

HOME DRESSMAKING

FABRIC HAT AND HANDBAG.

Are you finding it a problem to get "accessories" to match your outdoor clothes just now? Many of us are, for supplies are limited and the range of colours and styles for hats and handbags in the shops is much smaller than it used to be.



Refer to H.D. 995.

have been "making over" an old coat into a new jacket you are sure to have some pieces left which would be sufficient for this set. Or if you have a plain coat which needs brightening up, hunt in your piece-bag for a short length of gay fabric, checked or plain.

THE MATERIAL.—Any firm, closely woven fabric will make up successfully. Velour coating, velvet or flannel would all be suitable, while the new glen-check suitings which are so popular this year would look well with a plain or matching suit.

THE PATTERN.—The hat is the popular pull-on beret style. It fits cosily on the back of the head, enabling you to show off your front curls and waves. It is a style which suits almost everyone, for the pretty halo effect sets off every shaped face to advantage.



is plenty of scope for individual trimming according to taste. You may like to add a quill in front or a perky bow, or perhaps you prefer to cut a pair of small slits through the front and slip through them a stitched oblong of material to simulate a bow.

The handbag is a clever variation of the pochette style. It keeps its shape better than the usual oblong, and you will find it capacious and roomy, for the gussets inserted at the sides give plenty of space. The flap is deep and heavy enough to be left unfastened if liked, or you can fasten it with two large press-studs or buttons and loops.

The paper pattern to make both hat and handbag is available in one medium size only, but the size for the hat can easily be varied by altering the size of the headband. One yard of material 36 inches wide will be ample for cutting out both hat and bag, with the same amount of canvas and lining, or proportionate amounts of material in a narrower width.

CUTTING-OUT.—First measure round the head with a tape-measure, at the spot where you intend to wear your hat, and adjust the headband pattern to the size required. For a shorter band, take a tuck in the pattern; for a longer one, pin on a small strip at one end, to make up the exact size required.

MAKING UP.—HAT.—Place outer fabric and canvas together for each part, fitting the edges exactly, and tack in place. Seam the two crown sections together, opening the seam on the wrong side and pressing out flat. Seam the two short straight edges of the under-section together, pressing the seam open as for the crown. Stitch crown and under-section together on wrong side, press and turn out. If the material is easily set a 1/2 inch of machine-stitching about 1/4 inch apart, round the outer edge on the wrong side, will help the hat to keep in shape.

HANDBAG.—Cut the canvas or other stiffening a 1/4 inch smaller than the outer parts all round. Tack canvas and outer parts together, turning the edges of the fabric over the edge of the canvas. Turn a single fold all round the edges of the lining, lay over the canvas, and slip-stitch along edges. Prepare each gusset in the same way. Fold each gusset in half lengthways, right side inward, and stitch securely along the narrowest end, which will come at the bottom of the bag. Tack and stitch the gussets into bag, with the narrow part of gussets at the bottom. Fasten the flap with two large press-studs or buttons and loops.

and stitch inside hat. This will hide the raw edge of the band.

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HOW TO OBTAIN

PAPER HAT AND HANDBAG.

Fill in this form and send it, with remittance, 10d. in stamps, to MARJORIE LISLE, 57, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Write Clearly.

Name

Address

Size

Paper Pattern No.995.

PAPER PATTERNS Price 10d. each, post free.

FARM FIRES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE TEESDALE MERCURY.]

Sir,—May I through the medium of your paper draw the attention of members of the National Farmers' Union to the serious position they will be in if they should unfortunately have a fire and not be adequately covered by their insurance policies?

Much larger crops than in pre-war days are in process of being harvested, and as values have increased out of all proportion during the past two or three years, farmers should see that their fire insurance policies cover them, and if not, get them revised without delay. Several instances have occurred recently where farmers have been considerably out of pocket through not being properly insured when a fire occurred.

Owing to petrol restrictions it is impossible to call on each member individually, but the publication of this letter in your widely read paper will, I hope, be acted upon by all farmers in their own interests.

Yours faithfully,

J. G. HARRIS,

County Secretary.

N.R. & S.D. National Farmers' Union.

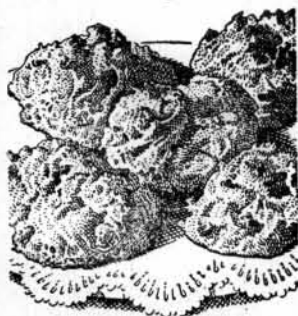
13, Horsemarket, Darlington.

