How We Dress. TH all our civilization, our progress and our boasted improvement over other days, there is still with us the burden of having to wear clothes. although that too, is at times something to be deplored, but the actual ourden of clothes, the weight of them and the inconvenience of the way in which they are made that women endure

which they are made that women endure from year to year, without ever taking steps toward their own enfranchisement, that is a matter for wonder.

Time was when women were the burden bearers of the race. Men did the foraging for food and the hunting of beasts. Women had the trifling tasks of skinning the animals, preparing the flesh for food, making garments out of the skins and caring for the babies, also those incident upon moving the household when game grew scarca. The man undoubtedly carried the wespons of the chase as these were too valuable to be lightly handled, but the women carried the tents, and household goods and babies and such trifles, meekly trudging in the footsteps of the lords and masters.

panes and such trities, mescry trusping in the footsteps of the lords and masters.

It is considered a mark of civilization and world progress that women are no longer employed for these purposes. The head strap of the burden bearer has been lost in the progress to automobiles, and the woman who deigns to carry home her pair of gloves or yard of lace is not, strictly speaking, living up to her privileges.

Yet the burden of clothes she carries on her offtimes weary and aching back and in all content, because she sees no way of escape, she has not the strength of purpose to rebel against. Not long since in this column I urged the adoption of a suit for housework that should leave her muscles free and relieve her body of undue strain. It will bespeak woman's strength of mind and assure to her a mental poise and a condition of health that is not possible when she revises this present day upon a body which is seldom given freedom of action or play of muscles. High heeled shoes, sheath skirts, lightly laced corsets, obscuring veils, ten pound hats make a wonderful outfit for an enlightened and emancipated woman.

No one of us enjoys it, few of us

an enlightened and emancipated woman.

No one of us enjoys it, few of us
really think we look well dressed in
this style, and any one of us could, if
we should put our minds seriously to
it, invent some sort of a comfortable
rig which would answer every purpose
of our present complicated garb and
yet give us a chance to breathe and
live as intelligent human beings should.

It is vulgar to carry a parcel, but extremely modish to carry from 12 to 15
pounds of clothes.

Ashamed to be made burden bearers
for the good of our families, but submitting without a protest to a garb
which for discemfort and lack of hygienic and artistic features has rarely
been equalled in history, women tamely
submit and go on through life "as well
as usual," as if there were no such
thing as change or progress to be
grasped.

tumes show a touch of color somewhere tumes show a touch of color somewhere in their trimmings—in the embroidery, the sash or scarf, or in the collar. White serge and mohair made in two piece suits, have a velvet collar of black, or some brilliant color.

These suits are very fashionable for summer wear. Many frocks of St. Gall embroidered Swiss are worn over linger transfer.

These suits are very fashionable for summer wear. Many frocks of St. Gall embroidered Swiss are worn ever linings of very delicate colors, with a sash of pompadour ribbon as a finishing touch. Two or more colors are often introduced in the linen frocks, usually on the collar and cuffs. The tailered shirtwaists of linen are extremely smart with the collar, cuffs and front box plait edged with a plain color of blue, pink or lavender. Some of them have these parts made entirely of lavender and white narrow stripe and a half inch border of plain lavender. The necktle or jabot match also.

The sheath skirt is causing much comment and criticism at the present day, and yet there is a chance for some good words to be spoken about it. Each new style originating in Paris gets to a stage of exaggeration sooner or later, and then very soon it is too generally worn to be really fashionable. The craze for the straight, slim figure was the reason the modists fashioned this sheath skirt because the hipless Paquin model was not extreme enough. The long draperies, copied from the ancient

model was not extreme enough. The long draperies, copied from the ancient Greek and oriental ones were soon brought into use and were swathed about the figure in classic lines, but it is really hoped that they will not be seen so generally in this country as

model was not extreme enough. The long draperies, copied from the ancient Greek and oriental ones were soon brought into use and were swathed about the figure in classic lines, but it is really hoped that they will not be seen so generally in this country as they have been in Paris.

However, many of the theatre gowns worn by the French women are the sheathlike clinging robes which fit the figure like a glove and seem to be rolled, rather than fitted around the figure. These gowns are draped so that the left foot and ankle is quite uncovered, sometimes six inches up, and extremes have made the slash come nearup to the knee, but the American woman will be best satisfied if this fashion ends with the showing of the pretty foot and ankle. The sheath skirt is very graceful and easy when its lines are not exaggerated. Draperies are always attractive, and they are unquestionably the fashion of the day. Only the most expert dressmakers are capable of making a success with these creations, and there are comparatively few women who will find them becoming, and so with these difficulties to overcome, it is not probable that the style will become universally worn.

pink or ecru. A soft dove gray is much liked, because it gives the girdle a distinction all its own. A charming effect is found in using wide pompadour ribbon of pink roses on a black ground. A shaped piece cut from the black was fitted in the front to the side seams, and from here was gathered the full width of the ribbon with the ends drawn apwards to the back where they were knotted and let fall in sash ends.

