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#### Rural Water Supplies in South Dakota : Deuel County

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## Rural Water Supplies in South Dakota DEUEL County

January, 1940 Special Extension Circular Number 47

Extension Service South Dakota State College Brookings, S. D.



# RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

## DEUEL COUNTY

BY

## WALTER V. SEARIGHT

AND

## ELMER E MELEEN

PREPARED BY THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION AS A REPORT ON THE WELL SURVEY CONDUCTED AS WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL PROJ-ECT 665-74-3-126; SPONSORED BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE AND THE EXPERIMENT STATION SOUTH DAK-OTA STATE COLLEGE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

JANUARY 1940

#### FOREWORD

This study was first proposed as a project of the Mineral Resources Committee of the State Planning Board under the direction of the State Geological survey and undertaken as a Work Projects Administration project sponsored by the State Planning Board, and was continued under the Planning Board until that body was abolished July 1, 1939 by the State Legislature. At that time sponsorship was transferred to the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and the State College Extension Service, South Dakota State College. Field work was begun October 1, 1938 and was practically completed by February 15, 1939. Workers were assigned in the several counties under the supervision and direction of the County Agricultural Agents and Field Supervisors who were employed by the Work Projects Administration. Questionnaires were mailed out from the offices of the County Agents and were checked and tabulated in these offices. The material was then forwarded to the central office for final tabulation and analysis under the direction of Elmer E. Meleen and Walter V. Searight.

Particular credit should be given to the individual County Agricultural Agents in the various counties of the state who arranged the contacts with the individuals from whom these data were collected, furnished a large portion of the necessary supplies for field work, and directed the workers engaged in collecting field data. Without this assistance in gathering basic data, this study could not have been conducted. The value of the report is therefore in direct proportion to the accuracy and adequacy of these basic data.

#### INTRODUCT ION

#### PURPOSE

This report on rural water supplies of South Dakota has been prepared to present data recently made available on the types and the sources of water supply, exclusive of stream, lake and dam waters. The information presented is of importance to evaluate present supplies. It should also prove useful as a basis for further development of supplies where they are needed or become necessary. Further, it is hoped that the facts presented may prove of value in any program of water conservation.

#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Questionnaires were sent to all, or essentially all of the farmers of the state, asking for complete data on farm wells and supplementary supplies, with the exception of the supplies above noted. A most gratifying number returned questionnaires, actually 60.1% average for the entire state. The coverage is probably more than 60.1% since it is likely that many unanswered inquiries were those to farmers who were without wells, the type of supply emphasized in the questionnaires. The data thus obtained were supplemented with information contained in the files of the State Geological Survey, the office of the State Engineer, and reports of the United States Geological Survey. This supplementary information, together with that contained in questionnaires was used in making the well location maps included in this report.

#### PROCEDURE

All data from the questionnaires were tabulated and analyzed statistically by counties, which were made the areal units of study. Within the county, Acknowledgments - The authors wish especially to acknowledge and commend the conscientious assistance of Mr. E. L. Woodburn, Supervisor, for careful and painstaking supervision of statistical work. The authors also desire to express appreciation for the constant interest and support of this project by Mr. Bob Butts, Director of Research and Records Projects, South Dakota Work Projects Administration. supplies were allocated as to kind on county maps. Since shallow waters are the most important source of rural supply in South Dakota, wells 200 feet deep and less were plotted on county maps from which maps indicating depths of wells by 50 foot intervals were made. Springs, shown on the well location map, and cisterns were also tabulated as important supplementary supplies, although the latter do not appear on maps or in the tables in this report.

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#### PRESENTATION OF DATA

For convenience and utility, this report has been divided into sections, each covering one county, and each county section bound separately. Each county report contains the following material wherever possible.

1. Well Location Map: This map shows the location of all wells and springs within the county, so far as information is now available. These have been plotted in such a manner that artesian and shallow wells can be differentiated readily by the reader. Artesian wells, where they occur, are divided into flowing and pumped. Artesian wells showing decreased flow and those reported as controlled are also indicated by symbols. Shallow wells are differentiated as adequate and inadequate, and dry holes as of 1938 are located. Wells from other sources of information other than questionnaires collected by this survey are shown in blue.

