THE GRANGE VISITOR
MONTHLY COMMITTEE OF THE
Michigan State
Grange, P. of H.

Vol. 3—No. 8. SCHOOLCRAFT, NOVEMBER, 1877. Whole No. 32

Meeting of the State Grange.

The State Grange of Michigan will convene at Lansing, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, the 11th day of December next.

Below will be found a list of Delegates by counties, so far as reported up to the time of going to press.

Secretaries of County Conventions have been very remiss in making Reports to this Office, of the names of Delegates elected to the State Grange. Three weeks after the Conventions but 24 of the 48 Counties had been reported although the Master of the State Grange had called attention to the necessity of making such reports.

Since that time I have written to some one in each of the delinquent counties and have added quite a number of names to the list.

As promised in the October No. a full list of delegates should appear in this No. we hope to hear from the Counties not reported soon after the distribution of this No.

If any errors appear in the list as printed, I hope I shall be notified, that we may have a correct list before we open at the session.


BAY—B. F. Partridge.

BERKELEY—Victor P. Gardner.


CALHOUN—John Woodworth, H. L. Day.

CASS—Abram Miller.


EATON—Hiram Shipman, A. P. Green.

ENGEN—Wm. Atgate, J. L. Smith.

GRAND TRAVERSE—G. H. Weightman.


Huron—A. N. Gillitt, O. F. Miller.


KENT—Robert Docksey, George Meech, Wm. Croninger.

LAKE—Lapeer.

LIVINGSTON—A. M. Wells.

MACOMB—W. S. Hart.

MANISTEE—T. W. Richmond.

MARION—J. P. Phillips.

MCCONNE—C. W. Clifton.

MONROE.

MONTGOMERY—Martin Kickland.

MUSKOGEE—Newago.

OCEANA—Wm. Satterlee, E. C. Herrington, Porter Butler.

OTTAWA—H. E. Hudson.

OSCEOLA—J. W. Ash.

OSSINING—Lucius Beach, Geo. W. Brown.


SAUGATA—D. M. Cook.

SANILAC—John Sheldon.


TENNESSEE—Wm. J. Davis, Loretto Dawson.

VAN BUREN—Wm. F. Trafford, J. P. Packer, E. Warner, Wm. Redding.

WASHING—G. A. Peters, Rufus Babbitt, A. Campbell.

WAYNE—Dexter White, Samuel A. Cadby.

WEXFORD—J. N. Carpenter.

POOR GIRLS.—The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work. There are thousands of them. They have been taught to despise labor and depend on others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. The most forlorn woman on earth belongs to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training.

The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around—the rich are likely to become poor and the poor rich. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work; no reform is more imperative than this.—Exchange.
It is a pleasure to know that we are improving in the matter of kind treatment of our domestic animals, and to know that it pays in dollars and cents, as well as in a clear conscience.

If I know that every animal that I am responsible for is well sheltered, comfortable, what do I care for the storms? Let them rage, sleep is easy and no horrid dreams disturb me.

But who can sleep knowing that every living thing is suffering on account of his laziness or neglect.

In this busy letter all the reasons that urge kind treatment of the animals cannot be urged. Some of your readers will urge that it is well enough for those who can afford it, to provide shelter, but we are too poor. The reply is, the poorer you are the more you need to take good care of what you have.

Your animals well fed and cared for, will help to provide you with things you need, will help to remove the mortgages on your farms, or to pay your notes and other debts. If you are unable to pay at once, your creditors may say do as well as you can, everything about you looks thrifty and comfortable there is no one of you, you regard it as well enough for those who can afford it, to provide shelter, and take our pay when it is convenient.

When your animals are allowed to suffer and starve, they soon become poor, diseased and worthless, you cannot conceal the fact that you are guilty of something, you regard it as well enough for those who can afford it, to provide shelter, and yet we see the guilty and most profane among you. But if they can be induced to consider them.

