

**A Model Dairy Farm.**

Echo farm is about one mile eastward of Littlefield, Conn., and is nearly 1,300 feet above the sea level. Mr. Starr, the owner, having impaired his health by too close confinement to business, was attracted to the spot in 1862, merely with a view of securing a summer residence, and without the remotest idea of ever engaging in farming or stock raising. It is hardly to be supposed that an active business man, having both capital and enthusiasm to apply to farming, could find employment for his faculties on a grass farm of sixty-six acres. Therefore adjoining properties were purchased and added to the farm, so that now "Echo Farm" contains nearly four hundred acres. He has a herd of most excellent cows, as is shown by their production of milk and butter, by their progeny, especially those which have come to milk, and by the animals themselves. The cows are turned out for an hour or more every day. They get their exercise and fresh air regularly, even in the coldest weather, except during severe storms. An abundance of pure air is provided in every department in which live stock is kept. The system of feeding followed is very simple. Mixed bran and meal are fed upon cut feed twice a day. One good kind of roots is given by themselves. Mangolds and sugar beets are the only roots used, and the cows have beside all the dry hay they will eat. Everything is of the sweetest and purest character—the hay is fragrant; the few cornstalks used thoroughly cured and free from mustiness; the corn meal, corn and oats and bran of the best quality. Thus nothing can be eaten by the cows in the stable which can affect the milk unfavorably, and everything contributes to its high flavour and excellence. It is an inflexible rule that all the animals shall be treated kindly and gently. No shouting, hallooing or alarming demonstrations are made; hence they grow up docile and gentle. All the animals are kept clean; the cows brushed or scrubbed daily; their stalls are not only cleaned out but swept out and sanded. The temperature of the stables is regulated, and thermometers are hung where they may be conveniently inspected.

All milking time visitors are excluded, and the milkers have the floor to themselves. The milk of each cow is weighed as soon as it is drawn, and the weight set down by each milker upon his own slate, and when he has done the slate is delivered to the dairy maid. The milk is poured from the milk pails through a fine brass wire cloth strainer at the spout into a large pail. This pail is a triple strainer, the spout in which is a four inch cylinder. There is a fine brass wire gauze strainer placed over the spout inside the pail. Over the outer end of the spout a hoop of tin is fitted loosely; and by means of this two thicknesses of muslin are fastened like a drum-head over the end. The milk is poured into the pans, or deep cans, and thus the milk is virtually strained four times.

The butter is put up in half-pound prints. These are of the usual circular form, about an inch and a half high, and are stamped with the monogram "Echo." As soon as the butter is moulded, each print is wrapped in a new clean muslin napkin, and placed in a neat white pasteboard box to keep them from being defaced or otherwise injured, and then packed in a wooden box and sent from the dairy every Tuesday and Friday morning by express. They are delivered at the residences of customers in the evenings of those days, without the butter being handled.

**The Baker of Thurso.**

Robert Dick, Baker of Thurso, the Scotch geologist and botanist, always shrank from publicity, and notice of any kind distressed him, his name in the newspapers even being painful to him. From Smiles' life of this remarkable man, which Harper & Brothers have nearly ready, it appears that of friends he had few, though those he had were staunch, and that his great reserve kept him apart from the townfolk, and to whom he never gave entertainment, and from whom he received none. A Baron of England one day sought to draw him from his bakehouse to meet at breakfast his countryman, Thomas Carlyle, but he was so indifferent to Carlyle as to the folks of his town. The cause of this shyness is revealed in the book. He had a stepmother, and his boyhood was clouded with ill-treatment and disappointment. "All my naturally buoyant spirit," he once said, "were broken. It is this which makes me shrink from the world." His studies were pursued with all possible privacy. A microscope and other scientific instruments were brought home in sacks of flour, as were also fine editions of his favorite books. He had a fondness for literature, and of poetry he confesses that in his youth he composed in secret "bagdags." To so distinguished a man as Sir Roderick Murchison he mapped out a section of the country on a baking board with flour. This flour he now raised up into a bluff headland and now scooped out with his fingers until he formed a gradually deepening depression. Thus he delineated the geographical features of the county and its geographical phenomena so that Sir Roderick, Director-General of the Geological Society, was "proud to call him my distinguished friend."

**CLEANLINESS.**—Cleaning the skin thoroughly is the best way to keep off diseases from it and from the lungs and kidney. No drugs can equal it.

**TO CLEAN STEEL AND IRON.**—One ounce of soft soap; two ounces of emery, made into a paste; then rub the article for cleaning with wash leather, and it will give a brilliant polish.