Vells are being chosen to match the gowns worn, yet those of violet or Copenhagen blue are not becoming colors to wear over the face. However, if the veil must match instead of contract, it should be chosen in a single thread with diamond shaped mesh, and the dot may be large or small, whichever is most becoming. The net veils with a close mesh are extremely fashionable, but they cannot be worn successfully by every woman. There are some new chiffon veils shown in shaded colors that are made long enough to reach the hem of the gown. One especially pretty was pink chiffon, which deepened into a rich crimson at the hem, and another was of yellow shading into deep green. gowns worn, yet those of violet or Coveil must match instead of contract, it should be chosen in a single thread with diamond shaped mesh, and the dot may be large or small, whichever is most becoming. The net veils with a close mesh are extremely fashionable, but they cannot be worn successfully by every woman. There are some new in that are made long enough to reach the hem of the gown. One especially pretty was pink chiffon, which deepened into a rich crimson at the hem, and another was of yellow shading into deep green.

One of the daintiest frocks displayed of the new Tokio parasols is shown in the center of the group. It is made of green taffets with a rich Dresden bor-

Some Novelties in Parasols. OME charming novelties are seen in this season's parasols, and lit-tle points of excellence in handles and design mark the newer creations from those which have in vogue for a number of years past. One of the prettiest of these new sunshades is made of white slik with a Dresden border, each rip ivory tipped and with a bleached natural wood han-

ostume. Another striking model is the



Novelties in Parasols, Illustration From F. P. Young.

Fads and Fashions.

New YORK, June 20.—This season is marked by its brilliant colors and sharp contrasts. It is lo longer considered smart for everything in a toilette to match in color; instead, there may be a hat of new rose with a tailored suit of marine blue. Even the white costumes show a touch of color somewhere tumes show a touch of color somewhere the solution of embroidered filet. At half the parts of the same material and shade, and as the parts of the parts tion of embroidered filet. At half the distance between the bottom of the skirt and the highest part of the tunic, this trimming was applied around the skirt and then again at the hem. The bodice was draped over a lining having a square yoke, collar and undersleeves of tucked net finished with plaitings of net. Filet insertion and points of filet overlapped the tucker of satin. The girdle very deep in front, giving a decided point and growing narrower yet pointed in back, was made of smoke gray mousseline. This would be a charming frock to wear at a garden party or any summer fete.

FLORENCE FAIRBANKS. or any summer fete. FLORENCE FAIRBANKS.

> 36 36 36 Plates That Grow.

66 F you could eat your dinner off a service like this, now!" said a collector of porcelain, taking a strange, bright plate from a cabinet. "Why, such a service would be worth \$100,000 or more."

The plate's surface was covered with an irregular and glittering crystalline growth a half-inch high. Beautiful crystals, in their graceful outline sug-

crystals, in their graceful outline suggesting quaint pagodas and gnarled trees, rose up everywhere from the porcelain pattern.

"It is," said the collector, "a growing plate. It is one of those plates whose clay, containing aluminum and magnesium, causes an outgrowth of crystals under the enamel. Such plates are very rare. I paid \$2,000 for this one.

"Only a half dozen growing plates are known. One, that belongs to a Boston collector, is valued at \$4,500. Another, that had belonged to a poor New York woman who attached no value to it, sold at auction in '91 for \$2,700.

"It is interesting to have a growing plate in your collection. This specimen here has put forth three crystals under that little blue mountain design since it came into my hands."

St 36 36

REQUENT changing of the method of wearing your hair is method ficial. If you are in the habit of parting your hair in the middle, part it at one side for a few days. If your There are many different arrange-ments of girdles on the new gowns of the season. We often see a girdle of in a braid once in a while. In this way an entirely different color from the gown, such as old gold satin on bige, head is relieved.

Eve's Daughter

should be fair to look upon. No unsightly blemishes should mar the natural beauty of her face and her cheeks should have a healthy, delicate tinge of color.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm

imparts the bloom of youth to faded cheeks and does it instantly. No dosing with medicine, no long course of treatment, only a moment required to apply this peerless beautifier. Made in two colors-PINK and WHITE.

