

HUNTING IN TEESDALE.

MEMORIES OF THE EARLY 'EIGHTIES.

THE TEESDALE HARRIERS.

II.

THE SEASON OF 1882-3.

October 14th, 1882.—Met at Gilmonty. We were most unfortunate in chopping a small leveret immediately we started in a tramp field. We then found on the top of Farewell Hill; she made straight down for the banks of the Greta, when we had a check of some time. Hearing Sir Talbot's pack in the distance, we were about to take the hounds back to Farewell, but a hare coming down from the moor took them straight down to the pack, with which they ran for the rest of the day. The hare, after a few turns up and down the banks, made up her mind to explore the country on the opposite side of the river, and went away over the hill and down towards Barnard Castle, then back to the river. These tactics she continued for two or three times, but at last, fairly done, she was killed at the foot of the hill after a good run of more than three hours.

October 21st.—Met at Cote House. Found in the Lune banks, and had a good ringing run of 1 1/2 hours and killed. Found again in a large rushy field. She took to the banks, then to the Mickleton Station and up to the high ground, round to the banks, and almost the same round, then striking out a fresh line, she took the ground below Bail Hill, through Black Hill plantation, and was killed near the railway between East Field and Romaldkirk; time, 1 1/2 hours. The hounds on the way back chopped two leverets in Black Hill plantation.

October 28th.—Met at Snaigsill. Tried the Gutters first but without success, although a hare had evidently been on foot. We then went back to Snaigsill plantation, where we also failed to find. We next tried outside the wood on the east side, and soon put a good hare up, which went straight to the woods where, the scent being very bad, we whipped off.

[HIATUS.]

November 18th.—Did not go out on account of hard frost.

November 25th.—Met at Bowes. Hares very scarce. Had two short runs, but very soon lost on account of there being no scent.

December 2nd.—Met at Bail Hill, but as there was a very hard frost and no scent we had a very indifferent day.

December 9th.—Did not hunt on account of deep snow.

December 16th.—Did not hunt on account of deep snow.

December 23rd.—Met at Collingwood. First tried down the river banks as far as Wodencroft for a fox, then up the Balder banks and across to Tin Ten woods but with no success. We then put a hare up and had a nice run of three-quarters of an hour; we then whipped off and put the hounds on to a fresh hare, which ran by Hunderthwaite to Guesswick Hill, when we whipped off as we did not wish to kill.

December 30th.—Met at Lune Bridge and had two good runs. Ran one to ground and lost the other.

January 6th, 1883.—Met at Park End. Killed three hares after short runs, the longest run being about an hour. Chopped another hare in the wood.

January 13th.—Met at Marl Beck. Found by the beck which she crossed and then went down the bank, crossed again and made up to the road, along which she went as far as the mine. She then took the hill and went over on to the top, where she did a lot of work, then coming back, she kept to the low ground till she was killed after a run of 1 hour 35 minutes. We found the next hare on the high side of the road. She gave us a good ringing run of 1 hour 55 minutes, and was killed.

January 20th.—Met at West Pastures. We did not find for a long time, and when we did so she proved herself to be a very poor hare; for though she ran for about an hour, it was a very pottering run. Did not find again for a long time, not until we got near to Cote House, when we found one in a rushy field. She took a short ring and into the Lune banks, which she never came out of again alive. We then found another in one of the rushy fields, and after a good run round by Botany, we whipped off in the banks.

January 27th.—Did not go out on account of snow.

February 3rd.—We advertised for Leek-worth, but owing to there being some snow, we tried for a fox on the Romaldkirk side. Not being successful, we put a hare off on the Hunderthwaite allotments. She first made to the plantations by the quarry, then back by the way she came to the Hury road, down which she went for some distance towards Hury. We then had a long check, the hare having turned up into the fields and doubled back into the road behind us. We hit her off again at last. She next took to the fields on the low side of the road, making towards Gill Field, then turning to the left, she took the road to the Cross Lanes, then over the allotments, and almost the same round again, but now down to the plantations, where we lost her after a run of 2 hours 50 minutes, including the check.

February 10th.—Met at Grove Cottage. Soon found, but after a short ring, the hounds divided. After a short time we got them together again and had a good run of 1 1/2 hours and killed. Soon found again, and ran straight down country, but the hounds, dividing again, spoilt the run, and after about an hour and a half we took them off.

February 17th.—Met at Stotley, but drey first on the Monks and Snaigsill wood. Had two runs and killed.

