CONTACT INFORMATION
Mining Records Curator
Arizona Geological Survey
1520 West Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-771-1601
http://www.azgs.az.gov
inquiries@azgs.az.gov

The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

PRINTED: 09/12/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: WHY NOT GOLD GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:
CIPPER

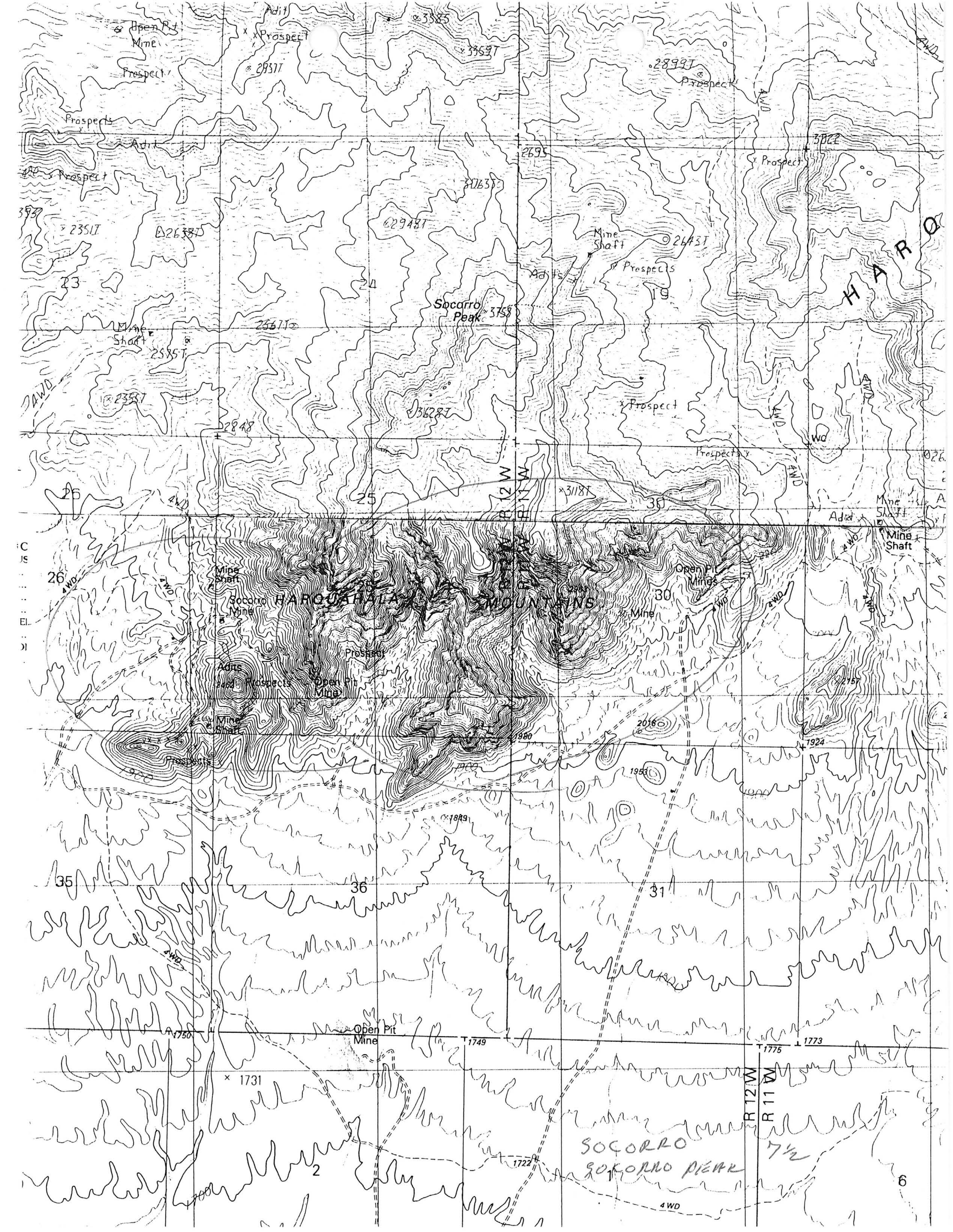
LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 91

