Auto Magnates See Cinnabar As Motor Fuel
Democrat 11-12-37
Oklahoma, Texas Men Interested in State's Quicksilver Deposits.

A new interest is being awakened in the cinnabar mining fields of the state and county, with a view of possibilities of turning the district into a potential field for motor fuels.

Mention is also being made of a new deposit of cinnabar in the state, recently opened up in the vicinity of Arkladelphia, in the eastern part of the state. The new deposit is believed to have a large reserve of cinnabar, and is expected to be a valuable addition to the state's mineral resources.

Cinnabar is a mineral that is used in the production of motor fuel. It is a red, bluish-red, or blackish-red mineral that is made up of mercuric sulfide. It is a valuable ore that is used in the production of other minerals, such as silver and gold. Cinnabar is also used in the production of motor fuel, which is a type of fuel that is used to power motor vehicles. It is a valuable mineral that is used in the production of motor fuel, which is a type of fuel that is used to power motor vehicles.

Back in 1928, the state of Oklahoma was considered to be a potential field for motor fuel. It was believed that the state had a large reserve of cinnabar, and that it could be turned into a potential field for motor fuel. However, this interest was not pursued, and the potential field was not developed.

In 1928, the state of Oklahoma was considered to be a potential field for motor fuel. It was believed that the state had a large reserve of cinnabar, and that it could be turned into a potential field for motor fuel. However, this interest was not pursued, and the potential field was not developed.

In addition to the potential field in Oklahoma, there is also a potential field in Texas. This potential field is located in the state of Texas, and it is believed to have a large reserve of cinnabar. It is expected to be a valuable addition to the state of Texas's mineral resources.

The potential field in Texas is a valuable mineral that is used in the production of motor fuel. It is a red, bluish-red, or blackish-red mineral that is made up of mercuric sulfide. It is a valuable ore that is used in the production of other minerals, such as silver and gold. Cinnabar is also used in the production of motor fuel, which is a type of fuel that is used to power motor vehicles. It is a valuable mineral that is used in the production of motor fuel, which is a type of fuel that is used to power motor vehicles.

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QuickSilver Properties To Be Developed
Gazette 10-29-39

Murfreesboro, Oct. 28—Two new companies have been organized to develop the rich mining properties of the Southwestern Quicksilver Company and the Valley Mining Company in this county. The new corporations are headed by Leo Young, H. B. Shriver and W. F. Hinton, named as agents of the mining companies. A number of prospectors are engaged in seeking the favorable possibilities of the entire region. The mining areas are very extensive, and the gold and silver are payable as a result of test work in the western section of the county.

The Valley Mining Company, represented by Mr. Hinton, is located at a point on the Ohio River, and has been producing gold and silver for many years. The company has a large stock of ore, and its properties are valued at over $1,000,000. The company plans to develop its properties and has already made a large investment in new equipment. There are about 250 men now at work on the properties, and the number will be doubled within 30 days, it is said.

Mr. Young started work on the Southern Quicksilver Company's property Aug. 8, 1931, and has been active in the development of the company's interests in the Silver Mining District of Arkansas. Mr. Young is connected with the newly-formed American Quicksilver Company, which has a large number of mining properties in the state.

Cinnabar Industry in Rapid Gain
Gazette 12-31-39

Special to the Gazette
Murfreesboro, Dec. 30—The European war has created today a mining expert in the field of the mining industry. A new company has been formed in Murfreesboro which is engaged in the development of the Cinnabar Mines in the state. The company, known as the Cinnabar Mines, has purchased a large number of properties in the Cinnabar district and plans to develop these properties on a large scale.

The company has already made a large investment in new equipment and is now preparing to commence operations. The company's plans are ambitious and it is expected that the company will become one of the leading mining companies in the state.

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Quicksilver Trade Ruled by Cansiders

International Manipulators Control Mercury Price Levels

Back in the recent rise in the price of quicksilver from $150 to $200 a flask, in a smooth-working cartel of international manipulators, says Business Week, which practically considers the London market a branch office. About 45 per cent of the world's yearly output of mercury (186,715 flasks in 1935, excluding the Spanish wartime production) comes from mines in the United States and Canada. The United States ordinarily produces another 15 per cent.

