

MEMORIAL TABLET IS DEDICATED AT THE STATE HOUSE

Daniel P. Thompsons, Author of
"Green Mountain Boys" Eu-
logized by Historical
Society.

Montpelier, Jan. 19.—The Vermont Historical society conducted the dedication exercises of a memorial tablet to Daniel P. Thompson, author of "The Green Mountain Boys," at 3:30 this afternoon in the presence of the joint assembly. Ex-Governor W. W. Stickney, president of the society, presided. The speakers were Frank T. Parsons, who reported for the commission in charge, Governor Charles W. Gates and Walter H. Crockett, who read a biographical sketch and eulogy upon Daniel P. Thompson. The memorial tablet is a bronze tablet and is placed under the Thompson picture in the upper lobby.

PARSONS REPORTS FOR COMMISSION.

Mr. Parsons said:
"To Your Excellency, to the Members of the House and the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:
No. 284—An act to provide for erecting a tablet to the memory of Daniel P. Thompson.

This act and resolution was introduced and approved on December 4, 1912. I read it.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Section 1. The sum of \$500.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting and erecting a bronze tablet beneath the oil portrait of Daniel P. Thompson, the historian, which now hangs on the walls of the Art Room of the State House. Said tablet shall contain thereon inscriptions and emblems fitting one of Vermont's most distinguished citizens and authors, and also a list of his published works, giving special prominence to his masterpiece, "The Green Mountain Boys."

Section 2. The Vermont Historical society shall constitute a committee to carry out the provisions of this act, and the author of accounts is hereby directed to draw an order for the sum of \$500 or such part as is necessary in favor of such committee upon its requisition for the same.

Section 3. The Vermont Historical society is hereby invited to dedicate said tablet by appropriate historical exercises at its meeting in 1914. Approved December 4, 1912.

Following out the terms of this resolution, Dorman B. E. Kent and myself in April of 1913 took up the matter of the purchase of this tablet. Mr. Kent went to Boston and New York to consult with bronze founders, and after deliberate consideration we decided to employ the Paul E. Cabot company of New York city. This firm of bronze founders have a national reputation for the excellence of their products. The wording of this tablet you will find to be:

"This tablet is erected by the State of Vermont to the honored memory of Daniel Pierce Thompson, Author, Editor, Lawyer, Judge and Secretary of State.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., October 1, 1820.

Moved to Vermont in 1860; died in Montpelier, June 6, 1888.

Daniel Pierce Thompson, at once a novelist and historian, a student and a gentleman, at an early day by his researches and the ability with which nature endowed him, gathered a mass of material, dealing with Vermont and its history.

In words which will be read with pleasure and profit by generations yet unborn.

He who faithfully records the deeds of heroes and pioneers plays his full part in the consummation of their benefit to posterity."

His published works were "The Green Mountain Boys," "May Martin," "The Shaker Lore," "The Adventures of Timothy Peacock," "Locke Amaden," "The Rangers," "Tales of the Green Mountains," "Gautscurley," "The Doomed Child," "Centella," and "The History of Montpelier, Vermont."

The general design of this tablet and its entire wording are the work of Mr. Kent and both, we believe, form a dignified memorial to the life and labors of Daniel Pierce Thompson. Following out the intent of the resolution as a memorial tablet, after carefully consulting with several men whose judgment I value, I have decided to hang this tablet underneath the picture of Mr. Thompson, directly opposite the entrance to this Legislative Chamber, and there your committee and the officers of the Vermont Historical Society believe it will continue through the coming years to call a respectful attention to the memory of the man whose work it commemorates.

Believing that we have done all that the honor of this resolution intended us to do, I know, your excellency, deliver into your hands as our chief executive of the people of Vermont, the tablet erected to Daniel Pierce Thompson.

GOVERNOR GATES' TRIBUTE.

Governor Gates paid a tribute to the spirit which has characterized Vermonters everywhere. It was very fitting, he said, that the State should today honor a man of Mr. Thompson's type. May this tablet not only be a reminder of the author, but an inspiration to the present generation, said the Governor in closing.

A letter was read from Charles M. Thompson of Boston, editor of the "Youth's Companion," grandson of the author, and the only one living of his name and blood. He was invited to attend, but his letter stated that he was unable to come and expressed appreciation for the honor paid to his grandfather.

