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Department of Mineral Resources

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

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OFFICES:

Mineral Building, State Fairgrounds, Phoenix (Main Office)

State Office Building, Tucson (Branch Office)

To the Honorable Paul Fannin Governor of Arizona Capitol Building Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Governor Fannin:

I herewith submit the Annual Report of the Department of Mineral Resources, covering the fiscal year July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959.

Respectfully, Frank P. Knight

FRANK P. KNIGHT, Director.

EXCERPTS FROM THE LAW CREATING THE ARIZONA

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

"Aid in the promotion and development of the mineral resources of the State.

Conduct studies of the economic problems of prospectors and operators of small mines with a view to assisting in their solution.

Assistin discovering sources of supply for persons desiring to buy minerals.

List and describe available mining properties.

Make mineral resource surveys and conduct such other investigations as may interest capital in the development of the State's mineral resources.

Serve as a bureau of mining information in conjunction with the Arizona Bureau of Mines.

Publish and disseminate such information and data as may be necessary or advisable to attain its objectives.

Cooperate with the State Land Department to encourage mining activity on state lands.

Cooperate with the Corporation Commission in its investigations and administration of laws relating to the sale of mining securities.

Cooperate with the Arizona Bureau of Mines, and turn over to said Bureau such problems as the field work of the division may show to be within the scope of the activities of said Bureau.

Cooperate with federal and other agencies having for their purposes the development of mines and minerals.

Work against all congressional acts favoring reciprocal or duty free imports of foreign materials.

Do such other things as may assist the more extensive exploration and development of the Mineral Resources of the State."

Based on U. S. Bureau of Mines reports for 1958 output, Arizona ranked first in copper production in the United States (including Alaska), as it has done since 1910. It ranked 3rd in silver, 5th in gold, 7th in zinc and 5th in lead.

Arizona production and value of the five principal metals in 1958 were as follows: (final figures)

| 485,839 11,890 28,532 142,979 4,682,580 | tons tons ozs | copper lead zinc gold silver | @ @ @ @ | 26.3¢/lb 11.7¢/lb 10.2¢/lb \$35.00/oz 90.5+¢/oz | \$ | 255,551,314 2,782,260 5,820,528 5,004,265 4,239,781 |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|---|-----|---|
| | | | | | \$_ | 273,398,148 |

This compares with the following final figures for 1957:

| 515,854 12,441 33,905 152,449 | tons tons ozs | copper lead zinc gold | _ | 14.3¢/1b 11.6¢/1b \$35.00/oz | \$ | 310,544,108 3,558,126 7,865,960 5,335,715 |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----|--|
| 5,279,323 | | silver | @ | 90.5+¢/oz | - | 4,778,054 |
| | | | | | \$ | 332,081,963 |

ARIZONA'S METAL PRODUCTION

Source: United States Bureau of Mines

| | GCLD | SILVER | COPPER | LEAD | ZINC | TOTAL |
|------|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | VALUE |
| 1949 | 108,993 | 4,790,736 | 718,020,000 | 67,136,000 | 141,316,000 | \$ 177,894,134 |
| 1950 | 118,313 | 5,325,441 | 808,602,000 | 52,766,000 | 120,960,000 | 201,033,694 |
| 1951 | 116,093 | 5,120,985 | 831,740,000 | 34,786,000 | 105,998,000 | 235,289,045 |
| 1952 | 112,355 | 4,701,330 | 791,438,000 | 33,040,000 | 94,286,000 | 220,686,278 |
| 1953 | 112,824 | 4,351,429 | 787,050,000 | 18,856,000 | 55,060,000 | 242,572,489 |
| 1954 | 114,809 | 4,298,811 | 755,854,000 | 16,770,000 | 42,922,000 | 237,818,952 |
| 1955 | 127,616 | 4,634,179 | 908,210,000 | 19,634,000 | 45,368,000 | 355,928,786 |
| 1956 | 146,110 | 5,179,185 | 1,011,816,000 | 23,998,000 | 51,160,000 | 450,599,680 |
| 1957 | 152,449 | 5,279,323 | 1,031,708,000 | 24,882,000 | 67,810,000 | 332,081,963 |
| 1958 | 142,979 | 4,684,580 | 971,678,000 | 23,780,000 | 57,064,000 | 273,398,148 |

