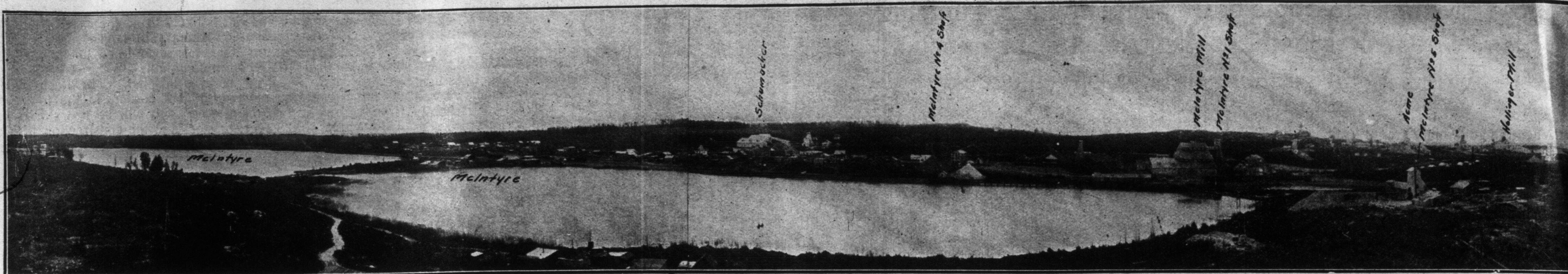


McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED



View Showing Location of the McIntyre Properties.

A Mine With Unique History Surface Showings Meagre

Development at McIntyre Mine Done by Underground Work, and Property Has Proven to Be One of Richest in the Porcupine Camp.

The McIntyre Mine has had a unique history. It was one of the properties to be opened up in the early days of the camp. The surface showings on this property were meagre and the development of the property had practically to be undertaken by underground work. This revealed the fact that the veins were erratic in their occurrence, being mostly lenticular with numerous faultings, which made the successful development of the property slow and expensive. It passed thru several years of financial distress and on many occasions was on the point of collapse. The McIntyre is a shining example of the fact that mines can be made and that they are not all found by chance or good luck. The underground development of the property was started in 1911 and three prospecting shafts were sunk at different parts of the property. In the latter part of that year a ten-stamp mill was erected for experimental purposes. The ores to the 200 foot level were found to be free milling and good results were obtained from the mill. When a depth of 200 feet was reached it was found that the ores were not free milling and a cyanide plant was installed in 1912. Two of conditions indicate that a large ad-

have been made. No. 4 shaft is being operated to a depth of 600 feet and No. 5 shaft is now being sunk from the 500 to the 600-foot level. Developments at the present time are satisfactory and indicate that the ore bodies will go to great depth. The recent acquisition by the McIntyre Company of the adjoining property, formerly operated by the Pearl Lake Mining Company, will undoubtedly prove of great importance in the near future. A new company has been formed, called the McIntyre Extension Mines, Limited, of which the McIntyre Company owns control with the privilege of utilizing the shafts and workings of the old Pearl Lake property. The north ore bodies of the McIntyre Mine can readily be reached and operated from the Pearl Lake shaft, which has been sunk to a depth of 600 feet and is one of the best three compartment shafts in the camp. It is contemplated beginning operations immediately, when this shaft will probably be sunk to a depth of one thousand feet, and will become the main working shaft for both properties. Milling operations have been greatly extended and the mill is now treating over three hundred tons per day. The increased capacity of the mill has enabled the management to treat large bodies of ore which, with a mill of smaller capacity, could not have been handled profitably and the present plant was installed in 1912. Two of conditions indicate that a large ad-

Notes From Mine Manager's Report

Exploration
In 1913 it was recognized that the location of the ore bodies on the south side of Pearl Lake was controlled by structural conditions, and that a close study of these conditions was necessary to carry on development work intelligently. A geological department was created at the beginning of the year to do this work and to assist in solving the serious faulting problems at No. 5 shaft. The work of the department as the upper levels. Lateral development on the upper levels continues to encounter new ore bodies. The average width of No. 5 vein has increased from 6.5 ft. on the 300-ft. level to 12.5 ft. on the 400-ft. level with no change in values. This vein has been cut by diamond drill on the 500-ft. horizon, and is 12 ft. wide. Three bodies of ore have been encountered by diamond drill in the north contact below the 300-ft. level.



