New Producers Give Lift
To Oil Outlook in统战

Oil News

1 New Test
Well Started
In Columbia

Springhill Field Is
Active as Small
Producer Reported

Jamaican Ore
Shipped To Arkansas

The first shipment of iron ore from Jamaica
has arrived at the port of New Orleans.

Arkansas Oil News

Arkansas City, Neb.

Arkansas Oil News

Arkansas City, Neb.

Arkansas Oil News

Arkansas City, Neb.
**State’s Biggest Producer?**

*Never Any Fear Monkey Ridge Gasser Would Crater—Curran*

There was never any fear that the big gas well brought in last week on Monkey Ridge would crater and sink into the earth, said General Manager R. W. Curran of Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company yesterday.

The company’s new well on the south edge of the Piney Point field is now producing 67,000 cubic feet of gas a day, and is the second major producer in the Piney Point field. The first and largest producer was the Piney Point Gasser, which is now producing 80,000 cubic feet of gas a day.

**Four Days of Leaking**

The well was found leaking gas Wednesday morning, and the company immediately shut it in to prevent any further damage. Curran said the well was a good producer, and that the company would be able to get it back on line in a few days.

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**Oil Men Go Over a Deep Subject: Cretaceous Geologic Formation**

**By GROVER ZENN**

El Dorado, Feb. 26—The oil business is a deep subject in more ways than one.

The geologists who study the formation of oil fields must delve deep into the earth’s crust to find out how oil gets there. And the geologists who study the origins of the earth itself must go even deeper, into the Cretaceous period, which lasted from about 145 to 66 million years ago.

For their education, 123 South Arkansas oil men gathered here Thursday night to hear an explanation of the Cretaceous period by Dr. E. C. Schuchert, professor of geology at the University of California.

Dr. Schuchert told the oil men that the Cretaceous period was a time of great change in the earth’s history. It was a time when the continents were beginning to separate, and when the first dinosaurs appeared.

He said that the Cretaceous period was a time of great warmth and fertility, and that it was a time when the earth was moving closer to the sun than it is today.

The Cretaceous period is divided into three epochs: the Upper Cretaceous, the Middle Cretaceous, and the Lower Cretaceous. The Upper Cretaceous is the time of the dinosaurs, and the Middle and Lower Cretaceous are the times of the flowering of the earth’s flora and fauna.

Dr. Schuchert also discussed the geologic history of the South Arkansas field, and how it relates to the Cretaceous period. He said that the field was formed in the Cretaceous period, and that it is still producing oil today.

The oil men were impressed with Dr. Schuchert’s knowledge and enthusiasm, and they said that they had learned a great deal from his lecture.

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**Oil Strike Is Off At Least 30 Days**

Denver, March 4—Postponement of a three-days’ strike of oil workers is for good at least 30 days, it was disclosed today.

The report came from R. B. Wool, Western Oil Workers Union general manager, who announced that the unions had decided to call off their strike and get back to work.

Wool said that the strike was called because of dissatisfaction of the workers over the lack of improvement in wages and working conditions.

He added that the unions had agreed to meet with company representatives to try to settle the differences.

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**Red Cross Aids Quake Area**

Los Angeles, March 4—The American Red Cross is sending $3,500 worth of clothes and food to the earthquake-stricken area in California.

The relief goods are being sent by sea from New York to San Francisco, and they will reach the city in about two weeks.

The Red Cross says that it is sending the supplies to help families who have lost their homes in the earthquake.

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**10 Drills Perm, 3 Others Completed In Last Week**

**By G. B. SHIELDS**

Arkansas News Service

Magnolia, March 4—One of the most important events of the week was the completion of the number one well in the country’s first W. R. L. No. 1 in the Edmond field, Okla.

The well, which is the first in the country to be completed with a new perforating tool, was drilled by the Magnolia Oil and Gas Company and is being tested by the Magnolia No. 1 well.

The well was completed with a new perforating tool because it was necessary to drill through a hard formation that was preventing the well from reaching its full potential.

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**Oil Men Fight to Register All Stocks**

Washington, March 4—Oil men are fighting against the registration of some of their stocks in order to protect themselves from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The commission has been trying to get the oil companies to register their stocks, but the oil men are trying to prevent it on the grounds that it would be too expensive and time-consuming.