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 N RANGE 11 W SECTION 30 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 44MIN 53SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 26MIN 25SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: LONE MOUNTAIN - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD LODE
SILVER
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
KEITH, S.B., 1978, AZBM BULL. 192, P. 154
ADMMR WHY NOT GOLD GROUP



Open Pit Mine
Prospect
Adit
3385
3359T
2833T
2899T
Prospects
3022
2695
3063T
2294T
2351T
2638T
Mine Shaft
2643T
Adits
23
24
19
Socorro Peak
3758
2567T
2585T
4WD
2353T
3628T
2848
WD
R 12 W
R 11 W
3118T
26
25
30
Mine Shaft
Socorro Mine
HARQUAHALA MOUNTAINS
Open Pit Mines
Mine
Prospect
Open Pit Mine
Adits
2462
2157
2016
1980
1924
1900
1953
1849
35
36
31
Open Pit Mine
1750
1749
1775
1773
1731
1722
2
1
6
HARQ
SOCORRO
SOCORRO PEAK
7½

OWNERS

C. W. HOEFER (LESSOR)
Salome, Arizona

MINE

WHY NOT GOLD & CLIPPER

In a conversation with Joe Behumin, on Socorro Reef, he reported that the property operated in the early 30's as the Why Not Mine (Sec. 25, T5N, R11W).
WR KP 7-15-77

R12W?

1710-609 GRANVILLE ST.
P.O. Box 10363 Stock Exchange Tower
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1G5
683-7265
(Area Code 604)

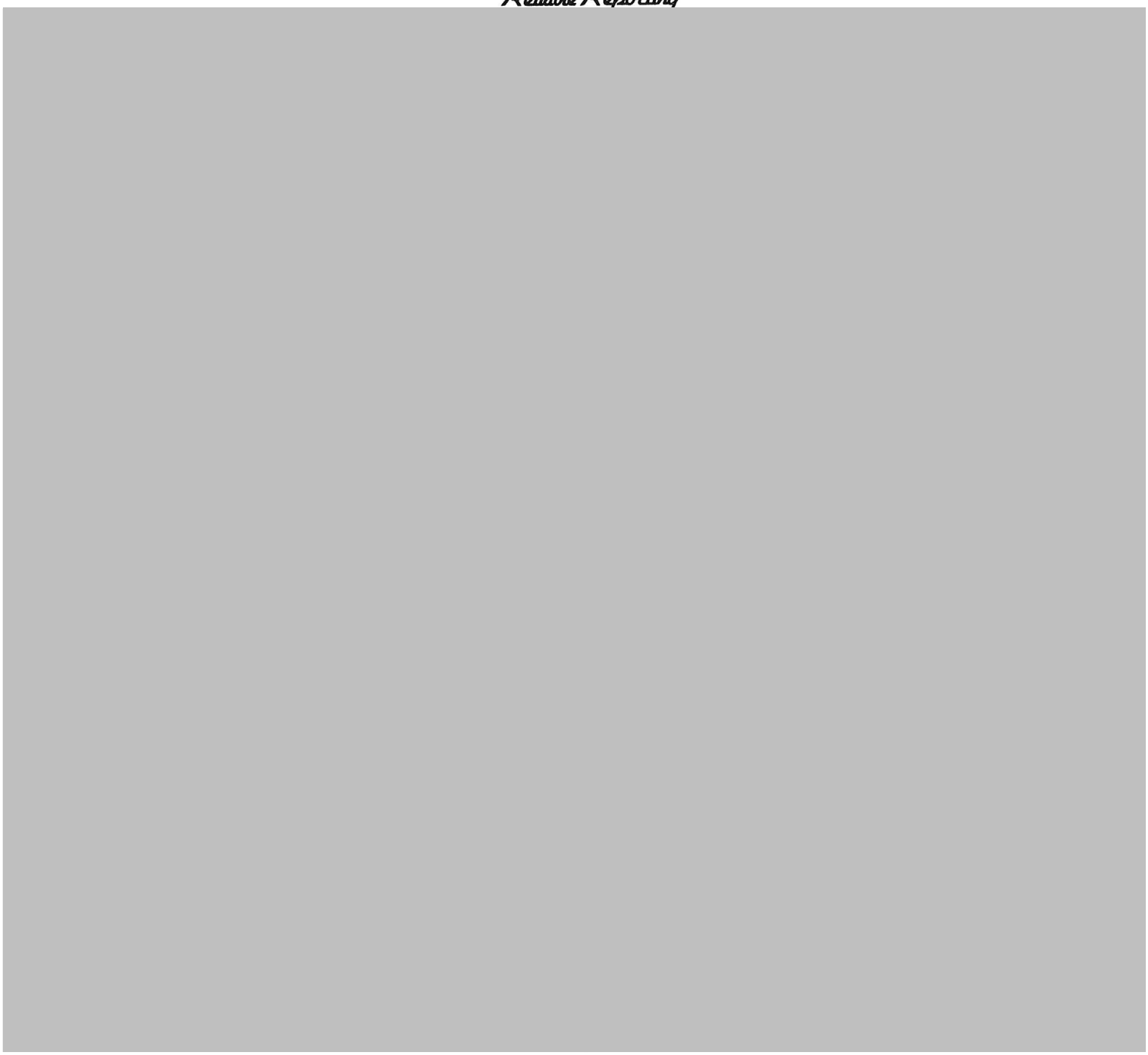
REPRINTED FROM:
NO.110(1988)
JUNE 8, 1988