MR. CROCKETT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Crockett said in substance:

"Judge Thompson did more to hand down and perpetuate the early patriotic history of Vermont than any other person living or dead. In 'The Green Mountain Boys' and other of his writings he has woven into enchanting story the great drama of the first fifty years of our existence." Thus wrote Horace W. Bailey, whom many of us assembled here today were happy to call our friend; and at the time those words

PRESIDENT WILSON IS A GRANDFATHER

Son Is Born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre at Executive Mansion—Is Eleventh White House Baby—May Be Named Woodrow.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A son was born at the White House today to Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, President Wilson's second daughter. Mrs. Sayre and the child were reported to be doing well.

The child was born at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, but the fact was not formally announced until six o'clock when Secretary Tumulty gave out the following statement:

"Dr. Grayson, the White House physician, states that at 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Sayre gave birth to a fine boy. Everything went perfectly and both are doing well."

The boy weighed seven and a half pounds. He announced his arrival by a series of cries which gave assurance that his lungs were in excellent condition.

President Wilson made no effort to conceal his joy when informed that the child was a boy, and that Mrs. Sayre was well. It was his first grandchild, and the President had no boys of his own.

Mr. Sayre, who is assistant to President Garfield of Williams College, was not at the White House when his son was born. Dr. Grayson reached him on the telephone at Williams College, Mass., at five o'clock this morning and he arrived here late at night.

The President did not get out of bed this morning and Mrs. Sayre's sister, Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Miss Margaret Wilson, with their cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, remained at the White House throughout the day. A corps of special nurses were in attendance.

A name had not been selected to the child, but it was expected that the child would be named for his grandfather. The christening is expected to be held in the White House before the return of Mrs. Sayre to her home.

There were no men better qualified than he to estimate fairly the worth of the life and literary labors of Daniel P. Thompson.

Daniel Pierce Thompson, son of Daniel and Rebekah Thompson, was born October 1, 1826, at Charlestown, Mass., near historic Bunker Hill. He came of patriotic ancestry, his grandfather having been slain in the battle of Lexington. At an early age he came to Vermont, in 1850, with his parents, and practically his whole life was passed in the Green Mountains.

As a lad he was ambitious to obtain an education, but the family income was small, and it was necessary for him to pay his own way very largely. After taking some preparatory studies at Randolph and Danville, he entered Middlebury College, and was graduated in the class of 1850.

Going South, he became a tutor in Virginia for several years, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He then returned to Vermont and located in Montpelier for the practice of his profession. At one time he lived on Barre street in this city, where the residence of Willis Blanchard now stands, but some time was spent on a farm between Montpelier and Barre, in the town of Berlin. On this farm, under a pine tree still standing, it is said that Thompson performed some of his literary work.

In 1855, soon after he opened a law office in Montpelier, he was appointed register of probate, which position he held until 1861. He was engrossing clerk of the House of Representatives from 1857 until 1863, and again from 1871 to 1873. He was judge of probate for Washington county from 1871 to 1874, and during the years of 1871-4, and other offices which he held include clerk of Washington county court, 1875-8; and secretary of state, 1873-6. In 1873 he was appointed to compile the laws of Vermont from 1824 to 1874, inclusive. From 1875 to 1888 he edited the Green Mountain Freeman, a weekly paper he published many historical reminiscences. Mr. Thompson was a popular lecturer and orator on public occasions. He loved the fields and woods and all outdoor life. He was an ardent fisherman, and liked to spend much time with his rod along the streams in this vicinity.

The literary career of Daniel P. Thompson may be said to have begun with the writing of "May Martin" or "The Money Diggers," which won a prize offered by the New England Galaxy, a Boston newspaper. This story was published in book form in Montpelier in 1855, and was reprinted later in London. "The Adventures of Timothy Peacock," a satirical novel dealing with the anti-slavery movement, also appeared the same year, 1856. "The Green Mountain Boys" was the next of his novels to appear. It was dedicated to the Hon. Herman Allen, United States minister to Chili. The preface is dated March, 1859, and the book was published at Montpelier in 1860. It was reprinted in Boston and London, and has been reprinted in various forms.