The commission says that the registration is necessary in order to protect the investors and the public in general.

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**Water-Driven Fresco**

The South Arkansas field is being developed by the Water-Driven Fresco method, which is a new technique for oil production.

In this method, water is injected into the oil reservoir to drive the oil to the surface.

The Water-Driven Fresco method has been successful in several oil fields in the South Arkansas area.

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**Magnolia Well Is Abandoned**

**By G. B. SHIELDS**

Arkansas News Service

Magnolia, March 4—The Magnolia No. 1 well, which was started in the third week of March, has been abandoned.

The well was drilled by the Magnolia Oil and Gas Company and was completed with a new perforating tool.

It was decided to abandon the well because it was not producing at a sufficient rate to justify the cost of operation.

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**Production Pipe Set in Calhoun**

**By G. B. SHIELDS**

Arkansas News Service

Magnolia, March 4—Magnolia Oil and Gas Company has set the production pipe in the Magnolia No. 1 well.

The production pipe will be used to bring the oil to the surface from the well.

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**Oil News**

**Drillers at 672 Feet in Low Gap Unit Test**

**By G. B. SHIELDS**

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**Drapers at 367 Feet in Low Gap Unit Test**

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**Sellers Oil Company**

**By G. B. SHIELDS**

Arkansas News Service

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The well was completed with a new perforating tool because it was necessary to drill through a hard formation that was preventing the well from reaching its full potential.
Five Tests Are Watched in Columbia

Morristown—Five tests are being watched in Columbia county this week, with two ending this week and three to be watched by the week end. News that the Columbia County is being the center of activity in the area.

State Asphalt Deposits To Undergo Tests

State Asphalt Deposits To Undergo Tests

Fayetteville — There are several asphalt deposits in Arkansas that are being watched closely by state officials, including the one near Fayetteville.

Prof. J. E. Bissett, in charge of a team of University of Arkansas students and engineers, is preparing to make tests on the deposits.

The tests will include an examination of the asphalt's composition, its hardness, and its resistance to weathering.

The deposits are located near Fayetteville, and are being monitored for potential use in highway construction.

Huge Tract Leased For Oil Drilling

Warren—Leasing of a 5,000-acre tract of land immediately surrounding Warren's city limits has been announced by the city council.

The lease will cover 40 years, and will be used for oil drilling.

The lease was approved by the city council last week, and is expected to bring in substantial revenue for the city.

The area covered by the lease is located near the center of town, and is considered to be a rich oil-producing area.

Alcoa To Use Lime From Batesville

Batesville—Alcoa has signed a contract with Batesville Lumber Co. to use lime from their lime quarry.

The quarry, located about 15 miles west of Batesville, is expected to provide the company with a steady supply of lime for use in their smelting processes.

The company plans to use the lime in the production of aluminum, and is looking forward to a long-term supply from the quarry.

JEMOCAK, Thursday, June 5, 1952.
East Schuler Holds
El Dorado Spotlight
With 2 Tests Drilling

El Dorado, May 17.-The East Schuler field 30 miles southwest of El Dorado held the spot light, in settled positions in the El Dorado area, one well near the testing stage, and two deep tests were drilling.

Two wetter fields yielded dry holes.

Lexington Oil Corporation set production pipes at 7,336 feet on the J. M. Bishop No. 3 at SE NW SW 13-18-1-1W, and S. J. R. Schuler drilled on the same 40-acre tract where Bells McFadden Company 19915 acre producer from the Pottawattamie; completion was at 2,600 feet.

The southeast bench of the field, Carter Oil Company is drilling below 1,120 feet north, near Aaron Albers on SE NW SW 18-16-1-1W. A good chance is being given the siltstone formation around 6,330 feet and the pay sandstone at 7,330 feet.

Carter Drilling

Curtis Kinard is drilling below 4,300 feet on the Schuler leases near El Dorado, a quarter of a mile south of the Bishop Schuler No. 3. Two deep tests will be completed by this operator.

