

Three Wildcats Drill in Union

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Miller Co. Well Testing In Smackover

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Chicken Feed

Washington (AP)—In the past five years, the number of chickens in the United States has increased by 50 percent, according to a report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report states that the number of chickens in the United States has increased by 50 percent since 1930. This increase is due to a number of factors, including the development of new breeds of chickens and the use of artificial feed.

The report also states that the number of chickens in the United States is expected to continue to increase in the future. This is due to the fact that chickens are a popular source of meat and eggs, and their production is a major industry in the United States.

Oil News

El Dorado, April 12.—Settled fields in Union County yielded four new producers this week as two tries neared completion and several new starts were announced.

Marine Oil Company's Thompson A-18 in NE SW SE 3-18S-13W in the prolific Urbana Field of East Central Union flowed at the rate of 40 barrels of 28 gravity crude per day through perforations at 3,318-25 and 3,328-34 1-2 feet. There was no water.

In the adjoining section on the north, Cressland Oil Company's J. C. Parker No. 9, NW SE 3-18S-13W pumped 16 barrels per day from 3,342-48 feet, and their Hadley A-5 in SE NE SW of section three flowed 14 barrels of oil per day through 1-8 inch choke from 3,318-30. Pressures are expected to drop in the Hadley and it may be necessary to install pumping unit.

Curtis Kinard's McGough No. 1 in NW SW SE 34-17S-13W, Urbana, was pumping, no gauge, through perforations from 3,168-78 feet.

Well Awaits Pump

The lone project in the Lawson field is waiting on pumping unit. It is the Mollie No. 2 in NW SE NE 31-17S-13W, drilled by Roberts Petroleum Company to 2,850 feet and perforated from 2,543-47. Several early completions in this field have been abandoned.

Testing is still in progress on Parker H. Wineman's William P. Wineman A-1 in SE SW NW 7-18S-12W, Sandy Bend Field.

Lawton Oil Corporation was drilling below 3,860 feet on the J. M. Bishop A-1 deep test in the East Schuler Field. Location is SE NW SW 13-18S-17W, on the same tract where a Pettit lime well is producing 100 barrels of oil daily. Crews are reported rigging up on the B. M. Carroll C357 No. 1, a northwest outpost well to be drilled by Carter

Activity Scheduled In Bear Creek Field Of Northwest Union

El Dorado, April 19.—Activity in the Bear Creek Field of northwestern Union County is expected to resume soon after a lull in operations there for several months.

Denman, Christopher & Van Pelt have moved location for the Annie Smith No. 1 to the NE SE SW 4-16S-17W, a quarter-mile east of the original location staked last November.

An old well in this field has been re-worked by G. H. Vaughn. It is the Annie Smith No. F-1 in SE SW 8-16S-17W. The old perforations at 6,352-62 feet were squeezed off and the well perforated from 6,336-46. The well is pumping 30 barrels of oil and about 500 barrels of salt water daily.

Schuler Activity

In the East Schuler Field, Lawton Oil Corporation was drilling below 5,435 feet on the J. M. Bishop No. A-1 in SE NW SW 13-18S-17W. Proposed depth is 7,600. Pan-Am Southern Corp. also has an interest in this well. Carter Oil Company has not yet started drilling operations on the B. M. Carroll C357 No. 1 in NW NW NW 18-18S-16W, a proposed northeast outpost well in this field.

Roberts Petroleum Company reported a 47 barrel per day producer in the Mollie No. 2, NW SE NE 31-17S-13W, Lawson Field of East Central Union. Perforations were made in the Meakin sand from 2,543-47 feet. This leaves the field without a current new operation. Some of the early completions in the field discovered last year have already been depleted. Another dry hole was chalked up in the Wilmington Field. It was the Suggs No. 1, SW SW SE 9-17S-13W, abandoned at 3,820 feet by M. E. Tumlinson.

East Field Activity

Testing has been resumed on C. J. Salsbury & Sons' Moody No. 1 in W-1-2 NE NE 19-17S-14W, El Dorado East Field. Operations on this well were shut down for sev-

More Manganese?

The Defense Minerals Exploration Administration has approved a \$100,000 search for manganese ore in the Ouachita Mountains—thus providing new hope that Arkansas may be able to push still further forward in the production of the rare and vital steelmaking agent. Manganese ore has been exported commercially since 1850 from the Batesville-Cushman area and a multi-million-dollar beneficiating plant is now being built there to expand production.

But although the presence of the ore in the Ouachitas has been known for years no exploitable deposits have ever been discovered.

Manganese, which is used in toughening steel, has been in short supply since shortly after World War II, largely because Russia controls much of the world's output. Although the American steel industry has succeeded in obtaining increased shipments from other foreign sources, the value of a domestic supply—which would not be subject to the hazards of wartime shipping—is obvious enough.

It is impossible, of course, to predict anything about a mineral survey which is merely getting started. But the very fact that the Inland Mining Corporation of Dallas entered into a contract of this magnitude with the federal government indicates that the venture is worth the effort. It goes without saying that a solid "strike" of ore in this partially-explored area would add great impetus to Arkansas's expanding industrial economy. And, of far greater importance at a critical time like this, it is equally clear what its effect would be on the nation's steel industry.

117 Wells Completed In Oklahoma Fields

Tulsa, April 12 (AP)—Oklahoma oil field operators completed 117 wells this week, a drop of 20 from the previous week. The Tulsa World's survey showed 133 new wells staked, against last week's 116.

Oilers brought in totaled 64. They had an initial daily crude output of 4,595 barrels. No gasers were reported. However, gas flow from the oil wells was 5,470,300 cubic feet daily.

Three sites were abandoned. Footage drilled totaled 430,117.

Union Wildcat Gives Promise Of Producing

El Dorado, May 10.—A deep wildcat test in East Central Union County gave promise of a good producer this week as another Smackover Lime try about six miles north was recorded as a dry hole.

Water trouble was encountered in Curtis Kinard's Taylor No. 1 in SE NE NW 28-18S-12W, a mile north of Strong, after an initial test yielded 10 barrels of oil per hour. The well was perforated from 6,394-96 feet. Gas came to the surface in 13 minutes and fluid in 17 minutes. The flow was through 12-64ths inch top choke with 425 pounds flowing tubing pressure. After the water broke in the well was squeezed and re-perforated at the same place. There was no yield on the second try and crews are now preparing to re-perforate.

Olin No. 1 Abandoned

Marine Oil Company abandoned the Olin No. 1 in SW SE 29-17S-12W after drilling to 6,193 feet without prospects of recovery. The Olin is three-fourths of a mile east of a heavy crude oil producer completed by Marine last December to open a new pool and this was the first try in the area since the discovery. No direct offsets to the producer have been drilled.

E. G. Bradham's A. T. Munday No. 3 in SE SW NE 25-17S-16W yielded salt water in an initial try from perforations around 2,200 feet. The operator is continuing to test.

Nine miles southeast of El Dorado, Lawton Oil Corporation is preparing to test the Union Saw Mill Company No. B-4 in SW SW SW 35-18S-14W, the fourth try for this operator on the same 40-acre tract. Production pipe was set at 2,600 feet.

Test Nearing Completion In Columbia

Gazette State News Service
Magnolia, May 10.—Milton Crow, Inc., was nearing completion this week end on a shallow test in Columbia County's Springhill Field. Three wildcats are being drilled in the County.

Crow's well is the Thurman No. 1, NW SE 12-20-23, headed for 3-200 feet to Tokio Formation. Total depth reached was not revealed.

One wildcat has just begun. This is Lyon, McCord and Logan's Allie Vaughan No. 1, SE SW NW 3-17-20, scheduled for a Smackover Lime test of 7,800 feet.

Lawton Oil Company has reached 7,600 feet in the Russell Goode No. A-1, SE SW 26-18S-19, near Atlanta Field. It will be drilled to Smackover, 9,000 feet.

The third wildcat is Shell Oil Company's Browning-Burns Unit No. 1, NW SE 12-20-23, the well that touched off a flurry of activity in the Arkansas-Louisiana field. Several producers were found in the area.

The test has been drilled to 9-200 feet of a proposed depth of 10,150 in Smackover. Promising shows were found in Tokio at 3,100 feet, but Pettit Lime, Travis Peak and Cotton Valley tests were fruitless. Further searches may be made in Tokio after Smackover operations.