RELATIVE 1958 PRODUCTION

| | United States | Arizona | Arizona % | Arizona's Place | Leading State State | in the U.S.A. Production |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gold - ozs Silver - ozs Copper - tons Lead - tons Zinc - tons | 1,739,249 | 142,979 | 8.22 | 5th | So. Dakota | 570,830 |
| | 34,111,027 | 4,684,580 | 13.73 | 3rd | Idaho | 15,952,796 |
| | 979,329 | 485,839 | 49.61 | 1st | Arizona | 485,839 |
| | 267,377 | 11,890 | 4.45 | 5th | Missouri | 113,123 |
| | 412,005 | 28,532 | 6.93 | 7th | Tennessee | 59,130 |

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF LARGE AND SMALL PRODUCERS IN ARIZONA IN 1958*

| Large Copper Producers1/ | | Production | | Value |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------|---|
| Copper (1bs) | | 952,000,000 | \$ | 250,376,000 |
| Gold (ozs) | | 114,000 | | 3,990,000 |
| Silver (ozs) | | 3,400,000 | | 3,077,000 |
| Molybdenum (1bs) | | 2,320,000 | | 2,827,000 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF LARGE MI | NE PRODUCTION - | ,, | - \$ | 260,270,000 |
| Small Mineral Producers | | | | |
| | hort tons) | 18 | | 10,000 |
| 2/ | hort tons) | 119,000 | | 179,000 |
| Copper (recoverable content | | 19,678,000 | | 5,175,000 |
| | hort tons) | 8,000 | | 54,000 |
| Gem Stones | nore cons, | 4/ | | 86,000 |
| Gold (recoverable content of | f ores etc)(trov oze | | | 1,014,000 |
| | ong tons) | 500 | | 5,000 |
| Lead (recoverable content of | | 23,780,000 | | 2,782,000 |
| | hort tons) | 126,000 | | 1,817,000 |
| Manganese ore & conct. (35% | | 62,279 | | 5,220,000 |
| Manganiferous ore & conct (| | 1,455 | | 32,000 |
| Mercury - 76-pound flasks | 37,621,7 | 53 | | 12,000 |
| | nort tons) | 1,717 | | 25,000 |
| | nort tons) | 3/ | | 3/ |
| | nort tons) | 401,000 | | 1,025,000 |
| , | nort tons) | 12,208,000 | | 9,526,000 |
| Silver (recoverable cont. of | - | | | 1,162,781 |
| | nort tons) | 1,528,000 | | 2,731,000 |
| | nort tons) | 257,756 | | 7,049,000 |
| Vanadium | .025 .01.07 | 3/ | | 3/ |
| Zinc (recoverable content of | ores.etc) (lbs) | 57,064,000 | | 5,821,000 |
| Value of items that cannot b | | 3,,501,500 | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| Asbestos, bentonite, ceme | | spar. | | |
| gypsum, nitrogen compound | | | | |
| and values indicated by f | | | | 11,734,000 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF SMALL MIN | E PRODUCTION 5/ | | \$ | 54,250,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL VALUE OF MIN | | | \$ | 314,520,000 |
| | | | | |
| PERCENTAGE DUE TO SMALL | MINES | | | 17.25% |

^{1/} Phelps Dodge, Kennecott, Inspiration, Miami, Magma, A.S.&R.Co's Silver Bell, Pima and Bagdad.

4/ Weight not recorded

^{2/} Excludes bentonite, value included with "Items that cannot be disclosed"

^{3/} Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data; value included with "Items that cannot be disclosed."

^{5/} Total has been adjusted to eliminate duplication in the value of raw materials used in the manufacture of cement and lime.