The Bear-Cove Drift in the Union Shale unshucked a distiller and another well is being pumped for initial testing. Damar, Christopher Van Pol's Amity No. 1, NE NE NE SW 18-16-1-1W, a good chance is being given the siltstone formation at 5,430 feet and the pay sandstone at 6,550 feet.

Three small producers and one more under way: show promise.

Wildcat In
Atlanta Area
Nears Line

Magnolia - Lawson Oil Corp.'s wildcat, Sunset Grade No. A-1, 2 miles south of the Sunset Grade field, scheduled for a Simchak test to 1,300 feet, is nearing completion.

In Sumner County near the state line, the Dew Oil Co.'s Bowling-Barnes No. 2, 2 miles west of the Sumner field, will be completed last week in Tidewater in the pay sandstone, was reported drilling around 10,130 feet per day between 1,150 and 1,210 feet. The well was reported running into the pay sandstone around 10,130 feet, but was reported drilling around 11,200 feet in Tidewater in the pay sandstone.

Another large producer was completed in the Sunset Grade field. Completion is Penn Southern Corp. E.J. Ennis No. 15, section 14-12, SW NW SW 18-18-1-1W. The well was drilled by Wildcat Oil Co.

Southern Company's wildcat, The Eagle 353 at NE NE SW 18-18-1-1W, 2 miles west of the Sumner field, will be completed after setting a 1 1/2 ton production pipe at 1,850 feet. The well may be tested at 2,000 feet.

Pan-Am Southern Company's wildcat, The Sumner 13 at NE NE SW 18-18-1-1W, 2 miles west of the Sumner field, will be completed after setting a 1 1/2 ton production pipe at 1,850 feet. The well may be tested at 2,000 feet.

Curtis Kinard has two projects in the Minneola field. His Union Oil Company is drilling a wildcat on NE NE SE 18-18-1-1W, and on NE SW NE 18-18-1-1W, is pumping on gauge, from a 200-foot production pipe. The operator reports the Union field is a sleeper well in the Union field.

Lexington Oil Company is awaiting completion on NE NE NE 18-18-1-1W, where the McKenzie Drilling Co. is drilling on the same 40-acre tract. The operators reported the Union field is a sleeper well in the Union field.

Oil Let's
Contracts On New Plant

Bond Oil Co. has awarded contracts covering the design and installation of a new crude oil plant by the Chemical Plant, to be constructed in the Boyd Oil field, at Marcella, in the Boyd Oil field.

The new plant will be located near the town of Boyd, on the 1 mile west of the Marcella Oil field, and will be a modern and efficient facility.

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Small Pumper Is Completed

El Dorado, July 26--A high pumper was completed on the Westfall field, where Robert McElfresh is drilling for the Robertson family.

The well was completed at a depth of 3,600 feet on the Marcella field.

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Rare Earths Are Moving Into Industry

For years, the group of metals known as the "rare earths" have been in the same category with museum pieces—unique, but not very practical. All 14 of these elements (chart) have been researched, identified, and logged by the scientists. But they've found only a few uses by industry—such things as coloring agents for glass, and alloys for cigarette lighter flints.

Now, however, the rare earths are about ready to move into the industrial picture. You won't hear much about what's going on in this area—but that is because the companies that are experimenting with the rare earths have kept high hopes of them.

Right now, they are going through an experimental phase in the steel and foundry industries. Metalworkers have discovered that small doses of these elements can make big improvements in the end products of such primary metals as steel, aluminum, magnesium, and copper. They make them easier to work, improve some of their physical properties, and cut down impurities.

American Metallurgical Products Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., predicts that within 10 years rare earths will be household items, as common as zinc, copper, and steel.

Minnows—Rare earths, the general name that identifies the group, is misleading. All together, these elements are more plentiful than several of the common metals. The total in the earth's crust is more than that of zinc, and five times that of molybdenum.

They aren't really earths, either, but metals just as iron or nickel. They originally got that name because they were first known in the form of oxides, which resemble the nonmetallic minerals. The only connection they have with earth is that they are usually found in the mineral moneazite.

The form that the metallographers are using today is actually an alloy of several of the elements, which they call "mixture" or "mixed" metal. The steel makers and foundries don't use the hodgepodge of elements that are found in nature; through, they make a refined version, a mixture that has definite amounts of each element. One of the most popular used in commercial operations has about 50% cerium, 30% lanthanum, and a 20% combination of 13 other rare earths with traces of iron.