2. <u>Shallow Well Map</u>: This map shows, as accurately as possible, in 50 foot intervals, the depths at which shallow supplies are commonly obtained. Where shallow wells are abundant, as indicated by the well location map, the map is as accurate as the information on which it is based, but where such wells are sparsely distributed errors are likely to occur. In many places reports of shallow wells are absent, in which case the area has been left blank.

3. Table of Pumped Wells, from 0 to 200 feet (inclusive) in depth: This table shows minimum, maximum, and average depths of wells within the county, as reported in the questionnaires. Tabulations are by townships. The general character of the water, hard, medium, and soft, as reported by farmers, and the number of wells suitable or unsuitable for drinking are shown in this table. Further, the adequacy of supply, as indicated on the questionnaires, and use for irrigation are shown here.

4. Table of Wells greater in depth than 200 feet: Minimum, maximum, and average depths are indicated. Character, reported as hard, medium or soft is tabulated. Adequacy and use for irrigation are shown as in the preceding table.

5. <u>Table of flowing wells</u>: Minimum, maximum, and average depths are shown together with general character and use for irrigation. The volume of flow as reported, and the number of flowing wells reported as equipped with control valves is also included in this table.

#### SUMLARY OF STATE SUPPLIES

In the entire state, a total of 48,479 wells were reported in response to questionnaires, returned by 60.1% of the recipients. If those who did not respond have a number of wells in proportion to those who reported, there are approximately 20,000 wells in South Dakota. There are possibly many less than this number since several counties with large numbers of wells returned over 75% of the questionnaires and since many farmers without wells did not reply because they were not requested to do so in the formal questionnaire. Of the wells reported, 16,2% are artesian, including both pumped and flowing wells. Shallow wells are 83.8% of the wells reported. Wells from shallow sources are thus obviously by far the most important means for obtaining water in rural South Dakota.

Important supplementary supplies are cisterns and springs. Roughly, there is more than one cistern to each 40 wells. Many springs are reported, however, in counties with very few wells, so that in some localities they are of considerable importance.

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#### Deuel County

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Deuel county lies in the northeastern part of South Dakota. It is bounded on the north by Grant county, on the east by the state of Minnesota, on the south by Brookings county and on the west by Codington and Hamlin counties.



Most of the county is in farms, 92.9 per cent of the area (404,480 acres) being divided into 1,355 farm units, which average 298 acres to each farm unit. Corn, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, tame and wild hay, rye and flax are the important field crops, the first four being the most important crops. Livestock is also important; cattle, horses and mules, hogs and sheep being produced in the order named. Dairy products are important but subordinate,\*

Agricultural areas, such as Deuel county, composed of relatively small farm units which livestock, hogs and dairy cattle are important, require generally distributed sources of water. Supplies required are not great but adequate and constant supplies of suitable water, at relatively low cost are necessary to profitably operate farms of these sizes and organization. The well location map of Deuel county indicates that, in general, such water supplies are available and are widely distributed.

On the well location map of Deuel county, all flowing and all deep pumped wells obtaining water from the Dakota-Lakota sandstones are shown in black as "South Dakota Agricultural Statistics, Annual Report, 1937



artesian wells. All other wells are shown in red and are called shallow wells regardless of depth. On all other maps, however, and in the tables and text of this report, the term shallow wells is applied to all wells of 200 feet depth or less, unless otherwise stated, and those more than 200 feet deep are referred to as deep wells and include all artesian wells except those flowing wells 200 feet or less in depth.

#### DEPTH AND DISTRIBUTION

Wells are widely distributed in Deuel county and most of the rural water supplies are obtained from shallow sources. Fourteen townships report more than one well per square mile and six report more than two per square mile. The average is almost two wells to each section.

A total of 1,171 wells were reported in returns from 75 per cent of the questionnaires sent out to Deuel county, a remarkably good coverage. Of these wells, 988 were shallow pumped wells 200 feet deep or less. In addition, 23 wells in Deuel county 200 feet or less were reported to be flowing wells. Thus a total of 1,011 wells or 86.3 per cent of all wells reported in the county are 200 feet or less in depth, indicating that approximately 86 per cent of all wells in Deuel county are shallow.

