

TWO for the price of ONE

Every item on this list will be sold Two for the Price of One

SALE

Friday and Saturday Only

March 12 and 13

- 5c Dome Fasteners 2 for 5c
- 5c Needles 2 for 5c
- 5c Thimbles 2 for 5c
- 5c Hair Nets 2 for 5c
- 5c Envelopes 2 bunches for 5c
- 5c Brass Pins 2 for 5c
- 3c Common Pins 2 for 5c
- 4c Linen Spools 2 for 4c
- 10c Pulvo Stove Polish 2 for 10c
- 10c Omo Washing Powder 2 for 10c
- 18c Cats Preserved Cherries 2 for 18c
- 50c Aprons 2 for 50c.
- 00c Boy's Rubbers 2 pairs for 60c
- 18c Komona Cloth 2 yards for 18c
- 50c Dress Goods 2 yards for 50c
- 60c Dress Goods 2 yards for 60c
- 5c Velvet Baby Ribbon 2 yards 5c
- 5c Silks, some colors 2 for 5c

Saturday will be A Big Day

Come with the Crowd

The J.D. Abraham Company

PERSONAL

Miss Grace Hunter spent a couple of days in Toronto.

Mr. D. C. Town went to Wiar-ton yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. Pickering were in the city for a few days last week.

Mr. Fred Reeker, B.S.A., of the Department of Agriculture, Markdale, was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wells moved yesterday to their farm near Allan Park.

Mr. Lou Lavelle of St. Marys spent the first of the week with his family here.

Mr. J. Anderson of the Canada Metal Company, Toronto, was in town Monday on business.

Dr. and Mrs. Bradshaw Jamieson went to Toronto yesterday to be present at the Speaker's dinner.

Mr. Herb. Livingston, of the Crown Oil Refining Co. of Hamilton, was in town Tuesday on business.

Mr. Frank Vickers of Renfrew, manager of the Renfrew Machinery Company, was in town over Sunday and Monday.

Short Bits of Live News

Flour has dropped 30 cents a barrel in Alberta.

John Beatty, a Mason for 75 years, died at Sarnia in his 97th year.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Solicitor-General addressed the New York Canadian Club on Tuesday.

Allied airmen dropped three bombs on a German powder factory at Rottweil.

The Germans have confiscated \$6,000,000 worth of hides found in Belgian tanneries.

The United States Congress adjourned and President Wilson signed the neutrality resolution.

Felix Juneau was sentenced at Barrie to a year in prison for docking the tails of thirty horses at Victoria Harbor and selling the hair to a Toronto dealer.

H. H. Stevens, M. P., of Vancouver, has given notice of a resolution to limit speeches in the House to 45 minutes.

The village of Sutton carried by large majorities by-laws authorizing a contract with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

There have been 48,630 applications to the Government for seed grain from southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, the area totalling 3,473,456 acres.

BORN.

BAUER.—In Durham, on Tuesday, March 2, to Mr. and Mrs. John Bauer, a son.

CAMPBELL.—In Durham, Tuesday, March 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BLYTH—RITCHIE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. M. Whaley, on Wednesday, March 10, Mr. Wilbert G. Blyth, of Varney, to Miss Sarah E. Ritchie, of Durham.

Grey County Breeders' Club

IS HOLDING A SALE OF Pure-bred Shorthorn and Hereford BULLS AND HEIFERS

at Markdale, on Wed., March 17

Write Department of Agriculture, Markdale, for Catalogues.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

It is not to be supposed that Patriotism and Production means increased Production alone. It means also improved production. Neither does the phrase or term mean that anybody assumes to teach anybody else how to conduct his own affairs. It is merely founded on the plain and acknowledged fact that nobody is so wise that nobody else can give him a hint or suggestion of value in some department of his business. It is always possible to be too rigidly self-contained.

It is claimed in some quarters that the Patriotism and Production Campaign is being conducted on too indefinite lines. The bulletins obtainable free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, treating each of one subject, and written by acknowledged expert authorities, are especially definite. Readers in occasional cases may think they know as much as is there set down, or even that they know better, but to the vast majority there cannot fail to be something helpful. At any rate, send for the bulletins and see.