2,974 Oil Rigs Reported Active

Dallas, April 12.—A total of 2,974 rigs were active in oilfields of the United States and Canada this week, Hughes Tool Company reported to American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors.

This compares with 2,879 a week ago, 2,839 a month ago and 2,406 in the comparable week of 1951.

In the Arkansas-Louisiana-East Texas area, 149 rigs were active, up five from the previous week.

Rigs in operation in other areas: Pacific Coast, 159; Oklahoma, 338; Kansas, 190; Rocky Mountain, 177; Canada, 171; West Texas and New Mexico, 747; Gulf Coast, 628; Illinois, 96, and North Texas, 319.

Commission Sets Oil Allowables For Three Fields

El Dorado, April 18.—Permanent production allowables were fixed for three new Arkansas oil pools and a number of petitions were granted by the Oil and Gas Commission in an executive session after the quarterly statewide hearing at the Union County Courthouse here today.

No change was made in allowables for the settled pools. Total allocation for controlled oil pools effective May 1 will be 69,723 barrels per day and controlled gas pools 52,557 MCF per day. Oil production from all sources is expected to total 93,948 barrels daily.

Wells in the Horsehead Field of Columbia County opened, by McAlester Fuel Company's McCollum A-1 in NW NE 22-18S-21W, were granted 100 barrels daily with gas-oil ratio set at 2,000 to 1.

An 80-acre spacing regulation was set for this field with wells to be drilled on alternate 40-acre tracts, with surface casing set at 500 feet and cement set to top of hole.

The California Company's P. D. Burton Jr. et al. No. 1 well in NE NE 9-18S-23W, Lafayette County, was granted an allowable of 100 barrels per day.

An allowable of 114 barrels per day was set for the new Springhill Field which straddles the Arkansas-Louisiana border and was opened by Pan-Am Southern's Lucy Burns No. 1 in SW SW SW 7-20S-22W, Columbia County. Although operators in the field asked for a 20-acre spacing, the Commission set a 10-acre regulation to conform to Louisiana spacing governing the pool.

On petition for Lee and Markham Production Company and A. C. Allyn, an allowable of 100 barrels per day was set for the Price No. 1 in SE NW 18-16S-25W, Miller County, Garland City-New Field.

Other applications granted:

Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, to integrate and adjust rights and equities of all interests in Pettit Lime production in N 1/2 NE 11-20S-22W, S 1/2 NE Section 11, and west 673 feet of SW NW of Section 12-20-22W, North Shongaloo Field, Columbia County.

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company and Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Company, to integrate all interests in the drilling and production units in the Cecil Gas Field, Franklin County, described as all of Sections 21, 23 and 30-9N-28W and all of Sections 24 and 26-9N-29W.

McAlester Fuel Company was granted a permit to drill their C. M. Wesson B-8, 200 feet west of east line and 765 feet north of south line of SE NW 24-15S-19W, Ouachita County, Wesson Field, in exception to the rules.

McAlester also was granted permission to inject salt water produced in the Wesson Field into the Tokio formation for the R. W. Wesson B-5 well in NW SE SE 24-15S-19W.

The hearing was conducted by P. M. McLaughlin, director of conservation and production. O. C. Bailey of El Dorado, Commission chairman, presided at the executive session. Other commissioners in attendance were R. S. Warnock Jr. of Magnolia, Basil Hoag of Texarkana, James D. Reynolds of Camden and O. G. Murphy and Ed Hollyfield of El Dorado.

Oil News

Union County Tests Try for Deep Levels

El Dorado, Feb. 24.—Searching for oil, drillers are probing deeper.

Two Smackover lime tests were announced this week to give Union County five deep wildcat tries. Four other deep projects are under way in widely scattered fields.

Not since the Schuler Field oil discovery in 1937 has Union County had as many deep tests in operation at the same time. Several of the new operations are proposed for nearly two miles below the earth's surface, or some 2,000 feet lower than the producing level in the prolific Schuler Field.

Lion Oil Company will drill the Charles No. 1 in SW SE 28-18S-18W, in Southwest Union County near the Columbia County line.

The location is only three-quarters of a mile northwest of a wildcat which Lion Oil Company drilled to 8,515 feet and abandoned as dry in August, 1949. This proves that a "duster" does not always condemn an area. Crews are now building a board road to the site.

Four miles north of the Charles, No. 1, Murphy Corp., has staked location for the Gottschall No. 1 in NE SE 3-18S-18W and expects to rig up as soon as a board road has been laid.

This site is a quarter of a mile due west of a well drilled by Atlantic Refining Company in 1943. Known as the O. H. Murphy No. 1, it was perforated at 7,861 feet and produced at the rate of 150 barrels of oil and 100 barrels of salt water per day.

The area was known as the Wilks Field but no other wells were drilled. The lone producer lasted less than two years and was abandoned in 1945.

Langham & Martin have supped in the Reynolds-Gammill Lumber Company No. 1 in SW NW 5-18S-16W, six miles west of El Dorado, another test scheduled for the Smackover lime. This is only a mile from a "duster" drilled about a year ago.

Operation Resumes
Operations have been resumed on a deep wildcat in the shallow Smackover Field. It is A. B. Turner, et al, S. R. Saxon No. 1 in W 1-2 Lot 2, 4-16S-16W, slated for 6,300 feet and now below 4,400 feet. The Saxon was started in November last year and temporarily shut down for title work.

In East Union County, two miles north of Strong, Curtis Kinard is drilling below 3,300 feet on the Clark No. 1 in NW SE 21-18S-12W, a proposed 6,400-foot test.

Nearby, in the North New London Field, Murphy Corp., is rigging up the Burgess No. 1 in N 1-2 NE NE 33-17S-12W, an offset to Marine Oil Company's Trigg No. 1 discovery.

Showing Checked
Murphy has three other operations in the El Dorado district. Their Miles No. 1 in SE NW 32-18S-15W, Catesville Field five miles south of El Dorado, is below 7,200 feet. It is the lone project in the field where Murphy has eight producers.

Oil Trucked From Taylor Producer

Magnolia—Oil is being trucked from the new Pine Woods Lumber Co. No. 1, by Stanolind Oil and Gas Co., the new producer in southwest Columbia county slightly southwest of Taylor while tanks and connections are being completed. The flow has a good gas pressure. A new location has started just over the line in Louisiana.

A new start has been announced for Columbia county, in the East McNeil field, by Parham and Burnett Drilling Co., the H. L. Curry No. 1, center of SE NW 12-16-20, for a depth of 3,700 feet. It was moving in on location.

In Village field, E. G. Bradham was nearing 4,000 feet, proposed depth for a Travis Peak test, in the Alexander No. 1, 200 feet N, 200 feet E of center of NW NE 17-19, and should be at that depth by the week end.

Carter Oil Co. was near 8,600 feet in the McMettriss School No. 1, near Emerson, 652 feet S, 648 feet W of NE corner of 29-18-20, southern part of the county, with a proposed depth of 10,200 feet. This is a wildcat.

Information Tight.
The Bradham wildcat, Burton Bros. No. 1, in Lafayette county, center of SE SW 2-17-23, south of Buckner and east of McKamie-Patterson field, scheduled to drill to 8,400 feet, was near 8,000 feet and information was tight.

In same county, the Oce Griffin No. 1, southeast of Midway field, by J. F. Magale, et al, 330 feet W, 330 feet N of SE corner of SW NE 16-15-24, has not yet started, but is expected to at an early date.

In Spirit Lake field, same county, Lee and Markham have installed a pump on the Lester Brothers No. 5, 220 feet S, 330 feet W of NE corner of NW NE 22-16-25, and it was reported making a fair amount of oil.

In same field, C. A. Lee is reported rigging up on a new Velvin location, but no other details are available.

In the same field, Don Hoyt Davis was drilling near 3,000 feet in the Moore Estate No. 1, 120 feet E, 332 feet W of NE corner of NE SW 13-16-25, for a depth of 4,000 feet.

Miller County.
In Miller county, T. W. Murray was drilling around 3,000 feet in the L. Luther Lowe No. 1, in Lenz field, center of SE corner of SW SW 24-15-26, due for a depth of 5,500 feet. This is northwest of Garland City.