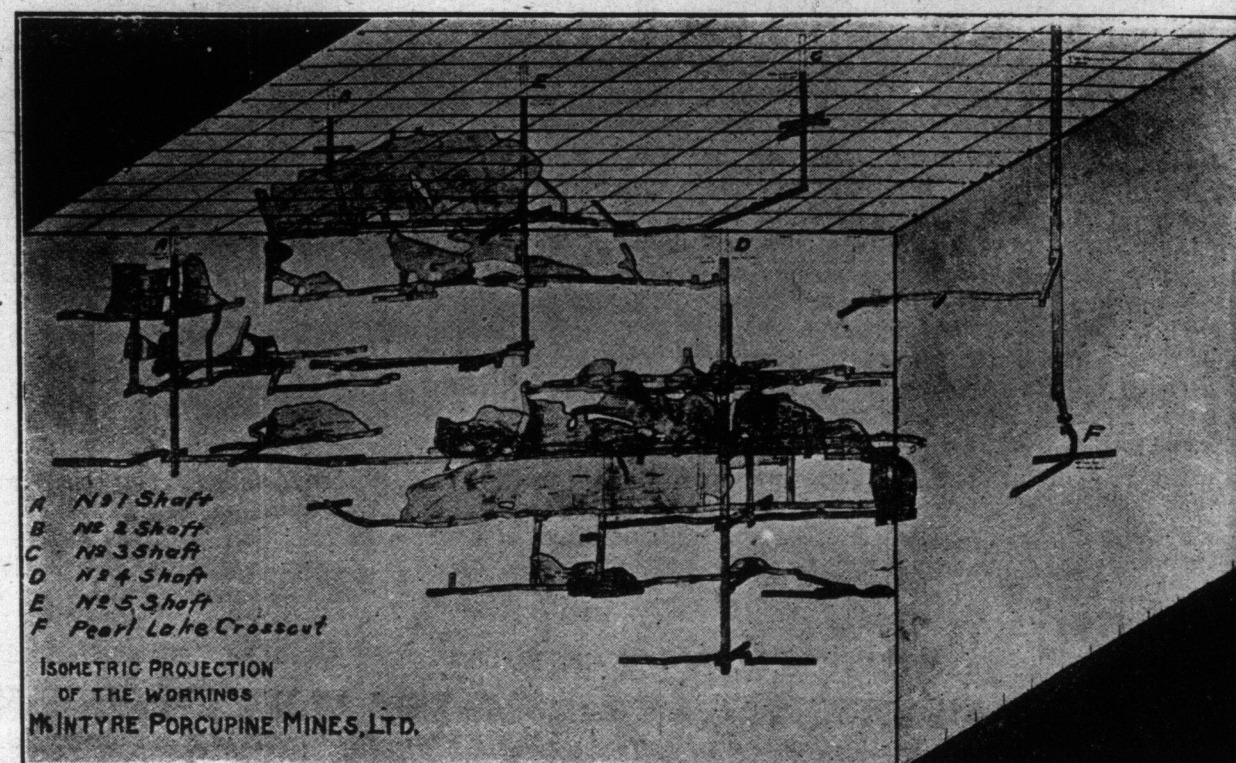
Stope at 400-ft. Level, Showing Lode Structure, at McIntyre.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT

President Alex. M. Hay Makes Highly Interesting Statement to Shareholders.

In a report issued on July 15, 1915, Colonel Alexander M. Hay, recently elected president of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited, says:
The directors spent a few days at the property in the early part of last month, and were very favorably im-