If we keep animals for service or profit they will perform the best service or yield most profit, if they are suitably fed and kindly cared for. So plain and simple is this truth that men of ordi-

nary sense are often the first to profit by it. It is said to realize that more than the half the calves, lambs and yearlings of the farmers are killed or yearling to provide you with things you need, you will be pleased to furnish you and take our pay when it is convenient.

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United Agriculture.

Bro. Cobb:—I am constantly becoming more and more impressed with the importance and utility of the P. of H. as an essential factor in the commerce of the country.

I am also surprised at the great increase in numbers of army and navy men who have joined, and who are working themselves into public favor, or strong its claims to patronage. It must be tried in the furnace, in order to bring out its purest gold and demonstrate its excellence.

What could not be accomplished by a united agricultural fraternity? How easily might the oppressive burdens, the great want of society at the present moment; a remedy for the conditions that cripple its progress be overcome, and farming at once assume its true rank and position among the industries of the world. It might, and ought to take the first position in wealth and honor, leaving all others subordinate and dependent. Instead of being controlled by all other classes, it might control and dictate. Instead of being at the present, the serf and vassal, it should be their master.

A united agricultural interest, is the great want of society at the present moment; a remedy for the conditions that threaten to overthrow us. With this industry oppressed, there must be of necessity, stagnation and decline in all other commercial relations, as farming is and ever must remain the foundation of their prosperity.

That this greatest of industries is oppressed, is too apparent to need any argument to demonstrate. The richest and best agricultural portions of our State are largely mortgaged for more than half their value; and it is very doubtful, whether in the event of a fore-closure, and force sale they would not at once go into the hands of Bankers and capitalists.

Why does such a state of things exist if farming is lucrative or even self-sustaining? Certainly it is not because, as a class, farmers are spend-thrifts and profligate. As a rule they are pressed, to the most rigid thrifts and profligates. As a rule they know by their experience the evils which they suffer. It could apply the remedy to the Order, it is but reasonable to expect that a large amount of business will be presented, which must be duly considered and disposed of. Officers are also to be elected at this meeting.

The length of the session will be about ten days. All communications relating to the business of the session, or which require immediate answer, should be addressed to me, at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The State Grange meets on the 11th of December, but little time will be left for preparation for the session, after reaching home, and correspondents will excuse any delay which may occur in answering their communications.

The State Grange will be in session for four days, and the Grand and Branch Granges of the State, will be invited to extend the usual courtesies of half fare tickets, to all members of the Order attending the session. The wives of Masters who have been elected Representatives to the State Grange, Matrons, will be entitled to the same as per diem, as elected delegates.

Will the Superintendents of all the Grange Stores and other co-operative businesses in the Order in the State, send me without delay, a brief statement of the amount of capital employed, business done, expenses of the business, and profits or savings to the purchasers? Also such other facts and suggestions as may be deemed of interest to members of the Order.

For the purpose of consultation the Masters of County Granges are requested to meet together at Lansing, during the session of the State Grange, and I would recommend that such meeting be held on Thursday, the 10th of December.

The Bovines,—If a loaded revolver were placed at my head and I was given one minute in which to name the most useful piece of four-legged furniture, I would unhesitatingly answer, "The cow," and have forty-five seconds to spare. In speaking of the cow I embrace the ox and the bull. The ox is used on the farm in the place of a steam engine. He is as faithful as a box of pills, and somewhat slower than human nature. If he has driven an ox team all his life is selected as a pall bearer at funerals as he never gets a chance to sit in the pews. The bull is chiefly celebrated for his disposition, which is out goring and gathered in quite full. He generally wears an iron ring in his nose, and has a curiosity to know how you are made inside. —San Jose Mercury.
THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, NOV., 1877.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will please always give the Number of their Grange.

BLANKS.

