pass over the upper edge of the front board of an upright piano, are slotted at their lower ends for the passage of a bolt, by which they are held to the main bar. The hooked ends are separated to form a wide bearing, and each hook has a thumb-screw, by means of which it is clamped securely on the back of the piano front. The free end of the bracket holds a lamp in the usual way, and the height of the

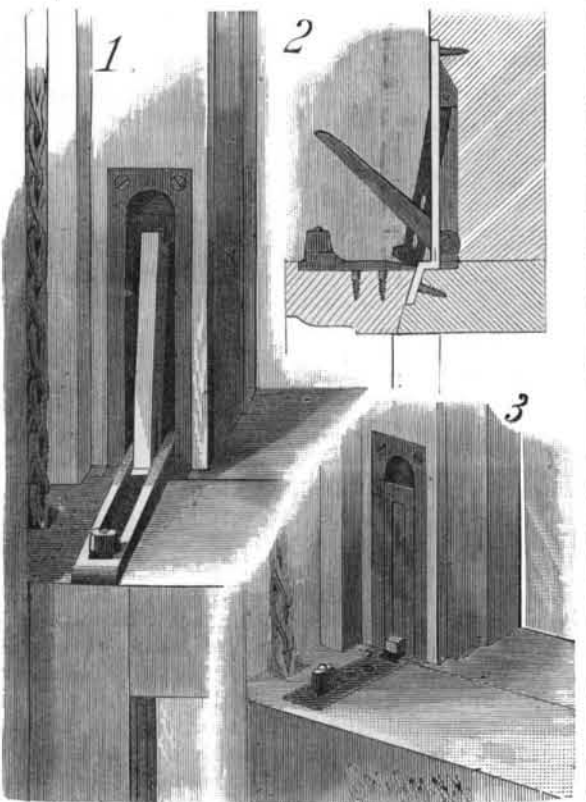
**BARNEY'S LAMP BRACKET.**

lamp may be adjusted by shifting the position of the bolt in the slots in the bars; it may be still further adjusted by separating the free ends of the bars or bringing them together. The lamp may be supported at any desired position along the piano front, and the rattling of the bracket is prevented by the clamping screws and by a soft button upon the inner surface of the lower end of the vertical bar. The bars may be made in one piece, as shown in the left of the engraving.

This invention has been patented by Mr. James W. Barney, of Junction City, Kan.

IMPROVED SASH FASTENER.

The engraving shows a fastener which may be used either singly, and occupy a central position when the window has a mullion through the center, or in duplicate on either side of it, when the window is a wide one and without a mullion. Secured within the stile or the mullion of the upper sash is a metal frame having a vertical slot and a recess in its face terminating in a finger notch. Pivoted by its upper end in the slot is a locking bar of such length, as when swung slightly outward, its lower end will bear on a plate extending across the top rail of the lower sash, as shown in the vertical section, Fig. 2. This very securely locks both

**CARY'S IMPROVED SASH FASTENER.**

the upper and lower sash, which can only be released by forcing the bar back into the frame piece. The lower end of a finger piece is pivoted within the frame in such manner as to admit of its being shut closely within the recess, as represented in Fig. 3. This lever has a longitudinal slot in it, to allow the locking bar to

work through it. The lever and bar are connected by a pin passing through a slot in the bar. To lock the window, Fig. 1, the lever is pressed downward, its free end passing over a nose formed on the end of the plate on the lower sash, and thereby binding the sashes together laterally. This movement of the lever brings the locking bar forward, and locks the window. Pushing the lever back into its recess releases the sashes. A turn button on the nose prevents the lever from being raised. This fastener presents but little or no opportunity to tamper with it from the outside, and, unlike the ordinary fastener, it cannot be pushed one side by a knife blade inserted between the sashes.

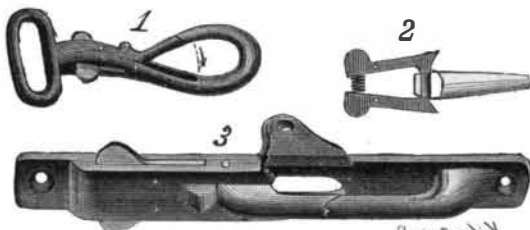
This invention has been patented by Mr. Alanson Cary, of 234 W. 29th St., New York city.

IMPROVED SNAP HOOK.

This snap hook has a rigid tongue, held in place by spring-acted latches, and which does not depend upon the spring to retain it in a closed position. The shank of the hook, Fig. 1, has a chamber, in which is pivoted a tongue beveled at its free end to fit the beveled end of the hook. The inner end of the tongue is widened and formed with transverse slots for receiving the ends of pivoted latches, which are pressed into engagement with the tongue by a spiral spring, as shown in Fig. 2. The inner ends of the latches extend beyond the sides of the shank, so that these ends may be pressed together to release the tongue.

When the tongue is open, the ends of the latches rest upon the sides of the tongue, with the spring compressed, so that the latches are in condition to drop into the slots as the tongue is moved into a closed position.

The form of snap hook shown in Fig. 3 is carried by an angle plate, which fits over the thill, upon either the inside or outside, for receiving the trace loops. In this case the shank of the hook is the plate, and the hook and tongue when closed are axially in line with each other, forming a straight bar, upon which the trace hook is carried. The snap hook is like that above described.

**STAHL'S IMPROVED SNAP HOOK.**

This invention has been patented by Mr. S. S. Stahl, of Connellsville, Pa.

Treatment of Erysipelas with Creosote.