"Locke Amaden," designed to bring about a reform of the school system, was published in Boston in 1861. "Lucy Homer, or the Guardian and the Ghost," was published in 1868. "The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter," in which the battle of Bennington and incidents of the north were published in 1877, were described in the preface as "the history of the Green Mountains," appeared in 1882. "Caut Curley, a Tale of the Umbagog," in 1887; "The Doomed Child, or King Philip," in 1890; and "Centella," published in New York in 1884. His "History of Montpelier" was published in Montpelier in 1880, and in addition to local matters contains an excellent discussion of the Indian occupation of Vermont. According to Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Biography Thompson left an unfinished novel, entitled "The Honest Lawyer, or the Fair Castaway."

Mr. Thompson died at his home in Montpelier, June 6, 1888, aged nearly seventy-three years, as a result of partial strokes of paralysis, which had impaired his health.

Mr. Thompson married Eunice Robinson of Troy, Vt., by whom he had five children, George, Alma, Frances, William and Daniel. In personal appearance he was tall and slender. He was a man of very genial and pleasant ways, and there are residents of Montpelier now living who remember that he was such a fascinating story teller, and so fond of children, that he would hold the attention of restless lads by the hour with his tales of the stirring times of long ago.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON LATE SENATOR REDFIELD PROCTOR

The joint assembly took a recess until 7:30 when Hon. Frank C. Partridge delivered a memorial address on

strong secretary of war, his name will always be associated with the title of senator.

There was a large attendance in galleries and on the floor. A resolution was passed thanking Mr. Partridge for his address and requesting a copy to be printed in the journal of the society. The Historical society then adjourned until two o'clock on Wednesday when the subject of a memorial for Ira Allen will be considered.

VERMONT FARMER'S LIVING

Average Cost of Maintenance Per Person—Farm Not Given Credit Therefor.

A survey of 48 farms in the dairy districts of Vermont has recently been completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In order to ascertain how much the average farm contributed to the family's living in the form of products grown and consumed directly on the farm. There are two ways of obtaining the necessities of life: raising them one's self and raising something else to sell for money to buy them with. Successful farming, say the experts, depends upon the proper combination of the two methods.

The investigators found that in the area studied in Vermont the cost of board and lodging on the farm for each individual was on an average of \$14 a year. This sum included food, fuel, oil, house rent, and house labor, the items being as follows:

Food	\$10.31
Fuel	1.35
Oil	.36
House rent	.90
House labor	3.00
Total	\$15.92

Compared with the figures obtained by similar surveys of areas in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas, made in the course of the investigation, this is so small that it apparently implies a low standard of living.

The average cost of maintenance per person for all the areas studied was \$19—a notable increase over the Vermont figure of \$14.75. The differences, agricultural authorities say, is largely to be accounted for by the fact that comparatively little was raised on the Vermont farms for consumption, much of what the family used had to be bought and in consequence it used as little as possible.

Food is the great factor in the cost of maintaining life. Of this the average family in the Vermont area consumed each year \$361.60 of which \$12.2 per cent came directly from the farm. The corresponding averages for all the areas were \$12.90 and 83 per cent respectively.

In the Vermont area the average was \$10.31 and 73. From these figures it would appear that if the farm family is to live well it must raise much of what it consumes itself, and a further analysis strengthens this conclusion.

Few fruits and vegetables were raised on the Vermont farms and in consequence these formed a smaller part of the total food supply than in other areas except Ohio. The Vermont family made up for this lack by the use of groceries, 72.3 per cent of which were purchased. As a result the average bill for groceries was approximately \$19.45 as compared with an average for all the areas of \$25.20. And yet, if we judge by the total value of the food consumed by each person in the family, the Vermont family was better off than the average.

For much of this failure to make the farm contribute directly to the support of the family, climate and other local conditions may be held responsible. The investigation affords conclusive evidence, however, that in Vermont as in many other areas of the country, the farm is much more the point of view of cash returns and that the possibility of making it yield a revenue of another but equally valuable kind is too much neglected. And if we turn from food to other factors in the cost of living, the importance of this revenue is equally striking.

Each Vermont farm supported an average of 1.6 persons, so that in one way or another a revenue from the farm was necessary in order to supply the family with necessities. But only a small part of this total expenditure took the form of cash outlay. Of the labor, for example, only about 1 per cent was paid for, the rest being performed by members of the family. Had they done this work for somebody else, however, they would have been paid for it, and if it had been performed by somebody else they would have had to pay. In other words, this labor has a cash value, and since it adds to the comfort of the family, must be included in the revenue from the farm.