Blanks that are sent free from this office on application are:
Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges.
Blank Application for Membership in Pomona Granges.
Blank Report for Subordinate Granges.
Blank Application for Certificate of Dissent.
Blank Election Reports of Sub. Granges.
Blank Certificate of Election to County Convention.
Blank Certificates of Representatives elected to the State Legislature.
Blank for Consolidation of Granges.
The Grange Visitor quite a lengthy communication from Bro. Thos. Malory, Secretary of Rollin Grange No. 38, in which he describes quite minutely the man who has been chosen by the Executive Committee, to Day & Taylor, and have not gone back on your friends by buying plaster manufactured by men who deliberately organize to cheat you.

We cannot advise doing as was a necessity last year, taking your plaster right from the ear.

There are many places where it will pay for a Grange to build or rent a plaster house, and put it in charge of some reliable man, who will handle it for wages not profit.

Take this matter up at your first meeting, determine what to do, and place the matter in the hands of a committee of one or two, (not five) good competent men.

The reduced price of this year will enable you to take care of the business much easier than you did last year. You can rely on getting a pure article, well ground, the producer of a quarry over 20 feet in thickness of solid plaster rock, from which no part has been selected for Stucco or other purposes.

Day & Taylor have a large amount mined and under sheds. This will be well seasoned and ground in good condition.

Send me orders early, with explicit directions as to time of shipment and route.

Freight rates may undergo some change before the plaster season opens. That matter is of course in the hands of the Rail Road officials, and will be determined by them when they get to it.

Remember a year is soon gone and your expiring Subscriptions to the Grange Visitor should be renewed.

State Grange Session.

In answer to all questions relating to the meeting of the State Grange, I would say that the time of meeting will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Dec. 11th in the House of the House of Representatives, Lansing.

The session will probably last four days as the rule by which to judge the future is by the past and each of the previous sessions have covered that time. There will be no room in the Hall to accommodate a large number of our brothers and sisters of the Order besides those members of the body. Arrangements for board have been made at from $1.00 to $1.50 per day, and all who come will readily find good accommodations. Stranger's arriving will please come to the Hall and they will be advised where to stop. I hope to see a large number of members from different parts of the State. The sessions have always proved of interest to those who did not actually participate in the annual session and I have never seen a Brother or Sister in attendance, who regretted the loss of time or expense.

The new Capitol Building is so far advanced toward completion that a correct idea of what it will be, can now be had. This will be a splendid building.

Will those Secretary's who are delinquent in Reports, and there are several, take notice that the fiscal year closes December 1st, and that the fact of such delinquency will be incorporated in our Report to the State Grange, soon to assemble.

It behind one or more Reports don't wait an hour, but forward as soon as possible. We hope our list of delinquent Granges will be a short one.

I recived for publication in the Visitor a report of the Annual Session from Bro. Thos. Malory, Secretary of Rollin Grange No. 38, in which he describes quite minutely the man who has been selected for Stucco or other purposes.

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P. S.—Mr. Willard did not speak upon nor advocate "infatuation." His subject was "the silver question" and he advocated its remon- tation.

For the Grange Visitor,

CLIMAX, Nov. 11th, 1877.

Bro. J. T. CORD— I have something to say to the members of our Order in regard to its educational work. I do not intend to try and ex- plain or rationalize by any means, but merely to touch on some of its salient points in which I feel interested.

Persons in every branch of human industry have need of the general education which our common schools, academies and colleges are designed to furnish. In each individual calling they need a special education of the head and hand which is not to be found in the books, but which every man must work out for himself by observation and practice. To assist in this special education, technical schools have been and will continue to be established, but the schools which must do the greater part of the work are the shop and the workshops. This special education must mainly come from his fields, his stock yards, and from contact with his fellow men. Other things being equal, the better general education he has, the better farmer he will be. The great wonder of the present century is the rapid advance that is made, in all the arts and sciences, but it seems to me that the farmers are being left behind by the craftsmen of other vocations. Nearly every business is making more rapid progress than the farmer. That will not do. We must keep in the front ranks. Our virgin soils must be kept good and their fertility improved; our exhausted soils must be renovated; we must raise better and larger crops from the same land, must raise better cattle better horses, better sheep everything better, in short be better farmers. We must be better financiers, and when we have raised our crops, must be able to command the best prices which the markets of the world afford.