February 24th.—Met at Gilmonty. Found on the allotment at the top of Farewell Hill and ran for a considerable time, but the scent being very bad, we had to give her up at last. Found again in a rushy field to the east of our grounds, ran her a short ring on the low side of the lane, but on her taking to the road again we lost her.

February 26th.—Went to Frosterley by invitation. We tried the ground at the back of the village and were not so long in finding a hare as the last time. Scent was very bad, and the great quantity of people out spoilt the sport very much. We ran this hare half an hour and killed her after a slow run. Found again very near where we killed the last, and had a run of very nearly the same duration, and killed. We then made for the high ground and found on the moor. Had another short run and killed. We then put a hare out of the plantation on the top of the hill, and getting clear of the men, she gave us a good run over the moor, and the hounds being pretty well done, we took them home.

March 3rd.—Met at Romaldkirk Station, and soon put a hare off on the left-hand side of the Tin Ten road. We had a nice ringing run of 50 minutes and killed. We then found in Mr Bowes' young plantation and had a good run, but changed hares many times and at last whipped off.

March 10th.—Did not hunt on account of snow and frost.

March 17th.—Did not hunt on account of snow and frost.

Summary of the Season.

Hunted 17 days. Prevented by bad weather 6 days. Killed 27 hares.

[The first article appeared in the Teesdale Mercury of July 20th.]

AUGUST NOTES.

THE ETIQUETTE OF SHOOTING.

[From the British Field Sports Society.]

In view of its essential importance, I doubt whether any excuse is necessary for dealing with a rather hackneyed topic. But were I in need of one I should plead that just as "safety first" has come to be almost the hourly admonition of the community at large, so in the more restricted sphere of sport a reminder now and then is no less relevant. For accidents in the shooting field are not governed by any law of probability; in varying circumstances the experienced shot may be involved in mishap just as easily as the novice.

Whether gun accidents are actually fewer than they used to be would, I imagine, be an impossible question to determine, but considering that more men shoot nowadays than some years ago, the percentage of serious mishaps must at any rate be very small. Broadly speaking, it seems to me that the cause of most may be traced either to want of experience or some psychological characteristic which almost amounts to temporary mental aberration under stress of excitement. The beginner, insufficiently trained in the handling of weapons and only vaguely aware of the range of the modern shotgun, is not alone in the first category. One often sees a man, accustomed to much solitary shooting, carrying his gun horizontally on his shoulder or in the crook of his arm, so that it points directly to his rear or flank. The same individual, momentarily forgetting his company, will swing round on a bird or take a low shot in a manner habitual to him on his solitary rambles. Again, a man eminently safe at one particular type of shooting, may be highly dangerous at another to which he is a stranger.

The most experienced do not take every beast and bird throughout a long day's shooting with the same phlegmatic calm. Certain incidents conduce to sudden excitement, and this is precisely where those whose brains do not instinctively react to the cardinal principles of safety, become momentarily oblivious to their surroundings. In a split second they take a risk which they do not appreciate till afterwards.

With due thankfulness it may be admitted that the congenial idiot who never removes his cartridges save at lunch time; waggles a gun at full cock towards the middle of your waistcoat, and drags it behind him through the thickest hedge is the exception rather than the rule. But many men commit themselves, if not criminally, at least foolishly. The only difference between the downright dangerous and the risky shot is one of degree, and the man who takes low-flying birds across his neighbour, without considering that advancing beaters may be on the far side of the hedge, is only less reprehensible than the criminal who fires point blank down the line. And sometimes one notices a certain laxity in the unwritten law that guns should be unloaded when a beat is over. The proper place for cartridges is in the pocket between whites, yet sometimes between one beat and another a pheasant or partridge getting up will draw a fusillade from one or two members of a

party, who are either ignorant or wilfully defiant of one of the first principles of shooting etiquette. Men who take the slightest chance may not be so dangerous as to merit expulsion from the ranks, but that they have clean sheets is due rather to luck than to avoidance of risks. It is a golden rule that better a hundred birds go free than one be shot at unless the shooter is definitely certain that his field of fire is clear.