George Cross News Letter

"Reliable Reporting"

PUBLISHED DAILY
SUBSCRIPTION RATE
$300.00 PER YEAR

REPRINTED FROM:
NO.110(1988)
JUNE 8, 1988



REPRINTED:
* NO.110 (JUNE 8, 1988) * GEORGE CROSS NEWS LETTER LTD. * FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION *

STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

Information from: George Campbell, Jr.
Mine: Socorro (f) and Why Not Gold Group (f)
County: La Paz
Location: T5N, R12W, Sec. 25 and T5N, R11W, Sec. 30

The old Why Not group is now located as the "Henry Bell". The property produced 370 tons grading 3.3 oz/ton gold and minor base metals during the period 1932-1937.George Campbell Sr. was the foreman during this time period. After which he staked 17 claims as the Henry Bells.

The property was then dormant until the late 60's. In 1969 the property was leased to Thomas King for its tungsten potential. This included the Treasure Hill Group in SEctions 17 and 20. The lease was then transferred to Damson Oil for 4 to 9 months. In 1971 the Campbells staked the Iron Door Group for gold and tungsten potential. They next staked the Reef Group but did not validate all the claims and so are left with 33 claims that have numbers out of sequence. In 1973 B & B mining Company optioned the property. George Ryberg, geologist mapped and chip sampled the claims. A decision was made that the property was not economic and so it was dropped.

Next Jordan Industries represented by Joe Behunin optioned the property in May 1975 and put a crew and D-7 to work on the gold and tungsten portions of the property. A gravity mill was put into production in 1977 on the Reef Group near the Socorro Shaft. The mill ran for 30 days but there is no record of the production. Both the concentrates produced and Behunin disappeared. A New York group called Socorro Reef Associates (then Socorro Mining Co.) had 1/2 interest in the project and took the entire property over. They put in cyanide pads containing about 4,000 to 8,000 tons about 1980. They had operating difficulties but did produce 37 oz. of dore (containing 25 oz of gold) from their carbon despite losing much of their solution. They then started drilling reverse circulation holes and evaluation for a disseminated deposit, but abandoned their efforts due to financial difficulties.

A new contract was made with the same Socorro Mining Group. They hired Stan Keith to interest large mining groups in the property. He brought in many companies and got some geochemical sampling and geological mapping done on the property. Most of the equipment at the property was auctioned off during this period.

Exxon wanted to option the property but Socorro Reef Associates were in arrears on payments and Exxon declined to

Mineral Building
State Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 255-3791

416 W. Congress
Suite 161
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(602) 628-5399

become involved.

After resolving their payments with the Campbells they subleased the property to Noranda. Joe Leavitt was the project geologist who started a drilling project (Campbells have drill logs). They dropped the property after four months without significant findings after drilling mostly Bolsa quartzite.

Since the late 1982 the Campbells have worked a small high-grade portion of the property and operated a amalgam and gravity mill. Production records of gold produced and tons processed have been kept and are available for examination.

Reports available from the Campbells on the property are as follows:

Socorro Reef Project, Final Report by George Ryberg, 1974, done for B & B Mining company a subsidiary of NOranda.

