DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

COMING OF THE BURLINGTON.

ake via the proposed extension from Guernsey, Wyo., have takon tangible form with the advent of a fully equipped survey corps almost at the city limits

of Salt Lake. It has been generconceded that the Burlington would ultimately extend its tracks toward Utah, with the object in view of proceeding eventually to the coast.

At the present time this road is imperatively in need of coal in the northwestern portion of its system, which extends as far north as Billings, Mont. With this end in view work has been pushed actively upon the Guernsey extension in Wyoming, a survey continued across that State and into Utah to terminate for the present at the city limits of the capital of this State. The route at present under consideration taps the valuable coal deposits of Wyoming, and continues farther south across the State, to ultimately cross the Union Pacific tracks in the vicinity of Evanston, thence proceed down the south side of the Weber river to come out into Salt Lake valley across the head of Weber canyon and down

City. This route has been surveyed Burlington was coming to Salt | several times, and the corps of englneers is again at work striking out the best grade obtainable. It is said on very good authority that the Burlington is seriously considering the pur-chase of the right of way of the Sait Lake & Ogden railroad, which at the present time is in active operation to a point about a mile north of the flourish-ing town of Farmington, Davis coun-ty. With this purchase the road would have a direct entry into this city and considerable land for general operating

purposes. Following out its volicy of the development of the territory by the system of interlacing feeders which is so much in evidence upon the general maps of the eatire Burlington system, it is not at all unlikely that as soon as the excompleted that the Eurlington will then proceed to build from Lyons' Colo., on to Salt Lake. While there have been a number of routes surveyed for this extension the one across the Indian reservation, tapping the Utah coal deposits in the eastern part of the State, finally to enter this city via Emigration canyon, is said to be the most feasible. With this line completed the Burlington then would be in possession of the shortest route to Denver from this city by some 170 miles. Then following out the policy of cross country feeders, that

URING the past two weeks the through Davis county into Salt Lake it will only be a matter of time before numers to the effect that the City. This route has been surveyed a line will be struck from Lyons north across to Cheyenne and Guernsey. By onstructing these branches the Burlington will be in the most advantapractically ahead of any of the big transcontinental lines. The Bur-lington system will then have its own Salt Lake-Chicago, Salt Lake-Denver lines, Billings-St. Louis line, Denver-Omaha line, Salt Lake-Billings line, Kansas City-St. Paul line, with branches and feeders almost without number. It now comprises the following rallroads: Burlington & Mis-souri River R. R., Burlington & North-western Ry., Eurlington & Western Ry., Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City

Chleago, Furlington & Nort. R. R. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Kansas City, St. Joseph & C. B. R. R., St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern R. R., repre-senting 7.858.81 miles of track that is extending its tentacles in all directions to the discomforture of all rivals. The day that the whistle of the Burlington ocomotive is heard in Salt Lake City will herald still another era of prosperity for the State of Utah. In Salt Lake and Utah the Burling-

ton through its agency has been se-curing a big slice in the business that originates in this State. It has moved local headquarters into one of the best corners on Railroad Row and under the management of R. F. the local agent, it has been holding its mark the entire territory embraced by own nicely with all outside competit-

ulidings, and the extension made on hirteenth East between First and Secnd South in that direction. The Watrioo line also has been double tracked from Second East to Fifth East on Fifth South, and on the Center street ine from the Warm Springs to First West at the intersection of that street and Cenigr street. Considerable work has also been put in on the South Tem-ple street line from State to D streets in the form of putting down heavy 52-pound rails in place of the regulation pound rails that are used upon the major portion of the forty-seven and a half miles that are embraced in the system of the company. In all close upon \$40,000 has been spent in improve-

muits by the company this year. This sum does not include the cost of the maintenance of the track, the putting in of new ties and other repairs that are always in operation upon a well-conducted railroad. Possibly the most striking improve-

Hc, has been the purchase and subsequant putting into operation of five large combination, double-track, vestibuild cars, which during the summer months are convertable into open observation cars and during the cold months are closed and heated by electricity. In addition to this In addition to this purchase the com-

tracks of the company the line has been lengthened toward the new University buildings, and the extension made on Debreve buildings, also a big snow sweeper. During the summer months the com pany has kept a gang of fifty men in constant employment upon the track while all the year round 135 men draw their pay from the car department, and 25 are employed in the shops, representing a salary list which foots up to the total of \$112,000. The wage list is divid ed as follows: Carmen, \$84,000; shop men. \$20,000; track labor, \$5,000. Owing to an arrangement entered into

with the Union Light & Power company the motive force has been supplied b that company for the propelling of the cars and rolling stock of the street car company: as the consequence the com-pany has not utilized their steam plant upon Second East street, which is now kept with banked fires in case of a breakdown on the part of the electrical power company.