This means individual study and labor and united interests and action. Every farmer must go to work to better his farming. He must be watchful in selecting his seed, to improve instead of running out his crops. He must try experiments of various kinds to improve his methods of cultivation. The result of all these experiments must be made known so that their full benefit may be realized. An experiment by itself may not amount to much and at the same time it may be an indispensable link in a chain of great value. The several links must be brought together and welded into the chain. The practical application I would make is this, let the farmer do what he can to do, try one or more experiments in any branch of farming in which he is specially interested. Let him carefully note the experiments he employs, the surrounding circumstances affecting it, and the results which he obtains.

Let him bring the matter into the Grange for discussion during the pro- gress of the experiment, and at its conclusion, if the result proves to be of positive value and likely to be generally beneficial, let it be published in the Visitor.

We have in the Grange all the machinery necessary for doing a work of incalculable value in this direction. Should we not bestir ourselves and use it?

The farmer needs a better general education. Many of the arts and sciences are made so difficult by those who teach them that he must use their principles whether he knows it or not. He cannot be too well educated. He must have this knowledge in some way or he keeps even with the rest of the world in the race of improvement. Older people must get it from reading and observation. Boys must go to school. When he has gradu- ated from the common school, there is no better place for a farmers boy than in our Agricultural College. There he pursues just those studies which he needs to use in after life. There he is free from most of the temptations which surround so many institutions of learning. There he can be free from the contact of all the aristocrats who affect to sneer at the farmer or his vocation. There he has just such a posture of mind and habits of action and conduct and ability entitled him to hold.

He is in congenial society and in the midst of congenial surroundings. If he goes there to fit himself to be an intelligent farmer, he will find every- thing to encourage him in his pursuits. If he goes as many do, to avoid himself of his class, and while sitting himself for some other avocation, he will be taught to honor and respect the farmer and his call- ing.

Last summer a speaker at one of our Grange gatherings attacked our schools for teaching a false education. He argued that they taught their pu- pil to dispense honest manual labor and unfit them for getting an honest living. He declared that the schools were necessary to the Agricultural Colleges, saying their graduates were not to be found upon the farm. The man taught a pernicious doctrine. He had wives and parents of laboring people, most of whom received their education in the schools he be- rated. Very few, if any of these could say that these schools taught them that manual labor was dispensable or dishonorable. Our schools do not teach anything of the sort. But little such doctrine is taught anywhere, and that little is the exponent of the inherent laziness of man's nature. It is too often encouraged at our own homes and firesides, by fond parents who have spent a life of toil and drudgery, and wish to save their children from similar hardships, and so bring them up idle. Schools are not provided to teach idle living. They are not intended for a large portion of our school children and from similar hardships, and so bring them up idle. Schools are not provided to teach idle living. They are not intended for a large portion of our school children.
IT. F. HODGMAN.

to it that it keeps fully up to, if not
every reasonable facility. Let us see
tend to be a farmer after he leaves
no student shall be permitted there
who (Toes not fully and honestly in-
aining and teaching agriculture, to
 others will in time become farmers.
Colleges. There were 7 business
and teachers, mostly iu Agricultural
then. At that time there were 71
reason to believe that the proportion
later graduates I am
1 knew the occupation of every
later graduates and students. In 1873
of public contempt and contumely.
them and their schools up as objects
misrepresenting them and holding
the farms. If the statement is true,
those educated there do. not go upon
farms, they should Send th em any-

A cow can yield a far greater
and one dollar for a Grange Record

No communications received. Do
the Sisters wish this Department dis-
continued?

J. H. GARDNER. - CENTREVILLE.

1 have endeavored to secure re-
duced rates of fare to all that may at-
tend the meeting of the State Grange
at Lansing, commencing December
11th. The Chicago and Lake J. C. Ry.
road agrees to carry passengers the
round trip for one fare from all sta-
tions on their line, tickets to be pur-
chased at the place of starting.
The Michigan Central Railroad,
the L. S. and Mich. Southern, and
Detroit, Lansing and Northern road,
Roads agree to sell round trip tickets
for two cents a mile each way; all
tickets to be bought at the starting
point, and good from the 10th to the
17th of December, both inclusive; so
that return passage can be had on
Monday, following the closing of the
Grange.