Then there are some accidents arising from bodily infirmity, for which it is difficult to apportion blame. The older one gets, the more eyesight tends to weaken, and a slightly defective vision or inaccurate estimate of distance may cause a safe shooter to take a risk which he does not appreciate at the moment. There are highly experienced shots minus a leg, or occasionally an arm, who may be led by a stumble or defective balance, recoverable to a man of perfect physique, into unavoidable accident. Sometimes mishap occurs through the victim's own want of sense, as when a man moves without notice from the stand at which he has been placed or suddenly advances or retreats out of line and sight of his next door neighbour. And many men have only themselves to thank if they get peppered through "picking up" before a line is halted or a drive completely finished. In shooting, more than any other sport, the golden rule is "safety first" for the results of taking a risk, however slight, are only too often a lifelong remorse for its author if a friend is killed or permanently injured.

THE CHILDREN'S DOG.

By JOHN WOODWARD.

What is a good dog to have with children? It is a question that is often asked, and one that admits of no simple answer. It is impossible to divide up the breeds into sheep and goats, those which like children and those which don't.

As the result of heredity some breeds, of course, have definite characteristics which commend them for young companionship. Yet the dog is essentially an individual creature. And his character is determined to a great extent by the way he is handled and trained, by the way he is fed and exercised and managed.

So the first point to consider is that of upbringing. The best plan is to invest in a puppy: best for the children and best for the dog. Let them grow up together and they will grow up in mutual trust and affection, so long as the upbringing—of both—is kindly and sensible.

The pup may be a homely mongrel or a dog with a yard-long pedigree. But if he is to be the ideal children's dog he will not be of a very small type. A medium-sized or fairly large dog is always preferable because he can the better stand up to constant demonstrations of affection; can be pulled about, within reason, and thoroughly enjoy it.

But the small puppy may get hurt or intimidated, over-tired or over-excited, and that is liable to lead to trouble. And the very large dog may become too rough. The Bull-Mastiff, for example, is a good-natured and lovely beast, but in play he can too easily fell the baby to the floor!

The question of sex is less important. For dog or bitch there are pros and cons. The latter's maternal instinct promotes affection for the young, and she is less boisterous and exuberant. But there may be complications in regard to breeding or periodic segregation from her opposite sex.

When it comes to selecting the actual breed, dogs of the Spaniel family certainly deserve consideration. As a rule they are placid dogs in disposition, very friendly yet very faithful. They're big enough and sensible enough to look after themselves, and not too big.

They are hardy dogs, too, especially the old-fashioned but very attractive liver-and-white Springer. And when they come of working stock, from generations of carefully trained sporting dogs, they are always intelligent and remarkably responsive to training.

So are the bigger sporting breeds. The Golden Retriever, for instance, is one of the cleverest and most benevolent of dogs; and he is very good-looking. The English Setter is another—though his Irish cousin, the Red Setter, is more excitable and less amenable. Then there are the Labradors, black or yellow. They're grand dogs, in every way.

Terriers, of course, will always have their admirers. Perhaps the Fox Terrier and the Lakeland (black-and-tan and rough-coated, not unlike the Fox Terrier in build) are two of the best for children. Some, like the Kerry Blue, are too headstrong and excitable; some, like the Airedale or Sealyham, are apt to be aggressive towards other dogs and all cats; some, like Cairns, are too easily scared.

ROUNDABOUT JOTTINGS.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY

Most people know the old saying that for forty days of rain, even if they do not rain on St. Swithin's Day, it will remain.

St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain, For forty days it will remain. St. Swithin's Day, if thou art fair, For forty days 'twill rain na mair.

Fewer still know the legend of St. Swithin who lived eleven hundred years ago, though he was a bishop he wished, when he died, to be buried in the churchyard, not the cathedral. He wanted to be there when the rain fell. According to his wish he was buried in the churchyard, but a hundred years later people thought it wrong that a saint should lie in the churchyard and not in a stately tomb in the cathedral. They moved the body of St. Swithin from the churchyard. But a terrible storm broke, and floods of rain, and went on for forty days, so that St. Swithin had to stay in the churchyard.

£13,000 FROM 1,200 GARDENS

The gardens open to the public for the first time, making a total collected in this way of the last ten years of £114,642.

Over 1,200 gardens were open, and some of them more than once, so that there were nearly 2,000 openings. Sussex heads the list for the amount raised, its contribution being £1,629. Kent comes next with £1,168, Gloucester £693, Yorkshire £687, Devon £516. The biggest contribution from a single garden was from Sandringham, which yielded £900.