Ten townships reported more than 90 per cent (average 93.2 per cent) of all wells to be shallow. These are listed as per cent of all wells in the table which follows:

		Per cent			Per cent
Twp.	Rge.	Shallow	Twp.	Rge.	Shallow
113N	28W	93:5	116N	48W	90.0
113	50	92:	116	49	94.04
114	4.7	- 94:1	116	50	94%
114	48	90.7	117	47	96.9
116	47	93.5	117	49	93.2

Six townships reported that between 80 and 90 per cent (average 84.4 per cent)of the wells were shallow. These wells have been tabulated as percentages of total wells as follows:

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DEUEL COUNTY



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OP665-74-3-126 WP3636

		Per cent			Per cent
Twp.	Rge.	Shallow	Twp.	Rge.	Shallow
113N	47W	86.5	115N	2.9W	85.2
115	47	84.8	117	4.8	80.1
115	48	85.2	117	50	83.6

Four townships reported between 70 and 80 per cent (average 76.2 per cent) to be shallow wells. These are listed as percentages of total wells in the table which follows:

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		Per cent		Per cent
Twp.	Rge.	Shallow	Twp. Rge.	Shallow
113N	49W	77.1	112N 50W	76.5
114	49	77.3	115 50	73.9

These data suggest that in townships with low percentages of shallow wells, particularly those less than 90 per cent, farmers have been forced to penetrate deeper in order to obtain adequate or satisfactory supplies.

Of the shallow wells reported, slightly more than half (50.7 per cent) are less than 50 feet in depth and 28 per cent are between 50 and 100 feet deep. Thus, nearly four fifths (78.7 per cent) of the shallow wells of Deuel county are 100 feet deep or less. The remaining shallow wells include 11.5 per cent between 100 and 150 feet deep and 9.8 per cent between 150 and 200 feet in depth.

The areas from which shallow wells obtain water at various depths are shown on the shallow well map which shows areas of shallow wells by 50 foot depth intervals. It may be used also to indicate probable additional sources of supply, the accuracy of prediction depending on the profusion of present wells reported and the constancy of the ground water table.

In Deuel county only 157 wells from a total of 1,171 wells (13.4 per cent) are deep pumped wells. In addition three flowing wells were reported to be more than 200 feet deep. Deep wells make up from 3.1 per cent to 22.9 per cent of the wells in each township and very in depth from 205 to 786 feet. They are generally distributed over the county although most of them occur in six townships: Twp.113N.,Rge.49W.,Twp.114N.,Rge.49W.,Twp114N.,Rge.50W., Twp.115N., Rge. 50W., Twp.117N.,Rge.48W., and Twp.117N.,Rge.50W. The number of these wells in

		Number		194 - A.			Number		
Parto	Rae	of Wells	Min.	Mex.	Twp.	Rge.	of Wells	Min.	Maxo
115M	171	5	206	364	115N	49W	9	220	450
111	18	6	265	100	115	50	24	215	786
112	10	10	205	550	116	17	2	229	280
112	47 50		220	500	116	1.8	4	205	293
112	10	2	230	280	116	19	3	371	545
771	41	ĝ	271	360	116	50	5	225	685
1-4	40	15	210	1.07	117	1.7	1	207	
1-1-12	47	16	230	395	117	1.8	10	215	305
dishes a	10	10	205	263	177	1.9	3	230	300
110	41	7	209	315	177	50	10	210	670

In order to indicate the localities in which the deeper wells of the county occur, those reported 400 feet deep and more were also tabulated by depth and these appear in the table which follows:

			Number of wells at this depth
Depth Range	Twp.	Rge.	range
	113N	48W	1
	113	49	4
400 to 450 feet	114	49	le se la seconda de la seconda d
	115	49	2
	115	50	5
CEED, California and California Collegia and Angle Collegianes and Annual Annual California Collegianes and An	115	49	1. Alternative line and the second second
450 to 500 feet	115	50	2
	113	49	1
EDD to EED Poot	113	50	1
200 00 200 Teer	115	50	3
	116	49	
	116	50	1
650 to 700 feet	117	50 .	<u>)</u>
750 to 786 feet	115	50	1
Labor J 20, 2010 1, 102 and 1 for a laboration of the state of the sta	memory and an and a second	Name and Annual Charlestone	

Flowing wells have been reported from restricted areas in the county. None are reported from the southern third of the county. Twenty three flowing wells were reported to range in depth from 36 down to 200 feet and three from 205 to 220 feet, (see table 3.) The distribution of these wells and their relations to the pumped wells is shown on the artesian map of Deuel county and the relations of the Deuel county artesian area to other areas of South Dakota is shown on the artesian area map of South Dakota.

