

matches are a delusion and a snare. They claim they never took a prize at a match and they can grow as good crops as any one. Very true, I admit, but usually a man who is a good ploughman is a good farmer. The ordinary farmer, to my mind, never takes time to finish his ploughing as it should be done.

He seems to be in a hurry to turn over as much ground as possible in a day. When starting a ridge, a good ploughman will draw two small furrows and cover them both up, while the other fellow will be satisfied with one only, and then at the finish he never takes out the hinting, or crumb furrow, the most important to my mind. By this means, he argues, he saves a round on each ridge ploughed. He has saved a round, very true, but in what shape has he left his ground? The ridges lie usually flat and no hintings out; his field is covered with water more or less.

In the spring, he is delayed several days, perhaps a week, with the seeding and a very imperfect harvest is the result. Farmers will find out that, like every one else, what ever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, and usually the better way is the best one in the long run.

I would suggest one thing before I close, and it is this: try and get as much fall-ploughing done as possible, especially in clay or heavy soil; plough when on the dry side, if possible at all; shape your ridges well and roundly; do not forget the hintings, and clear out the cross water furrows, and you may be sure in the spring to get such a field in early, and be assured of a better crop, than if done the other way.

Yours truly,

PETER MACFARLANE.

Note.—The "hintings" are what, in the South of Britain, we call the "crumb-furrow." Nothing surprises a stranger more, on visiting this country, than to see the number of acres everywhere lying all the winter just as they were left after the harvest. Ed.

Household Matters.

(CONDUCTED BY MRS. JENNER FUST).

ABOUT HATS.

Many little novelties have come in with the winter fashions. One for hat trimming is a mixture of furs, velvet, lace, buckles, and silk, hemmed and tucked, which quill-up and form a pretty and most useful help where a little filling up is needed. Also cock's feathers of the same colour or of any colour suitable to the hat.

The old style of boat-shaped hat is the one most suitable to a girl who has rather a long face from forehead to chin.

Breadth is required for a thin face, hence the old pork-pie shape is by far the most suitable, the hair should be waved and well thrown back, to form a nice background to the hat and face.

A felt hat needs little trimming, a rosette of satin or silk with a couple of quills to correspond with the colour of the hat, will be ample for a young face, which needs very little to adorn it, certainly not the heavy trimming with which some milliners at present delight to adorn a hat, which is very much out of place on a child and often makes her look top-heavy.

Expensive hats for ladies are made of a mixture of many things and various colours so well mixed that they never show too much of either colour to kill the other.

Faded tints of old rose and brown, with a faint tinge of purplish red, sound rather a funny mixture, but wait till the milliner has plied her art on them; she will so twist and turn them till the eye can scarcely see where one begins and the other ends, she will know too just where to put in a delightful bit of soft lace or chiffon.

If fur is used it is usually to bind the brim.

A curious trimming is worn, made by the is a lining or tiny bolster to be put inside the muff and must have a frill at each end of a colour suitable to the costume worn with it, which frills can be quickly put on