DEPOSIT OF BARITE WILL BE DEVELOPED AFTER LONG DELAY

A few months ago, it was expected that barite deposits in the northwestern part of Missouri would be developed within a few months. However, the deposits have not been developed because of the high price of barite and the low price of oil. The deposits have been estimated to be worth $100,000.

The barite deposit is located in the northeastern corner of Missouri, near the Kansas and Nebraska state lines. The deposit is estimated to contain 1,000,000 tons of barite, with an average grade of 50% barium sulfate. The deposit is estimated to be worth $100,000.

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Barium to Be Produced At Magnet Cove

Gazette 4-24-42

Washington, April 23 (AP) — Congressman W. F. Norrell (Dem., Ark.) said tonight the Magnet Cove Barium Corporation would enlarge its facilities at Malvern, Ark., to produce barium, for use in manufacture of incendiary bombs and tracer bullets.

Mr. Norrell said the plant enlargement to cost between $35,000 and $100,000 would be financed by the company and that the War Department would take the product.

C. C. Reduces Freight Rates On Ground Barite

On 4-27-42

Railroad freight rates on ground barite produced in Hot Spring county were ordered reduced by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday from 20 to 14 per cent of the first class schedule.

Rate Chief T. E. Wood said the Arkansas Corporation Commission will issue a similar order regulating rates on intrastate shipments not later than June 9.

A representative of the I. C. C. following a joint hearing with the Corporation Commission at the Hotel Marion several months ago, filed a report with his agency stating that 20 per cent of the first class rate would be fair.

The Magnet Cove Barium Corporation, which invested about $1,000,000 in the field, protested when its rate was increased from $4.50 to $6.85 a ton on eastbound shipments from Magnet Cove to Houston and Beaumont, Tex. The latter rate also represented 20 per cent of the first class rate.

Mr. Wood filed a brief with the I. C. C. and went to Washington where he argued the barium company and Corporation Commission case, which he succeeded in reopening. Yesterday's order reduced the rate to 14 per cent of the first class rate, or to $4.50 a ton from Magnet Cove to Houston and Beaumont.
SENATORS SLOW TAX BILL ACTION WITH SPEECHES
Gazette 1-27-44
McClellan Proposal Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Completion of revenue actons of the 12,750
000,000 tax bill, undertaken by the Senate today, was scripted out by a
flood of unexpected alterations on subjects ranging from the soldiers' visa
to international relations and food subsidies.

The senators were faced into a Saturday session, to clear the way
for action on controversial amend-
ments to the war contracts renegoti-
ation bill Monday.

The Finance Committee will meet
Monday. Senators believed Chair-
men George (Dem., Ga.), who had
been conferring with army and navy representatives, might submit
some compromise proposal.

A four-man minority of the com-
mittee has criticized the proposed amendmements on the ground they are
too favorable to war contractors
whose profits are renegotiated un-
der the act.

Barite Made Subject To Depletion Allowance.

Most of the amendments acted
upon today were highly technical
or of minor general importance.

The Senate ratified a 50 per cent
tax on cosmetics and toilet prepara-
tions. That compares with the pres-
ent rate of 10 per cent and the
House figure of 25 per cent.

Senator McClellan (Dem., Ark.)
added barite to a list of minerals
subject to a 35 per cent depletion
allowance in computation of excess
profit taxes.

Senator Davis (Rep., Pa.), a
member of the Finance Commit-
tee, conceded the bill might be bet-
ter in some respects "but in gen-
eral it is directed toward the long-
range welfare of the nation."

Arkansas's Barite Deposits.

Discovery of barite near Caddo Gap,
Montgomery county, should enable
Arkansas to compete better with other
states which produce the ore. The find
resulted from an examination of the
locality made by the state Geological
Survey about two years ago. Here-
tofore the deposit near Magnet Cove,
Hot Spring county, was the only one
known in the state. It was discovered
in 1900 when a well was being dug, but
extensive mining did not start until
1939.

The Baroid Sales Division of the Na-
tional Lead Company and the Magnet
cove Barium Corporation produce ap-
proximately 13,000 tons of ground
barite from the Hot Spring county
deposit each month. The former com-
pany, which has leased the Mont-
gomery county find, is enlarging its
plant at Malvern. The January issue of the Engineering and Mining
Journal reports that samples of ore from
the new location indicate an extensive
deposit of good quality.

Barite is a heavy, white mineral, oc-
curring in regions where thermal
waters replaced calcareous rock with
barium sulphate. Tests which the
United States Bureau of Mines made
at Magnet Cove showed that the min-
eral bearing waters moved up along
dipping folds of rock.

"Driller's mud" manufactured from
barite is often used to facilitate the
drilling of oil and gas wells, and the
mineral is added as a filler in the
manufacturing of paints, linoleum,
cloth, rubber, oilcloth and paper. The
ceramic industry uses it in glazing
and enameling.

Germany in 1933 became the world's
largest producer of barite, but since
the war began the industry in the
United States has greatly expanded.
In 1941 Arkansas, California, Georgia,
Colorado, Missouri, Nevada, South
Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Vir-
ginia mined 483,381 tons.