

COUNTY.

Yield per minute.		How obtained at surface.	Use.	Geologic horizon and character of water-beds.	Remarks.
Flow— gallons.	Pump— gallons.				
1-5	3½			Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Peedee formation?	Abandoned. See water assay No. 141, table 1, pp. 500, 501.
	15			Peedee formation? Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand.	Abandoned.
	5			Trent formation; lime- stone and sand. Trent formation; lime- stone and sand.	See water assay No. 145, table 1, pp. 500, 501.

in the western part of the county, but this has not been ascertained with certainty. It is probable that Eocene beds occur beneath the Miocene, nowhere, however, rising above tide level; and beneath the Eocene, in turn, at still greater depths are beds of Cretaceous age. The strata of both the Cretaceous and Tertiary dip slightly to the eastward and become deeper beneath the surface in that direction. Owing to the complete covering of surficial terrace deposits, there are few if any natural outcrops of beds of pre-Pleistocene age.

Water Resources.—In the higher sandy area along the western border, soft water is obtained at Arapahoe, Grantsboro, and Prescott by means of open and driven wells 5 to 20 feet in depth. (See assay No. 146, Table 1, pp. 500, 501.) Three 10-foot driven wells, 1¼ inches in diameter, at Prescott, drawing from these sand deposits furnished sufficient water for an 80 horse-power boiler at a shingle mill.

On the low plain which covers the remainder of the county the shallow open and driven wells yield very unsatisfactory water, and cisterns are depended upon almost entirely as a source of supply. If these wells are sunk deep enough to obtain a permanent supply, they penetrate in most instances the deposits of shell marl which lie within a few feet of the surface, the water from which is hard. Where they do not reach the marl the water is soft, but as a rule highly colored by organic matter. The open wells are from 8 to 10 feet in depth, while the driven wells are somewhat deeper.