Still a Lab Problem—The operation of putting a mixed metal into a heat of steel or iron is still in the experimental stage. The metallographers are working with the rare earths in exact quantities, putting it into the blast-furnace after the heat has been tapped from the furnace.

And here, there is one limitation: The operation is successful only with steel that has been made in basic electric or open hearth furnaces.

The rare earths will usually improve many of the properties in a metal, but never harm them ....

... The rare earths will usually improve many of the properties in a metal, but never harm them ...

Rare Earths start on p. 46

The output is a batch of metals, pure elements. The Ames Lab uses an AGC, a rapid-plant that melts four lb. to seven lb. of rare earths this way. And a few tons are simultaneously producing the rare earths. Metal by both methods:

• Good Separation—The metal won't ever re-separate, if it decides to do it. The rare earths are called co-solvents.

• Easy Processing—They are processed by milling and purification, then cast into a ton of steel. The chief source of moneazite, the ore that carries the rare earths, are the U.S., Brazil, and India. Stateide, it is mined in Texas, North Carolina, and Colorado.

BUSINESS WEEK • May 31, 1952
RARE EARTHS

"... The rare earths will usually improve many of the properties in a metal, but never harm them ...

The rare earths have been or will be added in almost every industry—such as coloring agents for glass, and also as catalysts for making lighter fluids.

For years, the group of elements known as the "rare earths" have been used in a wide variety of applications. In recent years, they have found new uses in industry—such as coloring agents for glass, and also as catalysts for making lighter fluids.

The rare earths have been added to steel in the past, but this practice was abandoned because of the high cost of the elements. However, with the advent of new processes and techniques, the cost of rare earths is now comparable to other elements used in steel making.

The addition of rare earths to steel has several benefits. It improves the hardenability of the steel, increases its strength and toughness, and reduces the likelihood of cracking during forming or welding.

However, there are also some disadvantages to adding rare earths to steel. They can make the steel more brittle, and they can also increase the cost of the final product.

In conclusion, the use of rare earths in steel making is a promising new area of technology. As more research is done, we can expect to see even more applications for these elements in the future.

BRIAN M. MILLER
Extension Indicated In Smackover Lime

El Dorado, June 7—Extension of the Smackover lime pool in the East Scrusher Field of Southwest Union County was indicated this week when initial oil flow on sour gas out put yielded a good flow of high gravity oil. Two wells in the field are nearing completion.

In other settled fields, one dry well was recorded and a number of new fields are ready for testing.

El Dorado—M. M. Carroll, C. S. Spell and W. H. Black, the operators of the Carroll Oil Co., have been drilling three wells at a fast rate. The first well, located about one mile southeast of the town of El Dorado, was drilled to a depth of 2,500 feet and had a flow of 250 barrels per day of water and gas.

The second well, which is about three miles north of El Dorado, was drilled to a depth of 2,700 feet and had a flow of 300 barrels per day of water and gas.

The third well, which is about five miles north of El Dorado, was drilled to a depth of 2,900 feet and had a flow of 400 barrels per day of water and gas.

Well Producing "North of Strong"

El Dorado, June 7—El Dorado and the area around it has been producing high gravity oil. Two wells, one located in the town of El Dorado and the other one mile south of the town, have been drilled to a depth of 2,500 feet and are producing 300 barrels per day of oil and 400 barrels per day of water.

The third well, which is about three miles north of El Dorado, was drilled to a depth of 3,000 feet and is producing 500 barrels per day of oil and 600 barrels per day of water.

Three Wildcatters in 11 Permits Issued by O&G

Columbia Field Gets New Start; 3 Tests Coring

Saline News Service

Columbia Field is making a new start in a field that has been abandoned for years. Three new wildcat wells have been drilled in the Columbia Field, and one of them has been completed.

The first well, located three miles northwest of Columbia, was drilled to a depth of 2,500 feet and is producing 200 barrels per day of oil and 400 barrels per day of water.

The second well, which is about two miles north of the first well, was drilled to a depth of 3,000 feet and is producing 300 barrels per day of oil and 500 barrels per day of water.