The Salt Lake City Railroad company represents a capitalization of \$850,000, and operates eighty cars over 471/2 miles of track that traverses the principal streets of Salt Lake City. The com-pany is comprised of A. W. McCune, president; R. C. Chambers, vice presi-dent; Joseph S. Wells, secretary and transurer; W. P. Reed, superintendent. Directors, A. W. McCune, R. C. Chambers, Spencer Clawson and William Armstrong.

SALT LAKE CITY'S WEATHER FOR 1900. Salt Lake City's weather from January to November, 1900, inclu-

sive: The year 1900 in Salt Lake City will go on record as the warmest one since the establishment of the weather bureau station in that place in 1874. This will be due mainly to the abnormal weather conditions which existed from January to June, inclusive.

The first half of the year was the warmiest and driest on record. The total excess of temperature during that time was 764 degrees, or an average daily excess of 4 degrees. The next warmest similar period was the six months ending June 30, 1881, with a total excess of 571 degrees. The total deficiency of precipitation for the same period was 3.97 inches. The nearest approach to this deficiency for a similar period was the shortage of 3.34 inches in 1887.

The excess in temperature since July 1st has been 63 degrees, making the total excess at the close of November 827 degrees. The nearest approach to this record was an excess of 686 degrees, reached at the close of November, 1897.

The precipitation since July 1st shows an excess of .79 inch, which makes the deficiency, at the close of November, 3.18 inches. The years 1879, 1883, 1887 and 1888, show a shortage considerably greater than this.

January and June gave the highest mean temperatures ever reached during those respective months, and will probably be referred to as the warmest January and June on record for many years to come. On June 28th and 29th, the maximum temperature reached 101 degrees. the highest temperature for the month theretofore having been 100 degrees, recorded on June 29, 1883. The lowest temperature for the eleven months was 10 degrees on February 17th.

The wettest month was April with 2.91 inches of precipitation; the driest was June with .08 inch. March was the driest March on record, the rainfal for that month being but .33 inch.

The highest velocity of the wind reached was 60 miles from the north on February 6th. This velocity has been equaled on one or two occasions, but has never been exceeded. A remarkable feature of the weather during January was four days with dense fog. Salt Lake City seldom experiences a dense fog and the preceding record does not show as many foggy days in any year as occurred during January of the current year.

At 6 p. m. on September 16th the relative humidity was only 2 per cent. At the same hour on April 23, 1899, it reached 3 per cent. These figures show a remarkable low humidity, and it is safe to say that drier air than that which covered Salt Lake City on the evening of September 16th cannot be found in any country or region of the world. L. H. MURDOCH.

STATE FISH AND GAME.



No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends.

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who asks you to buy something else when you go into his store purposely to buy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has no interest in your case. He is merely trying to sell you something on which he can make a larger profit. He does not care whether you get well or not, so long as he can make a little more money out of your sickness. If he wished you well he would without hesitation hand you the medicine you ask for, and which he knows is the best woman's medicine in the world.

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



of

ty, I

dent s all i until

east

mmis

pape

ommi ery r n the

unty

torne

on the

rprise

Janiel

wha that.

own-

th the

ty Tre

aken i

Chapr

y Reci

1 new and

ompile the S

Jemar

am go

a the ;

er son

ley-"

ever :

Martin

adlum

and.

Youn

ir the

f the

are h

Vebbe

dition

P. Cat

WS" 01

Grant

L Is

Angu

ulate

ssue a

ornlok olg hit

one-I

e is a

son-1

the Ji entitle

and 1

inday o the l

eles fer

eo. D.