The volume of flow was not reported for all flowing wells but those reported show variations in volume of flow ranging from one to 5 3/4 gallons per minute. The flowing wells were reported to be equipped with control valves.

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each township and the minimum and maximum depths have been tabulated as follows:

ARTESIAN AREAS 1938



DEUEL COUNTY



FLOWING WELLS

PREPARED BY WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION O.P. 665-74-3-126 W.P. 3636



#### CHARACTER OF WELL WATERS

The general character of well waters of Deuel county has been determined from replies by users to questionnaires. On the questionnaires farmers were asked whether water supplied by their wells was considered to be hard, moderately hard, or soft. Although most farmers do not have access to chemical analyses of water supplies, usage is probably a fairly good criterion of general character and quality and must suffice until accurate and adequate chemical analyses are available.

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Data on 528 of the shallow pumped wells, 200 feet deep and less, indicates the 47.2 per cent were considered hard and that 46.8 per cent were considered to be moderately hard. Thus, 94 per cent of the rural shallow wells reported were considered to be moderately or definitely hard. Distribution of waters of this character is general, indicating that shallow water sources produce and will continue to produce moderately hard to hard water. Of the shallow wells reported, only six per cent were considered to be soft and these are scattered at random over the county.

Although shallow waters are hard, most shallow wells produce satisfactory drinking water. A total of 106, or 10.6 per cent, reported were considered to be unsuitable for drinking. There are several possible reasons for unsuitability. Surface contamination is possible, disagreeable chemical compounds possibly occur or harmful or objectionable chemical salts may be dissolved in the water. Definite conclusions concerning causes must await more accurate laboratory data.

Data is available on 146 deep pumped wells. Of these, 67.8 per cent were considered to be hard and 32.2 per cent were moderately hard. None were considered to be soft. These figures suggest that water from deep wells in Deuel county are even more consistently hard than that from shallow wells. Thirty two of these wells were reported to be unsatisfactory for drinking purposes. Flowing wells of Deuel county produce water which, according to the users, is moderately to definitely hard. Reports by farmers on 25 wells consider 44 per cent to be hard and 56 per cent to be moderately hard. None of these wells was reported unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.

#### ADEQUACY OF SUPPLY

In general, according to reports by farmers, wells supply waters sufficient for current needs. Whether or not supplies are adequate for future requirements, depends on changes in land utilization and future variations in water supply at the source.

Shallow well supplies are generally adequate where they are used, although a fifth of them are reported inadequate. Inadequate wells are distributed fairly evenly over the county except in a few townships where the supply at the source appears definitely insufficient.

Deep pumped wells appear to be more of a reliable source for adequate supplies since only 12 of these (7.6 per cent) are reported inadequate.

One flowing well was reported inadequate in Twp.115N., Rge.48W.

#### IRRIGATION

Well waters are used in Deuel county in many places to irrigate small garden plots. Six shallow wells were reported in use to irrigate a total of 3 1/8 acres, one well in Twp.ll6N.,Rge.49W., being used to irrigate a three acre tract. Three pumped wells were used to irrigate a total of 3/4 of an acre and three flowing wells were used to irrigate plots varying in size from 1/8 acre to two acres.

#### DRY HOLES

A total of 255 dry well holes were reported from Deuel county, Most of

these holes were reported shallow and 100 feet or less in depth. The depths of 184 of these were reported and these are tabulated by number of holes and percentage of the total dry holes in the table which follows:

Depth Range	Number of Dry Well Holes	Per cent Total Dry Holes Reporting Depth
0 to 50 feet	127	69.9
50 to 100 "	46	25.
100 to 150 "	3	1.6
150 to 200 "	4	2,1
200 to 250 "	2	8,
320 "	1	.3
700 "	1	.3

#### SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SUPPLIES

Springs and cisterns are important supplementary water supplies in Deuel county. A total of 51 springs were reported. These are tabulated below by township location, the number of springs, number of springs and wells and the proportion of springs to springs and wells.