22nd August, 1942.

WE GOT MANY MORE EGGS

Mr. J. A. of Long Ashton, writes: "From 6 hens I got 2 or 3 eggs a day. After using Karwood Poultry Spice I found the same hens could produce many more eggs. In a short while, I began picking up 5 or 6 eggs a day—and I got them regularly!" Corn Dealers sell Karwood Poultry Spice (containing ground insects) in packets 2 1/2, 7 1/2 and 1 3/4.

THANKS TO McDougall's



THE CURRANTS may be missing... but these crunchy cakes are still good, thanks to McDougall's. And in spite of difficulties and restrictions, McDougall's will carry on making the best flour that is possible so that you can produce the best possible results.

McDougall's

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

The Sensible Flour for Sensible Folk

FREE COOKERY BOOK

full of wartime recipes. Send a postcard to-day for your copy to McDougall's Ltd., Millwall Docks, London, E.14.

TEESDALE RECORD SOCIETY.

THE MANORS OF SELABY AND GAINFORD

Abstract of Title of Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq., to the Manors of Sellaby and Gainford and other Freehold Lands and also to Leasehold for lives in the County of Durham, 1763.

22 Feb., 1687. By Articles of Agreement quinquapartite between John Dodsworth and Katherine his wife, Administratrix of Catherine Eaton, widow and Admx. of the Estate of John Eaton, unadministered by the said Catherine, his relict and Admx. of the 1st part; Barrington Eaton, son and heir of the said John and Catherine Eaton, and Charles Eaton and Benjamin Eaton their younger sons, of the 2nd part; Gilbert Marshall, gent., of the 3rd part; Richard Marshall, esq., of the 4th part; and Robert Gower, Robert Bird, and Gerard Conyers, of the 5th part; the said Gilbert Marshall covenanted that (inter alia) The Manors and lands of Sellaby and Gainford, Hollin Hill, Gainford Oxpasture, Gainford Great Wood, Hollin Hill, Thisby Wood, Marley Wood and plain, two parts of the Manor and town of Alwent, and the Manor, Messuages, etc., of Archdeacon Newton, and all his estate and interest in Richardson's half farm, and the equity of redemption of Garthornes Moors-Mortgage, and of Darlington and Blackwell Mills, and all his share and interest in the colliery of Crawcrooke and Keyper Field, all in co. Durham, should be immediately sold for payment of £3,300, thereby agreed to be paid to, and accepted in the proportions therein mentioned by the said John Dodsworth and Catherine his wife and Barrington Eaton, with the approbation of the said Charles and Benjamin Eaton, in full of all demands, and for payments of the debts due to the said Richard Marshall and for all purposes, the same estates should be conveyed to the said Gower, Bird and Conyers and their heirs, in trust to sell. And it was agreed that the money arising by such sale should be applied in the first place in payment of certain debts mentioned in a schedule annexed [not given] and for payment of the said £3,300 to the said John Dodsworth and his wife, and Barrington Eaton, and of the like sum of £3,300 to the said Richard Marshall towards the discharge of a debt due to him, and after payment thereof in discharge of the residue of the debts and interest due or to grow due to the said Richard Marshall, and then in discharge of the other incumbrances upon the said estate if any, and then for the benefit of the said Gilbert Marshall, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. Executed by all the parties except the Trustees.

Office Copy from the Rolls Chapel of Indentures enrolled in Chancery between the said Gilbert Marshall of the one part, and the said Robert Gower, Robert Bird, and Gerard Conyers of the other part, whereby in pursuance of the said Articles, the said Gilbert Marshall conveyed to the said Gower, Bird and Conyers and their heirs (inter alia) the Manor of Durham, alias Sealey in the county of Durham, and the capital messuages, manor or mansion house, with the demesne lands of Sellaby—The Manor, Town and village of Gainford, co. Durham, and the messuages or tenements in the township of Gainford called Holes farm, Dyan or Carrs farm, and Thompson's farm and cottages and the water corn mills in the township of Gainford, and several parcels of land there called Parson Crooks, Clayton Close, the land in Gainford Holme, Tinckler cottage and other cottages in the said township—the messuages called Holling Hall and closes, fields and grounds called Oxpasture, Gainford Great Wood, Holling Hill, Thisby Wood, Marley Wood and plain in the town ship, etc., of Gainford and Langton, co. Durham.—Two thirds of the manor or township of Alwent and the parcels of ground called Line Crofts and Turner's Close, near Alwent, and the water corn mill called Alwent mill, all purchased of John Brakenbury, esq.—The ninth part of the colliery of Crawcrooke and Keyper Field, co. Durham, purchased of Sir Francis Anderson deceased, and the manor of Archdeacon Newton, and the mansion house and several messuages, lands, etc., in the township of Archdeacon Newton, purchased of Sir William Blakiston and his daughters and co-heirs, together with Richardson's half farm in the said township, which last mentioned premises with other lands there were then holden by lease for lives of the Archdeacon of Durham, and all other his manors, etc., in the towns, etc., of Sellaby, Gainford, Langton, Alwent, Winston, Newsham, Harpenden, and Archdeacon Newton, in co. Durham, upon the trusts mentioned in the said articles.