**BEET MOTHS.**—Bee moths can only be killed in large numbers by setting a pan of grease, in which is a floating ignited wick, near the hive after dark. The moths will fly into the light.

**CLOTH MOTHS.**—A small piece of paper or linen moistened with the spirits of turpentine, and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

**Civility.**

Civility is a beautiful word, coming from the old Latin civitas, which means relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a State; thus reminding us in its root-idea of the fact that we are members one of another, that more individual care and selfishness is not civil, and that we are related to those around us in multitudes of ways. An uncivil man by his conduct says, "Your pleasure, your comfort of mind, is nothing to me. What care I whether you are happy or not?" But a civil man desires by his conduct to see those around him in the enjoyment of the pleasant sense of satisfaction and good-will. Thus it happens that civil comes in its secondary sense to mean gentle, obliging, well-bred, affable, kind; and—let this be a satisfaction to citizens—it means, having the habits of a city. This is surely one of the greatest complements that can be paid to those who have to endure a city's smoke and noise, and that they are supposed to be especially civil. Certainly it is a sign of good breeding to be civil. It manifests that delicate and instinctive appreciation of the feelings of others, which is the essence of true gentlemanliness. Manifestly there are dangers in this, as in every other aspect of life and duty. We can easily understand in physics how too much of sweets nauseates instead of pleasing the palate, and so in morals we can quite understand that there is a danger lest courtesy should merge into a ridiculous and empty excess of mannerism. There are rocks on either hand here as elsewhere, but there are wide seas between in which we may safely steer our vessels; and if we are to be afflicted from one position because of its possible excesses, we had better confess at once our inability to steer between extremes. The danger of excess in this respect is not one-hundredth part so great as the danger of neglect. We are liable each day to be "put out" by so many things—to have the angry spirit, the grumbling spirit, the justly intended spirit awakened in us—that it required a marvellous amount of energy not to put this essence of unpleasantness into our manner towards others. Who has not felt it to be a great wrong that he should suffer Smith's snappishness, because in the morning Brown happened to be cross with Smith? It is difficult indeed to rid ourselves of the feelings of the hour; but if we are tried to be civil and courteous in street, at home, and abroad, we should cure the evil at a stroke, and just in proportion as personally cultivate a courteous spirit, so we diminish the discomfort of the world.—*Popular Educator.*

**WOMEN'S INFLUENCE ON SOCIAL LIFE.**

Men, as a rule, are easily attracted by a beautiful face, but still it is an internal beauty of character by which a woman can exert the greatest amount of influence. A true-minded man, though at first enamoured by the glare of personal beauty, will soon feel the hollowness of its charms when he discovers the lack of beauty in the mind. Inestimably great is the influence a sweet-minded woman may wield over those around her. It is to her that her friends would come in seasons of sorrow and seeking for help and support—one soothing touch of her kindly hand would work wonders of the feverish child, a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister would do much to raise the cloud of grief, which was bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home, worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the easy sitting-room, and sees the blaze of the bright fire, his all-powers placed by loving hands in readiness, and meets his wife's soothing influence, he becomes in a moment the balmy of Gilead on his wounded spirit, that are wearied with combating with the stern realities of life. The rough schoolboy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast, and so one might go on with instance after instance of the influence a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected.—*St. James's Magazine.*

**Who is the laziest man?**

The furniture dealer, because he keeps chairs and lounges about the place.

An old woman said she always had a resentment she should die in a prance, but she did not want to be participated down a prejudice.

A temperance editor, in drawing attention to an article against a certain spirit in one of the inner pages of his paper, says, "For the effects of intemperance see our inside."

A little fellow going to church for the first time, when the pews were very high, was asked on coming out what he did in the church, when he replied, "I went into a cupboard, and took a seat on a shelf."

A witty dentist having labored in vain to extract a decayed tooth from a lady's mouth gave up the task with the felicitous apology, "The fact is, madam, it seems impossible for anything bad to come out of your mouth."

**CHEAPEST AND BEST.**

That wonderfully popular paper, the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, begins its seventeenth year with 1879, reduces its price, and increases its numerous attractions. Always a favorite, the BANNER is now the cheapest as well as the best paper in the world. Its eight large pages are generally overflowing with Charming Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, and genuine Fun. As for years, its "Rogue's Corner" will expose every Swindler, Quack, Humbug, and Fraud. It has saved thousands from being swindled, and will save millions more. For 79 it will contain Illustrated Stories, Humorous Poems, and Attractive Recipes. A national favorite, it is now cheaper than ever. Only shows a whole year, or with choice of six fine premiums, only 75 cents. Club of 20 may receive it for only 25 CENTS A YEAR. Every subscriber sending in ten cents extra, for postage may receive a VALUABLE GIFT free, worth from 50 cents to \$500. Fail not to subscribe. Prospectus sent free. Send no money. Specimens, six cents—none free. "Trial Trip," six months, 25 cents; three months, 15 cents. Address, Star Spangled Banner, Hines' & Co., N.H.