		Number of	Per cent	Number of Wells
Twp.	Rge,	Springs	Springs	and Springs
113N	L'TW	0		37
113	1.8	1	1.2	96
113	1.9	2	21	85
112	50	ĩ	E.	70
771	17	4	0.0	25
131	41	and the second sec	~~~ * : 0	22
114	40	4	Lak	87
114	49	<b>1</b> (1997) <b>1</b>	1.5	67
114	50	1	1.4	<b>69</b>
115	47	2	5.7	35
115	48	3	6.	50
115	19	2	3.2	63
115	50	.2	2.1	91
116	17	7	181	20
116	1.R	2	10 54	10
376	10	n n	4.0	Life pp
110	47	1	1.8	22
116	50	2	2.3	86
117	47	3	8.6	35
117	48	7	12.1	58
117	49	3	6.4	47
117	50	3	4.7	64

The character of water of 23 springs was reported. Of these, 39.1 per cent were reported to be hard, 43.5 per cent moderately hard and 17.4 per cent soft. One spring in Twp.117N., Rge.48W., was reported unsuitable for drinking; none were reported inadequate and one was used to irrigate a small garden plot. The springs are used for stock and domestic purposes. Of those reported, 13 were used for both livestock water and domestic purposes and 15 for livestock alone.

In areas such as Deuel county where many of the water supplies produce hard water and where supplies are inadequate, cisterns are very important supplementary supplies. Farmers have approximately one cistern to each two wells in the county. In Twp.113N.,Rge.50W., Twp.114N.,Rge.50W.,Twp.116N.,Rge.50W., and Twp.117N.,Rge.50W., less than one cistern to each two wells are reported. A total of 573 was reported. They are used generally for laundry purposes (88 per cent reported) and doubtless to a lesser degree for drinking and cooking, where well waters are not potable or satisfactory.

LOCA.	FION		DEPT	'H OF W	ELLS		CHA	RACTE	R OF WATE	R	ADEQUACY OF SUPPLY				
Twp.	Rge.	Number of Wells	Min.	Max.	Ave,	Hard	Ned.	Soft	Corrode Casing	Unsuitable for Drinking	Adequate	Inade- quate	Number used for Irrigation	Approximate Acres Irrigated	
113	47	32	10	175	80	15	13	1	6	3	28	4			
113	48	86	6	190	15	28	32	6	9	11	69	17	-	-	
113	49	64	10	200	57	26	14	4	3	8	49	15	-	ume	
113	50	69	12	160	57	17	.33	3	4	6	60	9	1	1/8	
114.	47	31	10	160	85	10	16	2	6	2	25	6			
114	48	78	9	155	77	33	32	3	1.6	14	65	13	1	200	
114	49	51	9	184	81	25	13	de .	7	11	41	10		Cur .	
114	50	52	5	180	48	15	26	3	7	4	36	16	Gross an size of Sector Annual Manager of Sector	TATA	
115	47	28	15	160	74	8	15	,	3	5442	1 24	4	, ingen	2000	
115	48	33.	10	190	71	9	15	1	5		28	5	-	•	
115	49	52	8	180	59	14	23	3	3	3	44	8		are the	
1115	50	67	12	200	58	39	15	3	9	10	52	15	Maint	annamhar an theories a formal spin and a star of a star star star star and the star star star star star star st	
1116	47	27	14	180	73	117	7	1	8	5	17	10	•	ew	
1116	48	34	8	200	75	116	14	11	6	6	25	9			
1116	49	51	10	198	75	21	23	2	4	3	47	4	1	3	
116	50	79	10	116	45	31	30	3	8	9	63	16	1	COST AND	
1117	47	22	9	190	67	7	12	1	4	1	20	2	2		
117	48	41	8	200	64	25	15	-	4	2	33 .	8	~		
117	49	40	8	191	55	14	20	4	. 3	4	32	8		-	
1117	50	51	7	175	44	21	20	4	5	4	33	18	PRO CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR O		
Toi	tal	988		-		391	388	49	120	106	791	197	6	3 1/8	

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1.5			· I	DEUEL	C	DUN	ГY						
				Tal	210	e 1.	0						
DATA	ON	PUMPED	WELLS	FROM	0	TO	200	FEET	()	INCL.)	IN	DEPTH	

