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Earthquake History in Iowa

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Des Moines Seismological Station

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intervening formations. The northwestern area is definitely separated from the other areas by various Paleozoic formations.

IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

NEW SUB-SURFACE DATA FROM LYON COUNTY, NORTHWEST IOWA

A. C. TESTER

During the summer of 1936 a well was drilled for a municipal water supply at Larchwood, Lyon County. The location is in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, being three miles south of Minnesota and eight miles east of South Dakota. Sioux quartzite is exposed less than seven miles to the northwest. The total depth of the well is 560 feet, which includes 324 feet of glacial material and a complete section of the known upper Cretaceous of western Iowa. The Cretaceous beds are classified as Carlile, Greenhorn, Graneros and Upper Dakota sandstone, the latter being the water producing zone.

The water in the basal Pleistocene sand is highly mineralized and has a hardness of 70 grains, but that of the Dakota sandstone is of good quality, the hardness being 410 parts per million or approximately 24 grains per U. S. gallon.

This well record so near the Sioux quartzite land mass is of major importance in the interpretation of the stratigraphy and structure of northwest Iowa.

IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

EARTHQUAKE HISTORY IN IOWA

MRS. M. M. SEEBURGER

A summary of shocks felt in Iowa during the last 125 years with brief notes concerning each. Seismic regions surrounding Iowa were reviewed briefly.

DES MOINES SEISMOLOGICAL STATION,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

IOWA EARTHQUAKE RECORDINGS DURING THE
LAST YEAR

MRS. M. M. SEEBURGER

Brief notes concerning 27 earthquakes recorded at the Des Moines Seismological Station during 1936. Also a brief description of the new photographic recorders recently installed which will greatly increase the sensitivity of the Des Moines instruments.

DES MOINES SEISMOLOGICAL STATION,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY IN
IOWA

JOHN E. SMITH

At present the beet-sugar industry is confined to a narrow strip near the northern boundary of the state. The industry is limited in extent by geographic conditions and these are applied to this enterprise in Iowa. The possibility of expansion of sugar production in Iowa is also discussed from this viewpoint.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY,
IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.

THE PLANTERSVILLE METEORITE, GRIMES
COUNTY, TEXAS

JOHN T. LONSDALE

The Plantersville meteorite fell on the afternoon of September 4, 1930, at a point three and one-half miles southwest of Plantersville, Grimes County, Texas. The locality of the fall is forested but several men were working nearby and recovered the specimen within a few minutes of its fall. The phenomena of fall included rumbling explosions and a noise like an airplane in flight. This find is a light-gray friable aerolite, weighing 2084.9 grams, with a dense black crust showing oriented thread lines. The shape is subconoid faceted with a well developed brutseit. The dimensions are $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ measured in three directions at right angles.