

Iceberg Sea Once Covered Arkansas

Geology

Icebergs similar in form and size to those that imperil the ship lanes of the North Atlantic Ocean were once carried by ocean currents into western Arkansas. This was many millions of years ago, in the Carboniferous period, when the sea covered much of the present area of Arkansas and adjoining states. Just as the icebergs of the North Atlantic are derived from the glaciers of Greenland, the icebergs that visited Arkansas in Carboniferous time were derived from an ancient ice and snow-clad range of mountains lying in Oklahoma and northeastern Texas, south of Ardmore, Okla. From these mountains ocean currents carried the bergs across southeastern Oklahoma into Arkansas.

That such frigid waters once spread

Eskimos Catch Colds

Hygiene

The Eskimo never has a cold until he comes in contact with people from the world outside his frozen North. But he has no resistance to colds, and as a result gets one immediately after his first exposure, Dr. Peter Heinbecker and E. I. M. Irvine-Jones of St. Louis reported to the *Journal of Immunology*.

These scientists, who made a trip up the west coast of Greenland, noticed that in some places all the natives were suffering from colds while elsewhere none of them were thus afflicted. In the latter places, the Eskimos all developed colds and coughs in from two to four days after the party's arrival.

Science News-Letter, December 15, 1928

Even the best-designed machinery will smash if run too fast, and usually it is a good thing not to be near when this happens. But engineers can often obtain valuable information by watching what happens when the smash occurs. For that reason big machine factories will actually test full-sized parts by running them overspeed, but such tests are made in thick-walled pits, so that the smash will not do any damage. The cover shows such a test-pit, said to be the largest and safest in the world, at the Schenectady works of the General Electric Company. The workmen are centering a large waterwheel generator rotor on the pit's 500-ton bearing, preparatory to running an overspeed test.

Science News-Letter, December 15, 1928

into Arkansas is the conclusion of Hugh D. Miser, of the U. S. Geological Survey, from evidence he recently discovered at a locality half a mile east of the village of Boles, Scott County, Ark. There he found fragments of numerous boulders that had been transported by floating ice from the Oklahoma-Texas mountains. The boulders were dropped to the bottom of the sea when the rock-laden bergs melted, and they are now found in black shale which was mud at the time the boulders dropped to the ocean floor. The boulders are limestone of many different kinds and some of them are several feet in length. Only portions of the boulders were observed by Mr. Miser because farmers blasted and gathered up much of the limestone many years ago and

burnt it into lime.

Although the Boles locality is the first occurrence of ice-transported boulders to be discovered in Arkansas, it is not unlike many such occurrences on the Ouachita mountains of southeastern Oklahoma. It is, however, 30 miles east of the easternmost Oklahoma occurrence, near the village of Stapp on the Kansas City Southern Railroad.

A noteworthy feature of many of these boulders is their enormous size. The huge stones range in size up to blocks measuring 30 feet across. Mr. Miser observed one block measuring 200 feet in length, another with revealed dimensions of 110 by 195 feet, and a third with revealed dimensions measuring 50 by 369 feet.

Science News-Letter, December 15, 1928

In This Issue—

City of Brass Restored? p. 365—*Blood & Drugs*, p. 367—*Small made Big*, p. 368—*Horses, Cats and Dogs*, p. 369—*Pseudo-Science*, p. 370—*Four Miles Down*, p. 371—*Mr. Hoover Sees Stars*, p. 371—*Carry in your pocket*, p. 372—*Accommodates 16 Students*, p. 372—*Interviews with Animals*, p. 373—*News*, p. 373—*All About Radio*, p. 374—*Seeing in Color*, p. 375—*Live Rapidly*, p. 377—*Dr. Johnson Was Right*, p. 377—*Electric Gas Meter*, p. 377—*Ishmael*, p. 377—*How to give a really Merry Christmas*, p. 378.



SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER, The Weekly Summary of Current Science, Published by Science Service, Inc., the Institution for the Popularization of Science organized under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Edited by Watson Davis.

Publication Office, 1918 Harford Ave., Baltimore, Md. Editorial and Executive Office, 21st and B Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. Address all communications to Washington, D. C. Cable address: Scienservice, Washington.

Entered as second class matter October 1, 1926, at the postoffice at Baltimore, Md., under the act of March 3, 1879. Established in mimeographed form March 13, 1922. Title registered as trade-mark, U. S. Patent Office.

Subscription rate—\$5.00 a year postpaid. 15 cents a copy. Ten or more copies to same address, 5 cents a copy. Special reduced subscription rates are available to members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Copyright, 1928, by Science Service, Inc. Reproduction of any portion of the SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER is strictly prohibited since it is distributed for personal, school, club or library use only. Newspapers, magazines and other publications are invited to avail themselves of the numerous syndicate services issued by Science Service, details and samples of which will be gladly sent on request.

INTERPRETING week by week, the latest developments in the various fields of science, this magazine attempts also to present its articles in the most pleasing and readable typography and the most convenient arrangement.

The *clippability*, *indexing*, and *automatic dating* of each article are unique features.

This is a *separable magazine*. Each original article can be clipped or torn out without losing or damaging another important article on the other side. These original articles are backed by reprinted quotations or excerpts, short one-sentence items, advertisements, and other material not likely to be clipped and preserved.

Each article is automatically *indexed* by the key word printed in italics just below the heading, or at the end of the article when the article has no heading. Articles can thus be filed easily into any system of classification, whether it be Library of Congress, Dewey, or one of the reader's own devising.

Each article is automatically *dated* by its last line.

All of the resources of Science Service, with its staff of scientific writers and correspondents in centers of research throughout the world, are utilized in the editing of this magazine.