**The Great Sale!**

—OF—  
**Dry Goods at COST and UNDER,**

Is still going on at  
**J. H. HUNTER'S.**  
Call and see our  
Black Lustras at 12 1/2 cents per yard.  
Winceys at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 cents.  
Grey Full Cloth at 35 cents.  
All Wool Flannels at 25 cents.

GOODS never sold at such low prices in Durham.

**UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS VERY CHEAP.**

**Horse Blankets for 50 cts each.**

CALL AND GET SOME OF THE CHEAP BARGAINS.  
**J. H. HUNTER.**

Durham, November 27, 1878.

**MONTHLY CATTLE FAIR'S.**

Durham—Third Tuesday in each month.  
Dunblair—First Thursday in each month.  
Hanover—Monday before Durham.  
Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month.  
Guelph—First Wednesday in each month.  
Drayton—Friday before the Guelph Fair.  
Elora—The day before Guelph.  
Hamilton—Crystal Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph.  
Berlin—First Thursday in each month.  
Brampton—First Thursday in each month.  
Listowel—First Friday in each month.  
Fergus—Thursday following Mount Forest.  
Princeton—Wednesday preceding the Orangeville Fair.  
Orangeville—The 2nd Thursday in each month.  
Flesherton—Monday before Orangeville.  
Dunlask—Tuesday before Orangeville.  
Shelburne—Wednesday before Orangeville.  
Marvill—Second Wednesday in each month.  
Walkerton—The last Wednesday in each month.  
Midway—Last Wednesday of each month.

**DURHAM DIRECTORY**

**THURSDAY CHURCH.**  
Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. H. B. Wray, D. D., pastor. Church Wards, H. J. Marsh and Elias Gode.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Divine Service every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Bible Class every Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. Wm. Park, pastor.

**C. METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Services every Sabbath at 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Bible Class every Monday evening at 7:30. Pastor Rev. H. Gentry.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
W. Grant, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Monday evening at 7:30. Bible Class every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Rev. Wm. Park, pastor.

**R. G. REEVES' OFFICE.**  
Thames, London, Toronto; John A. McCree, Deputy-Recorder. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

**M. CHURCH INSTITUTE.**  
Town Hall, 100 Front Street, opening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Since 1871, annual fee 40 cents. Alexander Robertson, Librarian.

**POST OFFICE.**  
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Arch. McKenzie, Postmaster.

**DURHAM LODGE NO. 305 OF A. F. & A. M.**  
Night of meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Vollet, W. M. H. W. Moller, Secretary.

**S. STEPHEN LODGE NO. 169 I. O. O. F.**  
Night of meeting every Monday at 7:30 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. W. Boulton, N. G. W. H. Vollet, Secy.

**DURHAM I. O. L. NO. 622.**  
Night of meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon in each month. T. Coffey, Secy.

**\$66** a week in your own town 25 Cents Outfit Free. No risk. Reader, if you want a profitable business, and a chance to make money, you can make great pay all the time for work, without any capital. Write for particulars to H. B. HARRIS & Co., Portland, Maine.

**TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY.**

**CHANGE OF TIME.**  
On and after MONDAY, 4th November 1878, trains will run as follows:—  
TORONTO (TORONTO STATION).  
Depart, 6:30 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 5:00 p. m.  
Arrive, 10:50 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 9:15 p. m.  
ORLANDVILLE.  
South, Depart 7:30 a. m., 12:10 p. m., 5:25 p. m.  
Arrive 11:45 a. m., 4:15 p. m., 8:00 p. m.  
North, Depart 12:05 p. m., 5:05 p. m., 9:15 p. m.  
Arrive 11:35 a. m., 4:50 p. m.  
SWIN SOUND.  
Depart 3:50 p. m., 9:30 p. m.  
Arrive 3:50 p. m., 9:30 p. m.  
TRENTWATER.  
Depart 7:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m.  
Arrive 4:30 p. m., 10:00 p. m.  
For time at intermediate stations Time Tables in the Guide Book. HARRIS & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1878.

**House and Three Acres of Land For Sale.**

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**  
THE Subscriber wishing to leave this part of the country offers for sale his property in the

**VILLAGE OF PRICEVILLE.**

consisting of three acres of excellent land, under cultivation, on which is erected a small cottage and a frame stable. This property would make a nice homestead for a mechanic or any one wishing to retire from business, and live in a village. Will be sold for \$300, which is only \$28 per quarter acre. Apply to the proprietor, or by letter to

NEIL MUNN, Priceville, Aug. 16, 1877.

