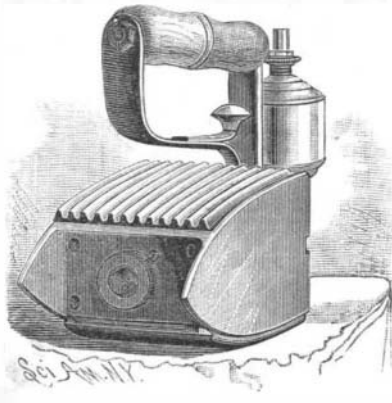
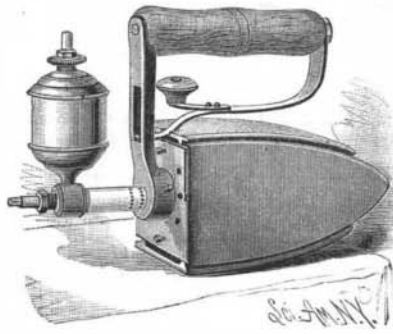


SELF-HEATING REVERSIBLE SAD IRON.

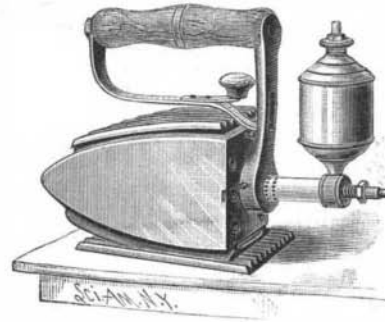
The engravings herewith presented show the different forms and combinations to be made with one of the reversible self-heating sad irons, and attachments belonging thereto, which has been recently invented by Mr. A. F. Chable, of Evansville, Ind. The iron is extremely simple in construction and practical in operation. As it requires no wick of any kind, trimming is never needed, and the disagreeable task of inserting a new wick in the lamp is done away with. It is safe and economical. Either gas, naphtha, gasoline, or alcohol can be used as fuel. Placed longitudinally in the body of the iron, the shape of which is clearly shown in the engravings, is a perforated tube that equally distributes the gas or vapors in the iron, generated from the burner of the lamp. The gas or vapor issuing from the tube may be ignited by inserting a lighted match in the iron, and the intense heat then produced in the chamber rapidly heats the faces of the iron. The body may be turned about the tube as an axis to bring either face into position for use, and is held in place by a suitable catch. The flow of the burning fluid from the reservoir can be adjusted with a key, so as to regulate the amount of heat as desired. There are four smoothing, two fluting, and two polishing irons. Two of the smoothing irons constitute two oppositesides of the body, and to the other two sides either of the above combinations can be readily attached. One most important feature of this iron is that it can be used as a stove, by simply locking the



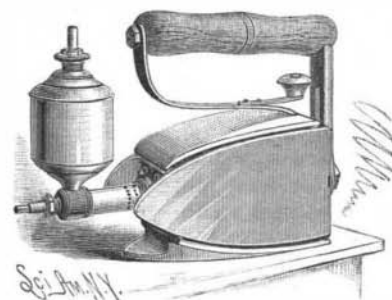
TWO SMOOTHING, ONE FLUTING, AND ONE POLISHING IRON.



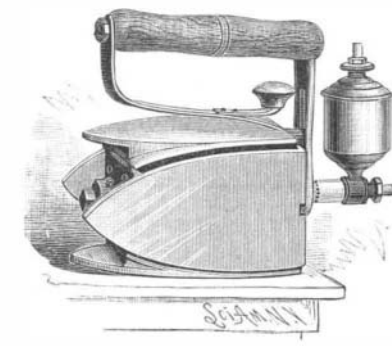
TWO SMOOTHING AND TWO POLISHING.



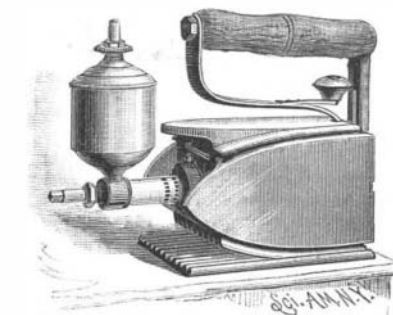
TWO SMOOTHING AND TWO FLUTING IRONS.



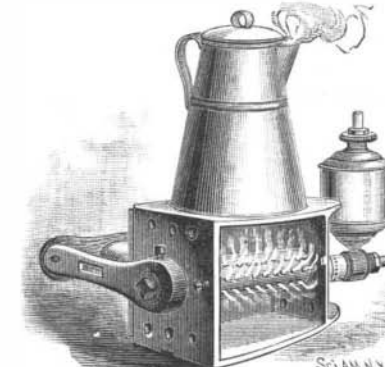
THREE SMOOTHING AND ONE POLISHING.



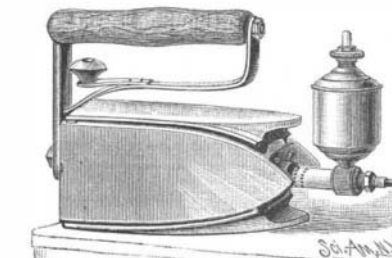
FOUR SMOOTHING IRONS.



THREE SMOOTHING AND ONE FLUTING.