Price 75 cents for large bottle at your druggist. Sample

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., 44 South Fifth St., BROOKLYN, F.Y.

the same material and shade, and as they are made of rain proof silk, they can also be carried as umbrellas. The handle of this sort is longer than that of the usual parasol and the article has a decided style. Coaching parasols has a decided style. Coaching parasols are as much in demand as ever, and are made with the jointed handle, which may be set at any angle. The one shown is of black taffeta, and is made with an inner ruffle giving additional shade.

shown is of black taffeta, and is made with an inner ruffle giving additional shade.

Taffeta parasols are made in all shades, and any costume may be matched or the desired note of high color may be given by this one article. This is an effect which may be carried out well with the red taffeta parasol which has a hemstitched border. The embroidered pongee parasols are much liked. They are light and dainty, and go well with almost any suit. Two are shown, one with a border of embroidery in an adaptation of the Greek key design the other embroidered over the whole cover with polka dots of green and with a green border, which makes a pretty contrast with the natural brown of the cover.

There are also parasols that have a hinged handle and ferule, so that they can be placed in a suit case. These are much appreciated by travelers. Every Httle, point has been carefully considered by the parasol makers, and the senson's styles are extremely pretty and modish.

30 30 30 The Farm More Attractive.

NE of the large questions of the day is how to interest young people in country life; how to turn,

tion in this life should help to better our conditions, and the home is the base of the whole structure. Nowhere are conditions so favorable for ideal homes as in the country, sursounded by everything that develops the entireman and completes a symmetrical being. Parents should provide for their children the very best home possible and make it nest and attractive. Teach them that they, too, have a part to act in making the home attractive and homelike. Get them interested so much that they learn to love home more than and entire them that they too, have a part to act in making the home attractive and homelike. Get them interested so much that they learn to love home more than a learn to respect their spice of a control among them affects the whole family but is run in the interest of all. Teach them to respect their elders. In fact, teach them to be little ladies and gentlemen and when they are grown up to maniform and when they are grown up to maniform than that, when father and mother han the outside world; and more than that, when father and mother han that, when father and mother han that, when father and mother have been borne to their final resting place and their ashes peacefully rest beneath the clouds of the valley, the children's fondest recollections will be of their childhood home, where they got the scent of the new-mown hay and beheld the golden light of the wheat fields, and heard the push of their childhood home, where they got the scent of the hear world the home in the home i

Novelties in Dress.

HERE is no lack of variety in clothes this season, writes the New Yorker. If your purse is full enough to order a dozen or more gowns you can have each one in style and entirely different in line, color and conception from the others.

There have been few seasons when so many kinds of fashions were jumbled upon each other without rhyme or rea-son. Possibly this is because all the designers tried to get something new and all the customers went off on tangents of their own. This resulted in a mixup. Short and stout figures, long and lean

of their own. This resulted in a mixup.
Short and stout figures, long and lean ones, those who like extremes and those who do not, can all be suited in the variety of styles that are in first class this year.

The short waist is as stylish as ever, and yet the extremely long waist, almost pinched in at an exaggerated length, is equally favored. Long and short coats are in each wardrobe, and loose and tight ones are equally worn.

It might also be accounted a distinct novelty—the wearing of black liberty satin for plain coat suits. Every one cannot afford it, but it is quite lovely. These are not for everyday street wear, but you see them at the smart restaurants and the private houses for luncheons and afternoon teas.

One of the best-looking ones that started the fashion had a circular skirt, very narrow and scanty, with seam down front and two box pleats at back, fitting over the waist line and giving a superb curve to the back. It was higher there than in front.

Evidently no petiticoats were worn with it. The now fashionable bicomers must have been under it. It probably had a six-inch facing of cloth and stiff

with it. The new fashionable bloomers must have been under it. It probably had a six-inch facing of cloth and stiff muslin to keep the hem steady. It was very long all around, with a short, pointed train.

The coat was loose, artistic and with little semblance of fit. It did not meet by six inches in the front and had two lapped darts down back from shoulder to hem.

lapped darts down back from shoulder to hem.

Odd as the coat is it is not nearly so important to the average woman these days as the skirt worn with it. This is very harrow, quite in the manner of the First empire, clinging to and showing the figure and revealing the fact that very little underwear is beneath it. There is either a seam down the front or three box pleats or 12 tucks. There is no attempt to curve in at the waist line, as a perfectly straight line is dropped from two inches above the waist to the floor.

Everything is done to widen the front breadth. It has been years or decades since we have allowed three box plaits to go straight up the front over the beit line.

Bathing suit model for serge, mohair or gloria. The knickerbockers are joined to a cotton sleeveless underwaist to which the blouse shield is fastened.

the year when the florists are very busy, as then in order to fill all their orders they are not as careful as they might be as to the freshness of the flowers they deliver.