^{*} Compiled from U.S.B.M. Area Report, D-90, July 24, 1959 - Final Figures 1958

COPPER, GOLD, SILVER AND MOLYBDENUM RECOVERED

FROM MINES IN ARIZONA IN 1957 and 1958

Source: U.S.B.M. Area Reports

| | | | | 1957 | 1958 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| Tons copper concentra | ting and lead | ching ore | mined | 58,948,055 | 55,805,752 |
| % Copp | er in ore (| stimated a | assay) | 0.910 | 0.933 |
| Tons direct smelting | copper ore | | | 623,779 | 450,047 |
| % Сорр | er in ore (e | stimated a | assay) | 5.380 | 5.932 |
| TOTAL TONS COPPER OR | E MINED | | | 59,571,834 | 56,255,809 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Ozs. gold recovered | ed from all | copper ore | s mined | 123,375 | 114,262 |
| Ozs. silver | 11 21 | " " | 41 | 4,088,618 | 3,543,044 |
| Lbs molybdenum " | or 19. | | н н | 2,385,000 | 2,320,000 |
| | | | | | |
| Lbs copper " | " " | 16 11 | ** | 947,840,100 | 913,973,800 |
| Lbs. copper recovered | ed from mine | waters | | 75,180,700 | 53,129,500 |
| TOTAL LBS COPPER RECO | VERED FROM | ALL COPPER | MINES | 1,023,020,800 | 967,103,300 |
| TOTAL LBS COPPER RECO | | MINES R THAN COP | PER | 8,687,200 | 4,574,700 |
| GRAND TOTAL LBS COPPE | | FROM ALL | | 1,031,708,000 | 971,678,000 |

The Department's active mine list in February 1959, consisted of 34 copper properties, 4 copper combined with lead and/or zinc, 37 manganese, 11 lead and/or zinc, 18 uranium, 6 gold and/or silver and 3 quicksilver, for a total of 113 metal mines. There were 50 active producers of non-metallics, consisting of 14 sand, rock, building stone and flagstone, 8 silica, 7 asbestos, 4 gypsum, 4 lime, limestone and cement, 4 marble, 3 perlite, 2 bentonite and one each of feldspar, barite, beryl, mica and guano.

During the year 1958, the State Mine Inspector reported inspection of 26 copper mines, 5 copper combined with lead or zinc, 7 lead and/or zinc mines, 42 manganese mines, 27 uranium or uranium-vanadium mines, 25 asbestos mines, 13 other metallic mines and 23 other non-metallic mines - total 168 mines.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines reports production during the calendar year 1958 from 43 copper mines, 2 copper-zinc, 19 lead, 3 lead-zinc and 1 zinc mine. It also reported production of copper precipitates from 8 mines, and gold and silver from 36 lode mines shipping silica fluxing ores to the 8 copper smelters in Arizona.

The Arizona Employment Security Commission reported for 1958 that there were employed in mining and quarrying a total of 16,403 covered employees with total wages of \$86,199,194 and an average annual wage of \$5,255. Smelting employment brought the grand total payroll to \$95,091,995 with an average of 18,234 covered employees, earning an average of \$5,215 per year. Fringe benefits are not included in these figures, but are estimated to amount to 18-20 percent of the regular payroll. These figures represent drops of 739 in average employment and \$12,226,686 in total wages for all mining and smelting from 1957 to 1958.

Copper

Curtailment of copper production continued into August although by then the primary producers' price had risen from 25¢ at the beginning of the fiscal year to 26.5 cents per pound. A copper tariff of 1.7 cents per pound was reimposed July 1 after a 7-year suspension. On August 4 Kennecott Copper Corporation announced its return to a 5-day-week and on September 1 increased to a 6-day-work week. With falling world stocks and an improved copper price, Arizona increased production 16 percent in September.

Largely as a result of major strikes in Northern Rhodesia and Canada, smaller strikes in this country, and curtailment by other producers, world stocks of refined copper in the hands of primary producers fell rapidly from 475,000 tons in June to 225,000 tons in November. United States operations returned to normal and mine production increased from 61,200 tons in July to 83,000 tons in October, 94,056 in November, and 99,300 tons in January 1959. The primary producers' price increased to 29 cents per pound on October 24 and held there until early February when it went to 30 cents. With improved economic conditions and advance buying in anticipation of possible domestic strikes after June 30, 1959, domestic mine production reached record heights of over 100,000 tons per month in April and May. United States consumption

rose to the highest level since May 1956. The primary producers price went to 31.5 cents and stayed there until the end of the fiscal year. By March, the custom smelter quotation had reached 34 cents a pound but it ended the fiscal year at 30 cents.

Arizona in 1958 mined 49.9% of the United States' total copper production. New developments in the fiscal year were:

The new smelter of the Kennecott Copper Company at Hayden shipped its first copper on July 3.