"DRIVEL" ABOUT NURSES' WORK

"There is these days a lot of drivels who is doing much harm to the nursing profession and driving away many potential candidates for a great vocation," says St. Broy Gervaise. "I hope all the nonsense about how hard nurses have to work will stop. Of course they work hard, but what pleasure is there than working hard? I have to engage nurses for my private work and the first question they ask me is 'What time off and holidays.' My advice to those when they seek fresh employment is not to ask what they can get, but what they can give. Give, don't grab, and then you will receive."

LONDON'S HAZY DAYS

There were 104 days out of 183 with smoke-like haze or fog recorded at Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross-road, during six winter months, but only 19 such days at Westminster Bridge. Coventry had only three such hazy days out of 183 recorded.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

- ACCOUNT BOOKS (all sizes and rulings)
BLOTTING PAPER (all colours)
COPYING INK PENCILS
CREPE PAPER.
DAMPERS, 2/6.
DATE STAMPS, 6/3d. to 1/6.
ENVELOPES (all sizes made)
FILES (Book and Cabinet)
FOOLSCAP (all rulings)
FOREIGN STAMP ALBUMS
FOREIGN STAMPS
FOUNTAIN PENS, 1/- to 30/-
GUM, 2d. to 1/- per bottle.
INK AND PENCIL ERASERS
INK FOR PADS
INK PADS, 1/3, 1/6, 2/-
INK WELLS
INK (all colours)
KEY RINGS
LOOSE-LEAF NOTE BOOKS
NOTE BOOKS, 1d. to 1/6
NOTE PAPER (all sizes)
PAPER CLIPS
PASTE
PENCILS (3d. to 4d. each)
PEN HOLDERS, 1d. to 9d.
PEN NIBS (to suit all hands)
PERFORATORS, 2/-
PENS
PLAYING CARDS
POCKET BOOKS
POCKET KNIVES
POST CARDS
RUBBER BANDS (all sizes)
RUBBERS, 1d. to 10d. each
RUBBER STAMPS (to order)
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SEALING WAX, 1d. to 1/- per stick
STRING
T-SQUARES
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
TYPEWRITERS
WRITING PADS

TEESDALE MERCURY BOOKSHOP, BARNARD CASTLE. Telephone 45.

MA Hot Weather



satisfying meal. If you are very up in milk with sugar. It is

Made from a Re

If you have not been able to length of fascinating looking are now wondering why on earth it, here are some suggestions to good account. If the material for underclothes you can use panties or a brassiere without three quarters of a yard is enough. Fold the material into a square, bottom right hand corner turn double bit between the legs, corners are the outside middle leg and the top corner is cut out for the waist. The bra fashioned out of the remains of folded into an oblong. If you yards of material or so you simple nightdress. Fold the take your pattern from a w tucks at the waist so that it

Useful to B

THE store cupboard should summer holidays when unexpectedly to see you, the their friends, and you will be piece of home-cooked ham is in so many disguises. A useful, too, for quickly made, egg at hand and you have a many occasions. Cheese, into little ramekin cases, top, and bake in the oven. of course, plentiful just now keep large supplies in the vegetables as tomatoes, peas when you have no time to go these are good garnishes. If you keep them dry, in a tin. As long as lettuce will keep fresh and j strike in summer. Keep several and a big jar of home These can easily be made and fresh fruit is now so ch

HINTS AND RECI

Quickly moisten an inkstain with water. The inkstain will then wash out of the paper.
It is an economy to save all your ink in a vessel kept for the purpose of softening delicate lingerie.
Allow a cake or pudding to remain on a plate for a few minutes after cooking before you serve it. It will shrink a little and the dish will be ready.
Do not add vinegar to the water in which fish is boiled, as it is apt to give the fish a yellow colour.
Beaten stewed about is said to be a remedy for the rid of beetles. Rub the mixture on the wood. They will die and then die. They will be in places where it is put.
A little lemon added to the water in which will whiten it, and the stain will be gone.
Always use soapy water when ironing. The ironing is far easier and the clothes are far more glossy than when made with water.
If a sauce oils add a little oil to the butter and whisk over the fire at the boiling point, but do not let it boil.
When making a fruit tart, mix the fruit with sugar and spread on top of the fruit, because the sugar begins to melt it so the fruit will be cooked.
Push a cork up a dripping tap. If you cannot get a plumber to come, push a cork up the tap. The water will be well pushed in.
On a washing day, after washing the clothes in the ordinary way and rinsing with soft soap, wash the clothes in a tub of water and rub it round the clothes with your hands and make a nice