

## Cape Breton

I went all over the world, saw the Canadian and American Rockies, the Andes, the Alps and the highlands of Scotland, but the beauty of Cape Breton ordinary surpasses all previous experience - he wrote Alexander Graham Bell.

He probably was right, since its scenery attracts many tourists. Lakes, hills and valleys in south-western part of the island, forested mountain areas in the north - this is Cape Breton Island in all its glory. Island, or at least its western part, offers the most beautiful landscapes, from rocky coast worrying Cape Breton Highlands National Park. Cabot Trail (Cabot Trail), circling the park and the adjacent coast to him, the 300-mile loop, considered one of the most enchanting tourist routes on the continent. Best to overcome it in the direction of clockwise.

In the eastern part of Cape Breton is Bras d'Or Lake. The island was once a dynamic center for coal mining and metallurgy, with the flourishing city of the region, Sydney. Here is the desperate miners performed against the owners of the company. Escalating disputes occurred when Besco (British Empire Steel Corporation), reduced by one-third of the wage workers. Miners announced the strike, and Besco convinced then Prime Minister, Office of King of the need to use the militia to restore peace. Defeated the miners back to work. Today, industrial residues disfiguring the natural landscape. Revived again only beautifully restored French fortress of Louisbourg-city, definitely outstanding on the east coast. But not only the beautiful landscape of Cape Breton is famous for. Scottish Highlanders who settled the island in the late eighteenth and early years of the nineteenth century, there their cultural traditions, most often invoked in contemporary art music, especially violinists. They are known Buddha Macmaster, Ashley MacIsaac, Natalie Macmaster and the Rankin family, and Glenn Graham, Rodney MacDonald, and Jackie Dunn. Not to mention all or choose the best - every artist has his own and unique style. A stunning scenery of Cape Breton Island draws thousands of tourists in the summer, so it is difficult to free accommodation, particularly in the west. Before the arrival on the island is worth booking in advance to think about. Bureau of information, provide unpaid assistance in finding accommodation. Tourists willing to live in small villages, where the island is full. Two of them have the status of the village settlements: crowded and quiet coastal Baddeck Cheticamp. Without its own means of transport to travel to Cape Breton Island is difficult. Buses from Halifax and Truro travel to Sydney, the largest town on the island. Traffic between the island and the mainland is a bridge on the causeway in the Strait of Canso (Strait of Canso). It is the only way to land on Cape Breton Island. To Louisbourg and the national park are not buses for local transportation companies that organize trips to the park from Baddeck (30 C \$).

When planning any projects we take into account that the weather on the island, even in summer, is unpredictable, so for example, Cabot Trail during fog or rain may be quite unattractive.

Occupying a 950 km<sup>2</sup> area of Cape Breton Highlands National Park offers magnificent scenery, deep wooded valleys, rocky peninsulas, grassy hills and muddy hill. South, the most interesting sector of the protected area can be visited only on foot. Hiking trails, up to 30 (well marked) leaves from the Cabot Trail. Some trails are easy to deal with forest paths, other, more forceful, driven deep into the park, small lakes and wetlands. One of the most popular trail is the Skyline loop, leading among coastal peaks to the north of Corney Brook, a short distance from Cheticamp. Franey loop is steep path leading through the mountains and lakes to the north of Ingonish Beach. Inhabit the park areas related to grass snakes *Thamnophis sirtalis* species of snakes, salamanders, American hares, called by the trappers' rabbits in the snow rockets ", and elk and rare white-tailed East, American Black Bear bears and lynxes. The only artificial element in the landscape is the Lone Sheiling. Similar stone structures, placed on pasture, served as a refuge Scottish . Chalet is located on the northern outskirts of the park in a valley inhabited by the Scots in the early nineteenth century, the gains were there, quick and easy path going away from the Cabot Trail. In the park there are two information desks (information kiosks) one at the entrance to the park from the west coast, just behind the Cheticamp, the second at the entrance to the east near Ingonish Beach. At the western gate of the park there is a visitors center (tourist service center). There are exhibition devoted to the fauna and flora and well-stocked bookstore. All these institutions are in the sale of maps in 1:50 000 scale, also provide information about the current state routes.

The best time for hiking is July, August and September. The center is authorized, camping in the park (15 C \$). In the Cape Breton Highlands National Park is 6 standard campsites with support, which can easily be reached from the main road, and camping in a remote Fishing Cove, deep. Taking the trail there is a long and very exhausting. Adults pay C \$ 3.50 per day in the park. Service operates campgrounds only from late May to early October, in the remaining months, where you can break up a tent, but you have to rely solely on themselves. Reservation of seats is not necessary.