IGNOROUS ROCK REPORTED

A new and elegant steamer Clark. Coast. Home. "shoved off" before the city yesterday for the first time, taking a party ladies and gentlemen from miles above.

Fifty Years Ago.

One Hundred Years Ago. (Arkansas Gazette, December 19, 1837.)

The new and elegant steamer Clark. Coast. Home. "shoved off" before the city yesterday for the first time, taking a party ladies and gentlemen from miles above.

Large Illinois Lake Vanishes

Overnight, Fish Stranded.

[Ealing, Ill., Dec. 17 (AP)—The earth has again swallowed the "Big Sink," a 400-acre lake situated between Elmhettown and Cave-In-Rock.

The huge body of water disappeared overnight—in vast rapid in the vicinity and was assumed to be an effort. It left only the fish, which were scooped up and carried away in automobiles.

The lake disappeared a few years ago and reappeared. The action has been unexplained officially, but it was believed it sank into an underground channel and flowed into the Illinois River, about a mile and a half away. Another unexplained mystery is how the lake reappeared itself with fish which reach a large size in three or four years. The lake last sunk in the autumn of 1933 and remained dry until the floods last January.

George O. Brauner, state geologist, received notice from Charles F. Beery, secretary of the Council of the Geological Society of America, of his reappointment to membership on the Council's Committee on Public Education in Geology for 1938. He is one of five members of the committee.

Five Centennial Markers For Clark County Delivered.

Several in the Gazette, Feb. 5—Four large iron markers for Clark County will be delivered to the county town of Mountain View. The two counties have been received by I. D. Jones, county surveyor, and will be placed soon. Mr. Jones has been doing the work of the Clarke County Centennial Committee.

The markers consist of two sections. The first section states "Rocks remain. Millions of years ago, an age which, the geological record attests, the cretaceous or the age of reptiles, the end of which covered the land. The sea was the home of gigantic swimming reptiles called the mosasaur, the monitor,

PRINCIPAL FACTS OF ARKANSAS GEOLOGY

The above block diagrams of Arkansas, prepared by the office of George O. Brauner, state geologist, are interpretations of the facts about Arkansas geology which have been brought to the public for the first time. It is of interest to the general public to note that the rocks in the highlands of the northern and western portions of the state are mostly hard and firmly cemented, while those in the lowland and Gulf Coastal Plains of the south and east are mostly soft and loosely packed. Crystalized rocks, which were cemented, are exposed at the surface in a few small areas, chiefly in Tuscaloosa, Hale, Crenshaw, and Crenshaw County.

Relation of Formations.

The relation of the rock formations in the highlands to those in the lowlands can be seen from the block diagrams, which show the distribution of the geological formations to the east and west. It is to be noted that the rocks laid down during the Mississippian, Or when the Arkansas region was divided, Silurian and Devonian time and which are exposed in the Ozark, are the oldest and are buried deeply beneath the Ozark, and the limestone, sandstone, and shale.

The Gulf Coastal Plain has produced much gas, oil, and gas. The Crystal River and the Gulf Coastal Plain and Ozark mountains are the source of baton, naphtha, supplies, sandstone, and diamonds.

From 1800 to 1820 the value of minerals produced in the year was $108,731,529, or 75 per cent of the state total, while the high-land area was 62,758,014, or 25 per cent.