The Italian and Spanish mines are the richest deposits in the world, and their costs run from $350 to $400 a flask. Since the cost of production in the United States is figured normally at around $65 a flask, all that keeps American mines running against the foreign competition in depression periods is a $19 a flask tariff.

The Italo-Spanish mines are government-controlled and united in a monopoly. First intimation that traders had of strong-arm economic methods by the cartel came shortly after the outbreak of the war, when mercury was selling here for $50. Before the end of September, New York-listed quicksilver hit $170 and it has not dropped below $135 since then. Market experts say neither increase in actual consumption nor the possibility of a shortage accounts for the price rise. They feel that European money, put up by the cartel, what the true value of the metal, and that the explanation is that the United States, which represents the largest share of world production outside the cartel, is too large a source of supply to be ignored by a group interested in raising the ant.

Mercury is a strategic material because about 15 per cent of production is used to make detonators for ammunition. The largest share of the market represents the industrial users of mercury but, in recent years the peace-time outlets for mercury have not expanded.

There are two critical points in the price of quicksilver that are useful in analysis of the American market. The first is a hit of $100 a flask, domestic mines approach capacity production (about 30,000 flasks a year); at $150 a flask, some industrial users of mercury begin to turn to substitutes. Both critical points have been exceeded since the war began.

(Above clipping obtained from D. I. Hayes, Western Manager, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., 943 Paul Brown Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 27, 1940.)

$5,000 Worth of Quicksilver

Daily Mail 5-19-40

Nine active mining operations in Pike and Clark counties are producing about $5,000 worth of quicksilver daily in response to the demand for war purposes. Dr. George C. Brannen, reporting yesterday after a two-day survey of the Arkansas field, said about 9,000 flasks of quicksilver were employed about 100 men, the 156 tons of furnaces and 7,000 tons of quicksilver, a “conservative” production estimate of 10 flasks a day would be worth $3,000, Dr. Brannen said.

Daily Quicksilver Production Valued at $1,800.

Daily production of Arkansas quicksilver since the war was began, has been valued at $1,800, said George C. Brannen, yesterday. Dr. Brannen made this statement by calculating the value at $1,500 the number of quicksilver, the silver discovery there are 75 tons of ore. A daily production of 180 tons of quicksilver amounts to 18,000 flasks.

Quicksilver Mines In State Are Busy

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(Above clipping obtained from D. I. Hayes, Western Manager, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., 943 Paul Brown Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 27, 1940.)
Quicksilver and Manganese To Be Needed for Defense

Quicksilver and manganese are valuable minerals in Arkansas which the state is developing to meet the needs of the United States Bureau of Mines in connection with the war. Governor Earle, who is in charge of the program, has informed the Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Branner, that the state is now producing quantities of quicksilver and manganese that are being used for military purposes.

Dr. Branner, following a conference with Governor Earle, has been informed that the state is capable of producing the quantities of quicksilver and manganese that are required. He has directed the state mining department to continue the development of the state's mineral resources and to keep pace with the demands of the war.

Mining of an Important War Material, as Demonstrated Here, Seems Simple Process

Quick Silver mines in State Are Busy

Quick Silver is being produced in the mountains of southern Arkansas at the rate of 10,000 tons per day. The ore is being shipped to the government arsenal at Macon, Missouri, where it is being processed for use in the manufacture of ammunition.

According to Dr. Branner, the state is now producing more quicksilver than any other state in the union. The state is also producing manganese, which is being used for the manufacture of steel and other war materials.

To Speed Up Production Of Cinnabar

The state has established the Arkansas Quick Silver Mining Company, which is now mining in the mountains of southern Arkansas.

The company is producing quicksilver at the rate of 20,000 tons per day. The ore is being shipped to the government arsenal at Macon, Missouri, where it is being processed for use in the manufacture of ammunition.

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Cinnabar Area Likely To Get Power

8-16-40

The Rural Electrification Administration will do "everything in its power" to build rural power lines into the cinnabar area of southwest Arkansas, J. Bemis of the Department of Agriculture, and Budd, power consultant to the REA administrator, said last night.

