

attachment practically cost nothing, and the Company has a most complete assortment of art decorative suspended fittings.

In 1893 the Welsbach Company opened up its New Zealand business, but not until 1900 did it gain complete distinction from the Australian depot. In that year the whole of the premises situated in Victoria street, Wellington, were transformed into a factory fully equipped for coping with the New Zealand demands. Mr. E. Ansell, manager for New Zealand, who joined the Company on its establishment in 1893, took charge on 1st January, 1905. With the change of management came also the rearranging of the Company's factory. Automatic machinery and other modern appliances were installed which have materially assisted to make the New Zealand depot as well provided for as the Commonwealth works of the Company.

red billet swinging meteor-like through the air in a pair of tongs. Yet in those thunderous rooms where red-hot plates, full fifty feet long, ran back and forth through the rolls with a deafening musketry crackle as a workman sprinkled them with saltpetre, and then shot snakily out with their ends lip-lapping serpent-like along the rollers to the tables—in all the successive infernos I missed the figures of men running here and there. Why? The men were not there. Three or four stood about each roll, and a dozen or two were marking the finishing plates in a shop at one side. Yet the plant simply clamoured with activity. Gigantic tongs whirled here and there, great blocks of red-hot steel flew magically into place, shot along towards the rolls, smashed through, flopped over, smashed back again, and then ambled off apparently alive up a course of rollers. Glowing chunks of steel weighing tons

## New Zealand's Export of Gold.

### SIXTY-SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING

The export of gold from New Zealand last year was greater by 146 ounces than that for 1904, the respective totals being 520,486 ounces, of the value of £2,093,936, and 520,320 ounces, of the value of £1,987,501, and it was the largest since 1871, when the Thames was producing gold in such quantities. The importance of the industry is shown by the fact that since 1857 (the first year when a record was kept) the colony has sent away 17,146,630 ounces, of the value of £67,230,584, made up as follows:—

Year.	Oz.	Value.
1857	10,347	40,422
1858	13,534	52,464
1859	7,336	28,427
1860	4,538	17,585
1861	194,031	751,873
1862	410,862	1,591,389
1863	628,450	2,431,723
1864	480,171	1,856,837
1865	574,574	2,226,474
1866	735,376	2,844,517
1867	686,905	2,698,862
1868	637,474	2,504,326
1869	614,281	2,362,995
1870	544,880	2,157,585
1871	730,029	2,787,520
1872	445,370	1,731,261
1873	505,337	1,987,425
1874	376,388	1,505,331
1875	355,322	1,407,770
1876	322,016	1,284,328
1877	371,685	1,496,080
1878	310,486	1,240,079
1879	287,464	1,148,108
1880	305,248	1,227,252
1881	270,561	1,080,790
1882	251,204	1,002,720
1883	248,374	993,352
1884	229,946	921,797
1885	237,371	948,615
1886	227,079	903,569
1887	203,869	811,100
1888	201,219	801,066
1889	203,211	808,549
1890	193,193	773,438
1891	251,996	1,007,488
1892	238,079	954,744
1893	226,811	913,138
1894	221,615	887,839
1895	293,491	1,162,164
1896	263,694	1,041,428
1897	251,645	980,204
1898	280,175	1,080,691
1899	389,558	1,513,173
1900	373,616	1,439,602
1901	455,561	1,753,783
1902	508,045	1,951,433
1903	533,314	2,037,831
1904	520,323	1,987,501
1905	520,486	2,095,936

