Manganese Production Tops 1936

In U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 3—Sen. Miller (Dem., Ark.) expressed gratification today at the manganese production of this country.

Miller Seeks Approval of His Manganese Purchase Bill

Gazette, 4-3-36

Sen. Miller Seeks Approval of His Manganese Purchase Bill

WASHINGTON—Sen. Miller (Dem., Ark.) asked the Senate today to approve his bill to purchase manganese as a national reserve. Under the bill, the nation would spend $1,000,000 to purchase 20,000 tons of manganese ore, which is used in the manufacture of steel and other important products.

Manganese is a key ingredient in the production of steel, which is essential for construction and manufacturing industries. The bill aims to ensure a steady supply of manganese, a critical resource in the nation's economy.

Manganese Deposit Found By Surveys

By Surveys

WASHINGTON, July 15—A manganese deposit has been discovered in the state of Washington, according to news reports.

The deposit is located near the town of Spokane, and it contains about 1 million tons of manganese ore.

The discovery is expected to boost the state's economy, as manganese is a valuable mineral used in the production of steel and other industries.

Big Manganese Deposit Found Again

Located 11-13-36

Several manganese deposits have been discovered in the state of Washington, according to local news reports.

The deposits are located in the eastern part of the state, near the Idaho border.

The deposits contain a significant amount of manganese ore, which is expected to be extracted and refined for use in various industries.

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DEFENSE DISCUSSIONS
A ROUSE INTEREST IN
MANGANESE DEPOSITS

11-27-30
By CARUTH S. MOORE.

Manganese was defensively responsible for the wreck of a ton settler that went aground into a town. A decade before the war, manganese was far away from a native North Carolina, and was not so far away from an early day's travel, when it was just as far away for an easy "Manganese" was the verdict.

The war opened. An Eastern company issued the territory and began to work the mineral. Miners flocked in, and have remained, to work the manganese, and for its livelihood for the people.

Demand During World War.
So much did manganese become during the World War that a period of temporary prosperity came to the town. Prices soared sky high. A ton of manganese ore, once worth 60 dollars, now brought 100 dollars. Often, out of curiosity, one might wonder, how much they made per ton.

From discussions of the nation's defense problems, manganese's value became definitely "looking up" in Cushman. There has been much talk among the miners of the government going up on the ton.

Few people know manganese which may look like a brownish black clay rock entered into the making of steel. The substance is put into the molten mashes of metals when it is melted in for two or three years. One person who owns such a gas which would be "made" or "failed in the finished metal.

U. S. Buying of Manganese
Sought by Bateville C. C.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

W. madre of steel

DEMAND FOR MANGANANESE

Manganese May Increase

11-30-30

By CARUTH S. MOORE.

Manganese was important because it is essential to the making of steel. It is used to make the molten iron and other ingesta for the making of steel. Manganese is used in the manufacture of fine gunpowder and fireproofing tools, the more metal needed.

There are many uses for manganese, and the manganese of Cushman is in demand.

New Deposits Underwritten by WPA.

One of the most valuable discoveries about the manganese deposits in Cushman is the location of a deposit that lies near the small, Independence manganese field, and is a part of the Cushman manganese field.

The deposit has been estimated at 20,000 tons of high grade manganese, and is surrounded by a deposit of low grade manganese.

New Methods Predicted.

The manganese industry in Cushman, Reed, are principal owners and operators of the manganese mining company. They are the mining company on the show to 10 or 25 percent of the manganese.

In order to mine this type of manganese, the mining equipment would have to be installed. So much manganese has been mined in Cushman, and now the "churn" or "boulder" ore needed has been mined, it is time that it is taken from the ground.
Manganese Deposits Reported Found in Idaho County.

Coombs, May 12. — Extensive manganese deposits have been reported about 15 miles west of Salmon, on the western slope of the Salmon River, along the shearing line of the Jumbo, Idaho, and Lava Creek mining districts.

The state geologist said the work has been conducted under a permit from the United States Geological Survey, Dr. T. B. Willard being the mining expert in charge.

The deposits were discovered on a ridge near a small stream, and extends for about half a mile. The ore, according to the expert, is a maqui type, with large crystals of hematite, which indicates a new field of prospecting in the mining industry.

Manganese Mining Activities.

Coombs, May 12. — Two companies have been working on the manganese deposits in the Salmon River district, and the operations are expected to continue for the next few weeks.

The companies, the Idaho Manganese Company and the Idaho Mining Company, have already invested a considerable amount of money in the operations, and it is expected that they will continue to work on the deposits for several months, if not longer.

The ore is being processed at a mill located near the deposit, and the products of the mill will be shipped to the towns of Salmon and Coombs, where they will be used for various purposes.

Coombs, May 12. — The Idaho Manganese Company has announced that it will increase its production in the Salmon River district by 50 per cent in the next few months.

Coombs, May 12. — The Idaho Mining Company has announced that it will begin operations in the Salmon River district later this month, and that the company will employ 50 men in the mining and milling work.

Coombs, May 12. — The Idaho Manganese Company has announced that it will increase its production in the Salmon River district by 50 per cent in the next few months.
$30,000 TO BE SPENT IN TESTS FOR MANGANESE

Drilling Survey to Be Made in Missouri and Arkansas Territory

Marshall, Nov. 23 - An extensive drilling survey to determine the presence in commercial quantities of useful minerals in the portion of the mining area served by the M. & A. railroad will be made during the winter by L. A. Watkins, president. Federal agencies and mining companies in Missouri and Arkansas will cooperate in the survey and the results of the tests will be borne by the government, it is announced.

While zinc and lead are admitted as the principal metals, the presence of any mineral deposits likely to be found in large quantities, there is a high demand for manganese ore. The discovery of a sufficient quantity to justify commercial exploitation.

The M. & A. railroad company is obviously interested in learning the extent of mineral deposits, which may have a bearing as a source of supply in the event the surveying program now being started, the site of a large and important ore deposit, which offers of increased freight tonnage for the road.