News.

and a p

A. WH

ugh and

dt of t

of our

d-Yest

the p

-page

ter

chly cru

ne could

apprecia

Harver

ive editi

art-a

of the

iand |

rise.

een

the

35

HOW IT WILL ENTER UTAH.

THE TOURIST TRAVEL OF 1900. AN ESTIMATE OF ITS VALUE

YN these days of prosperity, a summer outing is within the reach of a very large proportion of heat-fearing and restless humanity. It is not HOW to go, but WHERE to go for a summer vacation, that is the problem: To the peninsula resorts of Michigan, the lakes of Minnesota, the Northwest, Canada, or the mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire? Or shall it be to the sea-shore?

The merits of the Rocky Mountain region as a sanitarium-an open or medium of rest for the weary, the sick and the vacationer-have been thoroughly advanced by facile pens, but in this Colorado has had the lead. Its parks, its lakes, its mountains and glens, with pictur-esque and comfortable homes, its ng-heralded sunny climate, have naturally caught the eye of the wily tourist.

Little attention has been paid to the country just west of the range, yet Utah has a full measure of the elements that seem to be necessary to the mind of the seeker after recreation and pleasure. We have all that is claimed for Colorado, and in addition, we have that marvelous inland salt sea that is "deader and denser" than that other sea around the shores of which, in Palestine, the great Nazarene began the regeneration of mankind. and which, together with the mountain ozone, so perceptibly tempers the climate of the Salt Lake basin. We have additional individual claims for the interest and attraction of that great body of pleasure seekers -the tourists.

Here, history, romance and religion are grouped together in the pages of western development; here natural resources, unbounded and unfettered, must eventually yield wealth an expanding nation needs-resources so bountiful and diversified, that only the near-sighted can see the limit; wealth so great, that it flashes in our very faces; a combination of sea-side and mountain attractions. Are not these the conditions that tour-ists seek? If so, let us proclaim them from the house-tops. The railroads have done more than their share. -Trus, the motive has been one of self-interest, but the public

the tourist travel to the Rocky Mountain region collpsed all pre-vious records, and Utah has been seen and understood by thousands who returned to their eastern homes, delighted with their visit and anxious to return. No little ef-fort has been expended in the ac-complishment of this result. It required novel planning, early and ju-dicious advertising in the daily press, weeklies, mazagines; the careful preparation of brochures, lders, fly-bills, illustrated leaflets, f matter, bill-board advertising and the numerous and original mediums

pays. To draw a fair proportion of the travel in this direction has meant the expenditure of sufficient sums to enable a visit to nearly every ticketing railroad agency in the east in order to familiarize that influ-ential and guiding body of the public with the charms of this section; to place in the hands of each agent the booklets and other material that pushes our advantages to their no-tice; to mail to the doctors our pamphiets on the particular claims of Utah as a health resort; to put before the schools and the instruc-tors of the country the peculiar interest of this section from a geo-graphical, topographical, historical religious, geological and mineral-ogical standpoint, and all the other cals and legicals that you can locate in the dictionary. And more-it means that a transcript has been made of various prominent resort hotel registers to the end that those who have money to spend and are looking for a pleasant place to spend it, may be supplied with the literature that we hope will call them westward. There are other methods in vogue, not to tempt, but to show our eastern brother the benefits of a sojourn in Utah, where peaks may be found that never have been scaled, lakes whose depths have never been sounded and parks more beautiful in nature's outline than ever conceived by the genius of man. The tourist is a seeker after

knowledge and recreation. Rough-ly speaking, there were \$,000 tourists who came to Salt Lake in July.

benefits therefrom to a greater extent than the carriers.

ad no motive but to learn and live. The average stay being assumed at seven days, there were exactly 56,-During the summer season of 1900, 000 tourists of one day duration during the specified term. Assuming again, an average daily expenditure of \$5.00, including his living, his contribution to the means of sightseeing, his dip in the great inland salt sea, his amusements, etc., the people of Salt Lake received from the tourists a sum of \$250,000 in three months, with which to pay taxes and kindred oblightions. Value received-the tourist has se-cured a new lease on life, the saving of doctor's bills and other ills, so that he comes out in the end with seven days of real enjoyment and methods for disseminating and all as free as the air we breathe. These figures do not ingood. All this is expensive, but it clude the tens of thousand tour-fsts who stop over in Salt Lake City in all seasons of the year en