All Patrons that can conveniently
should attend, as there will probably
be a large amount of important busi-
ness transacted in which all should
take a deep interest.

I am now closing up my business
transactions, and will dispose of the
goods and implements on hand at
prime cost, and frequently below.

Buffalo robes from $6.00 to $8.00
for No. 1, whole skins; horse blankets
and lap robes at net cost. Boots and
shoes of nearly all kinds; rubber goods,
consisting of boots, arctics, alaskas,
canoe boots, and hose blankets; cardboard
and canvas, floor, table, and

We hold meetings semi-monthly and
have discussions on farm topics.

Yours Fraternally.

Z. C. DURICK.
See'y Galectown Grange.

ADDISON, MON., Nov. 7th, 1877.
WORTHY BROTHER.—I refer your Find
Report for Quarter ending Sept. 30th, and
would suggest to you that it would be
usual for us to be late in sending our reports,
we hope this one will not be taken as a sample of
those of the future. The fact is we have been busy with a co-operative store lately, or-
ganized by our Grange. We have a paid up capital of $7,000.00, and only began the
business in July. We have given a paid order and paid for over $200.00 worth of
goods, all purchased through our State Agent, J. H. Gardner. We charge 8 per cent
advance to members and others. We make it
10 to 12. So far all have been pleased
for the reason, perhaps, that we purchase only the best unless otherwise ordered.

Fraternally,
THOM. MALLY, Sec'y.

WOODCHEN GRANGE, No. 183.
November 12, 1877.
Worthy Secretary Cobb:

About one year ago it
became a common report that our little cost,
No. 183, had been scraping the sand for some
time, and at last the voice of the people is to appoint a committee of
organization a month ago. Since then we
have been busy with a co-operative store lately, or-
ized by our Grange. We have already a
number of those of the future. The fact is we have
for the reason perhips, that we purchase

and the burden will soon roll off, the

and all work together with a will.

W. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

The Patrons of Jefferson County,
Ind., have about completed the organi-
ization of a mutual fire insurance com-
pany, which requires every person
taking out a policy to be a member of
some Subordinate Grange, and any-
thing which affects his, or her good
standing in the Order, "annuls the policy.

A striking illustration of the hard
times among politicians as well as
among other folks is afforded in the
fact that among the special police
sworn in at the Capitol the other day
were two ex-Governors, one ex-Judge
and one ex-Congressman, and several
recent State politicians who have been hanging about Washington these last months waiting for something to turn up.
Because the agency system is highly successful, saving Patrons’ money and having annually a large surplus of funds. But the Order does not follow that the Order should have no other facilities for co-operative buying and selling than agencies. Nor does it follow that the existing Patron’s co-operative stores are many of them prosperous, saving their customers considerable money and making some of them large. The most complete and profitable application of the co-operative principle. But it does follow that, because a certain system of co-operation has been in operation for more than thirty years, and has been an astonishing success, it is safer than some untried plan and illogical modification of it. Therefore we are not ready to assent to the doctrine that we have the agency system and it works well, and should be let alone; nor to the doctrine that the Rochdale store, which are a modification of the Rochdale store, are better adapted to this country. We hold that the true principle of co-operation, whether in buying or selling, is that the co-operators shall furnish the capital for the business and be the customers; for in this way, and in this way only, they will secure the whole profit of the transaction, and not merely a part of it. Joint stock companies that sell goods to Patrons at low prices and pay their stock-holders eight or ten per cent. dividends each year, are not bad in principle, but they are not truly co-operative, and they will not be until the stockholders and the Patron customers are one and the same persons. They are pretty nearly as great a modification of the “Rochdale plan” as Unitarianism is of Calvinism. The payment of dividends to the customers, and allowing these dividends to accumulate and become stock, are the essential characteristics of the Rochdale plan, and they have been “modified” clear out of many of our co-operative stores.——Grange Bulletin.