In Fouke field, Carter Oil Co. is near completion steps in Wet Weeks No. 2, 550 feet S, 330 feet E of NW corner of NE SW 32-16-26, proposed depth of which is 4,300 feet. Cores were taken between 3,706-3,711 feet and showed gas odor, oil-stained sand, and salt water taste.

Irr Fouke-Northeast field (name of new extension), Skelley Oil Co. has installed pump for the Durham No. B-1, 330 feet N & W of SW quarter 21-16-26, and it was making

oil from around 3,959-3,969 feet, but no gauge was available.

In same field, the company was near 3,600 feet in the Heilborn No. 1, 330 feet N, 990 feet E of SW corner of SE quarter of 21-16-26, proposed depth of which is 4,300 feet or thereabouts.

Hempstead Has Wildcat.
Hempstead county has a wildcat location, Arkoma Oil Co.'s and Burnett Drilling Co.'s W. B. Ruggels No. 1, 330 feet S & W of NE corner of 18-13-23.

Burnett Drilling Co. was drilling near 2,400 feet in a wildcat in Bradley county, near Moro Bay, the Bradley Lumber Co. No. A-2, 810 feet W, 660 feet S, of NE corner of SW NE 14-16-11, due for 5,000 feet.

In Falcon field, Lafayette-Nevada counties, Sneed Bros. were near completion in the L. L. Pelt No. 1, and drilling on the T. M. Works No. A-1, both in 9-15-22, a shallow area.

Calhoun county has a new location, W. H. Bryant's C. R. Bradshaw No. A-1, 330 feet S & E of NE corner 34-13-16, due for a depth of 2,100 feet.

Early Start Set On Alloy-Plant Near Batesville

Gazette Washington Bureau
812 National Press Bldg.

Washington, April 7.—The federal government and the Westmoreland Manganese Corporation entered into a contract today, clearing the way for construction of a \$4,500,000 manganese beneficiating plant near Batesville that would increase annual production of the important metal by 52,800 long tons a year.

That would double the present United States production. Representative Wilbur Mills of Kensett said the purchase contract for the scarce metal needed in the manufacture of steel was signed by the Defense Materials Procurement Administration and O. E. Sellers, president of Westmoreland.

Sellers told the Gazette that ground would be broken for the plant within two weeks and that it should be completed in about eight months. It will reach peak production about four months after that, DMPA officials estimated. Engineering plans have been completed, Sellers said, and construction contracts will soon be let.

Tax Benefits Expected
The Batesville corporation has not yet received a certificate of necessity from the Defense Production Administration allowing it fast tax write-off benefits in federal income taxes on the plant cost, but such a certificate is expected to be granted soon.

The completed plant will employ between 300 and 350, Sellers said, with a \$4,000 daily payroll. Sellers, a former Pennsylvanian, will move to Batesville.

The new production will come from ore deposits owned by the corporation near Cushman, 17 miles north of Batesville, where manganese mixed with clay is found over a wide area. It will be mined by the surface shovel mining method, after which clay is washed out to produce the lump ore and a concentrate containing about 46 per cent manganese.

Funding Is Provided
Under terms of the contract signed today, DMPA agreed to advance to the Company \$3,807,250 against production. This will be used for plant construction and equipment, including a washing mill with daily capacity of 6,000 tons of mined ore and also for working capital and completion of land purchases, DMPA said.

This advance, for which 4 per cent annual interest will be charged on the unpaid balance, will be liquidated as ore and the concentrate are delivered to the government, DMPA said. The contract provides that the facilities of the mill up to 10 per cent of its capacity will be made available for the processing of similar types of ore mined by independent operators in the vicinity.

The contract will end when 264,000 long tons of processed ore have been delivered, six years after production starts or on June 30, 1959, whichever is earliest, DMPA said.

Vast Reserves Seen
It has been estimated that Westmoreland has sufficient manganese deposit reserves to more than satisfy its contract obligations.

Processed ore produced over the first four months of the contract will be purchased at the rate of \$1.67 or \$1.72—depending on the type—for each unit of manganese it contains, DMPA said. A unit is 22.4 pounds.

During the next six months, the price drops to \$1.37 and \$1.42, respectively, DMPA said, and thereafter periodic price adjustments may be made based on production costs.

Consumption of manganese ore, essential to steel production, totaled about 1,700,000 long tons in the United States during 1951.

Westmoreland was formed in October, 1950, and has since bought the holdings of the Dennison Estate in the Batesville-Cushman area, capital stock of Southern Mining and Manganese Company and other manganese deposits in the area.

The Batesville-Cushman area has a record of manganese mining dating back to 1848 when the ore was carted out by oxen to the White River for loading on freight barges.

More Manganese

The federal government and the Westmoreland Manganese Corporation have signed a contract for a \$4,500,000 processing plant near Batesville, thus clearing the way for a tremendous expansion in production of a resource that is as vital as it is rare in the United States. Manganese is important in steelmaking as a toughening agent—and it takes little imagination to conceive of the present importance of steel to national security. Yet there are only three mineable domestic supplies in the United States—the Batesville area, the southern tip of Utah and Southwestern Montana. With the important Russian supply cut off shortly after World War II, the nation's steel industry has depended in recent years on India and Africa for the bulk of its manganese, with Turkey, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba and Chile as lesser producers.

While Batesville has been producing both "hard" (high-grade) and "wad" (low-grade) manganese ore since 1850, the ore is scattered in pockets and has never been fully exploited. About 50,000 tons of unprocessed ore were mined in the Batesville area in 1950 and the new plant, according to its sponsors, will increase annual production by some 52,800 tons a year. This of course is an initial announcement. There have been some reports that it may eventually so broaden the market opportunity that manganese production will rival that of bauxite—an expansion of something like 40 times the present rate of mining.

Time and the demands of defense, of course, will determine how far this expansion program will go. But the signing of this contract presages a bright future for the Batesville area's manganese potential—and a brighter future for an all-important steel industry which now must depend largely on foreign supplies.

Union County Yield Two-Fold

Gazette State Service

El Dorado, April 5.—Settled two producers this week as several other representative stations report.

Paragonia, April 5.—The Greene County Fair Association will launch a campaign to raise \$17,500 for the Little Rock Rock forecast (issued Monday) for today.

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The Little Rock Rock forecast (issued Monday) for today.

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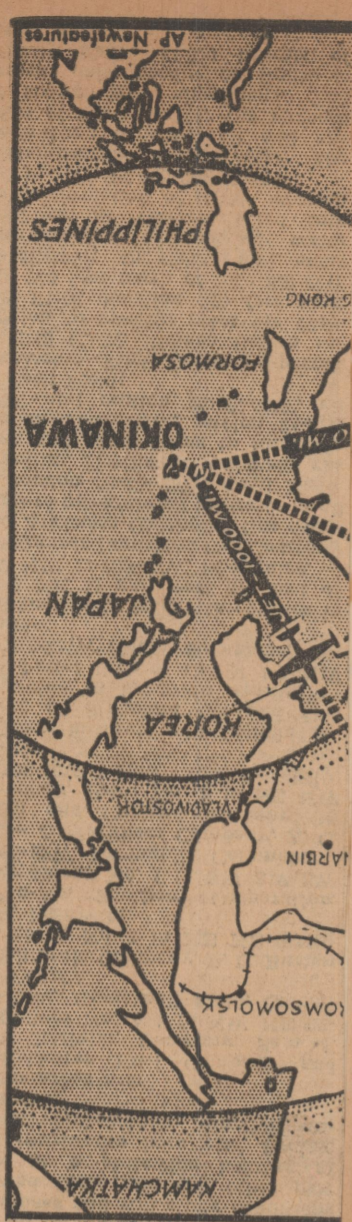


Table with 2 columns: Location, Value. Includes entries for Pacific States, Central and Gulf Area, Eastern Seaboard, and Arkansas.