Long-stemmed flowers, such as roses or carnations, can be kept easily for a week by cutting off a bit of the stem teach day and by changing the water daily.

At the back the skirt fits into the waist line, which, as you will instantly remember, is just the opposite of what it has been doing. The front went in and the back stayed out on a straight line; these conditions are reversed. the sweep at the back is confined to a sharp little point that twists and turns on the floor as the wearer walks. It is so narrow at the sides that it usually folds into creases or turns over at the agree.

ually folds into creases or turns over at the edge.

This type of skirt is really better in the long run for dress wear than the short one for street, but we have them on the latter just the same. They make the plaited skirt look quite a back number, although they cannot take away the fact that it is the prettiest skirt.

No matter whether or not they are lined, they are fitted exceedingly tight over the hips with a straight central seam, and the material is so scant that they pull in under the knees.

There are no ruffles or bias folds to break the line, but the wide designs of the same cloth are stitched on and pressed down with a hot iron to look as though they were woven in the fabric. 36 36 36

Made of Chinese Towels.

HINATOWN contributes many charming novelties to the realm of needlework, but none of the oriental fabrics is more useful than the ordinary Chinese towels. It is only recently that the possibilities in these inexpensive materials have been recognized. Now they are being made up

NE of the large questions of the day is how to interest young people in country life; how to turn the tide from the congested city to the healthful country. Some of our contributors who are interested in this question are giving their views.

FARM LIFE FOR THE YOUNG.

By Mrs. T. B. Williamson.

Christ, the great teacher, when he was speaking to the multitudes, never referred once in his parables to city life but drew all of his object lessons from country life and its surroundings. It is spoke to them in the fields and he turn the fields and the turn the fields and the turn the fields and he turn the fields and the turn the fields and the f smooth; press this down in a little dish to harden in a shape or mould; turn it out and press with it red or white currant jam, or gooseberry jam, and thin crackers. It is served either with salad or after dessert at dinner, with coffee. It also makes an excellent last course or after dessert at dinner, with coffee. It also makes an excellent last course for a plain home luncheon or supper.— New York Observer.

Barley Jelly.—Steep six ounces of pearl barley for six hours; poud 3½ pints of boiling water upon it, stew it quickly in a covered jar in a hot oven till perfectly soft and the water absorbed. When half done, add six ounces of sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Two and a half hours is the correct time for stewing the barley, and it is then a better color than if longer in preparation. Pour it into a mould to set, and serve with custard or stewed fruit.—London Farm and Home.

Salt Mackerel.—Place with the back up, and soak over night in cold water. Wrap in clean, white cloth. Put into cold water, set on the top of stove and boil half an hour. Take from the cloth carefully, and remove the backbone. Serve with a white sauce made by stirring into a teacupful of boiling milk a teaspoonful of corn starch moistened with water; add butter, pepper and a little chopped parsley. Stir in a beaten eegg and heat one minute. . . . Regardless of Expense.

ARAH Bernhardt always does things in a queenly style. As an example of her methods, a London bookseller told a diverting story:

ill and they arrived at the end of five days quite as fresh as when they had started. Nothing in the world is nicer or sweeter than fresh flowers, and nothing is much worse than stale ones; but girls who want to keep flowers fresh will find the above rules good

Some Culinary Hints. NY nice cream cheese, or home A made Dutch cheese, and add cream enough to make it nice and

ones to follow.

The famous French actress dropped into his shop one morning, and she bought quite a pile of books, the principal himself waiting upon the distin-guished lady. Just as she was going out, she took hold of the bookseller's pencil and asked him somethias in Michigan carns a considerable french French.

He did not quite catch her meaning.

He did not quite catch her meaning.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

ing powder, worked together, then moisten with one pint sweet milk. Roll out to one inch, spread on butter and roll up. Roll again to ½ inch thickness, cut siashes in the top and spread over meat. Bake until brown.

Graham Bread.

How to Keep Flowers.

THE question of keeping flowers fresh for any length of time is one that puzzles every girl. Here are a few suggestions that were tried by a girl and worked quite well. Of course a great deal depends on how fresh the flowers are when they are received.

Granam Bread.

At night take one cup molasses, one teaspoon each sait and soda and pour over it one quart of boiling water. Stir till it foams; let cool until only lukewarm, then add yeast and two measures of graham to one of white flour until stiff enough for a spoon to stand up in it. Let rise till morning; put in pans and when raised enough bake one hour.

Apple and Currant Jelly.