Evaluation of Gold Deposit POtential in the Socorro Peak Area by Stan Keith, May 1982. Done for Socorro Reef aSsociates. 140 53rd Street, Brooklyn, New York 11232.

The Socorro Reef by Thomas C. King, November 1972.

1932 Report by Thompson on the Why Not Group recommending the property to United Verde Copper Company

Report of John C. Rutherford on the Why Not Gold Group, Circa early 1900's.

Evaluation of Gold Ore Near Salome Arizona. Final report prepared by J. D. Miller, Professor of Metallurgy, Utah Engineering Experimental Station, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, submitted to Mr. Simon Srybnic with Socorro Reef Associates, 140 53rd St./ Brooklyn, New York 11232.

DATE: May 12, 1986 ENGINEER: Nyal J. Niemuth

Nyal J. Niemuth

REPORT OF

JOHN C. RUTHERFORD, MINING ENGINEER.

WHY NOT GOLD GROUP

Incorporating 10 Claims.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After having spent one month on the ground examining in detail the geology and sampling this group, I have the following report to make.

LOCATION.

These claims are located in the Northeast corner of Yuma County, Arizona in the Hauquahela Range, and in the Ellsworth mining district, about ten miles in a Southeast direction from the Santa Fe Railroad Salome. This branch of the road is known as the Parker Cut-off from Phoenix to Los Angeles. The general course of this range is from the Southwest to Northeast.

TYPOGRAPHY.

Typography is characteristic of the Southwest Valleys and Mountain Ranges, so there is nothing out of the general order in this case.

GEOLOGY.

This entire range is of Paleozoic origin. We have archean granite, as the country or original formation, then the later upheaval broke through this granite with the cambrian quartzites, slates, dolomites and limestone.

Now geological history teaches us that gold is confined mainly to the crystalline rocks of the archean age or to Porphryies associated with these formations, in this case between the quartzite and the lime, there is a fissure filled with what is known in the mining world as block porphy. This fissure is of enormous width and length and very uniformly impregnated with gold for 9000 ft. over which I took samples. There is as well a great deal of quartz in evidence carrying commercial values in gold, but as a rule the quartz is confined to either wall of contact and at times there are fissues, quartz filled, running out from the contact, as far as 2000 ft. varying in width from 6" to 4', and carry good values. One of these fissures in particular has produced a big tonnage that was milled.

MINERALIZATION AND ELEVATION.

The Hauquala Range is continuous for 40 miles with mines of note on each end. The Vulture on the northeast and the Hequala on the southwest, and a great deal of ore has been shipped from ground between

these points, and is being shipped today. The group being considered is eight miles northeast of the Houguala mine. Exact formation and every strata is in place and gold values where they should be in the formation.

The elevation of the camp and lower workings is 1200 ft. The claims on the northeast end reach an elevation of 3000 ft.

WORK AND ORE BLOCKED

We have on the #1 quartz fissure, running at right angle to the contact (its source of origin), a shaft 9x7 on a pitch of 26 degrees, all on the vein and in ore for 750 ft. which gives us about 300 ft. vertical depth. However, this has no meaning, only that in drifting to and cutting the contact we do not get as much depth as would be expected.

We have at the four hundred foot level, a drift to the north 350 ft. on the ledge and in good milling ore, and a virgin stope from the 400 to 300 for 350 ft. On the south side, going to the contact, the drift is about 80 ft. in vein, good commercial ore. On the 300 ft. level we have a drift to the north 400 ft. showing much good ore on floor of drift. All above this level has been stoped out to the surface on the south side. At 300 ft. level we have a drift 750 ft. along the vein. Good ore in evidence for 400 ft. where the timbers have given away and close the drift, but will require very little work to reinstate. The stoping from this level is virgin, with the exception of one or two small stopes started to the 200 ft. level. From the 200 to the surface for 200 ft. north and south of shaft has been stoped out. The vein is large as an average, about 3½ ft., but I am only taking ore that will give me net $10.00 and better as a base of estimate. I am allowing 1½ foot average width and 16 cu.ft. in the solid to the ton, and quartz of this character generally runs 13 cu.ft. to the ton in the solid. By the dimensions of the workings in this old shaft we have safely 10,000 tons of ore blocked ready to mill, or at a low figure $100,000.00. The workings are in good shape. Timbers in the shaft are sound, only needing reblocking.