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- 1. Radio Service, Repairing
2. Professional Services, Binding
3. Piano Tuning
4. Painting, Papering, Decorating
5. Upholstery, Cleaning
6. Laundry
7. Landscaping, Gardening
8. Installation, Plumbing, Roofing
9. Grinding, Sharpening
10. Furniture Repairs, Upholstery
11. Pure Cleaning, Repairs
12. Home Sewing, Repairs
13. Food and Drink
14. Floor Sanding, Refinishing
15. Car Repairs
16. Electrical Services
17. Mechanical Appliances, Repairs
18. Dressmaking, Sewing
19. Childproofing, Repairs
20. Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing
21. Chimney, Pipes, Cleaned
22. Locks, Repairs
23. Builders for Hire
24. Building and Modernizing
25. Beauty Parlors, Barbering
26. Barber, Haircutting Services
27. Auto Services, Repairs
28. Auto Painting, Body Work
29. Announcements
30. Air Conditioning Services
31. Addressing, Letter Services
32. Travel, Dinner, Reservations
33. Post Office
34. Lodge Notices
35. Cards of Thanks, Memorials
36. Commemorative Lot
37. Funeral Directors
38. Birth Notices
39. Personal

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Index to Want Ad
Classifications
ASK FOR WANT ADS
4-4881
DIAL
2 to 7 P. M.
Hours
Classified
Sunday

ASK FOR WANT ADS
4-4881
DIAL
2 to 7 P. M.
Hours
Classified
Sunday



ROCKS INTO RINGS—Eye-catching rings made of native Arkansas stones are displayed above by Mrs. Virgil Dowdy, Mountain Home, who with her husband came down from Chicago recently to start making stones into rings and costume jewelry. Tourists can choose from stones selected by the Dowdys, or can bring in their favorite stones for cutting, polishing and mounting.

Arkansas Rocks Basis Of New Ozark Industry

By KEN FRANCIS, Democrat Staff Writer.

Rocks and stones from Arkansas' hills and mountains are going into a new tourist "industry"—they're becoming costume jewelry.

It took a couple of enterprising Chicagoans who have made the Ozarks home to put Arkansas rocks into rings and jewelry and offer them to the tourist trade.

And, after only a month of operation, the business already is brisk. Founders of this brand-new business are Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Dowdy, whose jewelry shop is in Mountain Home. Mrs. Dowdy was in Little Rock last week with a display of their wares, and they'll knock your eye out with their sharp beauty.

One feature of the business is that tourists, or native Arkansans, too, can bring in rocks they've picked up and have them cut, polished and mounted in rings or necklaces or earrings, according to their own desires.

The new business fits right into the State Publicity Division program of seeking new souvenirs for the growing tourist trade. Some of

the new jewelry will be displayed soon in the capitol.

The Dowdy's parents of five children, came to Arkansas last August. They had lived in Chicago for some time, where Mrs. Dowdy operated a jewelry shop and her husband taught in the Chicago School Institute of Watchmaking. Visiting in the Ozarks, they talked over the possibility of entering life work in the mountains.

They settled in Mountain Home, got the idea for the new type of jewelry, and opened shop.

They mount the stones in sterling silver rings, or in rings made of silver and rolled gold. Chief stones used are agate, flint and quartz. Flint is the easiest to work with, according to Mrs. Dowdy, and it brings a high polish. Quartz is being used in limited amount, and agate is very popular.

Tourists have brought in various stones for mounting already. Included in the collection Mrs. Dowdy displayed here were a petrified clam, and a tiger-eye from the Philippines. Both were souvenirs tourists had picked up a long time ago, and kept until they found they could be cut and mounted.

Many petrified wood pieces from Indian burial grounds are being brought into the shop for mounting, Mrs. Dowdy added.

Accent is being made right now on rings, she said, but the couple plans to branch out into the wider field of costume jewelry of all types later.

Two Holes Dry In Calhoun

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El Dorado, May 10.—Two dry holes were chalked up in Calhoun County this week as one new start got under way and another well was readied for testing.

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The first failure in the new Artesian Field was recorded when Alcan Oil Company's Freeman Smith No. 5 in NE NW SE 17-15S-13W was abandoned as dry at 2,605 feet. It was a direct offset to two producers and a diagonal offset to a third. Alcan is moving in materials for the Freeman Smith No. 6 in NW SW NE of the same section. It is a northwest edge well, diagonally offsetting Alcan's No. 3, a small heavy crude producer.

In Calhoun's Hampton Field, Alcan is preparing to perforate the Southern Kraft No. 8 in SW SE SE 34-14S-14W after setting production pipe at 2,550 feet.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

LITTLE ROCK, MARCH 23, 1952

Sunday MAGAZINE

Arkansas' Novaculite Remains in High Demand

Arkansas Whetstone Quarries, Producing the Highest Grade Sharpening Surfaces, Remain in Production Against Cheaper Competition

By ANNE REHM BELYEU



Mr. Thomas holds one of the whetstone rocks lifted from his quarry

"THERE IS A WORLD of wonders to be explored right under the ground we walk on," remarked J. A. Thomas, self-made mineralogist and quarryman of Hot Springs, as he guided me over the rough terrain of his 133-acre mountain homestead granted his grandfather in 1893 by President Grover Cleveland.

Our destination was the Novaculite or Whetstone Quarries that three generations of the Thomas family have been working over a period of 60 years.

After climbing over precipitous ledges of rock to the crest of the ridge we came to a quarry that formed a cave carved out of solid translucent gray-white stone. The walls appear to be great slabs of ice.

Mr. Thomas explained that here lies a vein of the finest abrasive in the world; that the invention of the synthetic abrasive called carborundum has curtailed the demand for the natural stone, but the whetstone quarrymen around Hot Springs sell all they are able to quarry and always have orders on hand waiting to be filled.

"But for a whim of old Mother Nature this stone would be pure opal," said Mr. Thomas, showing me a specimen of the rock. "Doesn't it look just like a chip right off the moon?"

The stone was the color of moonlight. He explained that the vein of Novaculite ran all the way down the length of the mountain and was four to 60 feet under the surface of the earth. A protective foot wall and back wall of flint or other conglomerate rock from six to 12 feet thick enclosed the mineral vein and great care had to be exercised in removing the protective walls of rock so as not to fracture the sensitive whetstone. One wrong stroke with a sledge hammer could ruin a slab to the depth of 10 feet. Air compressor drills are used to carve out the stone.

wage of \$1.25 from sunup till sundown and boarded for 30 cents a day. The ring of chisel on stone and rumble of heavily loaded wagons pulled by oxen or six-span of mules from Hot Springs to Little Rock, the nearest railroad, was a familiar sound to the early settlers of Hot Springs even before the establishment of the government reservation. The first wagons for hauling the stone had wooden axles greased with homemade soap. It is claimed that the first freight shipment on the Old Diamond Joe Railroad was whetstone from Hot Springs.

supply house for a small sliver about three-quarters inch square for sharpening hypodermic needles is close to \$1. A hone at a hardware store for sharpening knives costs about \$9 and weighs less than a pound.

The German company claims they can use \$1,000 worth a month. The firm pays 25 cents a pound from the quarry, pays the freight to the port of New Orleans, pays ocean freight and duty on shipments to Germany.

It is the dream of Mr. Thomas and the other quarrymen to have a processing plant close to the quarries where the stones could be finished and sold to the market by them. The machinery for cutting and shaping would cost around \$12,000 according to Mr. Thomas.

These small quarrymen have not been able to make their dream a reality, but a processing plant for the stone located near the quarries should be a profitable industry for Arkansas.

The fact remains that one of the valuable natural resources of the state has made many dollars for many years for people who have never set foot in the state, never furnished labor for our people or spent any of the money they made here except the investment in the quarried rock.

But time and technology change everything. Possibly the dream over in Garland county will come true.

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In the adjoining section, C. J. Saulsbury & Sons have completed a well to the east of the Ezzell No. 15. The well is being drilled by the company's own rig. The well is being drilled by the company's own rig. The well is being drilled by the company's own rig.

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The other Lafayette test is Norton Oil Company's A. W. Fri No. 1, SE SW SW 13-16-23, a shallow test listed as a wildcat. It has been no late report on well.

The whetstone and grinding rock are familiar equipment on the farm and in the home for sharpening scissors, knives, axes and other tools, but few probably realize just how widely they are used in industry.

The Novaculite or Superior Whetstone mineral, also known as Oilstone, is another "wonder" of the wonder state of Arkansas. This highest grade is found in no other state in the Union, and there are no substitutes for certain uses of this type of Novaculite.