pressed with the physical condition of the mine and the satisfactory operations being conducted at the mill. The ore bodies, which on account of their lenticular character and owing to numerous faultings near the surface, have been very irregular in their occurrence in the levels so far worked, appear to be improving in size and values as depth is reached. It is reasonable to expect that after the faulted zone has been passed thru, the ore deposits will be found to be more regular in their occurrences at greater depths. A policy of aggressive development work will be pursued, and increased milling capacity will be installed as required, to keep pace with development of ore. No. 5 shaft has reached a depth of 500 ft. and a station cut. So soon as work has progressed to a sufficient distance from the shaft, sinking will be resumed to 600 and thereafter to 700 ft., which depth is expected to be reached before the end of the present year. At No. 4 shaft on the 600-ft. level, ore bodies east and west of the shaft have been opened up, showing a width of from twelve to over twenty feet of pay ore. This shaft will be sunk to the 700-ft. level after No. 5 shaft has reached that depth. In view of certain statements recently circulated to the effect that the holders or directors have been parties to such manipulations, if any. The directors cannot be responsible for any statements circulated without their authority. For the information of shareholders, and in their interest, official reports will be issued or published from time to time, setting forth the true position of the company. Development work to date has been confined to Claim No. 13307, upon which are located the shafts, mining plants and mill. Exploratory work on the rest of the property has been limited to a study of geological conditions, surface trenching on the West McIntyre lot and to a diamond drill hole in the water lot, put down at the narrows in Pearl Lake. Since the beginning of operations to



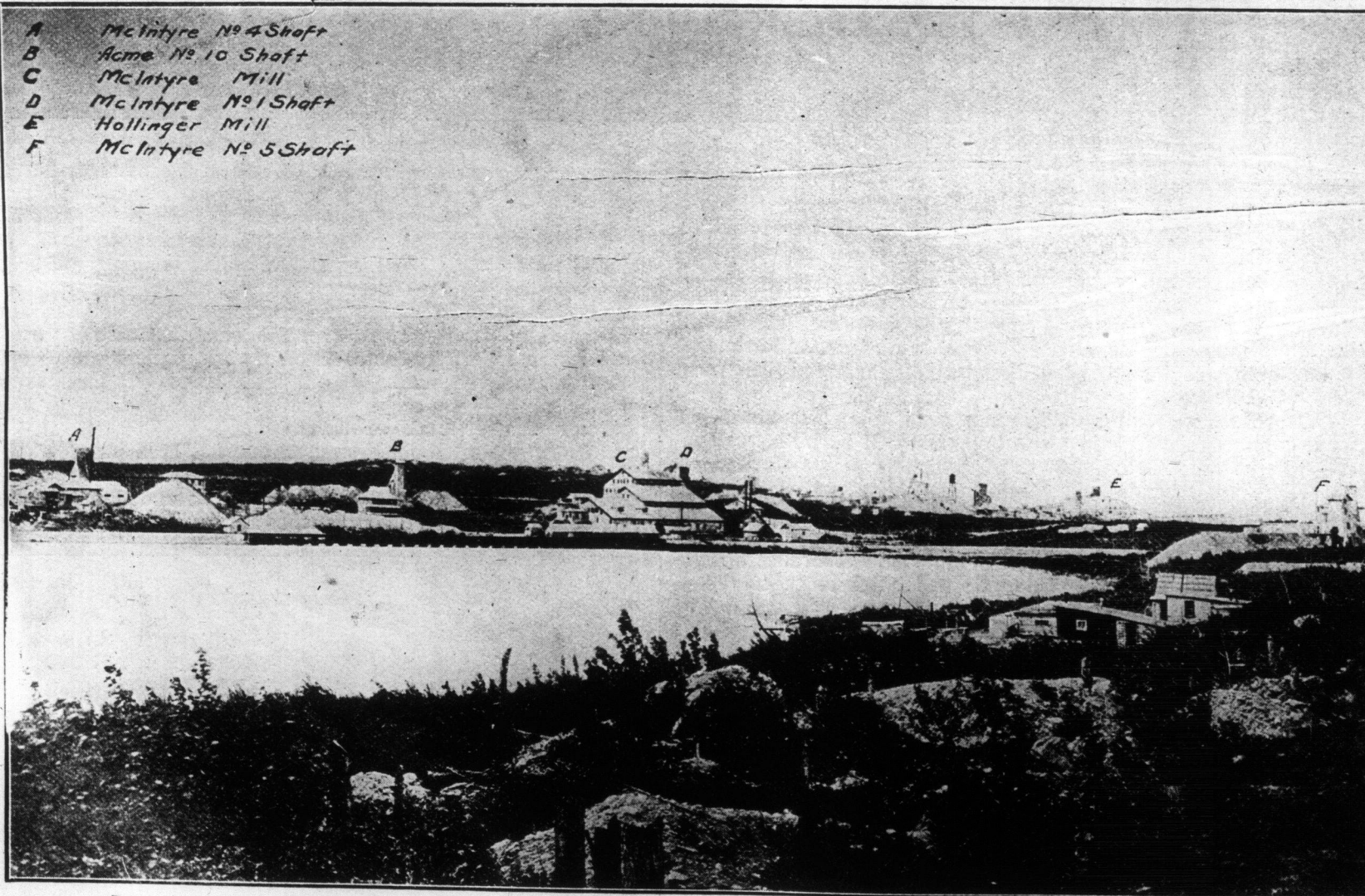
Isometric Projection of Workings, McIntyre Porcupine Mines.