N.B.—None of the estates were sold, but Gilbert Marshall continued in possession till about 1694, when the trustees recovered possession and the rents were received by them or by their permission by Richard Marshall and Barrington Eaton, and afterwards by Lord Chancellor Freeman and his lady afterwards, in conjunction with Eaton, and applied as aftermentioned.

August, 1702. The said Richard Marshall upon the marriage of his daughter Anna with the Right Hon. Richard Freeman, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, assigned to the said Lord Chancellor Freeman the debts due from Gilbert Marshall and his securities for the same.

1705. The said Richard Marshall died, having by his will dated 10 Feb., 1695, given to his daughter Anna, her heirs, etc., all his estate and interest in law and equity in the said lands in the counties of Durham, etc., and all the residue of his estates, real and personal, and appointed her executor, who proved the same.

1710. The said Lord Chancellor Freeman died, having by his will given the residue of his personal estate to his son, Richard

Freeman, and appointed his wife Anna executrix.

1726. The said Anna Freeman died intestate, leaving Richard, her son and heir, who obtained administration to her, and also to the estate of his father, Lord Chancellor Freeman, unadministered by his said mother, and also administration of the estate of Richard Marshall unadministered by Anna, his daughter, and in conjunction with Eaton continued to receive the rents.

2 Feb., 1727. The said Eaton and Freeman, being in possession, renewed the lease of Archdeacon Newton, one of the lives being dead, to them and their heirs, for the lives of Freeman and of the two former lives.

(To be continued.)

ENSURE WINTER MILK.

More winter milk—that is the nation's vital need not only this year but next year and the year after. It depends on what the dairy farmer does now and within the next few months. Experience all over the country has proved that ploughing up does not conflict with winter milk production. The plough used wisely on a grass dairy farm can increase total milk production, even where stocking is heavy.

Increased production must come from the country as a whole, but especially from the western counties and from Wales. Here dairy farming in the past has been based mainly on summer milk from permanent pasture. Winter dairying must be speedily developed, particularly in these areas.

To make sure of the vital milk the nation will need during the winter of 1943-44, the following steps must be taken. There must be more autumn calvings. Heifers should be culled in November and December—not in late summer or late winter. Autumn and winter calvers give more milk in the year, up to 10 per cent. more. They give milk when it is most needed—more than three times the quantity of winter milk—more milk when it pays the farmer best. Autumn calvers give more milk because they milk steadily on winter rations. When the yield begins to fall the spring flush of grass comes in to keep them going.

For maximum winter output, autumn and winter calvers must have a "steaming up" period of five to six weeks before calving. Farmers should make sure that the concentrates they buy are suitable for use along with the feeding stuffs they have grown. Balanced rations should be given to each cow according to milk yield. It is just as wasteful to underfeed yielders as to overfeed poor yielders. Wherever possible, some hay, silage and concentrates should be carried forward to next winter. This means avoid all waste.

More well-bred heifer calves should be reared for herd replacements. Much milk can be saved in calf rearing. Good calves can be reared on 20 gallons of whole milk by using suitable milk substitute, such as National Calf Starter. And 15 or 20 gallons saved per calf will mean a vital difference to the nation's total milk supply.

More autumn and winter calvers will require more feeding stuffs in winter. These must be home grown. Autumn and spring croppings must be planned so as to make sure of winter supplies. Autumn sown crops are beans, or beans and oats, and, where necessary, rye or oat and vetch mixtures for forage crops. In spring, oats can be sown and dredge corn, pea and oat mixture for hay and silage, kales, roots and linseed. Silage will be the farmer's sheet anchor in 1944 as in 1943, and early summer and autumn grass should be preserved as silage for winter milk.