The finances of any corporation, institution or government, are of vital importance to that body, and should always be of great interest to its individual members; those of the National Grange are no exception.

The Ansley Constitution relating to dues has been the subject of discussion, and frequently of amendment, at each annual session of the National Grange, to say nothing of the unlimited criticism of members of the order, and newspapers everywhere.

The Grange is an organized co-operative society and is, or ought to be, at all times, in complete running order. Its object is the benefit of its members, intellectually, physically, morally and pecuniarily. How, best to accomplish the desired object and reap the full benefit of co-operation shall be the constant study of each and every member.

The business feature of our order can never be a success except by complete co-operation all over the country. Measures are now being adopted to establish a network of supply stores all over the country, and we doubt not that much pecuniary benefit will result. The true, mistakes will be made, failures may occur, but the theory is correct—the manner of reducing to practice being a lesson to be learned, sometimes by bitter experience.

Every Patron of Husbandry should now be awake to the fact that his lamp trimmed and burning,” for in an hour when he least expects it, he may be called on, or may have an opportunity of participating in this grand movement—his store dormant, been dropped from the rolls or voluntarily withdrawn from the ranks, he may repent of his rashness when too late.

The Grange is not in itself a business organization. It brings farmers together, and gives them opportunities to co-operate in purchases and sales. It opens mediums through which material benefits may be obtained. Such advantages are the incidents of organization, not the true purposes, then the Grange is a business organization, and that fact should be declared and the general plan moulded to such purposes. We have no objection to such advantages as may regard concerted action in making purchases or sales, whether made in the Grange or out of it. Our protest is against the effort to fasten upon the order visionary and impracticable schemes which involve not only the abandonment of established methods, but the acceptance of complicated systems of interchange for which elaboration and special preparation is plainly the pre-requisite to success.—Husbandman.
THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Wm. H. HARRIS,
(Successor to J. D. WARREN),
General Co-operative Grange Agent.
AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR LOUISIANA.
No. 18 Coroondet Street, New Orleans.


$25.00.

A FIRST-CLASS
Sewing Machine
FOR THE ABOVE AMOUNT.

Owing to expiration of the last of the "combination patents" we are enabled to make a further
REDUCTION
in the price of our Maclines.

Plain Machine. $25
Half Cabinet 35
Folding Case 40
Full Cabinet 45

The superiority of our Machine is well known among the Patrons of this state.

Each Machine is warranted for five years.

Orders direct from the Company and Save all Agents Commission.

THE WHITNEY MFG. CO.,
22 Adams St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
In the office of the Secretary of the
MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,
And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, for the use of a Natural State Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Ballet Boxes, (hard wood)............. 81 20
Porcelain Salt Mortars, per hundred....60
Blank Book, edge red, for Secretary to keep accounts with members........... 1 00
Blank Record Books, (express paid)....1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound..... 4 00
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound... 6 00
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound.... 5 00
Blank Applications for Membership........ 25
Applications for Membership, per 100..... 25
Membership Cards, per 100,............. 50
Withdrawal Cards, per doz.............. 25
Blank, in envelope, per doz.............. 50
By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 25c, per doz........ 50
New kind of Singing Books, with music, single copies 25c. per doz........ 50
Rituals, single copy.................. 15
per doz.......................... 1 00
Blank for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.............
Blank Applications for Membership in Pennsylvania Granges, furnished free on application.
Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete...........

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In the office of the Secretary of the
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And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, for the use of a Natural State Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

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Porcelain Salt Mortars, per hundred.... 60
Blank Book, edge red, for Secretary to keep accounts with members........... 1 00
Blank Record Books, (express paid).... 1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound..... 4 00
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound... 6 00
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound.... 5 00
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Applications for Membership, per 100..... 25
Membership Cards, per 100,............. 50
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