The charge for rent must be considered in much the same way. The value of the farm house is usually included in the value of the land, and the whole regarded as the capital which the farmer has invested in his business. If this is done, however, it is only fair to credit the farm with having furnished its occupants with shelter, which, as every city worker knows, has a high cash value. On the Vermont farms included in the investigation, the average annual value of this shelter, in other words, the house rent, was estimated at \$3 a year, a figure which directly increased the value of the farm, but is very low in comparison with other areas.

\$64.1 worth of fuel was burned each year, practically all of which was wood that came from the farm. This lends point to the contention that the average farmer does not appreciate the real value of his woodlot. Not only does it furnish him directly with fuel, but it is the equivalent of a considerable sum, but properly cared for, can be made to return a cash revenue which is not to be despised.

This, however, is merely a minor illustration of the general truth, revealed anew by this investigation, that the cash crop which the average farmer considers as the source of income is not always the chief support of his family. Increasing home production is an effective way of diminishing cash outlay, and in many instances may serve the farmer's purpose better than an attempt to increase cash receipts to meet increased expenses.

People will not lose interest in the "ads" until they lose interest in the problem of living.

ANOTHER REASON FOR A DIVORCE IS PROPOSED

Senator Simonds Would Include

Habitual Drunkenness of
Either Party—House
Passes Superior Court
Measure.

Both houses convened with a goodly attendance. About seven-eighths of the legislators were back this afternoon for the afternoon session. Twenty-six senators were present in the evening.

The Senate passed the joint resolution authorizing a trip of the State's prison committee to Windsor to visit the institution and to report to both Houses.

NEW GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.

Senator Simonds introduced a bill providing for one more ground for divorce—habitual drunkenness of either party. A year's confinement in any prison is also made ground for divorce, the house of correction not being exempted on this score.

Senate bill 13, also introduced by Senator Simonds, would repeal the statute which authorizes the Governor to consult the supreme court on legal matters and to receive from them an opinion in writing.

This statute has received more than its usual share of publicity recently, since it was under the terms of the statute only that Governor Fletcher could have consulted the former supreme court. In Senator Simonds' opinion this statute is unconstitutional on the ground that the attorney-general is the Governor's legal adviser.

PASS SUPERIOR JUDGES' BILL.

The House disposed of considerable business in a short time when it convened for the afternoon session today. Seven bills were passed and the number of bills introduced in the House has now passed the hundred mark.

Introduced by Senator Powell, was passed by the House in concurrence, without a word of opposition.

Mr. Atwell's bill requiring a disclosure from persons convicted of intoxication in non-licensing towns was passed by the House. The bill is aimed at "boot-leggers" in towns which vote no license.

House bill 45, passed by the House, leaves physicians and dentists their professional libraries up to \$50 in actions for debt.

The amended form of marriage certificate provided for in House bill 37 was killed.

HAPGOOD'S ITALICS TO BE USED.

It was announced that each bill would be printed so as to show the new phrases in italics with the old words in parentheses. This comes through Hapgood's resolution of Saturday.

Mr. Ware of Townshend introduced a bill to amend section 14, substituting district courts for municipal courts. Each district court can try civil cases up to \$50, with no appeal on cases involving less than \$50.

More tinkering with the fish and game laws is attempted by several bills introduced today. It is proposed that the bounty on black bear be replaced, that the bounty on bob cats be raised from \$2 to \$5, and that hunting licenses be reduced from 75 to 50 cents.

GOVERNOR DECLINES BAIL.

Benjamin Gates, secretary of civil and military affairs to Governor Gates, has made the following statement in explanation of the Governor's position in regard to the suggestion for a State ball made through President H. D. Larabee and Secretary Homer A. Flint of the board of trade:

"The Governor is appreciative of the very kind hospitality extended to him by Montpelier people. He wishes no misunderstanding about it. He realizes the responsibility of the position he holds and wishes to support and good will of the people of Montpelier. He realizes the social responsibility, fully appreciating that he is unable for many reasons to carry out a social program. This being so he does not wish to, and he would much rather not have the people undertake any public reception or dance in his behalf. He wishes me to say that the 'Big Door' at the executive chamber will be open to all, and he will be glad to see anyone at any time during the business hours."