August and September last, who

route beyond our border lines-but only those whose destination was Utah. With a continuance of the present prosperity, there is no reason to assume that the summer season of 1901, will not bring a greater num-ber of tourists to the Salt Lake val-The same basis of low rates will be in effect, and every method known to the railroads will be utilized in placing the advantages and attractions of this city and State before the people of the east. A factor that would help materially in keeping the tourists here for a greater average period would be the establishment of first class hotels in the attractive canyons and nooks in the vicinity of this city. Bridal Veil Falls in Provo can-yon would be an ideal point for a resort hotel; Castilla Springs would make a wonderfully attractive sanitarium; Utah lake and Parley'scanyon will, within the near future be famed for their resort hotels of spacious proportions. If the peo-ple, therefore, will but grasp the opportunity to make known the countless attractions of Salt Lake City and vicinity, Salt Lake will surely become the tourists' Mecca. will mean an annual income of millions of dollars for the home

Geo. W. Hermiz,

SALT LAKE STREET R. R.

Probably never before in the history of the Salt Lake City Railroad company since the initial work upon its tracks have there been so many im-provements inaugurated as there have during the past year upon that system. other things that have been accom-plished might be enumerated the pur-chase of ten rods of land at the rear

While there has not been a great | of the car sheds and the extension amount of extensions built, there has | the barn by the erection of a 250 | been considerable work done in track repairing and putting the entire system into splendid working shape. Among

the barn by the erection of a 250 by 50 foot shed, capable of accomodating thirty-five extra cars. During the past year this building has been erected, and the tracks laid in it for the accomodation of the additional cars. When it comes to the extension of the

That much progress has been made | portion of the difference or loss result in the fish and game department of the State, and that it has been most efficiently looked after can be readily seen. in the following information that is taken from the annual report of Fish and Game Commissioner Sharp. Mr. Sharp has been very persevering and energetic in looking after the fish and game interests in Utah, and scores of streams are now populated with the finny game that were once barren of them. He has been successful in erecting and maintaining a State fish

hatchery constructed on the best plans possible, having visited the hatcheries several of the surrounding States i combining the best features in and each in the building of the Utah hatch-ery. The site selected for the hatchery ery, was also a most happy one, it being located at the junction of two clear spring creeks, about one mile and a half east of Murray, in Salt Lake coun-ty, at a place called the "Spring Runs." Here the water retains its purity in all seasons of the year, being proof against the contamination of muddy streams or drainage in rainy weather, and it is equipped with every facility that is essential to the successful operation of a fish hatchery. The hatchery building was erected at a cost of \$922, and was completed and formally opened on De-cember 30th, 1899.

MANY EGGS RECEIVED.

As soon as the hatchery was prepared, the commissioner at once made arrangements for fish eggs to be shipped from the East. As a result the following lots were soon received:

Five hundred thousand Eastern lake Five hundred thousand Eastern lake trout from Duluth, Minnesota; 50,000 Eastern brook trout, from Manchester, Iowa; 10,000 land-locked salmon, from Green Lake, Maine; 100,000 grayling trout from Bedrock, Montana; 10,000 Steel head trout, from U. S. F. C. sta-tion in Oregon. In addition to the above liberal allotments the State com-missioner had contracted in advance with the Plymouth Rock Trout com-pany of Plymouth, Mass., for 300,000 Eastern brook trout eggs. Over and above the eggs received from outside of the State there were 250,000 taken from our native mountain or blackspotted trout in Big Cottonwood creek, near the hatchery, making the full complement of eggs received at the hatchery about 1,190,000. There has been some loss in the spolling of the eggs, and the dying of some of the fry, but the loss has not been material. The loss would no doubt have been much greater had it not been for the competent help that the commissioner has under him and the excellence of the facilities of the hatchery.

WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

The eggs and fry have been distributed throughout the State, the commis-sioner going in person and inspecting the streams, and exercising much care and judgment in selecting suitable waters in which to plant the fish. In making a recapitulation of the record of the hatchery the commissioner says;

AT THE HATCHERY.