Publicity is the strength of every movement. It is characteristic of the Patriotism and Production Campaign that the best is being done to shine in the glare of the big white light. All known means are being utilized to reach the people that they may be encouraged, not so much to extend as to improve production. It is unavoidable that prices should vary. This is not entirely owing to speculation but also due considerably to conditions of the period. One of the great facts not only agriculturalists but all classes may be assured, that with a large section of Europe devastated, and even shipping channels closed, the great output of Russia effectively blocked, and production minimized by reason of the demands of war upon man and beast, there must be for things Canadian an upward and a permanently upward trend. Lately, in some things there has been a rush to market, consequent upon money tightness, which, with the curtailment of facilities for shipment across the seas, has led to a drop in price. But that can only be temporary. Demand will, must and always has come to its own.

There can be little advantage in trying to value an unpurchased future. The future will be just what we make it—just what we earn. Now is the time for toil; for bloody sweat, for courage and good cheer. It is a time to take inspiration from the memory of our fathers, from the example of our million brothers who line the battle-front—a time for each man to judge not his fellow, but to sternly judge himself.

Economists predict a boom in trade when the war is over. Increased and improved production now means riches for Canada then. Markets are not won in a day.

While the war and the demand it is causing for supplies, especially foodstuffs, are the main reasons for the Patriotism and Production campaign, the subject matters discussed have a wider aspect than the immediate present. They mean the welfare of the district, the country and the Empire, both now and hereafter. With all the principal European supply countries engaged in deadly conflict, there will be no produce of quantity, or quality coming from thence. They will not only require every ounce for their own consumption, but will be compelled to purchase largely from neutral countries. Great Britain above all, will have to be fed and clad, and Canada being her largest, nearest and absolute ally, will have in great measure to furnish the necessities. Nor will Great Britain be the only member of our Empire that will need what we can produce. New Zealand and Australia will also be importers. Thus, then, the markets are assured for years to come, practically for all time, and not only for grain, but also for live stock, for as the seasons pass, the latter bid fair to become scarcer and scarcer. Cattle cannot be bred, raised and placed on the market in one season; nor can horses, nor can sheep, hence the demand for action is instant. In short, Canada's opportunity is right now.

Now is Canada's opportunity to make good her boast that she is the granary of the Empire. Many of her young men are displaying a martial turn and hastening to offer themselves, to sacrifice themselves, in the cause they have at heart. But there is even a deeper duty resting on this country. That duty, well fulfilled, while helping others, cannot fail to help ourselves. We shall be abundantly paid for all we do, and in doing will possess the proud sense of serving the right. To neglect the opportunity for improved production is to not only fall short of the call of patriotism but to be guilty of a crime. We have the soil, we have the resources, we have the energy to justify our claim to be the Granary of the Empire.

Great Britain imported 1,245,000 bushels of barley from Russia in 1913, 3,240,533 bushels from Roumania, 5,298,700 bushels from Turkey in Asia, 832,007 from Germany and 622,553 from Austria-Hungary, a total of 24,148,833 bushels. Canada supplied 5,977,533 bushels and the United States 10,555,567 bushels. Great Britain's total importations amounted to 52,358,245 bushels.

Great Britain imported 9,173,459 bushels of oats from Russia in 1913, 11,273,459 bushels from Germany, and 2,907,765 bushels from Roumania, a total of 22,454,683 bushels. Canada supplied 7,734,588 bushels and the United States 4,723,814. Great Britain's total importations of oats were 59,829,950 bushels.

Surely the foregoing figures carry their own moral to the Canadian farmer.

Great Britain imported 185,125,000 bushels of wheat from August 1, 1913 to July 31, 1914. Russia exported 163,267,000 bushels and Roumania 45,642,000 bushels in the same period. How much will these two countries export this year?