Rock quarrying is the oldest skill in the world. The imprints of man on the ageless rocks is our history of the ancients. The Novaculite quarries around Hot Springs are as old as the town itself. The Norton Pike Co. of New Hampshire, oldest in the United States manufacturing sharpening stones for hand use in putting edges on knives and tools, have worked quarries in Garland county for almost a century. They abandoned their important quarries about 25 years ago with the discovery of carborundum which could be produced cheaper than digging the natural stones out of the earth and shipping them across the country for processing. However, they still operate on a smaller scale and buy the Arkansas whetstone from the local quarrymen as there will always be a special demand for this superior natural abrasive.

The quarries of the Norton company were dug to a depth of 200 feet or more and some of them a half mile long without any sign of the supply playing out. They are now abandoned and pine saplings have sprung up in the quarry beds and their green tops try to hide the great gash in the earth made by man.

Knolls where once stood boarding houses and stables to house and feed the many stonecutters, horses, mules and oxen are now grown over with scrub timber. Stonecutters in earlier days received a

The Arkansas Novaculite Whetstone, also known as Arkansas Oilstone, is not only familiar with precision tool manufacturers, cutlery and industrial blade makers, but is exported to many parts of the world, especially into tropical countries where the sharp blade of the axe, the knife and machete are a must in keeping the growth of vegetation in check. The Latin American machetes and the East Indies' rubber gathering tools are kept in condition by the whetstones from Arkansas, as are knives used in the sugar cane fields of the West Indies. The fine precision tools used in surgery, watchmaking and by other jewelers are ground with this fine abrasive. An interesting example of its use can be seen at the U. S. Time Corporation in Little Rock.

J. A. Thomas exports all of his output of Novaculite to a manufacturing concern in Germany. His father and grandfather also quarried the stone and sold it to this same company exclusively for 60 years. When the Hitler regime came into power the business was terminated, but last year business relations were continued when the German industrialist, W. O. Bracher, managed to get his family and business out of the Russian zone at Sonneber in East Germany to Friedberg in the western zone. Bracher employs 25 people and says he uses only Arkansas whetstone in his business of cutting and shaping the stones for industrial purposes.

Before the last war the company imported the stone from Arkansas, processed it and then exported it back to the United States, but now the demand for the product by German industry is taking all Bracher can produce.

The quarrymen in Garland county are paid 25 cents a pound for the natural unfinished stone just as it comes from the ground. The cost at a surgical

the condition of in- above ground. take this opportunity the members of the Commission for the work they are doing balance wheel that rolem industry in condition," he said. the cutting of their in excess of 150,000 ay in the past few difficult thing for the do, yet through their will not be an ex- of crude or products sing physical waste," the commission work comed visitors from province," the Willis- orth Dakota, and of- e of the commission ey might encounter of the new oil field.

Oil Companies Finance Texas Geology Study

Austin, Tex., May 10.—Five major oil companies will support a \$52,000 research project at the University of Texas.

The University's Bureau of Economic Geology will make a detailed study of the subsurface Eilenburger formation, a prolific oil source in many West Texas fields, and associated rocks in Texas.

Atlantic Refining Company, Gulf Oil Corporation, Humble Oil and Refining Company, Shell Oil Company, and Texas Co. are supporting the project.

Sunday MAGAZINE

High Demand



The Ovis basketball team is rated one of the best in Little Rock. From left, team members getting ready for a game at the YMCA are Butch Fessler, Robert Smith, Bobby Walden, Douglas Francis, Bill Bowen, Jimmy Pack, Jimmie Frank Wiggins, Jimmy Piper, and captain Jack Bradley.

"It helps to make them self-reliant," Sherrill, who puts in an average of 100 hours a month with the juniors, says. "What the Optimist Club is trying to do in Little Rock is to offer a self-help and recreational program for all boys, no matter where they're from or how much their dads earn. That way, we think we can really help to stamp out juvenile delinquency and build these boys into better citizens."

"The senior club members are proud of the results they've gotten so far. Not a Junior Optimist has gotten into trouble since the program was begun."

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Primary aimed at giving boys an opportunity to better themselves by encouraging group activities, sports and citizenship-building work, the Junior Optimist Club is organized as is the parent organization, and the two divisions meet in the same manner, following parliamentary procedure rules.

The boys must pay dues and help in club work, and if a kid wants to join, but lacks the money to do so, Sherrill gets on the phone and finds the boy a job. When he finishes the work and gets paid (the employer is usually informed as to why the boy generally there at the next meeting with his dues in his pocket).

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Poem of the Week

LORD OF THE MANOR

When you recognize each symptom
And you note a sickly pallor
In the mirror when you look;
When the old heart's throbbing, jumping,
And your head begins to swim,
Soon you realize your chances
For recovery are slim;
Then you call the little woman,
Telling her you're deathly sick
(For you know she'll have the doctor
Coming out at double quick.)
Now the doctor's through and leaving;
Also gone's most of the ache,
And not one of those diseases
Do you fear you'll ever take.

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Oil Talk With WSB Set

Gazette State News Service
Camden, May 10.—Roy Law of Louann, representing 5,500 employees of the Magnolia Petroleum Company in the South Arkansas-North Louisiana area, left yesterday for Washington to meet Tuesday with the Wage Stabilization Board to discuss the oil strike.

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Another Step in Our Mineral Development.

The manganese beneficiating plant, which is to be built near Batesville, will double the national production of the metal that puts starch into steel.

For the first time our manganese ores will be processed at home, although the distinguished geologist, David Dale Owen, while conducting the first state geological survey, discovered in 1857 that Batesville ores compared favorably to the best in Europe.

He predicted that Arkansas some day would lead all western states in manganese production.

The deposits were worked most extensively during World War I. After a long lag in mining, production rose again during World War II, and later a comparatively small tonnage was stockpiled near Cushman.

Of the nine states that have manganese beds of any consequence, Arkansas in 1949 ranked second with shipments of 8,406 short tons from the mines. Montana exceeded with shipments of 112,916.

Tennessee, which has the nearest beneficiation plant to us, produced the piddling amount of 175 short tons at the mines. Apparently, TVA power, not mineral deposits, accounts for the location of the plant at Knoxville.

To keep steel mills going, the United States has to import large tonnages of manganese ore mainly from Cuba and the Gold Coast. In 1947—the last year any figure on Russian production was released—the reds had an output of 1,800,000 metric tons as compared to the United States' 119,409 domestic production of manganese.

In wartime our steel mills have had to take low grade ores which would not have been commercially acceptable during peacetime.

The Batesville plant will contribute to national security and economy as well as to the industrial progress of Arkansas. The enterprise is a fine addition to the list of mineral processing plants which are helping bridge the big gap in development of our varied mineral resources.

Wednesday, April 9, 1952

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT MAGAZINE
All contributions will be carefully considered but no material can be acknowledged or returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Submissions are invited from all Arkansas writers whatever they are members of the Roundtable or not. They should be addressed to Mrs. Kathryn S. Stone, president, Poet's Roundtable, 5021 Stonewall Road, Little Rock.
★ ★ ★
—Ned Cheever.
"So he thinks I'm fooled, again!"
But Mom smiles, as she listens.
So convinced, you're happy then . . .
It's a perfect job you're doing;
You are telling her, "My dear,
So you'll still be Mom's own hero—
Yet you disavow all fear
For you're really not dishonest,
But a little sheepish, too,
You are feeling oh, much better,
Start to creeping, climbing through.
Soon the early evening shadows
Do you fear you'll ever take.



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By KEN FRANCOIS.
(Democrat Staff Writer.)

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In the adjoining section, C. J. Saulsbury & Sons have completed half of the state's 54 convention

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West Virginia's primary Tuesday, chance to show his strength in ing on their private domain by entering in primaries that otherwise leaders take the view he is intruding in many states. These activities Senator Robert A. Taft a lift but at the end of the weeks, say Kelaever is making enemies But the professional politicians to give Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower Democrats will pick 78 convention delegates and Republicans 80.

The Oregon primary is expected to be a busy week during which Oregon where he is on the ballot some more this week, notably in Oregon and probably will add

7 Drilling Permits Get State Okay

El Dorado—The Oil & Gas Commission issued seven permits scattered over the state last week.