Mr. Bemis returned last night from the area where investigations have been made concerning a possible electric power supply. He said farmers and mine operators are extremely anxious to secure a power line and indications are the line will be extended there.

Cinnabar Mines to Get REA Line

8-22-40

Washington, Aug. 22.-The Rural Electrification Administration announced today allocation of $240,000 to make power available for approximately 38 cinnabar mines.

This grant went to the southeast Arkansas Electric Cooperative, Texarkana. The 24 mines of line would serve 450 families and the plants are to be built on the coal mines in addition to the mines. The REA said the power would double or triple their mining production and all nation defense.

Cheaper Power Expected To Boom Production.

8-16-40

Cheaper power will cause a new state of activity among the cinnabar mine operators. Many claim that the high cost of electricity is a negative factor in the cost of mining and it is expected that with price of power going down, it will be possible to operate power mines. Today, the cost is much higher than that paid for mining on small operators.

Most of the operators have been forced to cut back on the power they use on a small operators.

Mining is difficult because of the high cost of the underground work, to be done in order to get the substance.

The ore is a valuable product but its output costs more than any known substitutes, and the output costs are high because of the necessity of concentrating it. The ore is then processed by grinding and then by a combination of chemical and physical processes, the ore is then refined into a pure form, which is used in the manufacture of a variety of products. The ore is then refined into a pure form, which is used in the manufacture of a variety of products.

The process of refining the ore involves a series of steps, including crushing, grinding, and concentration. The crushed ore is then ground to a fine powder, which is then separated into different products. The process is expensive, and the cost of production is high. Despite the high cost, the demand for the product remains strong, and the price per ton remains high. The price of the product is determined by the market demand, and the price is influenced by several factors, such as supply and demand, production costs, and market conditions. The price of the product is an important factor in the profitability of the mining operation, and it is critical for the miners to ensure that the price is high enough to cover the cost of production.
WHERE MERCURY IS 'MADE'

Where mercury to be sold to the United States government under Arkansas's first national defense contract will be extracted from cinna bar at the plant of Mercury Mines, Inc., located on a Pike county line through Pike to the eastern boundary of Howard County. Company officials said that the work scheduled called for the clearing of the right-of-way in eight to 10 days and that construction of the line will be completed in 45 days. Several miles of rural line to serve farmers in the Pikes and Pike county area will be built as soon as the line is extended to the eastern plat. It is expected eventually to cross the entire state, to make mercury available not only to the government's defense industries but to other federal agencies as well.

Cinna bar mines

Cinna bar mines are farm holding some of the best-known and most productive deposits of the mineral, which is used in making mercuric chloride, a material for making mercury. It is obtained from the Pikes and Pike county area as well as from other states.

Mercury Spits Cinna bar

The plant of Mercury Mines, Inc., is located in the Pikes and Pike county area, where the natural deposit of mercury is found. The company is responsible for extracting the mercury from the deposit and processing it for industrial use.

A local miner said that the company has been able to extract mercury from the deposit in a relatively short period of time. He noted that the company has a reputation for being efficient and productive in its mining operations.

The company has invested heavily in the development of its mines and has implemented advanced technology to maximize extraction efficiency. This has enabled the company to maintain a steady supply of mercury, which is in high demand for various industrial applications.

Despite the company's success in extracting mercury, there is concern among local communities about the potential environmental impacts of mining activities. Efforts are being made to minimize these impacts and ensure sustainable practices.

Overall, the business environment for the company is strong, with a steady demand for mercury. The company is well-positioned to continue its operations and meet the needs of its customers.

Compromise On Cinna bar Power Sought

Compromise on Cinna bar Power Sought

A recent development in the power generation sector of the state is the proposal for a compromise on the Cinna bar Power Project. This project involves the construction of a power plant on the Cinna bar River. Local residents and environmental groups have opposed the project, citing concerns about the impact on the river ecosystem and local community well-being.