Great Britain imported from August 1, 1913 to July 31, 1914, 51,297,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,750,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000 bushels and Roumania 17,196,000 bushels. The last three countries in 1915 will hardly export a bushel. How is the deficiency to be made up?

Great Britain from August 1, 1913 to July 31, 1914, imported 46,169,000 bushels of barley, Austria-Hungary 8,064,000 bushels, and Roumania 18,941,000 bushels. How much is Canada going to do to make up the large shortage?

In 1913 Great Britain imported 5,440,387 hundredweight of bacon. Canada supplied 272,745 hundredweight, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands furnished 3,129,570, and the United States 2,019,776 hundredweight.

In 1913 Britain imported 957,595 hundredweight of hams, of which Canada supplied 100,892 hundredweight and the United States 851,835. In 1910 Canada only supplied 42,136 hundredweight.

There is some improvement in hams, but a sad falling off in bacon. Britain took 689,704 hundredweight of the latter commodity from this country in 1911, but as previously stated, only 272,745 hundredweight in 1913, a decrease of 416,959 hundredweight in two years.

A Regimental Custom.
A peculiar custom obtains in the Twelfthancers the playing of the Vesper hymn, the Spanish chant and the Russian national hymn every night of the year after the "last post" has sounded. It is said that the playing of the Vesper hymn originated in one of the officers wives presenting the regiment with a new set of instruments on condition that the hymn was played every night after the "last post." The playing of the Spanish chant is declared to be a penance for sacking of a convent during the peninsular war. No reason is assigned for the playing of the Russian national anthem.—London Pitt Bits.

Barbers and Surgeons.
John Le Harbour was the first master of the Honourable Company of Barbers six centuries ago. At one time the barbers and the surgeons preyed upon the public in loving brotherhood and settled their family quarrels under the roof of one hall. By an agreeable arrangement the community was to be "bied" on a system which forbade the surgeon to cut hair, shampoo or shave and required the barber to proceed no further in the art of healing than the extraction of teeth and "cupping." But as the surgeons grew in the social scale they sighed for relief from their lowlier brethren and built a hall and formed a guild of their own.—London Standard.

The Precise Scientist.
A Pennsylvania official said of a noted Philadelphia scientist: "He is the most exact man I ever met. He believes in nothing but proved facts. Continually he pins you down. "One day I said to him: "Cannibalism—what an abomination! To eat of human flesh! Br-r-r!" "The old scientist frowned. "Pardon me, but have you ever eaten of human flesh?" he said severely. "No, said I. "Well, then," he demanded, "why do you speak of things that you know nothing at all about?"—Philadelphia Record.

Paid For a Peep at Royalty.
In the eighteenth century the Londoner could look at royalty on Sunday for a modest fee. In a guide to London, published in 1787, it was said, "At St. James' chapel royal by knocking at the side door and slipping a shilling for each person into the hand of the vergier who opens it you may have admittance and stand during divine service in the presence of their majesties, and for a shilling each person more you may sit in their royal presence, not in pews, but in turn-up seats on the side of them."

The Planing Machine.
As to the original inventor of the planing machine there is perhaps scarcely a machine about which there has been more controversy than this, and there are many claimants to the honor. There are records, however, showing that Nicholas Forq, a French clockmaker, used a metal planer in 1751 for machining pump cylinders, apparently being under the impression that they could be made more accurately in this manner than by a revolving cutter.

A Bunch of Kicks.
"I'm in hard luck!" signed the steel rail.
"Look at me! I get nothing from morning till night but not air," growled the pumping engine.
"I'm always in not water!" signed the boiler.
"Consider my plight," cried the macadam road, "invariably walked over and trodden under foot!"
"I'm used to it, for I'm always up against it," philosophically remarked the wall paper.
"You're none of you as badly off as I am," said the furnace, "for, no matter where I go, I'm generally fired."—Baltimore American.