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LOCA	FION		DEPT	h of W	ELLS		C	HARACT	ER OF WATI	R.		ADEQUA	.CY OF SUPPL	Ā
Twp.	Rge.	Number of Wells	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Hard	Med.	Soft	Corrode Casing	Unsuitable for Drinking	Adequate	Inade- quate	Number used for Irrigation	Approximate Acres Igrigated
$\begin{array}{c} 113\\ 113\\ 113\\ 113\\ 113\\ 114\\ 114\\ 114\\$	47 48 49 50 47 48 49 50 47 48 49 50 47 48 49 50 47 48 49	5 6 19 6 2 8 15 16 4 5 9 24 2 4 3	206 265 205 220 230 214 210 230 210 220 220 220 225 229 205 371	364 400 550 280 360 407 385 263 315 450 786 280 293 545	252 331 341 313 255 286 297 307 231 269 246 406 252 245 430	1 3 12 4 1 6 12 11 - 2 8 17 - 1 2	3 3 2 1 2 1 3 4 3 1 5 1 3 1	200 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 -2 2 1 4 3 3 	1 8 3 	5 6 18 5 2 6 15 15 15 4 5 9 20 2 4 3	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		543 544 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545
116 117 117 117 117 117 Tot	50 47 48 49 50 al	5 1 10 3 10 3 57	225 215 230 210	685 305 300 670	400 207 254 252 297	5 1 2 1 9 99		jang atris atris ang atris atris atris atris	1 1 3 34	- 1 1 32	4 10 3 9 145	1 - - 1 12		- - 1/8 3/4

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DEUEL COUNTY Table 2. DATA ON PUMPED WELLS OVER 200 FEET IN DEPTH

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LOCA	TION	Num-	DEPI	CH OF 1	VELLS		CHAR	ACTE	R OF WATE	R -	ADEQUACY OF SUPPLY					1999 - 1999 -
Twp.	Rge	ber of Wells	Min.	Max,	Ave.	Hard	Med.	Soft	Corroded Casing	Unsuitable for Drinking	Adequate	Inade-	Number used for Trrigation	Approx. Acres Trrigeted	Ave. Gallon Per Min	Number Con-
114	47	1		an data mitu kapanang kapan kapan julug wanang kan na kapan jung tan nito p	117		1	pary.	2.5		1	~		arr readed	T GT MITH	l
115 115 115	47 48 50	191	58	220	205 141 80	21	1 6	619 810 610	1 1	en a	1.8	 ]_ 5407	1	1/8	5 3/4	ī
116	48	2	75	113 155	94 103	1	1 2	5000 C	2 1	uka Guo	2	ine -	4215	na ten an	1	anti anti anti anti anti anti anti anti
117	47 49	9	36	191	134 115	7	2 1	dasu Testa	4	- 1 <b>80</b> - 256	9 1	Unter Labor	2	3	4 1/2	
Tota	al	26				11	14	Que .	9.	340	25	1	3	3 1/8	-ria 	2

DEUEL COUNTY Table 3, DATA ON FLOWING WELLS

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Note: No wells reported from the following townships and ranges for this group: T.113N.,R.47,48,49,50W; T.114N.,R. 48,49,50W; T.115N.,R.49W; T.116N.,R.47,50W; T.117N.,R.48,50W.

#### DEUEL COUNTY - WELL NOTES

The following are pertinent remarks quoted from questionnaires returned by farmers and are included opinions of the water situation as expressed by the individual farmers and must be so applied.

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T.113N., R.48W.	190 feet:
NW 1/4 Sec. 15	"Difficulty in construction account quicksand."
T.113N., R.50W. NE 1/4 Sec. 29	15 feet: "There is difficulty in construction on account of fine sand. Cannot get a sandpoint fine enough to keep sand out."
Twp.114N., R.48W.	12 feet:
NE 1/4 Sec. 25	"Water has an oily taste."
T.114N., R.49W. NE 1/4 Sec. 12	79 feet: "An oily film appears on water after it stands. Water is laxative and makes some of the family sick at times."
T.115N., R,48W.	18 feet:
SE 1/4 Sec. 28	"Difficulty in construction account of fine sand."
T.116N., R.48W. SE 1/4 Sec. 13	61 feet: "Water contains a great amount of alkali. Unfit for house- hold use."

#### EXTENSION SERVICE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts Brookings, South Dakota

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