Mr. Watkins, in an interview with the Register, said that he was in Knoxville, Tennessee. This concern recently bought a large tract of land containing the manganese deposit, which brings the grade of the ore in the mine up to 15 per cent by calcining. This ore has been bought by the M. & A. railroad, which has been mining it for many years.

Manganese is a strategic mineral in Arkansas which may be developed by the T. & S. B. company in connection with the national defense program.

The survey will be made in cooperation with the T. & S. B. company, which has an interest in the development of the manganese deposits.

Rich Manganese Deposit Found

Hot Springs Sentinel

Record in Pike County

Gilbert, Nov. 23 - Special

What the belief is, one of the largest and most valuable deposits of high-grade manganese ore ever discovered in the United States is located at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, just south of Hot Springs, Arkansas. This deposit has been under exploration by the Hot Springs Sentinel and others for the past two years. The Sentinel has been publishing special reports on the progress of the exploratory work, and the results of these reports have been most encouraging.

The acreage involved is approximately 1,000 acres, and the ore body extends for several miles along the strike of the deposit. The ore is a hard, black, metallic substance, and has an average grade of 30 per cent manganese. It is situated in the basal formation of the region, and is underlain by a thick deposit of dolomite.

The ore body is about 50 feet wide and 300 feet long, and consists of a series of parallel veins, which strike northeast and dip at an angle of 30 degrees to the north. The total thickness of the ore body is about 50 feet, and it is underlain by a layer of coal, which is about 20 feet thick.

The ore is easily worked by mechanical means, and is capable of being reduced to a fine powder by simple crushing and grinding processes. It is a valuable ore, as it is the only source of manganese available in the United States, and is rapidly becoming the most important ore in the world.

The deposit is located in the heart of a mining region, and is accessible from the nearest railroad at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The Sentinel is now making arrangements for the development of this valuable ore body, and will keep the public informed of all the latest developments.

Manganese Deposit Found Near Glenwood

Special to the Gazette

Glenwood, Nov. 23 - Special

What the belief is, one of the largest and most valuable deposits of high-grade manganese ore ever discovered in the United States is located near Glenwood, Arkansas. This deposit has been under exploration by the Glenwood Sentinel and others for the past two years. The Sentinel has been publishing special reports on the progress of the exploratory work, and the results of these reports have been most encouraging.

The acreage involved is approximately 1,000 acres, and the ore body extends for several miles along the strike of the deposit. The ore is a hard, black, metallic substance, and has an average grade of 30 per cent manganese. It is situated in the basal formation of the region, and is underlain by a thick deposit of dolomite.

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The deposit is located in the heart of a mining region, and is accessible from the nearest railroad at Glenwood, Arkansas. The Sentinel is now making arrangements for the development of this valuable ore body, and will keep the public informed of all the latest developments.

Two Mountains To Be Penetrated

One goal, the discovery of manganese ore, has been selected where tunnels will be driven clear through unexplored areas of the most promising type of ore. The tunnels will be driven from two sides, one on the east and one on the west, and will connect at the highest point.

The tunnels will be driven in a semicircular or elliptical shape, with the long axis of the ellipse vertical. The tunnels will be driven through hard rock, and will be lined with concrete to prevent collapse.

The tunnels will be driven at a depth of 1,000 to 1,500 feet, and will be about 100 feet wide and 200 feet high. The tunnels will be driven in a straight line for a distance of 1 mile, and will then curve upward for 2 miles to the surface.

The tunnels will be driven with a mechanical digger, and will be lined with concrete to prevent collapse.

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MANGANESE MINER
WITH HUNCHED OPENED CARBONATE MARKET

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
Manganese is no longer mined in the state of Arizona, but it is still mined in other states. The bulk of the Arizona manganese was mined in the 19th century, and the mining has since declined.

Increase in Consumption

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
Manganese consumption has increased in recent years, particularly in the automobile and aerospace industries. The demand for manganese is expected to continue to grow as new technologies emerge.

First Ore Of Manganese Recovered

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
A new manganese mine has been discovered in the state of Nevada, and the first ore has been successfully mined. The mine is expected to produce significant amounts of manganese in the coming years.

Manganese Ore Data Given To Government

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
The government has been provided with data on the manganese ore deposits in the state of Nevada. The data will be used to guide future mining operations and to ensure that the mining is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

Manganese Ore Worked At Glennfield

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
The Glennfield manganese mine has begun operation, and the first ore has been successfully mined. The mine is expected to produce significant amounts of manganese in the coming years.

Manganese in the News

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
Manganese is an important metal for use in a variety of applications, including automobiles, aerospace, and electronics. The demand for manganese is expected to continue to grow as new technologies emerge.

Batesville Area May Be Site of Smelter

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
The possibility of a manganese smelter being built in the Batesville area has been discussed in the local community. The smelter would be expected to create a significant amount of economic activity in the area.

Transportation

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
The transportation infrastructure in the state of Nevada is improving, with new roads and bridges being constructed. This will help to facilitate the movement of manganese ore and other materials.

Conclusion

In the Gazette, Oct. 12.
The mining of manganese in the state of Nevada is expected to continue to grow in the coming years. The demand for manganese is expected to continue to grow as new technologies emerge, and the state is well-positioned to take advantage of this growing demand.
MODEL OF NEW PLANT FOR DEPHOSPHORIZING MANGANESE PLANNED

Dr. R. L. Smith, 6,300 Tons of Manganese Shipped

$115–$150

Russellville, Nov. 2—The Smith Mining Company has devised a new process for removing phosphorus from manganese ore, which is building a model plant here to prove the process, on which a patent has been applied for. Dr. R. L. Smith, Russellville, president of the company, announced this.

A consulting chemist, an authority on metallurgical chemistry, will be here in a few weeks, and the plant will be ready to work.
 Ore in Newton County Spurs Mine Activity

Special to the Gazette. 12/8-14/40
Harrison, Dec. 7.—Mining prospects in Newton county have excited much enthusiasm among the residents. Several tracts have been staked while mineral leases have been taken on other tracts for development of mineral possibilities. J. T. Griggs and G. H. Newberry of George, in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, reported

Three-eight shifts are being used in opening a shaft and tunnel in the recently discovered manganese mines of W. O. Kruse in the George area. Mr. Griggs and one of the operators are mining the ore in tunnels 600 feet below the surface and a large deposit of ore has been found. Mr. Griggs said that the ore is of high grade and that it will pay better than the ore found in the other mines. Mr. Griggs said that he expected to have the mine in production within a few months.

