

was driven to that depth; drilling was continued, using a 6-inch casing; at 560 feet a flow of approximately 10 gallons per minute was obtained, but was lost either by caving or by casing past the water stratum. Ten feet deeper, at 570 feet, a flow of 4 gallons per minute was struck; this flow was also lost. Drilling was continued to a depth of 585 feet, but no other water-bearing beds were penetrated. An attempt was made to pull up the 6-inch casing, but it parted about 10 feet below the bottom of the 8-inch casing, and only the upper 260 feet was withdrawn. The water from the 250-foot horizon has a strong sulphurous odor and taste. (See Table 2, analysis 6, pp. 504, 505.) The three flows obtained were probably from the Patuxent formation, which underlies the Miocene.

An attempt to get a flowing well was made about three years ago in Lewiston. A 2-inch pipe is reported to have been sunk 164 feet, where drilling was stopped by quicksand. Water, struck at about 100 feet, rose to within a few feet of the surface. This well probably passed through the Miocene and entered the Patuxent formation.

At Avoca a pipe was driven to a depth of 180 feet without securing a flow of water. At this depth quicksand interfered so seriously with the progress of the work that the undertaking was abandoned.

Artesian Prospects.—Abundant supplies of potable water may be obtained from the Miocene and Patuxent deposits underlying the county. It is believed that the depths at which the water-bearing beds will be encountered will vary considerably in the different parts of the county. At Windsor, in the south central part, a flow of water was found at 250 feet. Stronger flows were found at 560 and 570 feet. In the western part of the county the depth to these horizons will be considerably less. Basement rocks would probably be encountered 500 to 600 feet below the surface in the extreme northwestern corner. In the eastern portion of the county water-bearing horizons in the Miocene would probably be penetrated at depths ranging from 35 to 400 or 500 feet below the surface. With the exception of Windsor, none of the larger towns are situated favorably for obtaining flowing wells. It is doubtful if any well drilled within the county will overflow at elevations of more than a few feet above sea level.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Topography.—No topographic maps have been made of any portion of this county. From information obtained from railroad profiles and from field observations it is believed that the surface of the county presents three of the Pleistocene terrace plains recognized in this region. The highest, the Sunderland plain, with elevations of 110 to