Now we have on the contact vein one shaft 80 ft. deep all in ore ready for mill, which will net $10.00 and up. We have another shaft 40 ft. about 300 ft. to the northeast all in milling ore. On this same claim #3 we have a tunnel in the line 200 ft. from the surface at the high point. This drift is supposed to cut the 40 ft. shaft when at the proper depth, taking the same width here as we took on the quartz fissure 300 ft. each way from the 80 ft. shaft gives us the following dimensions, 600x1½x80 ft. deep, about 5000 tons of good free milling ore. So in all, I am sure that any engineer checking me will concede these figures.

And I want to say it is a nice lot of ore blocked for a small plant and from the net proceeds the ground can be developed to a point where there will be enormous tonnages of commercial ore available and can be treated on a large scale.

ACCESSABILITY.

We have a fine auto road to the camp from Salome station, a distance of ten miles, not a grade on the road. Approaching, or to get to the mill site, there will have to be a little road building, about 400 yards to avoid a wash which has a very steep descent but short, also very abrupt ascent of about 300 ft.

WATER FOR MILLING.

An abundance. The mine makes below the 400 ft. level, 2500 gallons a day, and we have 400 ft. of water in the shaft at this time. For a five stamp mill, which I propose installing the supply is adequate, and we have enough storage to run for a year, but the daily average is sufficient for all milling requirements.

Water for domestic use at present we haul from what we call Reeds Ranch 2½ miles away. No doubt when the contact is reached the water will be good to use, as it is the same water that we get at the ranch. The ledges are the waterways of that country.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Arizona - the term is significant. Meaning 365 days available for work, while in this locality there are three months that are a little warm, June, July and August. The rest of the year in this section is delightful, nothing to equal it in the world for climate.

RETURNS

Returns are based upon the lowest grade ore that we will treat with a five stamp mill, and it is safe to say that we can hold up the average to $15.00 or better, which will increase our output 50% because our expenses will not be increased.

RETURNS FROM MILL.

Per month.

We will treat 15 tons per day, and we will work the mill, allowing four days for repairs, 26 working days a month.

Our ore will net us $10.00 .....$150.00
Per day for 26 days - 26x$150.....3900.00

Gross returns per month
Pay roll, running expense $3900.00

		$3900.00
Bro't For.		
3 miners @ $5.50 each, per day	$429.00	
1 blacksmith, $6.00	156.00	
2 mill men, $6.00	312.00	
1 truck man, $5.00	130.00	
1 ore assorter $5.00	130.00	
Fuel and lubricant $10.00 per day	260.00	
Incidentals	223.00	
Wear and tear, powder fuse caps & coal $10.00	260.00	
NET BALANCE	2000.00	
	3900.00	$3900.00

On an investment of $10,000.00 the returns are at the rate of 240% per annum.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Hoist and 3 machine air compressor 9x12. With this machine I will pump water out of mine for mill.

50 H.P. Engine (gas)
1 6 H.P. Hoist
Piping to connect up ready for use.

I have in view a plant which I am told can be bought for $1000.00. The above complete, and about 18 miles from our claims. This price includes steel 200 ft., 3 machines (Sullivans) Jack hammer type, and many other things, picks, shovels, one car and track.

COMBINATION MILL

Concentrating and Amalgamation.

I have in view a five stamp mill complete from battery to crusher with building for $1000.00. I will have to buy one table $600.00 and copper plates $200.00. 1 tank of quick silver $75.00.

Of course there are many little things that must be bought, so I am thinking $10,000.00 will be needed to get the plant to running.

Grading, hauling and erecting will take about 90 days.

FUEL

Internal combustion engines will be our motive power. The Standard has a storage station at Salome where they keep all kinds of fuel and lubricants which can be had at the market prices, with discounts where quantity is consumed. We will use tops in all of our engines which is selling at this time for 9¢.

EQUIPMENT ON THE GROUND

Three good houses,

(1) A good kitchen and dining room with large cellar.

(2) A good large bunk house.

(3) A good house for themanagement.

(4) One good 4 ton truck - Jeffery make.

