



A SOUND FILM, "Weeds," released this month by the Bureau of Reclamation, presents the case against weeds on the farm and shows practical methods of combating weeds on irrigated land.

Illustrating the source and spread of weeds, daily in view of farm owners but too often taken for granted, the motion picture stresses weed prevention as the cheapest and most practical control method. It depicts points of attack to prevent weed infestation that will save the farm owner and the community large expenditures of money in later years.

Losses from weeds, including the hazard to livestock and people of poisonous varieties, frequently widespread along ditches and drains, are presented. The high cost of growing weeds on irrigated land is shown by animation illustrating how weeds consume enormous quantities of water.

Scenes from many irrigation projects show practical methods developed in recent years to stamp out weeds. Here are shown the latest methods of eradicating weeds on ditch banks and permanent control measures to keep weeds from regaining a foothold, once they are driven out. Especially interesting are pictures of the timely searing method which gives promise of lowering costs of killing such damaging weeds as white top, Canada thistle, and poisonous water hemlock. Also shown are the use of chemicals as herbicides, including the wet and dry applications of sodium chlorate and the latest methods of applying carbon bisulphide. The shoot-cutting method to eradicate long-lived

perennials, also known as clean cultivation, is demonstrated for large areas. Emphasis is given to those practices that field tests have proved give best results under irrigation.

The film is available to project superintendents, county agents, agricultural instructors, and groups interested in weed-control work. It may be obtained only in 16-millimeter sound edition, requiring a 16-millimeter sound projector for showing. Running time is 20 minutes. Requests for the film should be addressed to the Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D. C.

William H. Trimble 1885-1940

WM. H. TRIMBLE, Chief Ranger of the Boulder Canyon project, died the evening of May 2 at Boulder City, Nev. He was born at Cheyenne, Wyo., and his legal residence was Colorado. With the exception of two periods in 1920 and from 1922 to 1933 he served continuously with the Bureau of Reclamation from 1918 to the date of his retirement for disability February 7, 1940. Mr. Trimble is survived by his widow and a married daughter.

Robert F. Skinner 1891-1940

ON April 20, 1940, Robert F. Skinner, employed as engineer on the Friant Dam of the Central Valley project, died suddenly of a heart attack just outside of the Government office at the dam site.

Engineer Skinner served the Bureau of Reclamation for 13 years, starting in 1927 as ditch patrol on the Yakima project, and serving as inspector, assistant engineer, associate engineer, and full grade engineer on the Kittitas and Roza divisions of this project, the Taylor Park Dam in Colorado and Boulder Dam.

Word reaches the Bureau that he is survived by his widow and two sons living in Seattle.

Safety Diversion Tunnel

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on the tunnel operations emphasized the necessity for correcting definitely apparent hazards rather than placing too much accent on general safety. Effort was made to convince the contractors of the importance and value of accident prevention and the fact that safety and production go hand in hand. The up-to-date employers realize that favorable accident records mean low compensation rates and a careless disregard for accident prevention means correspondingly high rates. This is true not only for the large operator but also for the small operator; each pays an accident compensation premium on his total pay roll. Rates paid for compensation insurance are assessed on the basis of past accident records. That is, the rates are established as a result of the value of the claims made on the insurance company to pay for the accidents sustained by the employees of that company. The Government is properly concerned with high accident costs to the contractor because in submitting bids for work which he proposes to perform he must protect himself by submitting a higher bid than would otherwise be possible.

Porter J. Preston is supervising engineer of the Colorado-Big Thompson project. S. F. Creelius is construction engineer in charge of construction of Green Mountain Dam and power plant, with R. B. Ward, field engineer. The general contractor is the Warner Construction Co. of Chicago, Ill., for whom Frank J. Kane is tunnel superintendent, and Walter N. Hill, chief engineer.

D. A. Club of Reno

THE officials of the Reno, Nev., branches of the Department of Agriculture have formed what has been termed the D. A. Club, a feature of which is a luncheon meeting held at a local restaurant on the third Tuesday of each month for the purpose of creating cooperation and understanding between the various branches and agencies of the Government service.

F. M. Spencer, acting construction engineer of the Truckee storage project, attended the luncheon on March 19 upon invitation of Government officials interested in land-use activities.