

This Court doth order that all further proceedings in this action be stayed except such as relate to the plaintiff's claim to an account and redemption as mentioned in paragraph 5 of the indorsement of the said writ.

And the plaintiff and the defendants by their counsel consenting thereto, this Court doth treat the summons for directions as now before the Court, and doth order that the plaintiff do, on or before the 15th November, 1907, deliver his statement of claim; and that the defendants do within seven days after such delivery deliver their defence; and the defendants are to be at liberty to apply as they may be advised after the delivery of the statement of claim.

The costs of the said motion are to be the defendants' costs in any event.

This is a true copy of the order as signed and entered. — J. M. A. JENKINS, EDMUND F. BUCKLEY, Lincoln's Inn, 15th January, 1909.

This decision of the Court was cabled by Press Association to New Zealand, and appears in the *Post*, 2nd November, and *Dominion*, 4th November, 1907.

No. 6.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON THE LIMESTONE AND CHALK.

THE limestone and chalk upon the property extends over many thousand acres, and the supply is inexhaustible. As to quality, Mr. H. Reed, Civil Engineer, a well-known authority, and formerly Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London, reports as follows upon the Mokau cement:—

I have read carefully the various reports and pamphlets, and have no hesitation in saying that good Portland cement can be made from these various deposits.

Having analysed a sample of the clay sent to him, he says:—

It is of excellent quality, and can be used advantageously with your native limestones. These two materials may be regarded as very favourable for cement-making purposes; having experimented upon these materials, satisfactory results, he says, have been readily and successfully reached.

Various experiments have been made, and the samples tested in New Plymouth, Melbourne, and Wellington, with uniformly satisfactory results. The last sample tested at Wellington gave the following results:—

Wellington City Corporation Yards.

This is to certify that I have this day tested three briquettes of cement manufactured in New Zealand from clay and lime found in the Taranaki-Auckland District, with the following results:—

One briquette I in section	..	..	..	..	..	490
"	..	..	..	..	..	490
"	..	..	..	..	..	490

the said briquettes having been immersed in salt water for seven days before testing.—J. J. KERSLAKE, Overseer.

Mr. J. H. Swainson, Associate M. Institute of Civil Engineers, engineer of construction of the Calliope Dock, Auckland, gives the following certificate:—

I hereby certify that I have tested the strength of cement furnished to me. A briquette, 1½ in. by 1½ in. section, broke with a tensile strain of 1,266 lb. on the square inch, or about 562½ lb. on the square inch. The briquettes stood for seven days under water after being made. The other briquettes stood the tensile strain of 630 lb. and 830 lb. to the square inch respectively.

Analysis of the Mokau limestones and chalk marl by Dr. Sir James Hector and Dr. Skey, of the Wellington Laboratory, New Zealand:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Carbonate of lime..	88.05	83.93	73.17
Carbonate of magnesia	2.59	2.68	2.46
Ox. iron and alumina	2.21	2.21	2.19
Silicious matter insoluble in acid	7.11	10.24	22.00
Water	0.24	0.24	2.24
	10.000	100.00	100.00

Analysis of blue clay or chalk marl, "Mokau's":—

Silica	..	..	..	..	..	54.21
Alumina	..	..	..	..	..	31.64
Manganese	..	..	..	..	..	Traces
Oxide of iron..	..	..	..	..	..	8.96
Lime	..	..	..	..	..	1.60
Water	..	..	..	..	..	1.42
Alkalies	..	..	..	..	..	2.17
						100.00

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON THE STEEL-PRODUCING SAND.

Mr. Price Williams, M.I.C.E., reports that the best of steel can be made from this sand, and Mr. J. G. Snelus reports to the same effect. Processes for converting the ironsand into steel have for some time past been occupying the attention of practical chemists, and it is probable that at an early date a process will be perfected by which the best steel can be produced at less than one-third of its present market value.

Mr. W. Mills, Westbourne Road, Forest Hill, an analytical chemist, says:—

There is not the least doubt that in this sand you have an inexhaustible source of wealth, and that you can easily make the finest steel from the sand. The sand has been put to practical test, and has produced the finest steel. The same has been used for knives, razors, scissors, steel sheets, axes, &c., and locomotive-engine wheels have been made entirely from the sand by the Government of New Zealand.