Hempstead county operators drew a pair of wildcat tests to be located near McNab. They are Frank C. Thomas, M. E. Pearce No. 1 and No. 2, C NW SW SW of section 20-12-27, wildcats, five miles northwest of McNab, to be deepened 125 feet each.

Other permits are: Union: Carl E. Brooks, LeCroy No. 1, SE C SW NW of section 16-16-15, Smackover field to 2700 feet.

Alcan Oil Co., Freeman Smith No. 6, SW C SW of section 17-15-13 Artesian field, eight miles south of Hampton, in Calhoun county.

J. D. Reynolds Co., J. Smith No. 1, section 30-15-17, Pace City field, Ouachita county, to 3,500 feet. Berry Asphalt Co., Grove Land & Timber Co. No. 4, SE SW NW of section 10-14-20, Troy field, Nevada county, six miles east of Waterloo to 1,200 feet; and Thomas C. Knight Oil & Gas Co., Lowell Asher No. 1, NW NW NW of section 15-21-4, wildcat in Clay county, five miles northwest of Cornington.

Six permits to plug and abandon wells were issued to: Marine Oil Co., Olin No. 1, section 28-17-12, Union county wildcat, dry; Carter Oil Co., Wilson-McRae No. 1, section 28-16-18, Union, depleted. Carter Oil Co., McKemie Patton Unit C-216, section 32-17-23, Lafayette, dry. Berry Asphalt Co., Grove Land and Timber Co. No. 14, section 10-14-20, depleted, Nevada county; Minoco Co., O'Keefe No. 1, section 5-14-21, Nevada county wildcat, dry; and W. J. Budd et al, O. F. Daniel No. 1, section 28-14-17, Ouachita county wildcat, dry.

McMath Hits Oil Pricing Under OPS

Phoenix, Ariz.—Arkansas' Governor McMath today criticized as "unrealistic" the attitude of the Office of Price Stabilization in fixing prices for fuel oil stocks in the Gulf Coast area at a meeting of the Interstate Oil Company Commission here yesterday.

McMath, chairman of the commission which represents 33 oil-producing states, said that he understands residual fuel oil stocks are very high in the Gulf Coast area.

"It is my opinion that one of the primary reasons for this condition is due to the unrealistic attitude of the OPS in fixing the price for which these fuel stocks may be sold on the Eastern seaboard at less than cost plus transportation.

"This certainly is not in line with our American form of business," he declared.

McMath called to the attention of the commission the manner in which the Texas Railroad Commission has been watching the condition of increasing stocks above ground.

"I want to take this opportunity to compliment the members of the Texas Railroad Commission for the commendable work they are doing in keeping the balance wheel that keeps the petroleum industry in such a stable condition," he said.

"I know that the cutting of their daily allowable in excess of 150,000 barrels per day in the past few weeks was a difficult thing for the commission to do, yet through their foresight there will not be an excessive amount of crude or products in storage causing physical waste," McMath added.

Speaking of the commission work itself, he welcomed visitors from the new "oil province," the Williston Basin in North Dakota, and offered assistance of the commission in problems they might encounter in development of the new oil field.

Jackson Test Located On Large Block

Newport—A wildcat oil test was started in Jackson county last week. Deardorf Oil Corp., Oklahoma City, set up equipment at a location on Tucker's Ridge a few miles south of Possum Grape, and will go to a depth of at least 5,000 feet unless granite is encountered at a lesser depth.

Other test wells will be put down if the present drilling operation indicates signs of oil-bearing strata, according to B. C. Deardorf, president of the drilling concern, who came to Newport to help get the operation under way.

The land on which the well is being drilled is owned by R. D. Byrd and Holman Lindsay, Newport businessmen.

Mineral rights leases have been obtained on 28,000 acres of land in the county. A Ft. Smith geologist, H. F. McMahon, has maintained headquarters in Newport for the past year, obtaining the leases. The tract extends roughly from Weldon to Bradford.

E. R. Smith, Oklahoma City, will supervise the drilling operation.

This is the first wildcat drilling operation in this immediate vicinity since former governor Ben Laney started drilling in the Beedeville area.

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Old Maps Expose Their Own Story of Progress

Many Valuable Graphs Are Located by
Writer in Quest for Historic Facts.

A Valuable Scrapbook Item
By CLAIRE N. MOODY

OLD MAPS portray progressive history! To the person who collects them a map can be as exciting as a detective story. From it can be found clues that will take weeks or even months to follow up. Old maps show that even the topography of the land has changed in historic times. For instance the earthquake of 1811 in the New Madrid region made a radical change in the northeastern part of Arkansas. Along the eastern boundary the Mississippi river is constantly altering its course, thereby forming lakes, cutting towns off the river or washing them into the stream.

One of the earliest maps in which the region of Arkansas is included is to be found in Goodspeed's General History of the PROVINCE AND THE STATES. (No. 1.) It is called "ORIGINAL MAP OF THE EXPLORATION OF DESOTO AND MOSCOSO, 1539-1543." On it are located rivers, Indian tribes and villages.

According to history, De Soto and Moscoso were the first white men to set foot in this region. J. H. Halliburton of Arkadelphia in his HISTORY OF ARKANSAS FROM 1541 TO 1875, thinks that four of the notable incidents of which any record has been left, occurred in Arkansas. His convictions, after research, follow:

1. It was at the lowest Chickasaw Bluff that De Soto and his army crossed the Mississippi river.
2. It was on the highlands at or near Wittsburgh, on the St. Francis river in Cross county, that a cross was erected and the first religious ceremonies observed.
3. That it was at or near the highlands, on the Mississippi river at Helena, that De Soto died and was buried.
4. That it was at or near Old Town Landing on Old Town Ridge a few miles south of Helena, that Moscoso and his men built their brigantines in which the escape was made.

After the departure of Moscoso and his men from Minoya on July 2, 1543, for a period of 130 years there is no historical evidence that the feet of white men trod the soil of the great valley west of the Mississippi.

Then in 1673 Father James Marquette and Louis Joliet explored the fertile valley of the Mississippi. Joliet left a map (No. 2) and from it we learn that, during the intervening years, the region became thickly populated with Indian tribes. After their departure until the winter of 1681-1682, no white men were in the region.

On Feb. 24, 1682, La Salle accompanied by 18 Abenake and Michigan Indians and 23 Frenchmen including De Tonti and Membre, landed on the 3rd Chickasaw Bluff. Leaving this point, they descended the river and reached the village of Kappa where lived a band of Arkansas Indians. On the 14th of March, 1682, La Salle and Tonti marched to the open area in the midst of the village and raised a cross bearing the arms of France.

The next map showing this section, is in the Little Rock Public Library. It was drawn entirely from memory in 1718 by Guillaume de Lisle, cartographer of the French empire. De Lisle never saw the province of Louisiana, he relied on the reports of La Salle, Marquette, and others for his information. This map is liberally illustrated with drawings of strange birds and animals, Indians, their villages and canoes, sailing vessels and forts.

It is rather remarkable how near De Lisle has come to depicting the topography of the land. The Father of Waters evidently held a lure for those early explorers that drew them back to its bosom until every entering stream, every bluff, and every settlement was faithfully remembered, thus making it possible to give the cartographer an accurate idea of the land he was to depict on his map.

This is the first map on which the village of the Kappas is shown. It is located near the confluence of the Arkansas with the Mississippi.