The Esperanza open pit operation in Pima County, owned by Duval Sulphur and Potash Company and designed for 10,000 tons of ore per day, started production of concentrates in March, 1959.

Phelps Dodge started a program of expansion at its Lavender Pit in Bisbee which is expected to increase the life of the Pit about 7 years.

Magma Copper Company acquired an option on the Queen Creek Copper Company holdings just east of Superior.

Kennecott Copper Company continued its program of major expansion at its Ray Mines Division operations at Ray and Hayden.

Miami Copper Company closed underground operations at the Miami Mine at the end of the fiscal year after nearly 50 years of production. Leaching of remaining ores continued.

Hunting Geophysical Services Inc. of New York City secured a prospecting permit for the 1,600,000 acre San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation.

American Metal Climax Inc. optioned a large number of claims adjoining those of Kennecott Copper Corporation and near those of Phelps Dodge Corporation being explored in the Safford area.

American Smelting and Refining Company and Banner Mining Company continued exploration in the Pima Mining District south of Tucson.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company in March announced plans for putting its Christmas Mine into operation at the rate of 4,000 tons of ore per day.

Duval Sulphur and Potash Company started drilling at Ithaca Peak north of Kingman.

Exploration for copper was also active in the Castle Creek, Big Bug and other areas.

At the close of the year, copper faced a period of uncertainty. A general strike appeared likely with most labor contracts about to end.

Lead-Zinc

The lead price at the start of the fiscal year was 11.5 cents per pound and declined further to 10.75 cents in August, due primarily to excessive imports. On September 22 the President set import quotas, effective October 1, limiting imports to 350,000 tons per year. Tariffs remained unchanged. At the end of 1958 the price was up to 13 cents but it dropped to 12 cents in January and 11 cents in February. There were frequent fluctuations then until the end of June when lead stocks were at a record high of 153,900 tons and the price was 12 cents per pound.

Zinc also was in oversupply during the fiscal year. The St. Louis price for slab zinc continued at 10 cents per pound until October 2, a day after quotas limiting imports to 550,000 tons annually became effective. Smelter stocks of slab zinc reached a peak in July, 1958. By June 1959 stocks had declined to the lowest level since the beginning of 1958, but consumer's inventories were up.

The Emergency Lead and Zinc Committee was active at Washington during the year. Its efforts were largely responsible for the imposition of quotas, inadequate as they were considered by the industries. The Committee's efforts to secure further relief from excessive imports resulted only in another review by the Tariff Commission of the industries' distress.

Shattuck-Denn Mining Corporation's Iron King Mine continued to produce the bulk of Arizona's lead-zinc output during the fiscal year. Two substantial producers, the San Xavier and Old Dick Mines were reopened by McFarland and Hullinger and Cyprus Mines Corporation respectively. Small mine closings and reopenings were about in balance.

At the close of the fiscal year, the lead-zinc producing mines in Arizona employed about 375 men or about 35% more than at the beginning of the year.

Manganese

Intensive efforts during the year to obtain extension of Government support for domestic manganese failed. It was announced that the carlot purchasing program would expire on August 5, 1959 and the industry faced extinction. Hopes for securing aid when Congress convenes in 1960 were not bright. Arizona faces the loss of an industry with gross annual production of approximately \$6 million. The State's manganese deposits are low grade and cannot be mined at present in competition with low cost foreign manganese selling in this ountry at a price equal to about 40% of the Government support figure of \$2.30 per long ton unit.

Asbestos

Government purchases of Arizona asbestos ceased December 31, 1958. Efforts to secure extension of the program or other support failed and many of the mines closed. Jaquays and Company continued its Globe milling operations and started construction of a new Canadian type mill just east of Globe. Metate Asbestos Company was the first to start work on a Canadian type mill but was not operating its old mill towards the close of the fiscal year.

Guy Phillips continued operations, but the hopes of the Arizona industry were in the new mills. If they are successful, the smaller producers may have a market.

Uranium

The U.S. Bureau of Mines reported a 10% decline in uranium production in 1958, but an increase of 12% in gross value due to increase in grade from 0.26 to 0.32 percent uranium oxide. Unexpected increase in uranium ore reserves and production caused the Atomic Energy Commission to issue orders early in 1959 tending to level off its buying and to negotiate lower prices.