Ore in Manganese Last Month

Special to the Gazette. 12/8-14/40
Chuknow, Dec. 7.—The demand for manganese ore is stronger now than in former months, and approximately 500 tons were shipped from the Bataville-Cushine manganese field during November. A slightly larger tonnage is anticipated for December. Some furnaces are unable to take the larger tonnage of ore that runs less than 40 percent FeO. This is a result of the small size of the furnace and the difficulty in handling large quantities of ore. The ore is sold at prices ranging from $5 to $7 per ton, depending on the grade and quality.

Beneficiating Plans Studied

For the last three years, the company has been collecting large samples of the ore from the manganese fields in the Bataville-Cushine area and has been conducting experimental studies to determine the most efficient methods of beneficiating the ore. The company is considering several possible methods, including the use of magnetic separation, gravity separation, and flotation processes. These methods are being studied to determine the best way to separate the manganese minerals from the gangue and waste materials.

Big Defense Contract For Arkansas

Special to the Gazette. 12/27-4/40
Washington, Feb. 26.—Under secret contract, the government has agreed to purchase 10,000 tons of manganese ore from the Arkansas manganese fields at a contract price of $100,000. The ore would be processed at Helena and shipped to the government at a cost of $2,000 per ton. The government will also provide facilities for the processing of the ore and will be responsible for the transportation of the ore to the government's facilities in Helena.

Says Helena’s Electric Rail Got Plant

Special to the Gazette. 12/29-4/40
Batesville, Feb. 27.—A letter received by the Arkansas Power and Light Company from the Tennessee Valley Authority indicated that the company has decided to build a power plant at Helena, Arkansas. The plant will be used to generate power for the Alabama Power and Light Company, which serves the Tennessee Valley area.

Great Waste Feared

An authorized agent of the government has expressed concern about the proposed project in Arkansas. The agent noted that the area around the proposed plant is already heavily industrialized, and that the construction of the plant could lead to the degradation of the environment and the loss of natural resources in the area. The agent recommended that the government carefully consider the environmental impact of the project before proceeding.

Site for Manganese Plant At Helena Not Determined

Special to the Gazette. 12/29-4/40
Helena, Feb. 27.—Persons interested in the establishment of a manganese ore processing plant at Helena have been discussing the possibility of locating the plant in the city. However, no definite plans have been announced, and the location of the plant remains uncertain.

River Ports and Arkansas Industries

The railroads, the highways, and the rivers—are these factors in the construction of the proposed manganese ore processing plant at Helena, as they have been in other developments. And they hold possibilities for the railroads and rivers.

It seems a natural and practical plan to ship Arkansas manganese ore, as by the Mississippi River to Gourley, Grimes, and the Missouri Pacific railroads, to a river port. Oil products are brought by Mississippi river barges to Grand Lake, Ark., for distribution by means of tankers, barge, and to the terminals at Helena.

The "Missouri" and the Arkansas railroad, and the Missouri Pacific railroad track lines will be used to transport the ore to the proposed port from the counties to the port at Helena.

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No Cushman Manganese Contested

Cushman, March 28 — According to accounts, no contests for purchases of Manganese will be entertained at the Cushman Manganese Field, the situation appearing to be such that no further disputes will arise from the purchase of Manganese. The Cushman Field, it is said, is one of the largest in the country, and the quantities of Manganese purchased have been large. (Cushman Manganese Field)

Wagner, Ark. — (W. G. Reinhart)

Helena Plants Details Due This Week

Helena, March 6 -- Despite the recent prospect of a new found deposit of Manganese near Helena, the Helena Corporation has not yet made any significant purchases of Manganese. However, the company is expected to make some purchase of Manganese in the near future. The Helena Corporation is planning to increase its production of Manganese in order to meet the demands of the market. (Helena Corporation)

Cushman Strike of Pyrolusite Promising

Cushman, April 5 -- The strike on the Cushman Field, which has been going on for about a month, has shown a 50-foot run on the Cushman Mine, with the possibility of more to come. The ore contains a high grade of Manganese, and the company is hoping to make a large profit from the mine. The Manganese content of the ore has been estimated at 45%. The Cushman Mine is one of the largest Manganese mines in the country. (Cushman Manganese Field)

Manganese Process May Aid Arkansas

Gazette, June 10-11

A new process for the reduction of low grade Manganese ore has been developed. This process involves the use of electricity to reduce the Manganese oxide to metallic form. The process is said to be economical and efficient. The new process is expected to be a boon to the Manganese industry in Arkansas. (Manganese Process)

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Big Purchase Of Manganese Made In State

Gazette, March 29-30

The government has purchased 300,000 tons of Manganese from the Arkansas Manganese Corporation. The purchase is expected to meet the increased demands of the market for Manganese. (Big Purchase Of Manganese Made In State)
**Manganese Mills Will Be Built**

** Gazette - 7-6-41**

Financially backed by Little Rock Capital, the first two of several manganese plants are being established in Montgomery county south of Clarksdale. The North American Manganese Corporation has just signed a 60,000 ton contract just awarded to the firm by the U. S. Steel Corporation, and by the R. F. C., J. B. Hyman manganese mill is near Glenwood, Pike county, the largest land holdings in the area, and also the farm land of Mr. Potter, and is expected to be one of five manganese mills eventually to be built in the state.

Mr. Potter, a wealthy livestock man and farmer, has been for several months working on the development of a manganese ore deposit in the area. He has been successful and has now assigned the property to the new corporation, which will be managed by Mr. Potter and a group of wealthy investors from Texas and Louisiana. The mill will be located near the town of Glenwood, and will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons. The ore will be processed and shipped to customers in the eastern United States.

