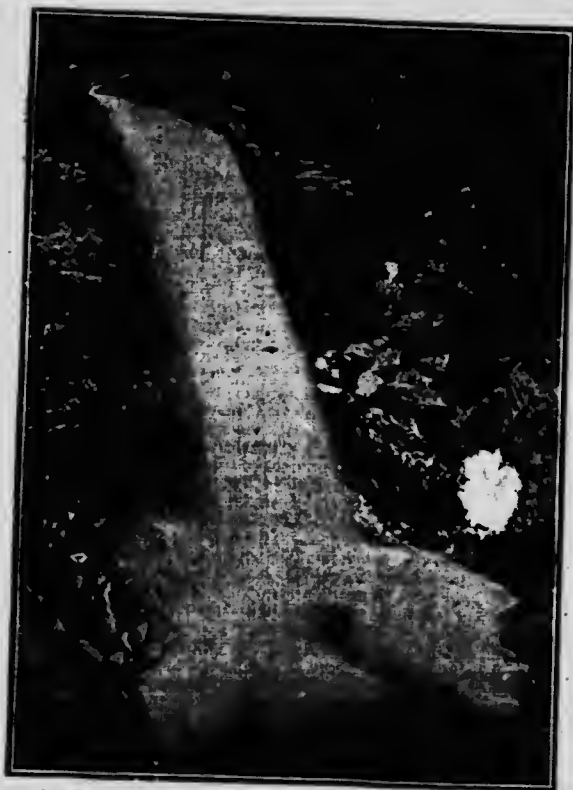


careful calculation of Mr. W. H. Kinnon in reference to the cost of mining and treating galena at Cheticamp, on ore of a low primary value of \$5.85 per ton, there is shown a net profit of \$2.75 per ton after allowing for mining, milling, smelting and administration, expense and loss in concentration. In the Boundary district of British Columbia the copper ore treated at the Granby mine averages about \$5.00 total contents; that of the Tennessee Copper Co., at Polk Co., Tennessee averages about \$4.50. These mines are notable examples of profitable low grade propositions. The Tennessee company owes its success to skilful management, cheap coke and southern labour; the Granby Co's success is also attributed to able management, to the large tonnage handled (2,000 tons per day) and to the composition of the ore being favorable for economic smelting. The Granby Company mines a large proportion of ore by the system of open-cutting, notwithstanding the inclemency of a winter climate. This company probably holds the record for low mining and smelting costs when the high fuel and labor charges of British Columbia are taken into consideration.

A profit of \$5.00 per ton on the Cheticamp Company's \$10.00 copper ore might with justice be anticipated under proper management and if the ore was smelted on the ground; but instead, the moderate figure of \$2.75 is adopted as a basis of calculation. With a plant having a capacity of 100 tons per day this would mean a profit of \$82,500 for a year of 300 days; with 500 tons daily capacity the yearly profits of the Company would be increased to \$412,500 and as apparently any tonnage of ore desired could be won from the mine, the plant would probably be doubled or quadrupled in due course to take care of an output of 1,000 or even 2,000 tons per day, giving an estimated yearly profit of \$1,650,000, on the latter output of 2000 tons of

ore. These figures suggest the great possibilities of this enterprise and explain the faith in its future entertained by engineers and others familiar with its prospects. The profit on coal mined in Nova Scotia scarcely averages \$1.00 per ton and as the development of the Cheticamp Company's proposition into an undertaking of the first magnitude will involve moderate capital in comparison with the large capitalization employed by the big coal companies it will be perceived why copper production has become one of the greatest industries of the day and how the world's great copper mines pay shareholders ten, twenty, or thirty per cent annually on money invested. The



Cascade on the L'Abime River, Cheticamp.