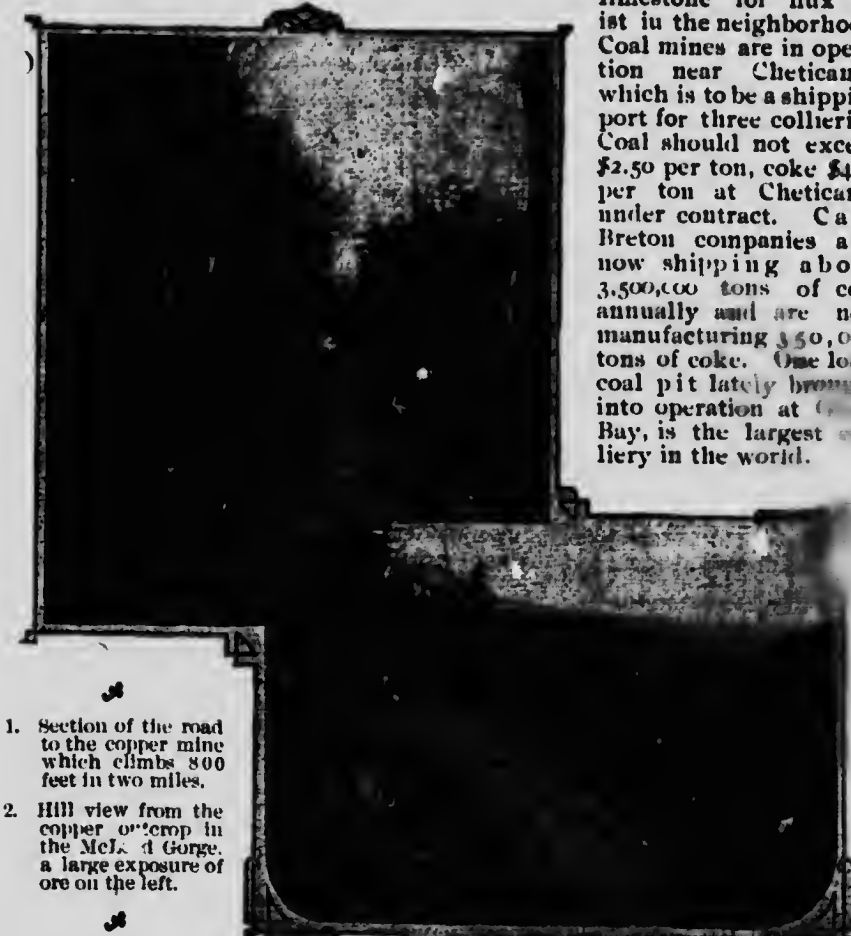


being one of the best on the north-western shore of Cape Breton. Ocean ships can load here in safety for any part of the world. The Inverness Railway & Coal Company's railroad, which connects with the Intercolonial Railway at the Strait of Canso, has 80 miles of road in operation and is to be extended to Cheticamp for the shipment of coal from the Mabou, Inverness and Margaree coal (Chimney Corner) mines. The Cheticamp district will therefore have the advantage of rail and water communication with all points. The company's copper deposit is located on the great plateau of Northern Cape Breton and near the edge of its north-western escarpment at an elevation of about 1300 feet above sea level. The distance from the harbor by wagon road is about nine miles or nearly twice that of an air line. For $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles the road winds across the undulating plain of Cheticamp, then ascends the great gorge of the Cheticamp River for two miles, and for the remainder of the distance steadily rises through a wild and broken country consisting of a labyrinth of gorges, to the plateau. The road, however, is fairly good with the exception of a few stiff grades, most of which could be easily reduced.

Timber, Water-Power, Fuel, Flux, etc.—There is abundant growing timber, both hard and soft woods. A water power can be developed about a mile from the mine capable of furnishing 700 h. p. electrical energy at the mine. This can be supplemented from other sources. Ores of iron and

limestone for flux exist in the neighborhood. Coal mines are in operation near Cheticamp, which is to be a shipping port for three collieries. Coal should not exceed \$2.50 per ton, coke \$4.50 per ton at Cheticamp under contract. Cape Breton companies are now shipping about 3,500,000 tons of coal annually and are now manufacturing 350,000 tons of coke. One local coal pit lately brought into operation at Glace Bay, is the largest colliery in the world.



1. Section of the road to the copper mine which climbs 800 feet in two miles.
2. Hill view from the copper ore-crop in the McIsaac Gorge, a large exposure of ore on the left.