Gathering Data for Book On  
Rivers of Arkansas.

Hot Springs, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Margaret  
Gordon Maury (Jean West Maury),  
writer and newspaperwoman of Boston,  
is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Wil-  
larsen, 911 Proctor avenue. Mrs. Maury  
is doing research work here for a book  
on the rivers of Arkansas, including the  
Ouachita. Mrs. Maury will leave to-  
morrow for Little Rock to collect data  
on the Arkansas river, later going to the  
White river and St. Francis valley sec-  
tions. Mrs. Maury is a native of Jack-  
sen county. She hopes to find pioneer  
settlers in towns along the river and  
collect and publish their stories.
Rice Growers Would Benefit By Proposed Reservoir System.

RECEIVED FROM THE COURIER, May 4 - 5: 7

J. R. Smith, May 1 - A movement of interest to Arkansas rice growers is the proposal pending before Congress for a reservoir system of flood control along the Arkansas and White rivers, and their tributaries. While the movement is intended primarily for flood control and watershed development, the water stored up by flood control reservoirs would open up a new source of water for rice field irrigation.

It was suggested at a meeting here that the irrigation phase could be handled successfully through the Lands Reclamation Department in Washington, when and if the work was authorized.

Bayou Mire, paralleling the Grand Prairie a considerable distance on the west, could furnish one reservoir approximately 250,000 acres of water annually. It is believed that this augmenting present supply would be adequate for rice lands in the adjacent territory.

The need for new sources of water for irrigation is not so much in lack of available water, but in the expense of obtaining the supply. Most of the water is supplied from deep wells - expensive to sink and expensive to operate. Geologists have reported at various times that the water tests in underground reservoirs is sinking. However, farmers continue to irrigate from these reservoirs, and except for occasional well failures, they still are getting a substantial flow of water.
The late H. B. Allen Sickel of Little Rock had the Uncanny Knack of Finding Water Where Other Diggers Failed.

By Harry Farrar.

The late H. B. Allen Sickel of Little Rock might have been called a "human divining rod." To prove it: Mount Pulaski, Ill. had 25 wells in many parts of town, but they didn't supply enough water for the city. After futile attempts to find a spot that would provide a plentiful and pure water supply, the Town Council called on Mr. Sickel. He guaranteed that he could dig two wells on what had been considered his fingerposts, or sites where the most rain had come down. He did so, using the fire department as the drilling team. Water from one of the wells was in use in the city before the other was dug, and both wells were used by the city.

The "divining rod" beat his promise. For a few years he could dig a well in any part of the city, the water being just as good as any other.

Sickel, a native of Vermont, was a skilled driller. He was one of the first to use the "divining rod" in the state. He was the founder of the Sickel Drilling Company, which later became the Sickel Water Company. The company was later merged with the Sickel-Rhodes Water Company, which is now known as the Sickel-Rhodes Water Company of Little Rock.

The company has been in operation for over 100 years and has supplied water to the city of Little Rock and surrounding areas. It is one of the oldest and largest water companies in the state.

The company's success is due in large part to the efforts of its founder, H. B. Allen Sickel. He was a skilled driller and a businessman who knew how to find water. He was also a man of integrity and a man of action. He was a true pioneer in the field of water supply, and his legacy lives on today in the work of the Sickel-Rhodes Water Company.
Improving Health By Cleaning Out A Bayou

Sponsors of Malaria Control Project Say Southeast Arkansas Counties Would Benefit by Plans.

Pending in Washington is a petition for a federal aid project by the sponsors of a malaria control program in southeast Arkansas. The project, they state, is expected to improve health and welfare of people in the area by reducing the incidence of malaria.

The project calls for clearing the channel of Bayou Bartholomew, rising 15 miles above Pine Bluff, and flowing through Jefferson, Lincoln, Desha, Drew, Chicot and Ashley counties.

Sponsors of the project point out that this will be necessary only as far down as Baxter, in Drew county. From that point south the stream is considered navigable and if it is cleared above there, the War Department has reported that it will be feasible to clear the channel below Baxter to keep the water moving southward.

It is estimated that the work would cost about $150,000. Through this expenditure, sponsors of the project contend that the malaria mortality rate in the six counties, now ranging from 5 to 9 per 100,000, could be greatly reduced, together with the number of cases of illness from the disease.

The latest recommendation is that a Civilian Conservation Camp be established along the channel where the bayou would be cleared to provide a training ground for young men interested in work. Work would be underway the first week of August.

The project was first suggested by the late R. H. Williams, Jefferson county judge, who called a meeting of interested persons in Monticello to discuss the possibility of clearing the bayou. It was then decided to proceed with the project, which is now offered as a malaria control project.

Cleaning the channel of the bayou is a project that has been under consideration for some years by the late R. H. Williams, Jefferson county judge, who called a meeting of interested persons in Monticello to discuss the possibility of clearing the bayou. It was then decided to proceed with the project, which is now offered as a malaria control project.

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Big Reservoir
For Rice Area
Near Stuttgart

Gazette

June 7, 1931

The new reservoir is one of many constructed throughout Grant County in recent years, lowering of the low water levels being largely responsible for the program.

The reservoir is located in the county, Stuttgart, June 7.—Construction of a 1,500-acre reservoir to supply water for approximately 1,500 acres of rice area will begin shortly at Stuttgart, under government supervision. The reservoir, to be completed in 1932, will occupy 400 acres and will have a drainage area of 20 square miles. Water from the reservoir will be used to supply water for the rice fields.

The cost of the reservoir will be $40,000, and it will be operated by a cooperative of rice growers.

The reservoir is expected to be completed by September 1.

Work Started
On Reservoir
To Supply Water for 1,500 Acres of Rice Land.

Stuttgart—Work has started on a large reservoir to be located northwest of Stuttgart, which will supply water for approximately 1,500 acres of rice land. The reservoir is being constructed at a cost of approximately $40,000.

Fifteen rice irrigation wells will be supplied by the reservoir, which is financed by the Lost Island Reservoir Company. The reservoir will occupy 400 acres and will have a drainage area of 20 square miles. Three 10,000-gallon-per-minute pumps will supply water to the canal, and bar pits will be provided inside the reservoir to be used in supplying water from the wellhead. The reservoir is expected to be completed by September 1.