pressed with the physical condition of the mine and the satisfactory operations being conducted at the mill. The ore bodies, which on account of their lenticular character and owing to numerous faultings near the surface, have been very irregular in their occurrence in the levels so far worked, appear to be improving in size and values as depth is reached. It is reasonable to expect that after the faulted zone has been passed thru, the ore deposits will be found to be

market in the shares of this company March 31st, 1915, the property has been manipulated by insiders, I produced \$1,020,250.34 in gold bullion, the result of milling 127,349 tons of ore.

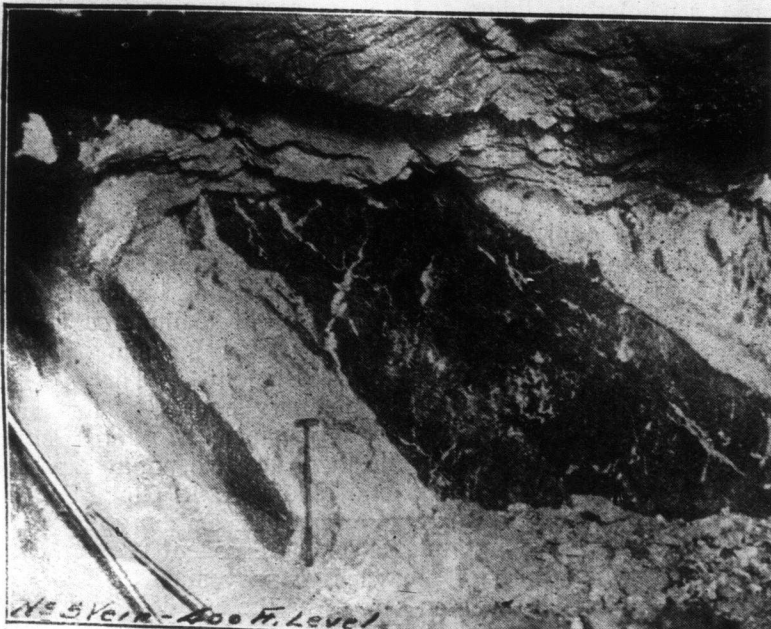
The production and profits for the last three months have been as follows:

	Gross			Total	Net
	Tons	Value	Per Ton	Costs	Profit
	Milled				
April	7,870	\$8.32	\$7.98—\$62,820	\$39,043—\$4.96 per ton	\$23,777
May	5,360	7.31	6.99—58,413	24,485—4.12 per ton	23,928
June	9,180	8.00	7.71—70,800	39,474—4.30 per ton	31,326



General View of the McIntyre Properties.

the shafts on the property were put down to 300 feet, where the ore bodies became stronger and richer. Since then extensive developments



Showing Replacement Along an Old Fault Across Vein, and Banding Due to Incomplete Replacement, 400-ft. Level, McIntyre.