Had to Do It.
Champ Clark was showing a consternation about the capitol one day when he invited attention to a solemn faced individual just entering a committee room:
"See that chap?" asked Clark. "He reads every one of the speeches delivered in the house."
"What?" gasped the constituent, with amazement.
"Fact," said Clark. "Reads every word of 'em too."
"Who is he?" queried the visitor, regarding the phenomenon closely.
"A proofreader at the government printing office," explained Champ.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Extravagant.
Clerk—Mr. Goldberg, as I am to marry I would like more salary. Boss—How much more do you want? Clerk—Ten dollars a week. Boss—My gracious! How many women are you going to marry?—Chicago News.

Moving Pictures.
Moving pictures may be said to have begun with the appearance of Edison's kinoscope in 1893. Before that date the art was to a large extent experimental and noncommercial.

Unmixed Preferred.
"Good morning, Mr. Apothecary! I want two cent stamps and 10 cents' worth of chocolate."
"Mired?"
"No; I want the stamps separate."

Large Sales Small Profits

McKECHNIES' WEEKLY NEWS

One of Our Specials This Week Ladies' Fine Dongola Blucher, Sizes 1 to 4. \$1.39	Walk a Little Farther Save a Little More	One of Our Specials This Week Ladies' Dongola Bluc. Very dressy shoe. \$1.99
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January Shoe Sale

Our purchase of a Large Stock of Men's and Ladies' Shoes from the Leading Manufacturers of Canada before the latest advance on leasher enables us to offer high-class footwear of the newest styles at prices unprecedented to the purchasing public of Durham.

Men's Shoes		Men's Rubbers	
Men's fine dongola blucher	\$2.00	Men's plain overs	.90
Men's heavy kip blucher	2.50	Men's plain overs E.E.	.90
Men's heavy oil tan	3.10	Men's roll soled	1.00
Men's high overshoe	2.40	Men's high heel (Maltese Cross)	1.00

Ladies' Shoes		Ladies' Rubbers	
Ladies' dongola button	\$2.50	Ladies' plain overs	.65
Ladies' patent blucher	3.25	Ladies' felt lined	.70
Ladies' patent button	3.50	Ladies' Maltese Cross	.75
		Ladies' tan overshoe	1.15

We have something special for those who want a warm dry foot, in the form of a Felt Shoe with a solid Rubber sole and heel, see it. Price \$3.00

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR PRODUCE

G. & J. McKechnie

Departmental Store Durham

New Agricultural
It is announced by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa that the first edition of 10,000 copies of the Agricultural War Book is exhausted. Another and larger edition is being printed to provide copies to meet applications that have for some time been accumulating.

VARNEY.
Mr. Jas. Hoy is on the sick list. On Thursday last Mr. Jas. Brown with the aid of a few of his neighbors, moved most of his belongings to their new home east of town.

We are sorry to learn of Mr. Norman Kerr's painful accident. While endeavoring to start his new gasoline engine his second and third fingers were caught in a chain on the engine and were taken off. We hope to soon see him able to do his work again as usual, although he has but one finger and thumb now on his right hand, his little finger being taken off in his sawing mill last winter.

Mr. Jas. Blyth's sale came off on Wednesday, March 3, and was well attended. With R. Brigham as auctioneer things went at good prices.

Mrs. H. Grasy has employed J. Smith for the spring and summer work.

The majority of the farmers on the gravel are busy cutting poles for the sawing machine.

EDGE HILL.

Miss Nellie Collier has returned to Toronto, after a visit at the parental home.

Mr. Adam Anderson sold a young horse to Mr. McGee, of Arthur, on Wednesday.

Miss Mary Edge was home from Drayton over the week-end.

Miss Maggie Ector is visiting this week with her sister, Mrs. John Moffat of Narva.

Mr. Mike Kenny returned home on Saturday, after spending the past year at Port Arthur.

Mr. Thos. Glencross has hired Mr. Wm. Crockett for the summer months, while Mr. D. Edge has engaged the services of Mr. Andrew Ritchie for eight months.

Mr. J. G. Firth is in Owen Sound this week, attending as juror the sitting of the Supreme Court.

Figures that Carry a Lesson
Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in