In 1958 Arizona uranium production's total value of \$7,049,000 placed it third in the mineral list in importance to the State, a little below sand and gravel. Production was primarily from Coconino, Navajo and Apache Counties with most of it treated at the Tuba City Mill of Rare Metals Corporation. The shaft of the Orphan Mine at Grand Canyon was completed in early 1959 and connections to the ore area started. Employment in the Arizona industry was approximately 400 at the close of the fiscal year, off about 15% from 1958.

Mercury

Operation of the Gold Creek mine and Rattlesnake mill in Gila County by Grimes and Brunson increased Arizona mercury production, but the total amount remained small. Government buying of mercury ended with 1958. Domestic high cost operations faced a precarious future and there appeared no inclination of the Government towards further help or protection against low cost imports.

Cement

Construction of the Phoenix Cement Company's 1.5 million barrel plant at Clarkdale was on schedule with the plant due to start cement production in October. It will supply 3 million barrels for the Glen Canyon Dam project.

Fluorspar

The National Fluorspar & Chemical Company shipped 326 tons of acid grade fluorspar to the Government stockpile from its Bluebird mine in Gila County. Cessation of government buying on December 31, 1958 closed down the operation. The efforts of domestic fluorspar producers to secure relief from imports of low cost ores were fruitless.

Sand and Gravel

The \$1.9 million increase above 1957 placed the 1958 value of Arizona's sand and gravel production second to copper and was largely due to highway construction. Maricopa County produced approximately 40% of the total.

Other Minerals

Practically all of the gold, silver and molybdenum output in Arizona was recovered as by-product of copper, lead and zinc mining.

There was continued interest in Arizona iron deposits but the U. S. Bureau of Mines reported no shipments in 1958.

Perlite production declined due to suspension of Pinal County operations of Lee's Perlite Industries, Inc., and Superior Industries, Inc. Perlite Industries of Arizona continued to ship partly processed perlite from its Superior plant to Fort Worth and to its own expanding plant in Phoenix.

Increased use of volcanic cinder from the vicinities of Flagstaff, Douglas, Safford and Mesa in making building blocks brought the total value of Arizona pumice production up to \$1,025,000 in 1958, compared with \$640,000 in 1957.

Lime production in Arizona fell off in 1958 due to reduced consumption by the copper industry, major customers of the State's lime producers.

Arizona's production of feldspar, clays, gem stones, gypsum and mica increased some in 1958. Stone production dropped 27% from 1957 mainly due to completion of Bureau of Reclamation work in Coconino County.

Randall Mills Corporation continued to extract bat guano from a cave in the Grand Canyon.

Small amounts of coal were produced in Coconino and Navajo Counties.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, 54,284 feet of exploratory drilling for oil and gas was done in 1958, most of it in Apache and Mohave Counties followed by Cochise, Navajo and Yuma.

The first commercial oil well in the State was brought in in Apache County.

This Department during the fiscal year, as in the past, supplied pertinent mining information to Arizona members of Congress and Congressional Committees and the director testified in support of mining at two Congressional Committee hearings. The Department also mailed to Chairman Aspinall of the Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 86th Congress, 1st Session, for submission at the Hearings before this Committee on June 25, 1959, statements covering the copper, lead, zinc and other Arizona mineral industries. Cooperation with others in endeavors to secure a national long range minerals program for the preservation of a sound domestic minerals industry will be continued. The director continued as secretary of the Western Governors Mining Advisory Council and as a member of the Committee for a National Minerals Policy.

The Department submitted a paper "Arizona's Mining Industry and Its Development and Use of Water" at the Second Annual Watershed Symposium on September 22, 1958. The director spoke on conservation of mineral resources at conservation workshops at Arizona State University and Arizona State College during June, 1959.

The services of the department field engineers were in greater demand in the fiscal year due to increased recognition of their experience and competence. During the year they travelled 46,210 miles, attended 179 meetings, visited 363 mining properties, held 550 field conferences, interviewed many of a total of 1711 office visitors, and each answered several hundred mail and telephone inquiries.

Cataloging of the Department's file and library information has increased their usefulness and use. This accumulated information is of high value to the State and its mining.