Mr. Potter's manganese mill will be one of several planned for the area, and is expected to be one of the largest in the state. The mill will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons, and will be capable of processing up to 100,000 tons of manganese ore per year. The ore will be shipped to customers in the eastern United States, and will be used in a variety of industries, including steel making, glass manufacturing, and even in the production of batteries and electronic components.

**New Firms In Manganese Field**

** Gazette - 8-17-41**

Cushman, Aug. 16 - Two new manganese companies have started operations in the area, adding to the growing number of companies in the industry. The Cushman Manganese Company, based in Cushman, has started production, while the Manganese Corporation of America, based in Kansas City, has started operations in the nearby town of Clay Center. Both companies are expected to produce large quantities of manganese ore in the coming months, further boosting the local economy and creating numerous job opportunities for the area.

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Financially backed by Little Rock Capital, the first two manganese mills are being established in Montgomery county south of Clarksdale. The North American Manganese Corporation has just signed a 60,000 ton contract just awarded to the firm by the U. S. Steel Corporation, and by the R. F. C., J. B. Hyman manganese mill is near Glenwood, Pike county, the largest land holdings in the area, and also the farm land of Mr. Potter, and is expected to be one of five manganese mills eventually to be built in the state.

Mr. Potter, a wealthy livestock man and farmer, has been for several months working on the development of a manganese ore deposit in the area. He has been successful and has now assigned the property to the new corporation, which will be managed by Mr. Potter and a group of wealthy investors from Texas and Louisiana. The mill will be located near the town of Glenwood, and will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons. The ore will be processed and shipped to customers in the eastern United States.

Mr. Potter's manganese mill will be one of several planned for the area, and is expected to be one of the largest in the state. The mill will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons, and will be capable of processing up to 100,000 tons of manganese ore per year. The ore will be shipped to customers in the eastern United States, and will be used in a variety of industries, including steel making, glass manufacturing, and even in the production of batteries and electronic components.

**New Firms In Manganese Field**

** Gazette - 8-17-41**

Cushman, Aug. 16 - Two new manganese companies have started operations in the area, adding to the growing number of companies in the industry. The Cushman Manganese Company, based in Cushman, has started production, while the Manganese Corporation of America, based in Kansas City, has started operations in the nearby town of Clay Center. Both companies are expected to produce large quantities of manganese ore in the coming months, further boosting the local economy and creating numerous job opportunities for the area.
Arkansas Manganese Mines

Important Mineral Contribution to the National Defense Program Is Made by Mines Of Two Long-Operated Fields in This State.

By Tom Shiras

The manganese manganese every day, but doesn’t know it. People mine it with their teeth and benefitize it with their digestive tracts. Every time they drink a cup of coffee or tea, they absorb a tiny mite, and the same is true every time they take a bite of potato, squash, beet, carrots, grapes, asparagus, wheat, rye, rice and many other vegetables, fruits and cereals. It also occurs in several species of cichlids, the source of commercial quinine.

Thus use of manganese in the arts is of great antiquity, and dates back as far as the early Egyptians. One of its first uses was in glass making, and analyses of Egyptian and Roman glassware have shown the presence of one or one-half percent of metallic manganese. The name manganese was derived from the Latin expression magnes niger.

In the early days manganese was not known as a distinct mineral. It was thought to be a variety of magnetic steel by the invention of the Bessemer process, less than 20 years later, another great use for manganese was found, and it has become such an important factor in the metallurgy of steel that this industry now probably consumes over ninety percent of the manganous ore produced in the world. It is also being used now to give strength to armor plate alloys. In the manufacture of bromine, to decolorize and color glass, dyes, a dryer in paints and varnishes, electric batteries, and for many other purposes.

3. Fields occur in two sections of Arkansas. In the Batesville-Cushman field, which takes in parts of Independence, Issard and Stone counties, and in the southwestern part of the state, extending from Pulaski county on the east, to Polk county and Oklahoma on the west. In the latter region mining has been very limited owing to the type of ore deposits.

The Batesville-Cushman field is one of the oldest mining fields in the South, state geologist of Tennessee, Colonel Martin mined his properties to a limited extent, and as early as 1850 shipped small quantities of ore to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. One shipment was made to thechrome works of Charles Tennant in Glasgow. All this early production was shipped down the White river, in barges, to New Orleans, and thence by ship to destination. All of the ore shipped by Colonel Martin was used for chemical purposes.


Ore is being mined by hand in the picture at the left, taken near Cushman. It was lifted from a 70-foot level with a hand windlass. At the lower left is a manganese mining scene, also near Cushman, in which ore is taken from a 70-foot level with mule hoist. In the picture below manganese is being mined with a power shovel in the Batesville-Cushman field.

When the Keystone Iron and Manganese Company of Pennsylvania came into the field in 1883, Walter H. Denis- son, then a boy, started working for them. From that time on until the present day they have been the greatest factor in ore production in the field. In recent years Walter H. Denison turned the manganese end of his business over to his son, Reed Denison, and he has maintained a market and production for the ore from the fields. During the last year he has also investigated all of the manganese ore deposits in the South and West, and in one of the best informed men on manganese ore in the United States.

Cushman field was first developed by the Cushman family, when the first shipment of manganese ore was cut off. Hundreds of miners came into the field from all parts of the United States. Production was stepped up to overcome losses from foreign sources. It is an interesting fact that the manganese ore is ready for the market as it comes from the ground. The finer sizes have to be washed and jigged to get rid of foreign substances.

The manganese ore was discovered about 10 years ago by two miners on Lafferty creek. They brought in a 70-foot level of good manganese ore. An ore buyer for Walter H. Denison at Cushman thought they looked queer and broke one of his hammers. The ore was evidently neglected, on what appeared to be Clair limestones, gray, to a depth of several inches. The load was used as marketable ore.

Later, Reed Denison examined a core of the boulder and noted its extraordinary weight. He sent it to the U.S. geological survey for analysis and identification. It was identified as manganese carbonate and ran 50 percent manganese and had all the characteristics of the ore deposit. It is now known as the Cushman field. The carbonate ore in the Batesville-Cushman field lies cut up in the limestone, in a blanket vein on top of the St. Clair limestone, and it so closely resembles this limestone in physical appearance that its true nature is hard to detect except by weight.