ASSAYS TAKEN IN THE MINE.

No.	(1)	$12.00
"	(2)	12.80
"	(3)	33.60
"	(4)	2.40
"	(5)	4.80
"	(6)	29.20
"	(7)	14.80
"	(8)	7.60

These assays were taken from the places opened up, and where there is a good tonnage available, which I have mentioned in my report.

Why Not Gold Group

10 miles—SE of Salome

Yuma County

reference: Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources
Why Not Gold Group (file)

present owner:

Minerals: gold

history of the area:
a report was written about the property by John C. Rutherford, a mining engineer. Mill treated 15 tons per day.

geology:
granite, quartzite, slate, dolomite, limestone

assays:
Au $2.40 to $33.60

OWNERS	MINE
C. W. HOEFER (LESSOR) Salome, Arizona	WHY NOT GOLD & CLIPPER

STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

Information from: George Campbell, Jr.
Mine: Socorro (f) and Why Not Gold Group (f)
County: La Paz
Location: T5N, R12W, Sec. 25 and T5N, R11W, Sec. 30

The old Why Not group is now located as the "Henry Bell". The property produced 370 tons grading 3.3 oz/ton gold and minor base metals during the period 1932-1937.George Campbell Sr. was the foreman during this time period. After which he staked 17 claims as the Henry Bells.

The property was then dormant until the late 60's. In 1969 the property was leased to Thomas King for its tungsten potential. This included the Treasure Hill Group in SEctions 17 and 20. The lease was then transferred to Damson Oil for 4 to 9 months. In 1971 the Campbells staked the Iron Door Group for gold and tungsten potential. They next staked the Reef Group but did not validate all the claims and so are left with 33 claims that have numbers out of sequence. In 1973 B & B mining Company optioned the property. George Ryberg, geologist mapped and chip sampled the claims. A decision was made that the property was not economic and so it was dropped.

Next Jordan Industries represented by Joe Behunin optioned the property in May 1975 and put a crew and D-7 to work on the gold and tungsten portions of the property. A gravity mill was put into production in 1977 on the Reef Group near the Socorro Shaft. The mill ran for 30 days but there is no record of the production. Both the concentrates produced and Behunin disappeared. A New York group called Socorro Reef Associates (then Socorro Mining Co.) had 1/2 interest in the project and took the entire property over. They put in cyanide pads containing about 4,000 to 8,000 tons about 1980. They had operating difficulties but did produce 37 oz. of dore (containing 25 oz of gold) from their carbon despite losing much of their solution. They then started drilling reverse circulation holes and evaluation for a disseminated deposit, but abandoned their efforts due to financial difficulties.

A new contract was made with the same Socorro Mining Group. They hired Stan Keith to interest large mining groups in the property. He brought in many companies and got some geochemical sampling and geological mapping done on the property. Most of the equipment at the property was auctioned off during this period.

Exxon wanted to option the property but Socorro Reef Associates were in arrears on payments and Exxon declined to

Mineral Building
State Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 255-3791

416 W. Congress
Suite 161
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(602) 628-5399

become involved.

After resolving their payments with the Campbells they subleased the property to Noranda. Joe Leavitt was the project geologist who started a drilling project (Campbells have drill logs). They dropped the property after four months without significant findings after drilling mostly Bolsa quartzite.

Since the late 1982 the Campbells have worked a small high-grade portion of the property and operated a amalgam and gravity mill. Production records of gold produced and tons processed have been kept and are available for examination.

Reports available from the Campbells on the property are as follows:

Socorro Reef Project, Final Report by George Ryberg, 1974, done for B & B Mining company a subsidiary of NOranda.

Evaluation of Gold Deposit POtential in the Socorro Peak Area by Stan Keith, May 1982. Done for Socorro Reef aSsociates. 140 53rd Street, Brooklyn, New York 11232.

The Socorro Reef by Thomas C. King, November 1972.

1932 Report by Thompson on the Why Not Group recommending the property to United Verde Copper Company

Report of John C. Rutherford on the Why Not Gold Group, Circa early 1900's.

Evaluation of Gold Ore Near Salome Arizona. Final report prepared by J. D. Miller, Professor of Metallurgy, Utah Engineering Experimental Station, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, submitted to Mr. Simon Srybnic with Socorro Reef Associates, 140 53rd St./ Brooklyn, New York 11232.