Dr. H. J. Fox, writing in the *St. Louis Med. Jour.*, May, 1886, claims that creosote may be regarded almost as a specific in the treatment of erysipelas. His manner of application is to keep the parts constantly covered with cloths wet with a solution of 6 to 20 drops to the ounce of water. In ulcers or wounds it may be used in the form of a poultice by stirring ground elm into the solution, the strength to be regulated according to the virulence of the attack. Ordinarily, 10 drops to the ounce is strong enough for the cutaneous form of the disease, and in dressings for wounds or recent injuries. If the inflammation threatens to spread rapidly, it should be increased to 20 or more drops to the ounce of water.

The antiseptic properties of this remedy render it of additional value, as it will certainly destroy the tendency to unhealthy suppuration, and thus prevent septicæmia.

In the treatment of hundreds of cases of erysipelas, according to Dr. Fox, but a single fatal case has occurred, and that one in an old and depraved system. In the less violent attacks no other remedy was used, but where constitutional treatment was indicated, the usual appropriate tonics were prescribed.

Fire from Steam Pipes.

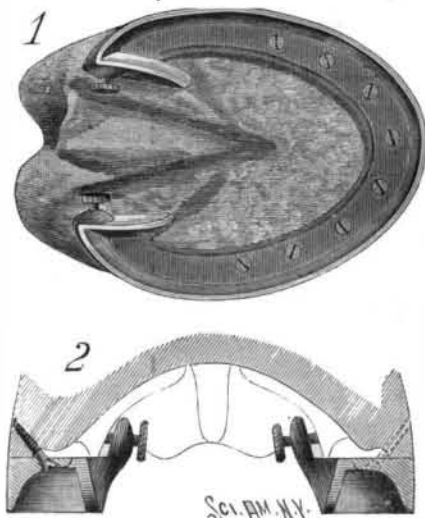
Glaser's Annalen says: After wood has remained a long time in contact with steam, hot water, or hot air pipes, the surface becomes carbonized. During the warm season, the charcoal absorbs moisture. When again heated, the moisture is driven off, leaving a vacuum, into which the fresh air current circulating around the pipe rapidly penetrates, and imparts its oxygen to the charcoal, causing a gradual heating and eventually combustion.

The rusting of the pipes contributes also to this result, inasmuch as the rust formed during the hot season may be reduced by the heat of the pipes to a condition in which it will absorb oxygen to the point of red heat.

The same article also notices that a building was set on fire by pitch distilled out of a pine plank placed nearly three inches above a steam pipe, which dropped on the pipe and took fire.

A HORSESHOE TO FIT THE NATURAL FOOT OF A HORSE.

In the invention herewith illustrated it will be seen, from the cross sectional view shown in Fig. 2, that the shoe has a flat top part, which fits upon the lower edge of the wall or shell of the hoof from its heel portions clear around the front of the shoe, while the lower edge is sharp all around. At the heel the side parts or extremities are bent forward abruptly to form lips, tapering downward to form an edge on a level with the sharp lower edge of the shoe, and thus forming heel calks, their broad upper faces giving support to the bars or braces of the animal's hoof, which are not to be cut away, but preserved to give proper support to the heel of the foot, according to Nature's provision. At the angles of the opposite heel parts are lugs with

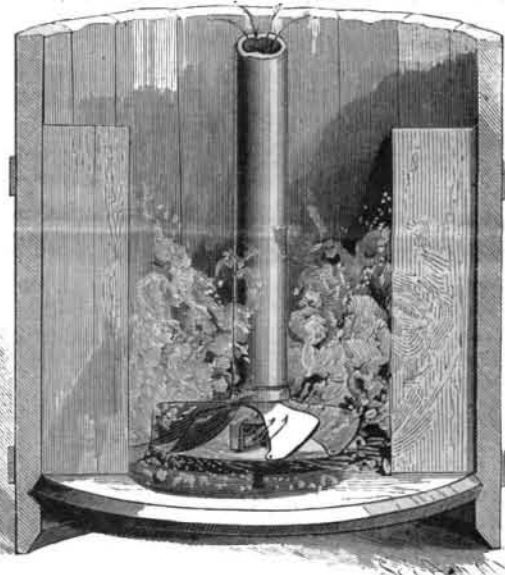
**MONROE'S IMPROVED HORSESHOE.**

threaded screws, whose ends may be forced against the inner sides of the outer walls of the hoof to prevent or cure contraction of the hoof. The shoe is attached to the hoof by screws passed diagonally outward and upward into the wall or shell of the hoof, as shown in Fig. 2, from which it will be seen that the shoe can be readily put on by an amateur after being properly fitted by an expert, it being the intention to make the shoe of cast malleable iron or cast steel, and fit it to the foot when cold, the shoes to be cast from patterns in graduated impressions taken from horse's feet that are in normal condition. This shoe is designed to readily clear itself of mud and snow, etc., and to give an excellent foothold to the horse on either pavements, soil, or turf.

This invention has been patented by Mr. Edwin A. Monroe, of No. 370 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IMPROVED CHURN.

The churn herewith illustrated is the invention of Mr. C. A. Madsen, of Gunnison, Utah. The screw is formed of sheet metal or other suitable material, and is provided with blades, as clearly shown. Both the screw and hollow shaft to which it is attached are secured to a disk. Between the screw and disk is a chamber having outlets between the blades, and in the hollow shaft are openings, thus forming communication between the shaft and chamber. From the center of the under surface of the disk projects a pivot having a bearing in the bottom of the churn. The shaft is rotated by suitable means. To retard the rotation of the cream, there are two vertical ribs extending from the bottom of the churn, about two-thirds way of the side. When the dasher is so turned as to propel the cream upward, a partial vacuum is formed under the blades

**MADSEN'S IMPROVED CHURN.**

in the chamber, into which air is drawn through the shaft. This air mingles with the cream, and in its upward passage assists in agitating the cream, thereby hastening the separation of the butter. In actual practice, this churn has been found to produce a great saving both in time and labor.