**BEST**

Particulars and samples worth 25 Cts. Improve your eyes time by time. Address STRICKER & Co., Portland, Maine.

**BURNETT'S**  
Flour, Feed and Provision Store,  
Upper Town, DURHAM.

I have on hand a well assorted Stock of  
**GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & CO.**  
Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Unbolted Flour, Potatoes, HAMS, BACON, SALT, &c.,  
Which I will sell at Prices to suit the times for Cash or Farm Produce. My Motto is Small Profits and Quick Returns.  
**JAMES BURNETT.**  
Durham, Nov. 28, 1878.

**N., G. & J. McKECHNIE,**

Have much pleasure in informing the Public that their Stock of New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods is now Complete.

**In Millinery, and Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,**

Their Stock will be found to be Large, Fashionable and Well Assorted, and at Bottom Prices. Their Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES will also be found Large and well assorted, and at Prices to suit the Times.

**GROCERIES---Remarkably Cheap.**

**Lumber, Shingles & Lath,**

In large quantities kept constantly on hand.  
**1,000,000 Feet dry Pine Lumber.**  
**500,000 " Hemlock, Cherry, Basswood & Maple**  
Lumber, all Widths, Qualities, Lengths and Thicknesses.  
STACKS OF SHINGLES AND LATH, VERY CHEAP.  
Custom Sawing attended to during the Winter Months.

**Flour, Oatmeal, and Chopp Stuffs.**

Gristing and Chopping attended to at Shortest Notice.  
**N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.**  
DURHAM.

**Fall and Winter Fashions.**

**E. & A. DAVIDSON,**  
Offer the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Stock of  
**Millinery, Mantles,**  
And FANCY DRY GOODS ever offered in DURHAM.

Every Lady wanting a Mantle should see them.

We are also giving Extra Value in MANTLE CLOTHS, Ulster Cloths, Cashmeres, Velvets, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c.  
All the Shades in Berlin, Fleecy, and Fingering Wools. Mantles and Ulsters made to Order.

**INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED BY**  
**E. & A. DAVIDSON.**

**JOHN CAMERON**

Announces his Stock of  
**Fall & Winter Goods now Complete.**

He would particularly call the attention of the Ladies to his  
**Fashionable Stock of Mantles and Ulsters at very low prices**

Another Lot of those Wonderfully Cheap  
**Tweed Suits, for \$8.50 per suit,**  
JUST RECEIVED.  
**JOHN CAMERON.**  
Durham, October 10, 1878.

**STOVES AND TINWARE!**

The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has a large Stock of STOVES and TINWARE, which will be sold  
**CHEAP FOR CASH OR TRADE**  
Cook, Parlor and Box Stoves.  
Particular attention paid to Eavestroughing.  
**Cash for Sheepskins and Hides.**  
Agent for the Superior Broadcast Seeder and Drill. Also the Galloway Sulky Rake—the best Sulky rake in the Dominion.  
**T. A. HARRIS.**  
Durham, Feb. 26th, 1878.

**W.M. JOHNSTON, Jr.,**

Agent for the sale of all kinds of  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
—SUCH AS—  
**Mowers, Reapers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Laidlaw & Stewart's Improved Gang Ploughs, &c**

The Subscriber is agent for the sale of the celebrated MOWER manufactured by the TORONTO REAPER & MOWER COMPANY.  
ALSO Note and Book Accounts collected on reasonable terms.  
**OFFICE: At Kiernan & Hughson's Store, Lower Town DURHAM.**  
Durham, April 4, 1878.

**"Grey Review"**

28 COLUMN PAPER  
and contains a vast amount of interesting  
**READING MATTER,**  
**LOCAL AND FOREIGN**  
**MARKET REPORTS,**  
**AND EDITORIALS.**

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year  
in Advance, or \$1.25 if not paid within

**RATES OF ADVERTISING**  
Professional and business notices, per line, 25 cents per week. For each subsequent insertion, 15 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 10 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.

Ordinary notices of births, deaths, and all kinds of local news, 10 cents per line. For each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.

Advertisements, except when by written instruction, to be inserted until forbidden, and the usual rates, J. TOWNSEND.

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**"THE REV"**

At the Office, Garafraza Street  
**Durham,**

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year  
in Advance, or \$1.25 if not paid within

**RATES OF ADVERTISING**  
Professional and business notices, per line, 25 cents per week. For each subsequent insertion, 15 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 10 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. For each subsequent insertion, 2 cents.

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