It is obvious now that the carbonate is the primary ore of the field from which all the other ores have been derived. The deposits of oxides were formed when sections of the St. Clair limestone were broken down by natural waters and erosion, letting down the fragments of the carbonate blade above which lodged in the residual stone and slowly and changed their chemical nature from carbonate to oxide.

The chemical change from carbonate to oxide starts almost immediately the carbonate is exposed to the weather and is easily noted in the ore stacked on the ore yards. About three weeks after the carbonate is mixed with water, it is noted. Several weeks later it takes on a blue or oxide color. As time progresses this color becomes darker and darker, and the carbonate continues until the entire piece is oxidized. The time it takes for complete oxidation has been determined, but it must take years. All of the carbonate ore mined before 1900 was not really identified as carbonate until the years 1915. It was the property of the St. Clair limestone was introduced into the ore yards, and hundreds of tons of marketable ore have been salvaged from these piles. The discovery of carbonate ore added many thousands of tons of potential production to the field.

Besides the chemical uses of manganese ore, that is not directly mixed with iron ore at the smelters for the manufacture of steel is converted into ferro-manganese, which contains 60 to 70 per cent of manganese, and for the production of pure manganese metal, running over 95 per cent, which goes into the Electrolytic Manganese Corporation of Knoxville, by a process not yet perfected. This process consists of dumping the crude ore into chemical vats, which leaches out the metallic content of the crude and throws it into solution. This solution is then run over the anodes and precipitated on them as pure metal.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft of Water Vista, N.Y., first scientist and geologist to investigate the manganese deposits of Arkansas and Missouri Ozarks, identified manganese in the Batesville, Ark., region. Col. Matt Martin, early pioneer of Batesville, was one of the first to really realize the value of the manganese ore in the region and between 1845 and 1850 he and M.D. Fields acquired large tracts of land in the manganese region. Ore today is being produced on some of this land. This invention was made on the advice of Gerard Trouet, at that time iron ore, Sone called it a peculiar earth." Dr. Kahn of Vienna isolated the distinct manganese metal in 1774, from oxide ore. For years it was used only for decolorizing glass. Later it became a necessary element in the manufacture of chlorine. With the introduction of manganese in the manufacture of steel, by Heath, in 1839, and the subsequent immense increase in the manufacture of steel, iron ore, Sone called it a peculiar earth." Dr. Kahn of Vienna isolated the distinct manganese metal in 1774, from oxide ore. For years it was used only for decolorizing glass. Later it became a necessary element in the manufacture of chlorine. With the introduction of manganese in the manufacture of steel, by Heath, in 1839, and the subsequent immense increase in the manufacture of steel, iron ore, Sone called it a peculiar earth." Dr. Kahn of Vienna isolated the distinct manganese metal in 1774, from oxide ore. For years it was used only for decolorizing glass. Later it became a necessary element in the manufacture of chlorine. With the introduction of manganese in the manufacture of steel, by Heath, in 1839, and the subsequent immense increase in the manufacture of steel, iron ore, Sone called it a peculiar earth." Dr. Kahn of Vienna isolated the distinct manganese metal in 1774, from oxide ore. For years it was used only for decolorizing glass. Later it became a necessary element in the manufacture of chlorine. With the introduction of manganese in the manufacture of steel, by Heath, in 1839, and the subsequent immense increase in the manufacture of steel, iron ore, Sone called it a peculiar earth."
HOPE for More Manganese Field

The Hope for New-Ruskin Manganese Plant

Refine MANGANESE AREA

Manganese Plant Location Uncertain.

While it has been revealed that the discovery of a large manganese deposit in the area has been made, there is still uncertainty about its location.

Manganese Plant Near Moscow

Large deposits of manganese have been discovered near Moscow, Idaho. The company plans to begin mining operations in the near future.

Manganese Price Increase Expected.

The price of manganese is expected to increase in the coming months due to the growing demand for the metal in various industries.

Manganese and Other Alloys

Manganese is used in various alloys, including those used in the aircraft and automotive industries.

Manganese Ore Refining

The refining process for manganese ore includes several steps, such as crushing, grinding, and flotation.

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 24—(AP)—A manganese mining operation is expected to begin soon in the area.

Manganese Field in Alabama

A large manganese deposit has been discovered in Alabama, and mining operations are expected to start soon.

Manganese in Other Regions

Manganese is also found in other regions of the world, including Africa and Asia, and mining operations are ongoing there as well.
Manganese Ore
Contract Signed

The ore contract was signed today by Mr. R. A. Bland, the USMCE, and Mr. S. M. Handy, the President of the Manganese Corporation of America. The agreement provides for the shipment of a total of 500,000 tons of manganese ore to the USMCE over a period of 5 years, with the first shipment due in the next quarter. The ore will be used for the production of steel and other industrial applications.

Would Expand U. S. Manganese Production

Washington, D.C., June 15.—The Interior Department today issued a report stating that the Bureau of Mines has prepared a program for the expansion of manganese production in the United States. The program involves the establishment of new mines and the expansion of existing ones, with the goal of increasing the country's manganese production to meet the growing demand for manganese in the steel and chemical industries.

Plant to Increase Manganese Output

Arkansas, the site of the proposed manganese mine, is expected to see a significant increase in manganese production, with the mine expected to produce up to 1 million tons of manganese annually.

Favor Construction Of Plants In South

Washington, D.C., July 1.—The Interior Department has recommended to the Bureau of Mines that it should proceed with the construction of new manganese plants in the southern states. This decision is based on the demand for manganese in the steel and chemical industries, particularly in the southern states.

Manganese Survey Begun

Washington, D.C., July 2.—The Interior Department has initiated a survey of manganese deposits in the United States, with the goal of identifying new and potential sources of manganese. The survey will be conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines and other federal agencies.

Two Manganese Plants to Be Built

Washington, D.C., July 4.—The Interior Department has approved the construction of two new manganese plants in the United States, one in the southeastern states and another in the western states.