The third well, which is about five miles northwest of the first well, was drilled to a depth of 3,500 feet and is producing 400 barrels per day of oil and 600 barrels per day of water.

Fourth Try Turns the Charm
As Lawton Opens New Oil Pool

El Dorado, May 21—The old axiom, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," has proved true in the case of the new oil pool that was discovered recently. The pool is located in the town of Lawton, and the first well was drilled two years ago, but it did not produce any oil.

The second well, which was drilled last year, also did not produce any oil. The third well, which was drilled this year, has now produced 100 barrels of oil per day. Although the pool is small, it is enough to make the area attractive. The pool is located in the town of Lawton, and the area around it is being explored for further development.

South Arkansas Wells Average 80,928 Barrels

El Dorado, May 22—South Arkansas oil and gas pools produced an average of 80,928 barrels during March. The oil and gas production for the month was 39,350 barrels of oil and 41,578 barrels of gas.

The average crude oil production for the month was 33,072 barrels per day, an increase of 1,546 barrels per day over the previous month.

The average gas production for the month was 2,407 million cubic feet, an increase of 209 million cubic feet over the previous month.

New Magnolia Test Waiting on Cement

Saline News Service

The Magnolia Test, a new well in the town of Magnolia, is waiting for cement. The well was drilled to a depth of 5,000 feet and is producing 300 barrels per day of oil and 400 barrels per day of gas.

Dry Hole Recorded, New Location Staked

El Dorado, May 21—The old axiom, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," has worked in the case of the new oil pool that was discovered recently. The pool is located in the town of El Dorado, and the first well was drilled two years ago, but it did not produce any oil.

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Oil News
7 Tests In
Columbia
Spotlighted

11 Permits
Get State
Board Okay

12:45 p.m. to 12:50 p.m.

East Schuler Yields
Another Producer

Two Wildcats
At Final Stage;
Test Given Up

Lawton Gets
Producer During Week

Explosion Due
At Various Levels
In Strong Area

Miller County
Activity Zooms
With 7 Tests

Lafayette Test
In Final Stages

Crude Petroleum Stocks
Reported in Decrease

95 New Locations Set
By Ollies in Oklahoma
Oil News
Wildcat Sets Pipe Above Smackover
Lawton Corns Sulphate
And Salty Lime In
Atlanta Area Test

ARNASINO DEMOCRAT, Sunday, June 15, 1952—10

McAlester
Stakes Big
Lime Wildcat

5 Drill Permits, 9 to Abandon
Issued in Week

Wildcat Is Set
Near Camfield

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Brick

The production of bricks is one of the biggest industries in the county. Brick-making is a major economic activity, employing hundreds of workers. The brickyard is located on the outskirts of town, surrounded by a large cleared area. The process involves mining clay, drying it in the sun, then forming it into bricks and firing them in kilns. The bricks are then cooled and packaged for distribution to various construction sites around the county.

Aluminum

The town of Aluminum is located in the southeastern part of the county, near the border with South Carolina. It was once a bustling center of the aluminum industry, with several huge smelters and refineries. However, due to environmental concerns and the decline of the industry, many of the mills have been closed or mothballed. The town now relies on tourism and the preservation of its industrial heritage to attract visitors.

The Counties of Arkansas

The agriculture in Arkansas is diverse, with a mix of crops and livestock. The state is known for its cotton, rice, and soybeans, as well as its cattle and hogs. The climate is ideal for agriculture, with warm summers and cool winters. The rivers and lakes provide a source of water for irrigation, and the soil is fertile. The state government offers support to farmers through grants and subsidies.

Hot Spring: Its 'Second Growth' Sparks a Boom

By Carroll McCaughy

The railroad brought prosperity to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the town boomed. The Hot Springs National Park, established in 1921, brought even more tourists to the area. The town was a center for mineral springs, and the Thermae Springs Hotel, built in 1889, became a popular destination for visitors seeking relief from tuberculosis and other illnesses. The town's population grew to over 10,000 by 1930.

