

QUICKSILVER!

Dynamite, Detonators, Fuse, Candles, Drill Steel, Hammers, Washing Pans, Dynamite Warmers, Crucibles, Mortars, Retorts, Gold Moulds, Portable Forges, Blacksmith' and Machinists' Tools of Every Description.

STEEL WIRE HOISTING ROPE

Miners are invited to call, or write for prices to

H. H. FULLER & CO.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

66 & 70 BARRINGTON ST.

HALIFAX,

**CAN NOW HANDLE A LARGE
INCREASE OF BUSINESS.**

Why have all the trouble of wash-day in the house when we can do your washing better and cheaper?

ASK FOR OUR PRICES.

BE SURE and send your parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 66 to 70 Barrington Street, Halifax, Telephone 423; or St. John, Waterloo Street, Telephone 52. They will be done right if done at

UNGAR'S.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES, Ltd.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

The above Company are prepared to carry out Assays of all Minerals for the Public; a fee of \$5 to accompany each sample.

Special Arrangements for Analysis.

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the Critic office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

By proclamation the General Assembly of this Province is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, the nineteenth day of January next. All interested in gold mining should unite in having section 10 of the act of 1892 amended by substituting magnetic for true meridian. The true meridian idea, as pointed out in the Critic of Dec. 30th last, is unworkable in practice. It does not apply to old districts, and so far the department have taken advantage of the direction given them in an amendment, and have continued to lay out gold mining areas in the old way. If litigation, however, is to be avoided, the act should be amended at once.

It is now an old, old story, but there is nothing like continued agitation to gain a point and so we again call attention to the advisability of the establishment of a government assay office. The mining men of the Province are united in their advocacy of the measure, and their wishes should be regarded by the government.

INVERNESS COAL AREA.—The Broad Cove coal areas, in Inverness Co., as yet undeveloped, are said to be extensive, and those who have visited the district have no doubt on this point. The coal is claimed to be the best for cooking purposes in Canada. A reason for the rich fields remaining idle is lack of transportation facilities. Another reason may be that the areas already opened are sufficient to meet present demands. It is expected, however, that the areas will be developed in the near future. Those of the areas formerly held by the Inverness Coal & Ry. Co., now held by one of the banks, have been bonded by an American company. The bank wants \$60,000 for the leases, which the Americans think a trifle high, as the property has not been fully tested or prospected. There are, of course, other areas than those held by the bank, of probably more value too, though the holders would be willing to be more moderate in their demands. These coal fields will soon be in connection with the outer world. A reason why they have not been connected sooner, perhaps, lies in the fact that there are two factions in the county, one in favor of one route for a railway, and the other in favor of a different route. It is now said the opposing interests have become reconciled and that the railway will soon be started.—*The Coal Trade Journal.*

WHITEBURN ITEMS.—The Queens Co. Mine, under the superintendence of Mr. R. R. McLeod, is moving along quietly. The different leads are being carefully and thoroughly tested, and the results so far indicate that this mine, under the careful and economical treatment of Mr. M., and his manager Mr. Anthony, will yet show that it is still a valuable mine.

Tributors are still working the Dunbrack lead, on the American Mine, and getting pay ore.

The Rossignol Mine is being worked with fair results by tributors.

The age of reckless extravagance and mismanagement has passed away, and there is no doubt that Whiteburn will again come to the front as one of the leading mining camps of the Province.—*Gold Hunter.*

The shipments from the Springhill collieries for 1892 were 362,000 tons, against 406,000 for 1891; a decrease of 44,000 tons. Extensive improvements were made at the collieries during the year.

CARIBOO.—We are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Stuart, Superintendent of the Truro Gold Mining Co., for a copy of the prospectus of the company. Its contents are so well summarised in *The Bankers Journal and Financial Review* that we quote as follows: "The entire property of the Cariboo, N. S., gold mine, consisting of 101 areas and 300 acres of real estate, with buildings, machinery, etc., is to be transferred to a joint stock company. The capital is \$300,000, divided into shares of one dollar each. A novel feature is that the company guarantees a 6 per cent. dividend for three years on the face value of the first issue of 130,000 shares of preferred stock, which is offered at 50 cents on the dollar. Recent quartz is rich in gold. The first crushing was 28 tons, and yielded over 103 ounces of gold. At a greater depth the next lot showed a most encouraging increase, the yield being 272 ounces from 22 tons of quartz, which shows a value by the official mint return of \$5,091, the total expense of mining and milling not exceeding \$700. Ore worth over \$1,000 per ton is coming out and more is being uncovered. This is not a pocket or nugget mine, as the strike gradually increases in richness and thickness and shows every indication of continuing to great depths. Many other leads are known by their croppings to intersect the mining areas, but their richness is yet undetermined, being totally undeveloped."

The shipments of coal from Little Glace Bay for 1892 were 94,000 tons (\$900 of this slack) against 110,000 (9000 slack included) for 1891, or a decrease last year as compared with 1891 of 16,000 tons. Nearly 50,000 tons of the total shipments went up the St. Lawrence.

The Joggins sold last year 63,000 tons against 53,872 tons for 1891, an increase of 10,000 tons.

The face of the tunnel, where the fire had been at the Drummord Colliery, has been reached and the damage done by the fire and water is very trifling.—*The Stellarton Journal.*

HUNICK'S PROCESS FOR SMELTING SILVER LEAD ORES CONTAINING ZINC.—The problem of finding an economical process for smelting zinc-bearing