Larger Output of Manganese Urged by Mills

Federal President Mr. J. D. Smith of the National Manganese Corporation, speaking at the company's annual meeting, urged a doubling of manganese production in the United States. He said that the current production levels are insufficient to meet the demand from the steel and chemical industries.

Batesville Plant To Be Small

A memorandum from Mr. R. A. Bland, the USMCE, to Mr. S. M. Handy, the President of the Manganese Corporation of America, indicates that the proposed manganese plant in Batesville, Arkansas, will be a small-scale operation, with the goal of testing new mining and processing technologies.

Approval Of Manganese Plant Seen

A spokesman for the Interior Department has indicated that the approval of the manganese plant in Batesville, Arkansas, is likely to be granted, subject to the completion of environmental and regulatory reviews.

Large Manganese Mill Near Glennwood

Expands Operations

Glennwood, June 23.—The Glennwood Manganese Company has begun the expansion of its mill, with the goal of increasing its manganese production to meet the growing demand for manganese in the steel and chemical industries.

Manganese Production in Increase

The Bureau of Mines has reported a significant increase in manganese production in the United States, with the production of 1 million tons of manganese expected to be reached by the end of the year. The increase is due to the expansion of existing mines and the construction of new mines.

Curt Voted on Speculation in Mineral Lands

The House Appropriations Committee has voted to eliminate funding for mineral land speculation, effective in the fiscal year 1943. The committee cited the need to conserve federal resources in the face of the growing national debt.

Per Cent Royalty To Supplement Rental

It is expected that the new royalty will supplement the rental income for federal lands, with the royalty revenue expected to increase the federal revenue by 10 per cent.
The Mineral Leases Subcommittee, which met following the U.S. Senate hearing, is "It is the opinion of the subcommittee that the claims filed would not be held in good faith by the miners, and that patents filed for much larger amounts would be held in good faith by the miners, and that patents filed for much larger amounts would be held in good faith by the miners, but that the reviewers would decide in favor of the collectors of the claims, thinking that there would be no value in the ground in gold or silver, thus permitting them to speculate on the state's property for the non-payment of taxes."

10 Days Allowed For Execution of Leases.
The Mineral Leases Subcommittee, by resolution, recommends that Revenue Commissioner Josie Hardin immediately advise all applicants for manganese, zinc, lead and other mineral leases regarding the committee's action. Mr. Hardin will ask whether they want the lease to be granted for lands described in their original application, under the new rental requirements. If not, he will receive their application in ten days, the application will be held and sealed.

Applications involve land in Imperial, Mohave and Clark counties. In Imperial County, Lawrence, Marion, Roonee, Newton, Van Horn and Edwards Districts. Most of the prospective operators are residents of the district in which the claim is located. A Watkins of Harrison, president of the Sorry, Arizona Mining Company, is the only applicant for a manganese lease in Mohave County.

The committee instructed its examiner, Charles N. Kincaid, to register on state land in national forest reserves and on lands held by individuals and private companies, subject to the Forest Reserve and State Land Forest Reserve Act of 1925.

Increased Price For Manganese Saged Needed.
For the first time, the Senate Minerals Committee has said its intention to increase the price of manganese. The new bill has been introduced by Senator A. W. Jones, who is also a manganese operator in the area.

The committee also recommends that the State Land Forest Reserve Act be amended to allow for this increase.

Three Qualify For Manganese Leases.
Only three applicants for leases of manganese have been granted, having filed 2.5 acres of land under the manganese leasing policy recently re-adopted by the State Land Use Planning Board.

The Bureau of Minerals, which makes the leases, notified all applicants of the new policy and gave them 10 days to file their application. The 10-day period expired Monday.

Before the manganese leasing policy was adopted, applications for manganese were granted to everyone who believed to contain manganese, had manganese ore on the land where the claim is located, and had paid for the non-payment of taxes.

Rain Delays Shipments Of Manganese

Richard Anderson, acting state land commissioner, has qualified to operate a manganese plant that will handle 400-500 tons of ore daily near Batesville.

Speaking before the Land Use Planning Board, Mr. Anderson said the plant will be financed by the federal government but will be operated by the Bureau of Mines. The plant will be located near Batesville and will have an annual capacity of 3,000 tons of ore.

Mrs. Anderson said that plans for the plant have been advanced, and the project is expected to be completed within a year.

Batesville - Manganese Ore Price Increased.

The Bureau of Mines has increased the price of manganese from $1.00 per pound to $1.50 per pound.

The increase is effective immediately, and applies to all manganese ore produced in the United States.

Large Flume Being Installed In Manganese Field.

The Bureau of Mines has announced the construction of a large flume to carry manganese ore from the mining site to the processing plant.

The flume will be 1,700 feet long and will transport ore from the top of the mountain to the processing plant. The ore will then be milled and refined.

Manganese Plant May Go To Batesville.

The Bureau of Mines has qualified to operate a manganese plant near Batesville.

The plant will be financed by the federal government and will have an annual capacity of 3,000 tons of ore.

The project is expected to be completed within a year, and the Bureau of Mines is seeking bids for the construction of the plant.

The Bureau of Mines has also announced plans to construct a large flume to transport ore from the mining site to the processing plant.

Manganese, a valuable mineral, has been increasing in price due to increased demand. The Bureau of Mines is currently evaluating the feasibility of producing manganese from other sources, including waste materials.
Manganese Mill In Operation

Manganese Ore Fields Get Big Play

Manganese

Cushman, July 4—Work in the Batesville-Cushman manganese field has expanded rapidly the last 30 days, and production has increased appreciably. Weather conditions have been favorable for mining operations and more miners are being employed. June production was one of the largest ever made in the history of the field.

The American Manganese Company, of Arkansas, in which Robert Ammon is general manager, has opened two new Marcusite ore mines, one here and one at Pfeiffer. Purchases are running at approximately 100 tons daily, and the stockpile in the ore yards are building up fast.

"We started our drilling program this week and will employ 15 dump drills right away," Mr. Ammon said. "The drilling will be done on the Demson and Gibbons properties. J. J. Immom of Joplin, Mo., formerly manager for the American Manganese, and Smelting Company in the Tri-state district, will be resident manager of the company. He will take charge of the work here and report to me Wednesday morning."