DATE: May 12, 1986 ENGINEER: Nyal J. Niemuth

Nyal J. Niemuth

R E P O R T O F

JOHN C. RUTHERFORD, MINING ENGINEER.

WHY NOT GOLD GROUP

Incorporating 10 Claims.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

After having spent one month on the ground examining in detail the geology and sampling this group, I have the following report to make.

LOCATION.

These claims are located in the Northeast corner of Yuma County, Arizona in the Hauquahela Range, and in the Ellsworth mining district, about ten miles in a Southeast direction from the Santa Fe Railroad Salome. This branch of the road is known as the Parker Cut-off from Phoenix to Los Angeles. The general course of this range is from the Southwest to Northeast.

TYPOGRAPHY.

Typography is characteristic of the Southwest Valleys and Mountain Ranges, so there is nothing out of the general order in this case.

GEOLOGY.

This entire range is of Paleozoic origin. We have archean granite, as the country or original formation, then the later upheaval broke through this granite with the cambrian quartzites, slates, dolomites and limestone.

Now geological history teaches us that gold is confined mainly to the crystalline rocks of the archean age or to Porphryies associated with these formations, in this case between the quartzite and the lime, there is a fissure filled with what is known in the mining world as block porphy. This fissure is of enormous width and length and very uniformly impregnated with gold for 9000 ft. over which I took samples. There is as well a great deal of quartz in evidence carrying commercial values in gold, but as a rule the quartz is confined to either wall of contact and at times there are fissues, quartz filled, running out from the contact, as far as 2000 ft. varying in width from 6" to 4', and carry good values. One of these fissures in particular has produced a big tonnage that was milled.

MINERALIZATION AND ELEVATION.

The Hauquala Range is continuous for 40 miles with mines of note on each end. The Vulture on the northeast and the Hoquala on the southwest, and a great deal of ore has been shipped from ground between

these points, and is being shipped today. The group being considered is eight miles northeast of the Nouguala mine. Exact formation and every strata is in place and gold values where they should be in the formation.

The elevation of the camp and lower workings is 1800 ft. The claims on the northeast end reach an elevation of 3000 ft.

WORK AND ORE BLOCKED

We have on the #1 quartz fissure, running at right angle to the contact (its source of origin), a shaft 9x7 on a pitch of 26 degrees, all on the vein and in ore for 750 ft. which gives us about 300 ft. vertical depth. However, this has no meaning, only that in drifting to and cutting the contact we do not get as much depth as would be expected.

We have at the four hundred foot level, a drift to the north 350 ft. on the ledge and in good milling ore, and a virgin stope from the 400 to 300 for 350 ft. On the south side, going to the contact, the drift is about 60 ft. in vein, good commercial ore. On the 300 ft. level we have a drift to the north 400 ft. showing much good ore on floor of drift. All above this level has been stoped out to the surface on the south side. At 300 ft. level we have a drift 750 ft. along the vein. Good ore in evidence for 400 ft. where the timbers have given away and close the drift, but will require very little work to reinstate. The stoping from this level is virgin, with the exception of one or two small stopes started to the 200 ft. level. From the 200 to the surface for 200 ft. north and south of shaft has been stoped out. The vein is large as an average, about 3½ ft., but I am only taking ore that will give me net $10.00 and better as a base of estimate. I am allowing 1½ foot average width and 16 cu.ft. in the solid to the ton, and quartz of this character generally runs 13 cu.ft. to the ton in the solid. By the dimensions of the workings in this old shaft we have safely 10,000 tons of ore blocked ready to mill, or at a low figure $100,000.00. The workings are in good shape. Timbers in the shaft are sound, only needing reblocking.

Now we have on the contact vein one shaft 80 ft. deep all in ore ready for mill, which will net $10.00 and up. We have another shaft 40 ft. about 300 ft. to the northeast all in milling ore. On this same claim #3 we have a tunnel in the lime 200 ft. from the surface at the high point. This drift is supposed to cut the 40 ft. shaft when at the proper depth, taking the same width here as we took on the quartz fissure 300 ft. each way from the 80 ft. shaft gives us the following dimensions, 600x1½x80 ft. deep, about 5000 tons of good free milling ore. So in all, I am sure that any engineer checking me will concede these figures.