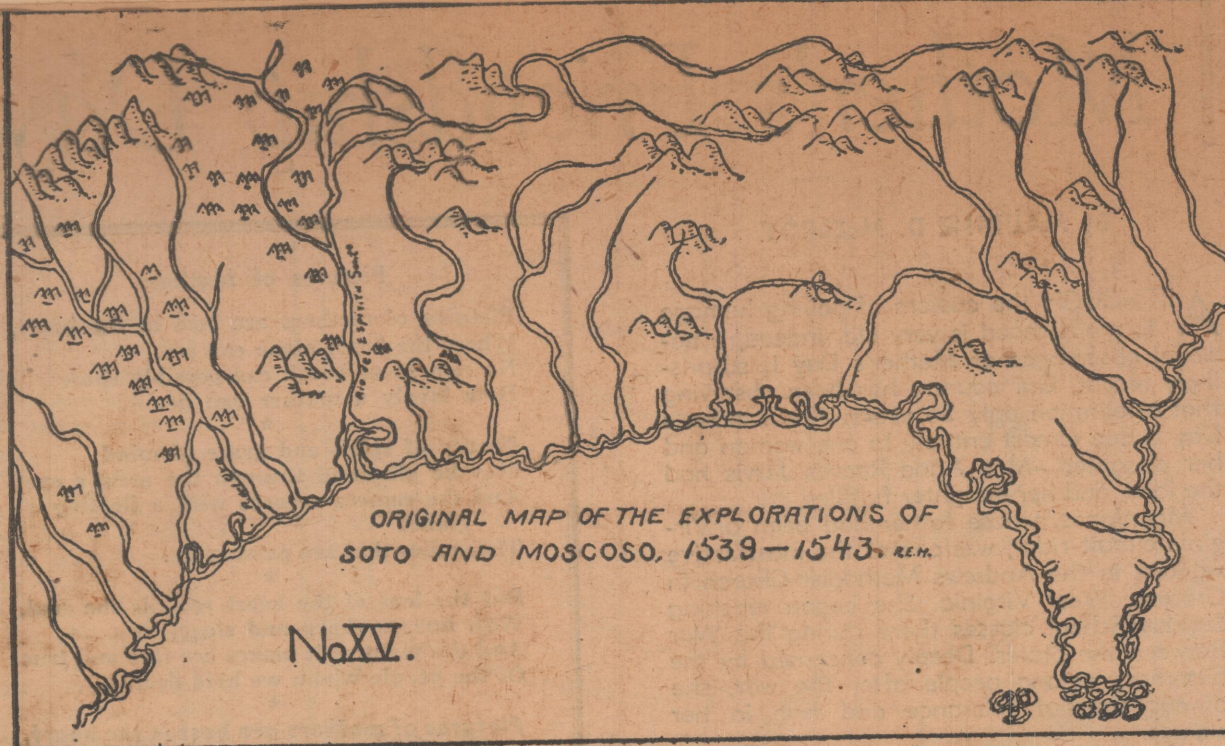
Also in the library's hands is a map of the "British Dominions in North America as settled by the late treaty of peace"—the Treaty of Paris. This map is dated 1763 and is a photograph, rather blurred. It shows the English and French possessions. However, there is difficulty in distinguishing which side claimed the region where Arkansas later came into existence.

The next reference to this section comes from a map owned by Mrs. J. E. Cooke. It was published in France in 1771 and was bought in London for Mrs. Cooke by her father, Reginald Forwood. The title is "MEXICO, NEW SPAIN AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRY." On it, New Orleans is the only settlement given. In the region of Arkansas are shown the Indian tribes of Acausa and Chickasha.

Another French map in the library, drawn in 1782 by De Lisle is entitled "Carte Particuliere Des Embouchures De La Rivie S. Louis et De La Mobile." On it are mapped the routes of De Soto, De Bienville, De M. Cavalier in 1687, together with many other routes. According to De Soto's routes as marked on this map, Historian Halliburton could be correct in his surmises concerning De Soto's stay in Arkansas and his death near Helena.

Probably this map is followed by another at the library which was "compiled and laid down" by Rene Paul in August, 1818. It is beautifully drawn and stirs up a flock of surmises. The title tells the story "Territorial Limits and the Quapaw Session." Many Quapaw villages are located as are various salt springs and "Little Rock," not the city but the rock. In the upper left-hand corner a graceful bird, widespread of wing, is offering an olive branch in its beak to an Indian sitting on a box in the lower corner. The box is strongly bound with cord and on it is written "Quapaw Annuities B No. 1 \$1,000."

Now visit the collection of maps owned by Ben Shelley, manager of the Hotel Marion. Originally 25 of these maps extended around the walls of the



No. XV.

ORIGINAL MAP OF THE EXPLORATIONS OF
SOTO AND MOSCOSO, 1539-1543, a.m.

Map No. 1



JOLIET'S MAP, 1673-4

Map No. 2

mezzanine floor of the hotel, but some map lovers have not been too scrupulous and the number has been reduced to 15.

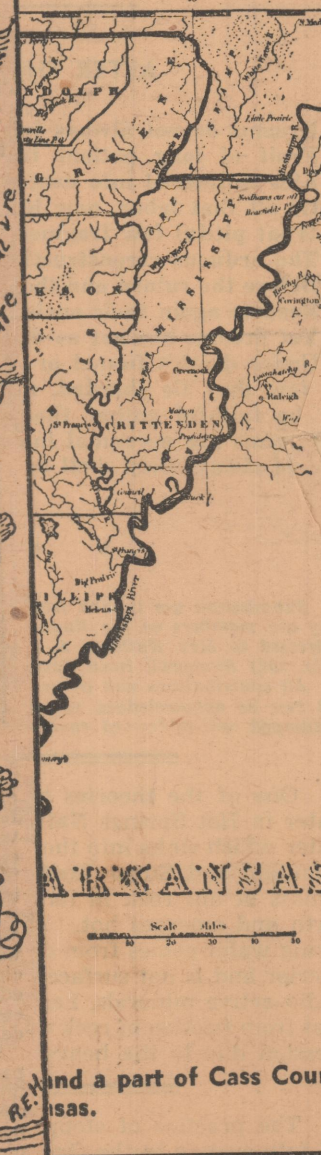
Undoubtedly the first one, (No. 3), in chronological order, is that of Arkansas Territory. On it the location of various tribes is given—the Cherokees, Quapaws, Ozarks, Choctaws, Great and Little Osages, and the Pawnees. A few towns are named—Arkopolis in the center of the state; Post on the site of what was later known as Arkansas Post, Cadron, Hot Springs, Ft. Smith, Pecan Point on Red river and Napoleon on the Big Black river. Also shown are Caviol Mountain, Sugar Loaf Mountain and Potato Hills. This map was

you must understand that, to forget the past you must be able to— Go to work on yourself by set-

From Page 10.)



the change in topography



ARKANSAS,
and a part of Cass Count-
Missas.

side a time every night, on g, for meditation. Be imper- Try to see yourself as others ou—determine your faults— solve to correct them, for your ood. You can greatly improve mental attitude and conditions by the investment of a little laily. Isn't it worth it?

QUESTION.
Mr. Sherman: You can real- trol your emotions with your I always thought that feel- vere stronger than mind." W. C.)

ANSWER.
matter how strong your feel- re, they must respond to the s of your mind. You have to person, mentally, before you t a physical reaction. You've the expression: "His love grew When there is a change of there is a change of emotion. Be sure your thinking is right and your feelings will be right.

Mother's Friendship Day

By MAURINE D. McELROY

Pictures of Mothers

Pictures of mothers are best in the heart,
Where the heart alone can see.
No camera or brush can possibly show
How lovely a mother can be.

Beauty of spirit and grace of mind
May be glimpsed through the artist's eye;
And the camera records with a fleeting
glance
The smiles that are passing by.

But the lens of the heart records the soul,
With images sharp and clear;
And the pictures it makes are fine and true
Of the people whom we hold dear.

Pictures of mothers are best in the heart,
Where the heart alone can see.
No camera or brush can possibly show
How lovely a mother can be!

—Marjorie A. Levine.

Pictured is Mrs. Mary M. Brackett, Batavia, Arkansas, mother of Mrs. Marjorie A. Levine, 418 E. 6th, Little Rock.



er's Day.

In 1914 President Woodrow Wilson approved a resolution passed by Congress in observance of the day; and that year all the states participated for the first time. President Wilson signed this resolution on May 8, the sixth anniversary of Grafton's first Mother's Day service.

Now this day is acknowledged in many parts of the world. Anna Jarvis built a truly great memorial to her mother in fulfilling the dream of the woman who gave us that first Mother's Friendship Day.

published by F. Lucas jr. It must have been printed after the earthquake of 1811 because the region extending from the mouth of the Arkansas river to the 27th parallel is labeled the Great Swamp.