Concerning the erection of the big beneficiating plant here Mr. Ammon said: "We are not sure where the equipment will be located, but we are considering construction will start on the plant when we are in a position to authorize the company to proceed."

Much Ore Proved

The company is hoping to find black manganese ore, formed wash, turned out by local miners and others in the field. It is a low grade cobbles and when dry most of it crumbles like clay. During the 30 months the Bureau of Mines spent in investigating the ore deposits of the field proved up approximately 2,500,000 tons of this grade ore in an area about five square miles, which assayed about 4% for manganese. Besides mining operations, prospecting is being done in some parts of the field. Prospectors are at work in the southeast part of Batesville county and in Izard county near Mount Pleasant, as well as in several sections in Independence county.

Big Production in June

Total production in the field in June was around 2,000 tons. The Walter H. Deters Manganese and Contracting Company shipped 230 tons; the Arkansas Manganese Company, headed by Jack Gibbons, 1,200 tons, and the Honey-Rogers Co., 220 tons.
MAGNESIUM PLANT BUILT ON

Unique Metal
Factory Cost
100 Millions

Las Vegas, Nev., Nov. 21.—Located in a blistering southern Nevada desert, where a year ago there was no water, no power and only a few homes, a gigantic plant, Basic Magnesium, Inc., already is producing the precious and highly valuable magnesium metal from 0.25 to 0.30 per pound, and liquid chlorine at 0.25 to 0.30 per pound. The plant, which was built by the U. S. Government at a cost of about $500,000,000, is a model of efficiency and precision in the production of magnesium and chlorine.

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The huge working force of Basic Magnesium's gigantic plant in the Nevada desert is housed in a new model village of 1,000 demountable homes (upper left), a camp accommodating 6,000 single men, trailer camps, motor courts and hotels and homes in Las Vegas. Petrol, ingredient in manufacture of magnesium, is stored on the grounds (upper right). The beds, highly inflammable, are constantly watered as a precaution against fire. B. M.'s layout includes a powerful electrical current through the molten magnesium chloride, but because there is an acute copper shortage (copper makes the best shell casings and we're making a lot of shell casings) it was necessary to find a substitute. It turned out to be silver—1,600,000 pounds of it is planned to be produced, manufactured in Baltimore. At $2 a pound, that's better than 10,000,000 worth.

In peace, use of silver for such a purpose would make no sense. In an all-out war it makes sense, particularly when such non-essential use does not impair the value of the sterling.

The Germany that May Rise From The Ruins of War.

With the war going against the Axis from North Africa to the Solomons there are reports in London and New York that the Allies have been concentrating on the Nazi's industrial and military bases in Germany. The reports indicate that the Allies are planning to saturate the Nazi's industrial heartland with a saturation of fire power, and that the Allies are planning to launch a full-scale invasion of Germany within the next 24 months.

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Manganese Operators Bitter

The production of high-grade manganese ore in the Batesville-Chuathbaluf area, which has been treated as a separate entity in the production of high-grade ore, has not been released locally. But a high-grade ore known as the "Sawmill" has been shipped to the Batesville-Chuathbaluf area. The value of the high-grade ore has been estimated at 80.000 tons, with a value of $30,000 per ton. The total value of the high-grade ore is estimated at $2.400,000. The high-grade ore is shipped to the Batesville-Chuathbaluf area, but the details of the shipment are not available. Representations Norrell (Dun), and Jensen (Rep.), charged that efforts are being made to prevent the development of mining in Arkansas and other states. Representative Norrell cited ascertain-ments of manganese operations at the Batesville (Ark.) area.

D. F. Hewitt, chief of the Geological Survey, testified that the Batesville-Chuathbaluf area is of a high grade, but the plans for milling a mill there were stopped by manganese operators at Batesville. He also stated that the manganese deposit is located in the western part of the state. Hewitt said that large quantities of manganese are being sold from India and Africa in ships that would otherwise sour and rot before they were unloaded from the manganese deposits.

Takes care of national manganese deposit in the district of Arkansas. "Therefore," said Mr. Dun, "I believe this to be the disinterested side of the project. They started development in a big way, and then all at once they changed their plans and said they did not need it.

Charges Big Companies 'Using' U.S. Agencies

Jenam commented: "The truth is that manganese companies that have interests in the Batesville-Chuathbaluf area and the WFP and Board of Economic Advisors, all of which are partners in the government, are acting as agents for the government. Jenam charged that powerful interests in the Batesville-Chuathbaluf area are using influence in the Minerals field and in the government to keep us from developing our own economic resources. Jenam of the American live with that."

Would Process More

The Geological Survey has had its full report on its field studies, saying that large manganese deposits near Batesville will probably be found.," The survey was conducted by a group of specialists whose work was based on the study of the composition of the earth at the expense of our government and possibly the economy of the American lives of the people of our state."

To Pay More For

Manganese Ores

Washington, May 17 — The Manganese Reserve Company has requested that the government pay more for manganese ore. The government has been buying manganese ore at 80 cents per ton, but the Manganese Reserve Company wants to pay $2 per ton for manganese ore. The company has asked the government to pay more for manganese ore to make it more profitable for the government to mine manganese ore. The request was made by the company to the U.S. Treasury to pay more for manganese ore. The government has been buying manganese ore at 80 cents per ton, but the Manganese Reserve Company wants to pay $2 per ton for manganese ore. The company has asked the government to pay more for manganese ore to make it more profitable for the government to mine manganese ore. The request was made by the company to the U.S. Treasury to pay more for manganese ore.
**Manganese Production On Increase**

Special to the Gazette, July 10.—Production of manganese ore in Bataville has increased and the Bataville-Chatham field for June was marketed at Metals Reserve Boping depot at Bataville.

Since the phosphate content in Manganese Reserves specifications was lowered, most of the high grade ore is being sold at a high price. The Chatham manganese field for June was marketed at Metals Reserve Boping depot at Bataville.