And I want to say it is a nice lot of ore blocked for a small plant and from the net proceeds the ground can be developed to a point where there will be enormous tonnages of commercial ore available and can be treated on a large scale.

ACCESSABILITY.

We have a fine auto road to the camp from Salome station, a distance of ten miles, not a grade on the road. Approaching, or to get to the mill site, there will have to be a little road building, about 400 yards to avoid a wash which has a very steep descent but short, also very abrupt ascent of about 300 ft.

WATER FOR MILLING.

An abundance. The mine makes below the 400 ft. level, 2500 gallons a day, and we have 400 ft. of water in the shaft at this time. For a five stamp mill, which I propose installing the supply is adequate, and we have enough storage to run for a year, but the daily average is sufficient for all milling requirements.

Water for domestic use at present we haul from what we call Reeds Ranch 2½ miles away. No doubt when the contact is reached the water will be good to use, as it is the same water that we get at the ranch. The ledges are the waterways of that country.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Arizona - the term is significant. Meaning 365 days available for work, while in this locality there are three months that are a little warm, June, July and August. The rest of the year in this section is delightful, nothing to equal it in the world for climate.

RETURNS

Returns are based upon the lowest grade ore that we will treat with a five stamp mill, and it is safe to say that we can hold up the average to $15.00 or better, which will increase our output 50% because our expenses will not be increased.

RETURNS FROM MILL.

Per month.

We will treat 15 tons per day, and we will work the mill, allowing four days for repairs, 26 working days a month.

Our ore will net us $10.00 .....$150.00
Per day for 26 days - 26x$150.....3900.00

Gross returns per month
Pay roll, running expense $3900.00

		$3900.00
Bro't For.		
3 miners @ $6.50 each, per day	$429.00	
1 blacksmith, $6.00	156.00	
2 mill men, $6.00	312.00	
1 truck man, $5.00	130.00	
1 ore assorter $5.00	130.00	
Fuel and lubricant $10.00 per day	260.00	
Incidentals	223.00	
Wear and tear, powder fuse caps & coal $10.00	260.00	
NET BALANCE	2000.00	
	3900.00	$3900.00

On an investment of $10,000.00 the returns are at the rate of 240% per annum.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Hoist and 3 machine air compressor 9x12. With this machine I will pump water out of mine for mill.

50 H.P. Engine (gas)
1 6 H.P. Hoist
Piping to connect up ready for use.

I have in view a plant which I am told can be bought for $1000.00. The above complete, and about 18 miles from our claims. This price includes steel 200 ft., 3 machines (Sullivans) Jack hammer type, and many other things, picks, shovels, one car and track.

COMBINATION MILL

Concentrating and Amalgamation.

I have in view a five stamp mill complete from battery to crusher with building for $1000.00. I will have to buy one table $600.00 and copper plates $200.00. 1 tank of quick silver $75.00.

Of course there are many little things that must be bought, so I am thinking $10,000.00 will be needed to get the plant to running.

Grading, hauling and erecting will take about 90 days.

FUEL

Internal combustion engines will be our motive power. The Standard has a storage station at Salome where they keep all kinds of fuel and lubricants which can be had at the market prices, with discounts where quantity is consumed. We will use tops in all of our engines which is selling at this time for 9¢.

EQUIPMENT ON THE GROUND

Three good houses,

(I) A good kitchen and dining room with large cellar.

(2) A good large bunk house.

(3) A good house for themanagement.

(4) One good 4 ton truck - Jeffery make.

ASSAYS TAKEN IN THE MINE.

No.	(1)	$12.00
"	(2)	12.80
"	(3)	33.60
"	(4)	2.40
"	(5)	4.80
"	(6)	29.20
"	(7)	14.80
"	(8)	7.60

These assays were taken from the places opened up, and where there is a good tonnage available, which I have mentioned in my report.

Why Not Gold Group
10 miles SE of Salome
Yuma County

reference: Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources
Why Not Gold Group (file)

present owner:

Minerals: gold

history of the area:
a report was written about the property by John C. Rutherford, a mining engineer. Mill treated 15 tons per day.

geology:
granite, quartzite, slate, dolomite, limestone

assays:
Au $2.40 to $33.60