A recapitulation of the hatchery rec-ord of operations for the season of 1900, and the foregoing record of distribu-tions will show that there were received at the State hatchery 1,190,000 trout eggs of various kinds, which produced 1,146,000 trout fry, hatched and lanted in various waters of Utah, showing the very small loss of eggs and fry to be 44,000 or a little less than 4 per cent, which is something very un-common, considering that the larger

ed from the bad condition of one lo of 50,000 Eastern brook trout eggs, and a rather heavy loss of grayling fry a the commencement of the feeding per lod. More than nine-tenths of all the eggs, were hatched, and the fry reared to the age of two to five months with ittle if any more than 1 per cent loss, which is practically nill, and demon-strates that the water and the prac-tical utility of the Utah State Fish Hatchery are unsurpassed anywhere for the purpose intended.

The allotments and distribution were made as equitably as conditions and ircumstances would permit, and al-hough some of the counties-notably Utah and Salt Lake-have received a larger number of fry than others, while ne counties did not receive any, there are reasons for what might be thought o be discrimination. The Eastern lake trout fry which amounted to nearly half of the season's hatch were allotted to Utah county mostly, for the reason that these fish are best adapted to waters; and the water area of that county being much greater than most other counties, the allotment therefor was not considered inequitable. AL though the State fish and game com-missioner had intended not to make a distribution to Salt Lake county the first season, yet a number of plantings were necessary through force of cir-cumstances. Fifty thousand grayling fry were planted in the Spring Runs near the hatchery, because they began to die in the hatching troughs at such an alarming rate at the beginning of the feeding period that it was necessary to transfer them quickly to a stream where they could get and take food un-der natural conditions in order to prevent the loss of the entire lot. This need not happen again, having had this experience to guide us. The other plantings in Salt Lake county were mostly native trout fry, the eggs hav-ing been taken from fish in the Big Cotconwood creek near the hatchery.

NATIVE FRY.

Sixty-five thousand of these native fry were distributed to Utah and Em-ery counties, but being hatched late in the season and reared during the hot months of summer, considerable icekeep the water and fry in the shipwas required to transport them with any degree of safety. It being difficult to get ice the pust season, and the hatching troughs having to be repaint-ed with asphaltum paint, preparatory to the next season's operations all the to the next season's operations, all the remaining fry had to be taken out of the hatchery and planted in the nearest suitable waters in order to get the hatching troughs emptied for the paint-ing. Furthermore, the "Spring Runs" near the hatchery having been closed to public fishing. It is very desirable to keep them well stocked with parent fish from which eggs can be procured to help supply the hatchery, thereby reducing expense for eggs. Under these and other conditions that might be named, the Salt Lake county distribution should not be considered out of proportion.

Sixteen of the twenty-seven counties in the State received allotments of fry fairly in proportion to their water area. Those counties not receiving any were generally so far from railroad trans-portation that it was considered almost impossible to reach their waters with living fry in consequence of long wagon hauls; and some of the counties fur-thermore having very little water suitable for fish.

Rich county, in the northwestern part

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want - a cure. Moral - Stick to the medicine that you know is Best.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, do not hesttate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and helpful.

terests to which your attention is in- f of this new enterprise, it can be said

UNDERSTANDING NEEDED. The principal water area of Rich

county is comprised in Bear Lake, which is partly in Utah and partly in Idaho, the east and west boundary line of the two States dividing the lake in about equal proportions. Any stocking of the water of this lake is therefore of as much benefit to one State as the other, and until some mutual arrangement can be made with the fish and game commission of Idaho for the stocking of Bear Lake, it does not look quite right that Utah should do all the stocking. Utah was quite generous about four years ago in this respect, when the Legislature appropriated \$500 to stock all the suitable waters in the State with large-mouth black bass from Utah Lake. Bear Lake received a very large percentage of the fish distributed, and enough to stock the entire lake thoroughly well if properly protected. The north half of the lake, however, which is in Idaho, is much better adapted for the black bass than is the Utah half; and although most of the plantings were made in the Utah end of the lake it is probable that the bass will find those places in the lake which will find those places in the lake places being mostly in the north end of the lake, Idaho will be benefited from the stocking with base by Utah as much if not more than Utah herself. It is to be benefited from the strangebe hoped that some mutual arrange ment can be made in the near future between the two States whereby this magnificent lake can be kept replen-lshed with the best varieties of fish, and the laws properly enforced for their protection.