The proposal for a compromise aims to address these concerns while still allowing the project to proceed. This compromise includes measures to mitigate environmental impacts and ensure the project's sustainability. It is a significant step towards finding a balance between development and conservation.

The company, Cinna bar Power Corporation, has been working closely with local officials, environmental groups, and other stakeholders to develop this compromise. Their efforts are guided by the principles of responsible development and maintaining the health of the river ecosystem.

The Cinna bar Power Project is expected to bring benefits to the local economy, including job creation and increased economic activity. The compromise proposal is a promising sign of progress towards achieving these benefits while also protecting the natural environment.

Mercury mining is a critical industry in the area, and the Cinna bar Power Project holds the potential for substantial economic growth. The efforts to reach a compromise reflect the commitment of local stakeholders to ensure that development is carried out in an respectful manner.

In conclusion, the Cinna bar Power Project's compromise proposal represents an important step forward in balancing economic development with environmental sustainability. It is an inspiring example of how collaborative efforts can lead to positive outcomes for all stakeholders involved.
Cinnabar Area May Lose REA Line

Banana 11-16-40

Work on a 132-mile rural electric line in Pile, Howard and Clark counties to save more than 20,000 customers will be stopped at a meeting today, unless mine operators sign contracts for the service.

The meeting was arranged to take advantage of the fact that the National Rural Electrification Administration (REA) recently has extended its loan guarantee to the railroad and mining companies.

The project, which was started last year, involves the construction of a 132-mile line from the Arkansas-Quaker Power and Light plant to the mining and railroad communities in Howard and Clark counties.

The line was designed to serve approximately 20,000 customers, including the residents of Cinnabar, Arkansas-Quaker, and the adjoining mining communities.

The construction of the line, estimated to cost $1.8 million, was started in 1939, but the operators have been unable to agree on the terms of the contract.

If the operators fail to agree, the line will be abandoned, and the REA will be required to cease operations.

Ore Fissure and Plant

New 50-Ton Cinnabar Mill Planned

Special to the Gazette 11-12-40

Cinnabar, Dec. 12—Charles A. Baley, vice president and general manager of the recently acquired Cinnabar Mines of the Quaker Electric Corporation, has announced that the company will be expanding its operations to include a new 50-ton ore mill.

The mill will be located near the existing plant and is expected to be completed within six months. The new mill will have a daily capacity of approximately 50 tons of ore.

The expansion of the plant will provide additional processing capacity for the company's existing mine operations.

Power Line To Cinnabar Mines Begun

Special to the Gazette 1-1-41

Cinnabar, Jan. 1—Construction of a new power line to the new 50-ton ore mill at Cinnabar is now in progress.

The line, which is expected to be completed within six months, will provide the new mill with the necessary electric power to operate efficiently.

The installation of the new power line is a major step in the expansion of the mine's capacity and will allow for increased production.

Cinnabar Field Line Energized

Special to the Gazette 5-19-41

A new 12-mile line, connecting the Cinnabar Field with the nearby power plant, was energized on June 5, 1941.

The line, which was constructed by the Arkansas-Quaker Power and Light Company, will provide additional power to the Cinnabar Field and improve the reliability of the system.

The new line will enable the company to meet the growing demand for electricity in the area and support the expansion of the Cinnabar Field.

Cinnabar Field Line Energized

Special to the Gazette 6-10-41

The Cinnabar Field Line was energized on June 10, 1941, marking the completion of the project.

The 12-mile line, which was constructed by the Arkansas-Quaker Power and Light Company, will provide additional power to the Cinnabar Field and improve the reliability of the system.

The new line will enable the company to meet the growing demand for electricity in the area and support the expansion of the Cinnabar Field.

Cinnabar Farm Line Energized

Special to the Gazette 7-15-41

The Cinnabar Farm Line was energized on July 15, 1941, marking the completion of the project.

The 12-mile line, which was constructed by the Arkansas-Quaker Power and Light Company, will provide additional power to the Cinnabar Farm and improve the reliability of the system.

The new line will enable the company to meet the growing demand for electricity in the area and support the expansion of the Cinnabar Farm.
GOVERNOR SEES BUSY ARKANSAS CINNABAR FIELD

Surprised at Size of Industry.

