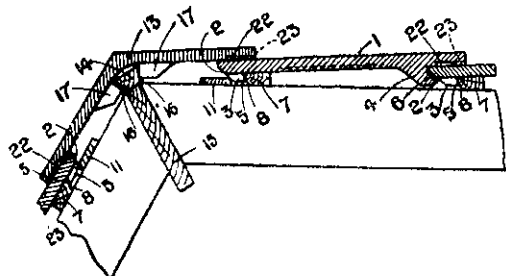


direction. A shoulder 3d is formed on the top of lever 3 so as to be coincident with the slots 7 in frame when the latch is closed. The bolt of a separate lock or other device inserted in slots 7 behind the shoulder 3d will prevent revolution of lever 3 and thus lock the device. The striker 4 is a bar offset or deformed to clear lever extension 3b when gate is closed, and is fixed by screws. The frame 1 and striker 4 need not necessarily be made plain as illustrated, but may be made ornamental in form, and the operating-knob of lever 3 may be formed as a ball instead of flat as shown.

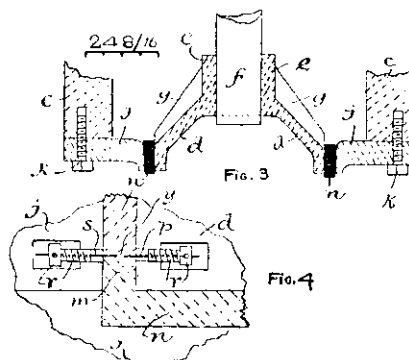
Roof and Wall Tiles.—A patent No. 37,147 has been taken out for a tile for roofs and walls of buildings by Wm. McLeod, Architect, of Bulgownie Avenue, Gonville, Wanganui. According to this invention the tiles 1 are made with bevelled top edges 2, two (preferably dovetail-shaped) lugs or projections 3 near the top, and a preferably dovetail-



shaped projection 4 near the bottom. The projections 3 are undercut on a bevel 5, and the bottom projection 1 is also undercut on a bevel 6, and is thereby adapted to lie against the top edges 2 of two adjacent tiles below it and extending over the two inner projections 3 on said two adjacent tiles. The tile-battens 7 have bevelled top edges 8 to correspond

with the bevel 5 on projections 3, so that when the tile 1 is placed on the tile battens 7 its upper end and the interlocked bottom end of the tile above it are held by the projections 3 taking over the top bevelled edge 8 of the tile-batten 7 and by adjacent and lower tiles.

Tile Manufacture.—A patent, No. 248, has been taken out by F. Piercy of Western Australia consisting of a machine for forming tiles in which clay is forced through a square orifice with a central core, the extruded clay being separated at the corners to form four sets of tiles, each of which has a right angle lip.



The rectangular core has sloping sides *d* and a boss *e* which is secured to a fixed spindle *f*, while diverging web plates *g* guide the clay as it is forced downwardly by an archimedian screw. The square die *j* is bolted to the clay cylinder *c*, and sets of pins *s* and *p* are fixed near each corner of the die to make grooves which form the edges of the tiles. The pins leave a central connecting web *m* which can be severed on the delivery table to separate the lip *m* from the body *n* of the adjacent tile.

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