Mining

The Magna-Cone mine is located in the northwestern part of the county, near the state line. It was discovered in 1880 and has been mined for copper, zinc, and lead. The mine was operated by the Magna-Cone Company, which was later acquired by the Anaconda Company. The mine is one of the largest in the world and has been a major source of revenue for the state.

Dairying

The dairy industry in Arkansas is an important part of the state's economy. The state is home to many dairy farms, which produce a variety of milk products, including cheese, butter, and yogurt. The industry is supported by government programs and incentives, and the state government provides research and support to help farmers stay competitive.

Barite

The first barite deposit was discovered in the town of Barite, located in the northeastern part of the county. The deposit was owned by the Barite Mining Company, which was founded in 1880. The mine was operated until 1930 and produced over 2 million tons of barite. The mine is now a national historic landmark and is visited by tourists.

Timber

The timber industry in Arkansas is a major economic activity, providing employment and supporting many other industries. The state is home to many forests, which are managed by the state government and private companies. The timber industry is supported by government programs and incentives, and the state government provides research and support to help farmers stay competitive.
Alabama Oil Field Adds Strong Well

Brenham, Ala.—Gulf Oil's newest field is a well which is "as good or better" than the Allen No. 2. It was discovered by the Perdido Oil and Gas Co., a company organized by the T. B. Miller Co. in 1950.

A Gulf spokesman said the T. B. Miller Co. No. 2 well was "as good or better" than the Allen No. 2. The interior well was gassed at 280 and oil came through a highly porous formation.

The well, which had shown tendencies to blow, was sealed off at a depth of 1,800 feet, and the gas was let off through a blowout pipe. Gas and oil were then produced at a rate of 1,000 barrels of oil and 10 million cubic feet of gas a day.

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ALCOA RUSHES CONSTRUCTION—Extra crews have been added to speed completion of pulpwood and crudes at the refining facilities at Alumina Oxide Co.'s new $14 million pulp mill in Fort Worth, Texas. The mill is expected to start producing pulp by December 1952.

Gulf官网, 1952年7月15日，星期二，杰克逊，密西西比州，

2,959 Rigs Active
During Last Week

Dallas, June 23.—A total of 2,959 rigs were active in the United States and Canada last week, compared with 2,800 the previous week.

The Texas rig count is 1,334, compared with 1,329 the previous week.

Manganese Deposit To Be Worked

Marshall, Tex.—Workmen are digging a tunnel through a hill near Willsboro, Ark., where a manganese deposit is expected to yield 10% of manganese.

Hempstead County Test Drills Ahead

Geophysical Survey of Manganese Ore。

Tulsa, June 23.—A geophysical survey of manganese ore in Hempstead County, Ark., is expected to yield 10% of manganese.

10—ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT, Wednesday, July 9, 1952

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1952

COMPANY OFFICIALS AND STOCKHOLDERS of Cross Oil Co., Fort Worth, Texas, will be in attendance at the company's annual meeting in the civic auditorium at 7:30 a.m. Thursday, July 18.

Extensive Drilling Program Planned
By Independent Group In Ark. Area

Wynne, Ark.—Plans for an extensive oil and gas exploration program are being formulated by the Cross Oil Co. in areas of Cross, Fulton, and S. Francis Counties, Arkansas.

Already two tests have been drilled by the company on acreage held in Cross County and shown in the Neosho formation have prompted officials of the company to formulate plans for the drilling of additional wells.

STAKE THIRD TEST

Wynne, Ark.—The third test on acreage held in Cross, Fulton, and S. Francis Counties, Arkansas, will be the company's No. 1 Charlie Rhodes in the northwest corner portion No. 3-N-S.-

Objectives of the new test include additional interest in the Wilcox and Nankes, and both the Wilcox and Nankes formations.

The third test, originally assigned to the Northwestern Arkansas Development Association in September, 1951, in the formation, has been terminated by the company.

The group, incorporated in March of this year by the Cross Oil Co. of Arkansas, has spent approximately $100,000 on an extensive geological survey and is now ready to proceed with the drilling of additional wells.

J. L. Bolen, manager of the association, said that the company is ready to spend $500,000 on a large-scale geological survey and that the drilling of additional wells is imminent.

After the drilling of additional wells, the company plans to drill a third test on acreage held in Cross County, Arkansas.

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