Gazette, April 30, 1941

By RUEGENE WILSON

Great Correspondent of the Gazette, Montgomery, April 29. -- Visiting pleasant surprise "at the money end" prompt forth special feature into development of South Arkansas "cinnabar" belt, which some mining prospectors already describe as the richest in the world. Governor Adkins told 100 members and guests of the Mississippi Boundary Club in Little Rock today that their plan for a better road near the mine will not go unheeded.

"I think you're going to be well pleased with the road," he said. "It is under the refunding program we can see daylight, as far as roads are concerned."

The statement was made at a dinner meeting held at the historic old high school, site of the conclave of a tour of the cinnabar belt.

Primary purpose of the tour was to emphasize importance of cinnabar as a permanent industry and necessity for paving the main stretch of broken gravel on Highway 27 from Murfreesboro to the Arkansas line, the heart of the cinnabar belt. Highway crews had worked to make the highway presentable, but need for improvement was evident as the 15-mile stretch is no longer up to state standards.

The governor surveyed typical portions of the 30-mile mineral belt, which traverses Pike county and extends into Clark and Howard counties.

A half-dozen mills were visited, but only two, the Superior Mercury Mines Co. plant in the east field and the Arkansas Quicksilver Co. mill, owned by Leo Youn, in the west field, were inspected.

Fellows Path of Ore From Hillside to Storage Flask.

At the Superior mill, where V. B. Lewis, owner of the company, and president of the Booster Club, was host, the governor got a mine tour of view of the cinnabar. Boring and slicing processes, dressing of a mill's basket and cinnabar, he followed the path of the ore as it went from the hillside to the storage flask used for storing and shipping mercury.

He saw the ore, blasted from a 100-foot shaft into a tram, then from a trammer, where it was ground to furnace mesh. He saw it feed into a 16-foot-long cylindrical oven, where in the 600-1,200-degree heat, the cinnabar was fused, and then dispersed in 1,000-gallon vats for the cinnabar.

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Fortunes Lie in State's 22 Miles of Quicksilver Ore, Says Capitalist

Salver, who came here to address a conference, declared that the government surveys show that the quicksilver deposit in that section is 22 miles long and from one-half a mile to two and one-half miles wide. However, despite the fact that the deposit has shown great possibilities, with some 14 pounds of mercury being obtained from each ton of ore, only 16 operators, large and small, are now engaged in active mining for the much-needed metal. Of these operators, only one is now in operation, with a crew of 200 men employed in the mines in that area.

Rich Discovery Of Cinnabar Reported.

Arkadelphia, Ark., Jan. 26. What its discoverers believe is the richest vein of cinnabar ore found in the Chalchihui mountain range near hamm's been located in new workings of the Humphrey Gold Corporation on its property.

O. M. Walker of the company's office, who lives in Arkadelphia, said several shafts and tunnels have been dug into the new workings, and that the ore is of high grade. He reported that the company is preparing to send a crew of miners to the site to begin the work of mining.

Price Ceiling On Mercury Established

Washington, Feb. 4, 1943. The Office of Price Administration has fixed the maximum price for mercury at 25 cents per pound, and has also fixed the maximum price for mercury at 25 cents per pound.

Reduction Of Mercury Improved

A method has been developed to produce mercury from cinnabar ore, and it has been claimed that it is cheaper than the present method. The process has been patented by an engineer and geologist at Glenwood, Arkansas, and a WRB official said yesterday that the company, which is operating the project, is expected to be profitable in the near future.

Cinnabar Mine Activity Pushed

The Cinnabar Mine Corporation is concentrating on their property. The company is planning to increase its output by increasing the number of miners and by improving the mining techniques.

Machinery For Mercury Plant Arrives

Special to the Gazette. Feb. 3, 1943. The Humphrey Gold Corporation of Denver, engaged in quicksilver mining near Arkadelphia, has ordered two cars of reduction plant machinery for delivery on February 15, 1943. This machinery will begin immediately installation of two recovery plants, each with a daily capacity of approximately 80 tons. Rich veins of cinnabar ore have been discovered which give