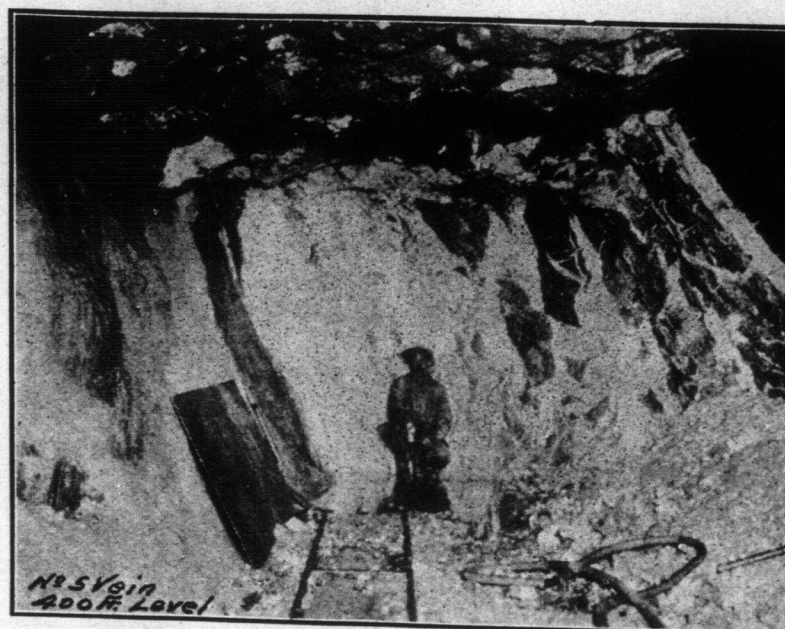
dition to the milling plant will be required in the near future to deal with the ever increasing bodies of ore of this character which are being found as development work proceeds.

Milling.
The ores of the property are remarkable in that they yield a larger per cent. of their gold content to the simple treatment of grinding them in cyanide solution, and giving them a short period of aeration. Our efforts have been to take full advantage of this fact and make the plants as simple as possible. In June work was started on a second unit of 150 tons capacity. This was completed in September at a cost of \$55,000. The same process of treatment was used in the new unit as had been in operation in the old unit for 18 months, except that continuous counter decantations was installed instead of filters. The continuous counter decantation process proved entirely satisfactory, reducing the cost of treatment 13 cents per ton. In January, 1915, the filters in the old unit were discarded and the counter decantation system installed.

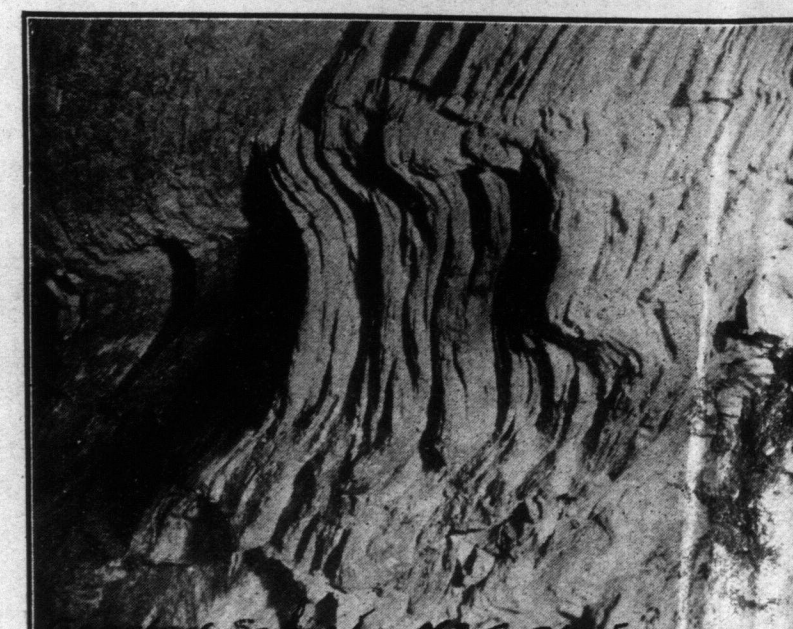
Conclusions.
During the year good progress has been made in solving the problems met in the operation of the property in the years 1912 and 1913. Mine development has been satisfactory and continues to show steady improvement. Development work on the 500 and 600 ft. levels of No. 4 shaft proves these levels to be as produc-

tive as the upper levels. Lateral development on the upper levels continues to encounter new ore bodies. The average width of No. 5 vein has increased from 6.5 ft. on the 300-ft. level to 12.5 ft. on the 400-ft. level with no change in values. This vein has been cut by diamond drill on the 500-ft. horizon, and is 12 ft. wide. Three bodies of ore have been encountered by diamond drill in the north contact below the 300-ft. level.

The north contact offers strong possibilities for payable ore bodies and development work is now being done in this direction. Underground and surface conditions are favorable for a steady improvement during 1915.



Number Five Vein, 400-ft. Level, McIntyre.



Gnarled Schist, 200-ft. Level, McIntyre.