IRON USED AS STOVE, SHOWING FLAME.



HEAVY TAILOR'S IRON. FOUR SMOOTHING SURFACES.

CHABLE'S CHANGEABLE COMBINATION SELF-HEATING REVERSIBLE SAD IRON.

handle to the side and fastening the lamp in an upright position. By removing one of the detachable parts, any ordinary cooking vessel can be placed on the iron directly over the flame. This renders the device of great service in the sick room or nursery, where a hot fire is often needed quickly. The lamp is easily detached, and can be used for many different purposes, such as heating soldering irons, brazing small articles, tempering tools, thawing out frozen water and steam pipes, burning insects out of trees, etc.

This invention has been patented in the United States, Great Britain, and France. All further information concerning the manufacture and introduction of this article on royalty, or concerning the sale of the patents, can be had by addressing the inventor as above.

The Patent Office.

It is to be regretted that Commissioner Montgomery insists upon resigning, although his description of his official existence is anything but alluring. "Many a day," said he to a local reporter, "the only thing that kept me from kicking a man, a congressman, may be, out of my office was that it was a public office, and did not belong to me. Day after day I have sat in the Patent Office, subjected to the insolence and abuse from the office seekers, which I would not have suffered for a single moment had I been in my own law office. Naturally, I am not such an ill-tempered person myself, but I fear that the nagging I have had to stand during my two years of office has taken a good deal of the good temper out of me. Women, too, are the cause of it. There is only one thing more difficult to get rid of than a man seeking office for herself, and that is a congressman seeking office for a woman." Mr. Montgomery has made an admirable commissioner, and it is to be regretted that the office seekers are driving him away.—*The Manufacturers' Gazette.*

The Albert Medal.

The Council of the Society of Arts, London, will proceed to consider the award of the Albert medal for 1887, early in May next. This medal was struck to reward "distinguished merit for promoting arts, manufactures, or commerce," and has been awarded as follows:

In 1864, to Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., F.R.S., "for his great services to arts, manufactures, and commerce in the creation of the penny postage, and for his other reforms in the postal system of this country, the benefits of which have, however, not been confined to this country, but have extended over the civilized world."

In 1865, to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., "for distinguished merit in promoting, in many ways, by his personal exertions, the international progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the proofs of which are afforded by his judicious patronage of art, his enlightened commercial policy, and especially by the abolition of passports in favor of British subjects."

In 1866, to Michael Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S., "for discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and chemistry, which, in their relation to the industries of the world, have so largely promoted arts, manufactures, and commerce."

In 1867, to Mr. (afterward Sir) W. Fothergill Cooke and Professor (afterward Sir) Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S., "in recognition of their joint labors in establishing the first electric telegraph."

In 1868, to Mr. (afterward Sir) Joseph Whitworth, LL.D., F.R.S., "for the invention and manufacture of instruments of measure and uniform standards, by

In 1875, to Michael Chevalier, "the distinguished French statesman, who, by his writings and persistent exertions, extending over many years, has rendered essential service in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce."

In 1876, to Sir George B. Airy, K.C.B., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, "for eminent services rendered to commerce by his researches in nautical astronomy and in magnetism, and by his improvements in the application of the mariner's compass to the navigation of iron ships."

In 1877, to Jean Baptiste Dumas, For. Memb. R.S., Member of the Institute of France, "the distinguished chemist, whose researches have exercised a very material influence on the advancement of the industrial arts."

In 1878, to Sir William G. Armstrong, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., "because of his distinction as an engineer and as a scientific man, and because by the development of the transmission of power—hydraulically—due to his constant efforts extending over many years, the manufactures of this country have been greatly aided, and mechanical power beneficially substituted for most laborious and injurious labor."

In 1879, to Sir William Thomson LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., "on account of the signal service rendered to arts, manufactures, and commerce by his electrical research, especially with reference to the transmission of telegraphic messages over ocean cables."

In 1880, to James Prescott Joule, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., "for having established, after most laborious research, the true relation between heat, electricity,

and mechanical work, thus affording to the engineer a sure guide in the application of science and industrial pursuits."

In 1881, to August Wilhelm Hofmann, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, "for eminent services rendered to the industrial arts by his investigations in organic chemistry and for his successful labors in promoting the cultivation of chemical education and research in England."

In 1882, to Louis Pasteur, Member of the Institute of France, For. Memb. R.S., "for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silk worms and domestic animals, whereby the arts of wine making, silk production, and agriculture have been greatly benefited."

In 1883, to Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., "for the eminent services which, as a botanist and scientific traveler, and a director of the National Botanical Department, he has rendered to the arts, manufactures, and commerce by promoting an accurate knowledge of the floras and economic vegetable products of the several colonies and dependencies of the empire."

In 1884, to Captain James Buchanan Eads, "the distinguished American engineer, whose works have been of such great service in improving the water communication of North America, and have thereby rendered valuable aid to the commerce of the world."

In 1885, to Mr. Henry Doulton, "in recognition of the impulse given by him to the production of artistic pottery in this country."

In 1886, to Mr. Samuel Cunliffe Lister, "for the services he has rendered to the textile industries, especially by the substitution of mechanical wool combing for hand combing, and by the introduction and development of a new industry—the utilization of waste silk."