GRAYLING TROUT.

In 1899, prior to the establishment of the State hatchery, the State commis-sioner-being very desirous to introduce the grayling trout into the waters of this State-went with an assignment on the 2nd of June of that year, to Montana and procured 110,000 eggs of Montana and procured those eggs of that most excellent fish and brought them to the private fish hatchery of the Cold Spring Trout company in Salt Lake county, near where the State hatchery is now located, and had the fry hatched there.

These fry being exceeding small, a great many of them escaped from the hatching troughs through the screens not being fine enough, into the ponds and channels leading to Big Cotton-wood creek, and thence into the Jordan river, where they could go to Utah lake and many other places, thus distributing themselves. Hefore escaping from the hatchery, 30,000 were taken to Provo and planted by the State com missioner and the Utah county warded a spring stream tributary to Utah ake. Six thousand were planted by Linko. the State commissioner and Salt Lake county warden June 25th in East Can yon, Summit county, near Kimball's, in Parley's Park, and 6,000 more taken the same day by the same persons, and planted in Silver Lake at the head of

Big Cottonwood canyon. This com-pletes the sum of all the fry plantings for the years 1899 and 1900, except 4,000 grayling fry planted by Alex Mitchell in lakes Blanch and Martha in south ork of Big Cottonwood canyon, June 24th, 1899.

UNFORESEEN DRAWBACKS.

Considering the unforescen drawbacks of a first season in the operation | force the law.

truthfully that the venture has been successful beyond the most ardent hopes of the State fish and game commissioner, upon whom the entire re-sponsibility of its construction, equipment and operation was placed, entail-ing upon him much added labor, and great anxiety with the thought of a possible failure. But with the unpar-alleled success of the first season's operations of the hatchery as a guide, and the fastering care of the Levillaand the fostering care of the Legisla-ture in making liberal provision for its maintenance, together with the enact-ment, and provision for the enforcement of necessary protective laws, there is no reason why the Utah State Fish Hatchery should not become, and remain one of the substantial and profitable institutions of the State.

MONEY NEEDED.

conservative estimate of the amount of money that will be required to maintain the hatchery in usefulness and make needed improvements for the years 1901 and 1902 is respectfully submitted as follows:

Salary of Superintendent for 24 months @ \$50 per month......\$ Salary of assistant for 24 months at \$40 per month\$1.200

Construction and repair of ponds and improvement of hatchery, grounds, planting trees for

shade, etc. 500 Purchase of and distribution of fry, \$600 per year..... for construction of sub-stations at Fish Lake or other suitable 1.200

places where eggs may be taken and eyed to help supply the Central hatchery with ova, \$500 per year 1,000

Total amount for two years. \$4,860 HATCHERY ADVANTAGES.

The Utah State Hatchery has pecu-ar advantages possessed by few, the orincipal advantage being the excep-donal purity of the water and its even emperature the year round, making it ossible to utilize its full capacity two not three times each season.

The commissioner points out the necessity of amending the fish and game laws, as many individuals take lvantage of the weakness and embig-ty of the law. The most objectionable breach being the distruction of the game fish under a pretense of fish-ing for the common sort. The law permitting the fishing of the latter the ear round. The commissioner recom-nends that a law be established pro-The commissioner recombiting the entching of any kind of sh during certain seasons of the year also suggests that the sale of game fish taken from public streams he hibited, as the demand of the market for the best fish is the strongest in-centive for their wholesale slaughter. Some States have already adopted this measure and it is having the desired

The contaissioner complains that there is a considerable loss of fish in the irrigation canals, due to the failure on the part of the farmers to put screens over the mouth of the ditches. There s a law providing for the placing of these screens but it is a lame one, as the matter is left to the discretion of the county commissioners of their respective counties. Inasmuch as screens require some work and care and are therefore not popular with the farmers in general, the commissioners have never felt that it was discreet to en-

Istrict (tely gott surer M tor Reise inest I e