Several days ago Mr. Larabee and Dr. Flint waited on Governor Gates and informed him of the action taken at the last meeting of the board of trade and the desire of Montpelier people to give a reception and ball in his honor and in honor of the customary entertainment of members of the Legislature and members of their families, the affair to be under the direction of the board of trade and the Woman's club, and the reply of Mr. Gates, for the Governor, expresses the sentiments of the Governor who while appreciative of the well wishes of those behind the movement will stick to his program of business first.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

SENATE—EVENING.

Convened at seven o'clock. Lieut.-Gov. Darling presiding.

SPECIAL ORDER.

S. 12, relating to compensation of secretaries and approval of the State board of health, Senator Cady of Washington desired to have the bill amended so there would be a limited appropriation.

Senator Shaw of Chittenden moved that it be made a special order for 10:30 a. m. Wednesday.

READ THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Joint resolution relating to committee visiting State prison.

Joint resolution relating to report of commission on revision.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 17, by Senator Simonds of Caledonia, relating to causes for divorce, adding drunkenness to present causes. Referred to committee on judiciary.

S. 18, by Senator Cady of Washington, relating to listers' meetings, giving tax commissioner more authority in calling such meetings. Referred to committee on grand lists.

S. 19, by Senator Simonds of Caledonia, repealing section 131 P. S., relating to opinions of supreme court to Governor. Adjourned at 7:50.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the chaplain.

The clerk, at the request of the speaker, explained the resolution offered by Mr. Hapgood of Peru relative to the substance of bills.

BILL PASSED.

When H. 90 was introduced, a bill amending an act relating to election of sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Furber of Montpelier moved that the rules be suspended and the bill read a third time. It was so ordered, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. 89, by Mr. Hill of Waterbury, an act to amend section 63 of the public statutes, as amended by section 1 of No. 181 of the acts of 1912, and to amend section 4 of No. 181 of the acts of 1912, relating to crematory associations. (A company now or hereafter operating cremating facilities, crematories, crematoriums, or crematoria, shall obtain a license, so to do. Payments for contracts for such crematories to be made on first and 15th of each month.) To committee on internal affairs.

H. 90, by Mr. Furber of Montpelier, an act to amend section 211 of the public statutes, as amended by section 1 of No. 20 of the acts of 1912, relating to the election of the sergeant-at-arms. (To hold office for two years from and including the first day of the succeeding February.) To committee on elections.

H. 91, by Mr. Dickey of Barre town, an act to amend section 578 and 579 of the public statutes, as amended by No. 23 of the acts of 1912, relating to the election of guardians who may not furnish firearms to minors. To general committee.

H. 92, by Mr. Stone of Vergennes, an act in amendment of the charter of the city of Vergennes, relating to its water works and to the construction and maintenance of an electric light plant. (May bond for \$50,000 for water works, and \$25,000 for electric light plant.) To committee on corporations.

H. 93, by Mr. Atwell of Brandon, an act to amend section 211 of the public statutes, as amended by section 1 of No. 20 of the acts of 1912, relating to the election of the sergeant-at-arms. (To hold office for two years from and including the first day of the succeeding February.) To committee on elections.

H. 94, by Mr. Cullen of Jay, an act to amend subdivision (a) of Section 13 of No. 20 of the acts of 1912, relating to the open season for wild deer. (Deer season from 1 to 15 of November, November 1 to 15 to joint committee on game and fisheries.)

H. 95, by Mr. Kendall of Baltimore, an act to amend section 14, substituting district courts for municipal courts. Each district court can try civil cases up to \$50, with no appeal on cases involving less than \$50.

H. 96, by Mr. Kendall of Baltimore, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 97, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14, substituting district courts for municipal courts. Each district court can try civil cases up to \$50, with no appeal on cases involving less than \$50.

H. 98, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 99, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 100, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 101, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 102, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 103, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 104, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 105, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 106, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 107, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 108, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 109, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 110, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 111, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 112, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 113, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 114, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 115, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 116, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 117, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 118, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 119, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 120, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 121, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 122, by Mr. Perkins of Bridgewater, an act to amend section 14 of the acts of 1909, relating to bounties on bay lynxes, bobcats, and fishers. (Increases bounty from \$2 to \$5.) To joint committee on game and fisheries.

H. 123, by Mr. Perkins of