Mrs. W. T. Dorough, executive secretary of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association owns a map in which Arkansas has been divided into two counties—Arkansas and Lawrence. This map must have been published after 1819 because on the 31st of December, 1813, Arkansas county was formed to become the eighth county of Missouri Territory and the first county of the area now comprising the state of Arkansas. On Jan. 15, 1815, the same legislature formed the county of Lawrence and on March 2, 1819, Congress created the territory of Arkansas to become effective July 4 of the same year.

In the Arkansas room of the library is a "Geographical, Statistical and Historical Map of Arkansas Territory." On each side is printed an informative column which gives historical information to date. This map is respectfully inscribed to Hon. J. C. Calhoun, secretary of war, by S. H. Long, Major T. Engineers.

An interesting study on this map are the routes taken in 1816, 1817, and 1818 by Major Long while performing his topographical work. Few of the maps mentioned contain as much material for study and fascinating research as does this one.

Back to the Shelley maps to one that must have been published in the early 1830's because it gives Union county with Ecure Fabre as the county seat. (No. 4.) Union county was established in 1829 and Ecure Fabre, located where Camden now stands was designated as the county seat. This map gives the state more territory than it now has. It was made when Bowie county and most of Cass county, Texas, were still a part of Arkansas.

Probably the third map in the series at the hotel is the one published by Augustus Mitchell, N. E. Corner of Market and 7th streets, Philadelphia. Entitled a "MAP OF ARKANSAS WITH ITS CANALS, ROADS AND DISTANCES," (No. 5), the map contains a list of river routes and stopping points for boats going from Little Rock to New Orleans, Little Rock to Pittsburgh, and Little Rock to Ft. Gibson.

This map was printed when Arkansas had only 46 counties, one of them being Cass county located between Searcy and Conway counties.

The surveyor's office in Little Rock put out a map dated Nov. 6, 1850, showing the extent of public surveys in said district on Oct. 30, 1850. It is signed L. Gibson, surveyor general of Ark.

Another map dated, Oct. 2, 1866, printed by the Department of Interior, General Land Office, J. S. Wilson, commissioner. (No. 6) shows the Land Grant Railroads, the seat of land offices in the state—Little Rock, Clarksville and Washington—and the site of the coal regions. No towns are shown in Craighead, Cross, Columbia, Poinsett and Woodruff counties. Many county seats were different from those of the present day. In Jackson it was Jacksonport; in Lawrence, Smithville; in Arkansas, Arkansas Post; in Chicot, Columbia; in Sevier, Paracliffa, and in Polk, Panther. Clay, Little River and Columbia counties had not been formed.

Early roads are located on another map. The two most prominent were the military road running from the southwestern corner diagonally across the state to the northeastern corner and the United States road from Little Rock to Memphis, via Clarendon. A road called Wheeler's Trace ran from the Union county line to Little Rock via Pine Bluff.

A later map must have been printed after 1842 because Ouachita county had been established and the Union county seat changed from Ecure Fabre to Union Court House or Searsborough Landing as it was also called at that time.

At Bartholomew in Chicot county there is a notion that the Bayou is navigable for steamboats. It was possible at that time to go on board at Old Portland in Ashley county and travel as far as New Orleans by water. Mrs. Gus Gregory, nee Nancy Cammack of Portland, recalls that her father and mother made their wedding trip to New Orleans over that route.

On a map attributed to Frank A. Gray a popula-

(Continued on Page 12.)

Old Maps

(Continued from Page 10.)



Map No. 3 was probably completed in 1812, 1813 or 1814 for it exposes the change in topography after the earthquake of 1811.



Map No. 4 was completed early in 1830. It includes Bowie County, Texas, and a part of Cass County, Texas, in the (lower left) southwest corner of Arkansas.

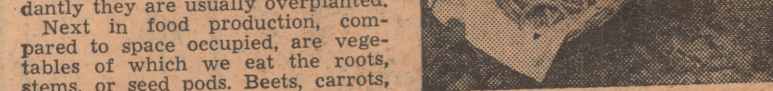
Your Garden This Week

For Big Home Garden Yield Sow Efficient Vegetables



Carrots Are Root Crops. Chard is a Leaf Crop.

Before you buy seeds for a Liberty garden this spring, devote a few evenings to considering what vegetables you will grow. To some extent, the list will depend upon the amount of space you devote to this patriotic leisure-time activity. Heaviest yield from small space can be obtained from vegetables of which we eat the leaves. These include the "greens" which are cooked, and the salad leaves, which are eaten raw. They yield so abundantly they are usually overplanted.



Snap Beans Are Pod Crops.

beans are all good crops for training on a garden fence, where they yield well. A plan which keeps your garden space busy throughout the season will require some study. The crops which require most planning are those which give a short harvest and should be planted for several crops, maturing one after the other. The tendency is to sow too much in the spring, so there is more than you can use from the first harvest, then a scarcity later on.

The faster a vegetable grows, the less time it remains in good condition after it matures. To prevent waste, you must sow at first only enough seed to produce the vegetables you can use before they lose quality. Then make other sowings, to mature in succession, so you always have a new crop, in harvest or approaching it.

This takes figuring, but is not really difficult. A few hours de-

voted to planning will save much wasted effort this spring and summer. To enjoy a garden, you should keep it as small as practical, fertilize it richly, give it plenty of water, protection against insects, and good cultivation. Such a garden if well planned will produce as large a harvest of superior quality and with less work, than twice as much space upon which the same amount is expended without a plan.

Now twice as nice— It's softened twice!

LOOK FOR IT IN THE NEW WRAPPER!

Don't wait to get acquainted with completely NEW Northern Tissue—and its wonderful new softness. Imagine—a tissue made with pure, downy-soft cellulose, that actually goes through two extra refining steps. The result is the finest, softest Northern Tissue ever! You'd expect to pay more, but the New Northern Tissue sells for the usual thrifty Northern price.



Softened twice—
thrifty price

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Your Key to Happiness

By HAROLD SHERMAN
"The Man Who Helps You Help Yourself"

HOLLYWOOD—Do you think you can escape the eventual effect of wrong thoughts and actions in your life? So many people say to me, "I just want to forget all the mistakes I have made and start over again. Can't I do that?" But they fail to realize that the subconscious part of them never forgets. It records every experience in consciousness, happy or unhappy, and these experiences continue to exist in mind, in mental picture form. More than that, associated with these pictures, is the emotional reaction or feeling experienced at the time.

Think back to some unpleasant happening, call it forth from the memory stream of your own consciousness. Don't you recall, not take place but how you felt about it? A man or woman can be hypno-

tized and taken back to a certain time in life when some tragedy occurred and be caused to relive it with all the feeling originally experienced.

So, you see, we are today the sum total of every thought and experience we have had throughout life. If you haven't conquered some fear or worry, it will dominate your physical and mental actions now when similar experiences arise which call for the same fear and worry. This is because your present actions are based upon your past actions.

There is an old saying, "What a man will do once, he will do again." It's like a bad habit. The first time you tried it, it may have been unpleasant, but repetition accustomed you to it so that, in time, you have even come to like it, regardless of the harm it may be causing you.

You must understand that, to forget the past you must be able to

erase the past by facing the mistakes you have made and correcting them in consciousness. You can do this by thinking back over what you have done and changing the mental picture of this misdeed. See in your mind's eye now, a mental picture of what you realize you should have done and said, in place of what you actually did do and say at the time of the unhappy experience. In this way, you replace a good mental picture for a bad one, and, in place of the demagnetize, so to speak, the hold that the wrong mental picture has upon you mentally and emotionally.

If you realize the senselessness of your fear and visualize how the right mental attitude could have overcome the condition, you will then free yourself from the influence of this existing fear has upon your life.

Go to work on yourself by set-

ting aside a time every night, on retiring, for meditation. Be impersonal. Try to see yourself as others see you—determine your faults—and resolve to correct them, for your own good. You can greatly improve your mental attitude and conditions in life, by the investment of a little time daily. Isn't it worth it?

QUESTION.
"Dear Mr. Sherman: You can really control your emotions with your mind? I always thought that feelings were stronger than mind." (Mrs. W. C.)

ANSWER.
No matter how strong your feelings are, they must respond to the dictates of your mind. You have to love a person, mentally, before you can get a physical reaction. You've heard the expression: "His love grew cold." When there is a change of mind, there is a change of emotion. Be sure your thinking is right and your feelings will be right.