deep drilling. The well was sunk entirely through the deposits of the Coastal Plain and entered underlying granite at a depth of 1,109 feet. Flowing artesian horizons were encountered at various depths from 379 feet to the granite bedrock, but in each case the content of sodium chloride (common salt) and other salts was so high as to render the water unfit for use.

In the report of the North Carolina Board of Health for 1897-'98, the public supplies at Goldsboro, Wilson, New Bern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville are briefly discussed. Analyses of many well and spring waters are given. The report of this board for 1899-1900[10] gives many analyses of well and spring waters of the Coastal Plain and describes the sources of public supply of a number of the larger towns of this region.

In its report for 1901-1902[11] is included information concerning the public supplies of a number of the larger eastern towns and cities, similar to that furnished by the preceding reports.

The geologic and artesian conditions of the North Carolina Coastal Plain were briefly described by M. L. Fuller[12] in 1905, and a list of 39 deep wells given.

The State Board of Health in its report for 1903-1904[13] quotes in full a law passed by the General Assembly of 1903, entitled "An act to protect water supplies."

In 1906, M. L. Fuller[14] described several wells near Wilmington and Southport which when first drilled yielded a saline water, but which, after flowing or being pumped for a short time, became fresh. He concludes that a well should not necessarily be regarded as a failure if the first water it yields is of a saline character.

In 1906 the records of three North Carolina wells were given by M. L. Fuller and Samuel Sanford,[15] the first at Kinston, Lenoir County, the second at Fort Caswell, New Hanover County, and the third at Pinehurst, Moore County.

In 1907, Gerald McCarthy[16] described briefly the artesian conditions existing in eastern North Carolina. He gives directions as to how to secure artesian supplies and discusses means for keeping in order wells that have already been drilled.

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[10]Eighth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Board of Health, 1899–1900. Raleigh, 1900, pp. 99–126.

[11]Ninth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Board of Health, 1901–1902. Raleigh, 1902, pp. 83–103.

[12]North Carolina Water-supply and Irrigation Paper, No. 114, U. S. Geol. Survey, 1905, pp. 136-139, 1 fig.

[13]Tenth Report of the North Carolina Board of Health, 1903–1904.

[14]U. S. Geol. Survey, Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, No. 160, 1906, pp. 96–99.

[15]Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, No. 298, 1906, pp. 245–246.

[16]Bull. of North Carolina Board of Health, vol. 22, No. 1, April, 1907, pp. 1–14, 6 figs.