The Department published in June, 1959 a revision of its booklet "Laws and Regulations Governing Mineral Rights in Arizona". Previous editions have had wide demand.

The statistical department issued the following reports, its mailing list consisting of over two hundred companies, legislators, agencies, banks, newspapers, individuals and libraries:

July 1, 1958 to December 31, 1958, Inclusive:

Assessed Valuation of all Arizona Properties of Producing Mining Companies.

Study of Refined Copper Statistics for period January 1955 to July 1958.

Table Showing Comparative Mineral Production of Large and Small Mining Companies in Arizona in 1957. News Release (USBM "Area Report D-74" mailed with this report).

Information for Prospective Shippers of Arizona Copper-Lead-Zinc Ores and Concentrates.

A Fair Price for Copper.

Mine Taxation in Arizona.

Arizona Mine Tax Laws - Past and Present.

Preliminary Estimate of Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold and Silver Production in Arizona and the United States, in 1958.

January 1, 1959 to June 30, 1959, Inclusive:

Arizona Mine Production of Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold and Silver - 1858-1957 Inclusive, and Preliminary in 1958 - In Terms of Recoverable Metals.

Mine Production of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc in Arizona in 1957, By Class of Ore - In Terms of Recoverable Metals.

Inventory of Arizona Lands as of June 30, 1958.

"Depletion"

Zinc Industry in the United States in 1958.

Lead Industry in the United States in 1958.

Copper Statistics for 1958 Compared With Other Years - Arizona, United States and Free World, With news release.

Wage Statistics and Copper Output in Arizona Copper Mines.

Productivity in Arizona Copper Mining has not kept pace with Increase in Wages.

Peril Point for Copper. With news release.

A Study of Arizona Copper Companies' Earnings and Dividends - 1955-1958 Inclusive, and First Quarter, 1959.

Appendix "A" to Wage Report of April, 1959, Table IX.

Arizona Small Mines Account for 17.56% of Total Value of Mineral Production in 1958.

There were 12,021 visitors to the Mineral Museum during the fiscal year, excluding the estimated 35,000 during the State Fair. 946 school children attended museum classes and, as in the past, lack of transportation prevented attendance by many others. 1995 persons attended regular and special meetings held in the Mineral Building. 161 new mineral specimens were acquired during the year. Curator Arthur L. Flagg personally made up and sent out 396 mineral kits to school children throughout the country who sent in their requests and postage money. He also answered 659 inquiries regarding minerals.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

| DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION | | \$ | 70,510.00 |
|--|--------------|------|------------|
| EXPENDITURES: | | | |
| Personal Services | \$ 54,440.08 | | |
| Travel - State | 6,419.59 | | |
| Travel - Out of State | 240.50 | | |
| Current Expenditures: | | | |
| Utilities | 867.28 | | |
| Tel & Tel | 1,133.43 | | |
| Postage | 729.40 | | |
| Bldg & Equip Mtnce | 1,015.73 | | |
| Printing | 956.59 | | |
| Supplies, Office, Janitor, etc | 1,310.40 | | |
| Fixed charges | 161.42 | | |
| Subscription & Organization Dues | 74.50 | | |
| Capital Outlay | 396.48 | | |
| | 390.40 | \$ | 67 745 40- |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES: | | ٩ | 67,745.40- |
| Returned to General Fund | | \$ | 2,764.60 |
| Deposits: Sale of Regulations & Copper | | | |
| Stories booklets (out of State | e) | | 17.60 |
| Sale of Crusher & Motor | | | 160.00 |
| | | \$ | 177.60 |
| | | 1 | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| MUSEUM ACCOUNT | | | |
| | | | |
| BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD | | \$ | 716.42 |
| DEPOSITS | | | 3,600.00 |
| | | | |
| | | \$ | 4,316.42 |
| | | | |
| EXPENDITURES: | | | |
| 2 1 0 1 | 4 0 005 00 | | |
| Personal Services | \$ 2,925.00 | | |
| Employer's share OASI & St Retirement | 171.98 | | |
| MAMAT. THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND THE PROPERTY AND THE P | | | 2 007 00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES: | | \$. | 3,096.98- |
| Carries Forward: | | \$ | 1,219.44 |
| Califes inimata: | | 4 | 3,217,44 |