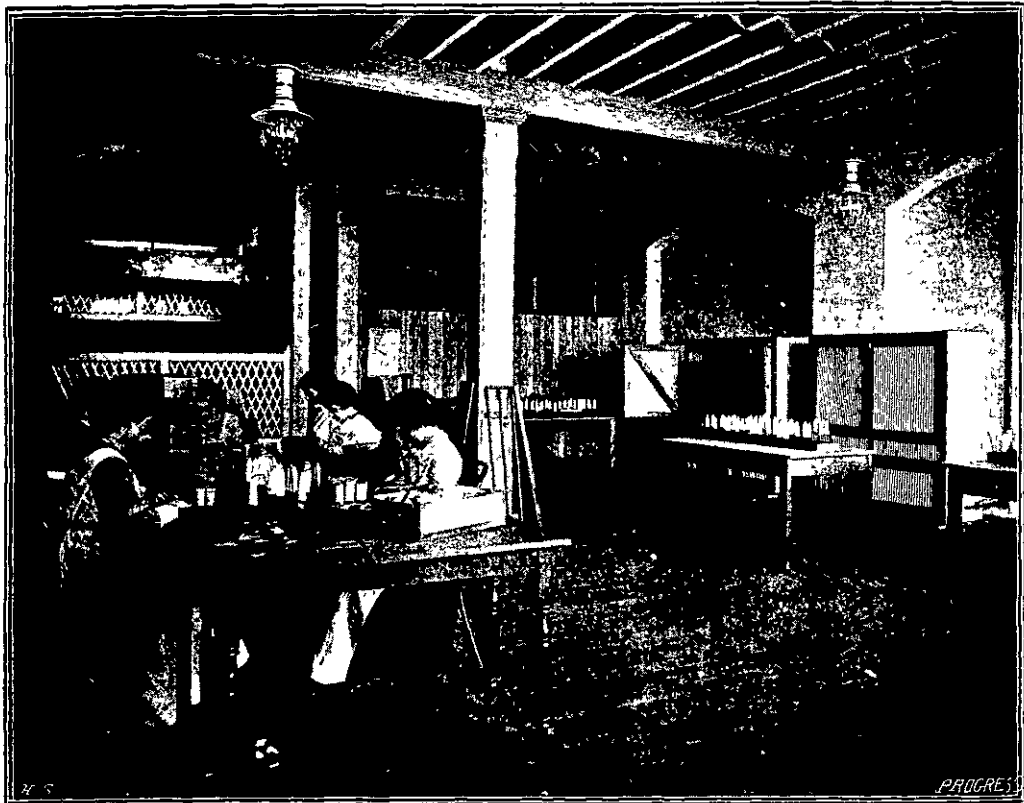
Totals.. 17,146,630 67,230,584

The export of December was 37,951 ounces, of the value of £151,022, made up as follows:—Auckland, 22,982 ounces, £91,746; Otago, 6,476 ounces, £25,373; Greymouth, 6,395 ounces, £25,510; Southland, 1,917 ounces, £7,668; Nelson, 181 ounces, £725. The return was larger by about 8000 ounces than in December of the previous year.

In December of last year New Zealand exported 183,661 ounces of silver of the value of £18,479, as compared with 56,693 ounces, of the value of £5,684 in December, 1904

## Gas v. Electricity for Street Lighting.

The London correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes—"After careful investigation and due deliberation it has been decided by the Corporation of the City of London that electricity is far costlier and less efficient than gas, provided, of course, that the latest improvements, including the incandescent mantle, are adopted in gas lighting. Accordingly, the electric light apparatus is being removed throughout the city streets, incandescent gas lamps being substituted, and the Corporation estimate is that fully £1000 a year will thus be saved to the city, while a far better light will be obtained, especially in times of fog. It will, of course, be understood that I am referring to the city proper—the small central block with only 75,000 inhabitants, and only to the street lighting. But one or two of the great railway companies have followed suit in their vast London termini, and count upon a still larger proportion of saving. These little facts will probably be rather an eye-opener for many people who have innocently imagined that electricity has come to revolutionise the world."

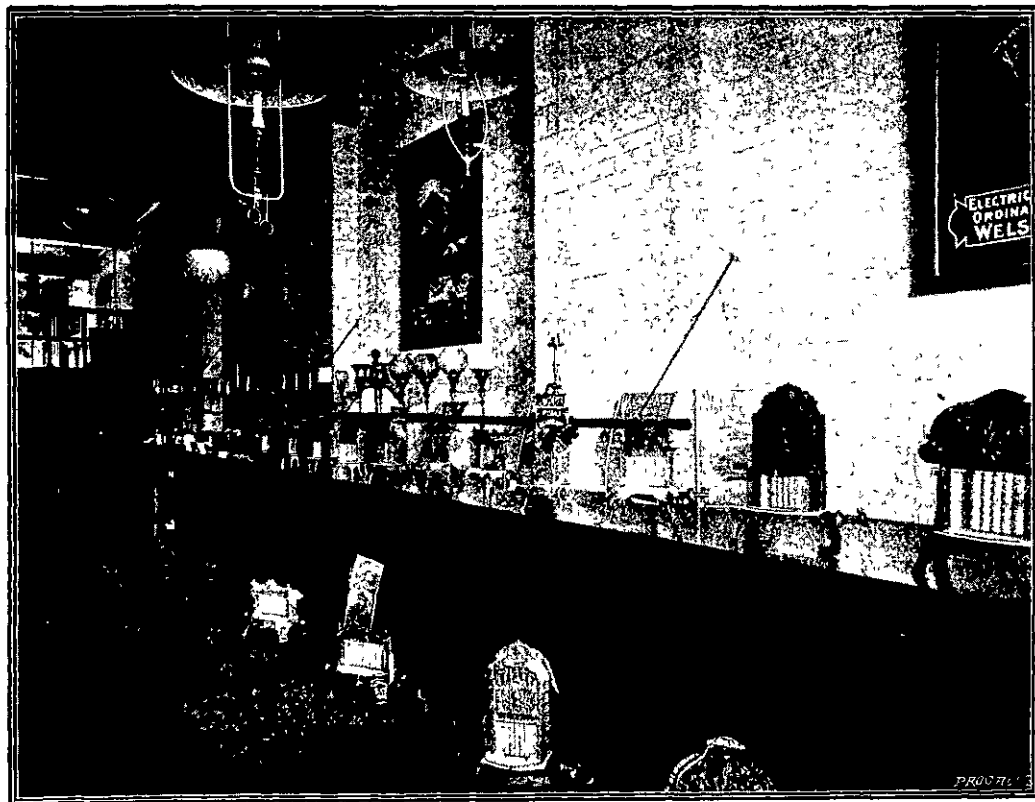


BOXING THE MANTLES.

## Carnegie Steel Works.

In the Carnegie steel works at Homestead (writes M. G. Cuniff in the *World's Work*), I walked about over iron floors that scorched my shoe soles, peeping now through blue glasses into open-hearth furnaces where molten steel was boiling with the effervescing liquidity of soda water, and now dodging a cherry-

serenely rolled and slid and flew through those mighty rooms as if animate. Uncanny electric cranes glided smoothly overhead. Trains of incandescent ingots puffed in and out. What moved it all? Well, there was a man sitting quietly at a lever here, another sitting there, and a few conversing quietly near the rolls, and as they crooked a finger now and then the whole pandemonium dinned its industrial pæan and steel products were created.



THE SHOWROOM.