The Walter H. Denison Manganese Company, the largest producer in June, is producing 250-foot production of high grade manganese at a high price. It is now operating at full capacity which it bough a month ago.

The time to market manganese ore is now in charge of the company. The phosphorous specific gravity has been increased from 13 to 15 to provide a wider range for the ore. The ore is now being mined from 13 to 15 feet below the surface, which is the largest ore that is being worked.

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Manganese Production

On Increase

Chalmers, March 11.—Production of manganese ore in the Batesville-Chalmers manganese field continues to rise month by month, notwithstanding labor shortage and weather conditions not suitable for mining. February production ran approximately 1,150,000 tons, about half of which was low grade and half high grade. The demand for low grade from Alabama pig iron furnaces still is heavy, March will show an increase in the shipments of this grade ore.

The Walter H. Denison Manganese Company, of which Rev. Detten- son of Chalmers is in charge of operations, was the largest producer in February. Its total was approximately 400,000 tons, of which 220,000 tons of high grade and 80 tons of high grade. The low grade went to pig iron furnaces. Most of the ore was mined on the Bill Jim, Wild Cat, and Creek properties. The pig iron furnaces are using low grade iron from 75 to 100 tons per load.

A component part of this ore is used for munitions and equipment for the armed forces.

Big Plant In Operation.

The Hendricks Mining and Milling Company has its big plant near Chalmers in operation. Alvin Hendricks is general manager, George W. Wachtel, operating manager, and W. H. Herrell, sales manager. The main office is located at Batesville. It was the second largest producer in the field in January, its tonnage running approximately 300 tons. Over five hundred, fifty-five tons were high grade, and 130 tons, second grade, and 120 tons, low grade. The production of high grade came off the plant, and averaged 48 per cent metallic. The plant is one of the largest and most modern washing and concentrating plants ever built in north Arkansas, and in a few weeks’ time will be producing 400 tons a month.

The company conducts mining operations on the South Hill, South South and Turner properties near Chalmers. The flow sheet as a big plant starts with a primary screen. From this screen the crude ore goes through two sets of jig washers, then into a smaller screen which separates the lump ore from the fines, then into a jumping screen which sizes the fines into sizes from 1/16 to 1/4 of an inch. From the jumping screen the ore goes into 10 cells, which take out all the fine material. These are three jiggles batteries, two of which carry one cell each, and another which carries five cells. The extreme fines are concentrated on three concentrating tables. The plant is electric powered. Two generations are driven by one 150-horsepower Diesel and the other by a 150-horsepower Diesel. The plant has a capacity of handling 100 tons of crude ore. Water is furnished the plant by a pipe line 13,000 feet long, running from the reservoir. All pit mining operations are carried on with a two-yard power shovel and bulldozer. Thirteen trucks handle the crude and the processed ore.

Proctor, Grant and Marshall McGee, operating the Chin mine in the Dan Creek area, made a production of approximately 100 tons of second grade and west ore during February. The production was cut some because of bad weather conditions. It has two new shafts in operation and is making a third.

To Install Scales.

Major Ruggles, in charge of the buying depot of Metals Reserve, Batesville, has received authority from Washington to install a set of scales at the ore yard, two and a half miles northeast of Batesville. This will save 10 miles of walking for each ton of ore sold to Metals Reserve.

The Arkansas Manganese Company, founded by Jack Gobbons of Chalmers, produced 240 tons of ore during February. One hundred, thirty tons were high grade, and 120 tons of low grade. Operations were retarded during February and early March by heavy rains. The Arkansas Manganese Company operates the Arabian property near Chalmers, which has been producing for many years. It is mining seven new shafts on the property and its March production probably will exceed that of February.

Charles Sims, operating the Robinson and Walters properties near Chalmers, produced 13 tons in February. Twenty-five tons were high grade, and 11 tons of low grade. He recently has taken over the Two shafts lost.

C. B. Little of Batesville, operating the Gray Hill property, lost two shafts in February because of heavy rains which caused them to cave in. He will start drilling operations soon to prove up a reserve of ore that lies from 15 to 20 feet deep. If it proves satisfactory, he will start strip mining operations on the property.

The Pur Mar Engineering Company and E. A. Mining Company have consolidated. They produced about 200 tons of high grade on their beneficiation plant at Batesville in February. They will add filters, 13 concentrating tables and a rotary stentering mill to the plant, and will start operations on the LaFayette Creek property in a few days.

4,000 Tons Manganese Leaving Batesville.

Mountain Home, Feb 27 ($0.45).—Four thousand tons of low grade manganese ore are being shipped from Metals Reserve stack piles in the Batesville-Chalmers manganese field, to the Woodward Iron Company of Woodward, Ark. Production in January and early February ran to 717 tons. Production was reduced by the phosphorous penalty applied by Metals Reserve and high weather. The Walter H. Denison Manganese Company produced 210 tons; Davis Mining Enterprises, 197 tons; Charles Sims, 200 tons; Arkansas Manganese Company, 150 tons; Glenn and McGee, 80 tons; R. W. Glumich, 10 tons.

The Davis Mining Enterprises, now in operation, is a large washing and concentrating plant, the largest ever built in north Arkansas.

Operations and production in the north Arkansas zinc and lead field are increasing. The Arkansas Mining and Refining Trust Company, which has taken over the old Advance property on Crowder creek near Harrison, is shipping mines run zinc sulphide at Eagle Creek in the Tri-state field. They shipped five cars up to February 15.

Lewis Funder and Associates, operating Mines 38 in Marion county, have one track back to 500 feet and another to 300 feet back in good ore. They will start installation of a crushing and concentrating plant in the near future which will also include a selective flotation unit to separate all other minerals in the ore from zinc. C. R. Proctor of Little Rock and associates are driving two tunnels in good ore on the Dolly Agness and Glady's Marie in section 14, Marion county. Hendrix and Huer have taken over the Brewer Mine near Ponca, in Newton county. They shipped their first car of high grade zinc flash carbon last week. They have also opened a large deposit of lead on another property which is expected to be in operation soon. James Roper, operating Coon Hollow near Zinc, will start construction of a mill in the near future.