MARKETS

BARNARD CASTLE CATTLE, Wednesday.—A show of 40 dairy cattle made late rates. Calved cows—T. W. Richardson, Blakeley, £63; J. Hall, Ewebanks, £63; Mrs Birkett, Baldersdale, £61 10s.; T. W. Guy, Gilmonby, £57 10s.; E. Hutchinson, Eggleston, £55; R. Hall and Son, Streatham, £49; T. F. Willens, West Roods, £49 10s.; L. G. Plews, Duns Bank, £47; S. Luck, Nab Farm, £46; W. Todd, Smart Gill, £45 10s.; T. Walker, Baldersdale, £42; J. Kipling, Lunedale, £40. Calved heifers—E. Wearmouth, Newbiggin, £50; J. W. Parkin, Mickleton, £48 10s.; T. Dent, Mickleton, £33 5s.; F. Dawson, Stairston, £32 10s.; R. Kidd, Baldersdale, £32; M. Pedley, Birkdale, £31 5s.; C. Richardson and Son, Butterknowle, £29 10s.; T. Nesbitt, Alwent, £29 10s. Stores—Heifers to £23 10s.; bullocks to £18 15s.; store lambs to 59s.

SOME TEESDALE HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

by R.H.E.D.M., with an Introduction by Major Fairfax Blakeborough, M.C., and a Portrait of Mr John Bowes.

by R. H. EDLESTON.

2/6.

Ready Shortly.

INCISED MONUMENTAL SLABS,

Part VI.

by R. H. EDLESTON.

Sixteen Plates.

4/-.

A FEW DAYS IN TANGIER,

by the REV. THOMAS H. KNUCKEY, with an Appendix by R.H.E.

1/6.

INCISED MONUMENTAL SLABS,

Part V.

TEESDALE MERCURY PRESS,

BARNARD CASTLE.

TALKS ON

By A FAMILY

SUPERFLUOUS

Some of you are much too fastidious about your hair. I quite ought to make myself possible. It is a bad, quite indifferent as to there must be a reasonable Hygiene—sensitivity becomes in itself, and you must have a few hairs on one is laughing at you you behind your back. comfort to some of you is not so really apparent a close and minute scrutiny almost again: the looking

Don't Use Drugs.

Whatever else you do do not go in for internal less and most ridiculous for superfluous hair on imagine that the drug by picking the hairs on them fall off if you are Besides, if the drug come out it would also and every one of your out. What a sight Your eyebrows would would look anything wholesome young lady century.

DESTROY THE ROOTS.

In dealing with the from the face you should difference between the You may pluck the as often as you like, but the roots you will it daisies. It is the sn plucking out of the hair with some depilatory is the roots or hair follicle again immediately if the hair grows very fast. nothing to do with nothing to do with destroy the hair and Such preparations have over again, and the stand it. I cannot rec X-rays for the removal If the rays are used in hair always returns in if a strong dose is used causing a burn or disfiguring.

ELECTROLYSIS.

Electrolysis consists through which an electric right down to the hair thoroughly destroys the permanent core of it brought about. Elect the treatment of fine down; it is impossible hair on a downy chin to accomplish the task be so scarred by the puncture-wounds that give no satisfaction. useful in cases where scattered, coarse hairs.

BLEACHING PROCESS.

If the superfluous hair make it considerably applying hydrogen per oxidation bleaches the useful method of dealing face and on the back of harmless. The darker the results will be. can be bought in small and should be kept see

LADIES WHO SHAVE.

The question of shaving great hesitation. So the best way out of objection to this procedure stimulate the growth coarser still. I think cases, but certainly no do not recommend method is undoubtedly kind of case, but it is suit every woman who face. Shaving is expensive.

NOT EASY TO GET RID

Superfluous hair is thing to get rid of. Spend your money on medicines and remedies up your mind whether troubling about and far wiser to give up about it. If you hair is really annoying have on your face, hair is to be classed well-developed hair. try peroxide. If hairs—few but thick and only satisfactory, thick, and more like may consider the bear in mind that I

DANGER OF TIGHT C

Have you ever been hot at work or seems to settle round leather belt is? Well, dars are dry the be damp. That shows bad. If your skin dampness settles and damp belt region muscles that lie under clothes be as loose