Many housekeepers make jelly of equal parts raspberry and currant juice, but if when currants are scarce they will use apple juice instead, they will be delighted with the result. By using part apple you can have the decided raspberry flavor, but have a good firm jelly, says a country housekeeper. The only trouble is that apples are not in season at the same time that the berries are ripe so that it is necessary to plan shead. Cover the apples with cold water and stew until tender, then drain out the juice through a cheese-cloth bag. Reheat and when boiling fill glass jurs and seal. It is ready then whenever wanted. Baldwin apples are excellent for this purpose, for they make a firm, bright colored jelly when used by themselves or with the berries. Currants can be made to go much farther by using part apple juice. Blackberry jelly is liked by some even better than raspberry, and can be made in the same way. When cutting apples for ples this winter if they are carefully wipped and all the bad rejected the skins may be used for this purpose. Apple and Currant Jelly.

Beef Pie.

IMMER a piece of beef in salted water until tender, adding water as necessary, so as to have plenty of gravy. When tender cut or chop in small pieces and place in a baking dish, seasoning to taste, and add gravy to nearly cover. Cover with a crust made of two quarts flour, two large spoons lard, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, three teaspoons baking powder, worked together, then moisten with one pint sweet milk. Boll dut to one inch, spread on butter and roll up. Roll again to 16 inch thickpers. 30 minutes.

Renewing Old Embroidery.

Make a good lather with soap and warm water, adding one fourth of a teaspoonbul of powdered borax to each quart of water, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. Place the articles in an ordinary glass fruit jar, then nearly fill the jar with the lather. Seal tightly, shake the jar a little, and place it in bright sunlight for 34 hours. Of course, if the weather is cloudy, the time should be allowed for. Then the jar around occasionally, so that the sun may penetrate every part. When the time is up, pour off the lather, press the fabric gently, then rings several times in clear, soft water. Return it to the jar with more clear water, set it again in the sun, changing the water daily, until the material is white. I recently renovated a bit of fine old hand embroidery, which had become as yellow as saffron, by this method and it was beautiful. Renewing Old Embroidery.

In season at the same time that the berries are ripe so that it is necessary to plan shead. Cover the apples with cold water and stew until tender, then drain out the juice through a cheese-cloth bag. Reheat and when bolling fill glass jurs and seal. It is ready then whenever wanted. Baldwin apples are excellent for this purpose, for they make a firm, bright colored jelly when used by themselves or with the berries. Currants can be made to go much farther by using part apple juice. Blackberry jelly is liked by some even better than raspberry, and can be made in the same way. When cutting apples for ples this winter if they are carefully wiped and all the bad rejected the skins may be used for this purpose.

Whole Wheat Bread.

Put one pint of milk to heat into a double boiler. When hot, remove from the fire and when lukewarm, 98 degrees, add a pint of water. Add half a teaspoonful of salt, a small compressed yeast cake dissolved in a quarter of a cupful of cold water. Stir in sufficient whole wheat ficur to make a batter that will drop from a spoon. Beat continuously for five minutes. Cover and stand in a warm place, 75 degrees, for two hours All About the Home.

THE MOTHERS' CORNER

By Clara Louise Burnham.

EOPLE of various sects and be-

week by cutting off a bit of the stem each day and by changing the water daily.

If they become wilted from the heat they should be sprinkled with cold wanter and put in the refrigerator or a cold room over night. A little sait added to the water will also help to keep them presh. Roses or carnations treated in this way should last nearly a week, and often do last longer.

Violets are a harder proposition, as they often look well a long time, but the odor of stale violets makes it impossible to wear them after a day or two. A good way to keep them, however, is to get a large box and put in it a great deal of silk paper; then put the 7iolets in this box and sprinkle otherwise them in the top of the leebox, or, if it is winter, line the bottom and sides of the box with cotten batting and put the box outside the window. The cotton has just enough warmth to keep the flowers from freexing and the silk paper keeps in the moisture. It is better, if possible, to tip the box so that the water runs down to the stems, as otherwise the flowers are apt to get water soaked.

Sweet peas, orchids, gardenias and lilles of the valley can all be kept in

Fear That Robs.

By Clara Louise Burnham.

EOPLE of various sects and beliefs are beginning of late to say
that fear is the devil. No mat-

Delphi of various sects and better the same and the control of the same such that fear is the devil. No matter the same and the same an

otherwise the flowers are apt to get water scaked.

Sweet peas, orchids, gardenias and liles of the valley can all be kept in this same way. A gardenia will last a long time if the flower is not touched, but as soon as it is touched it turns brown. A girl sent some flowers packed in this way to a friend who was ill and they arrived at the end of five days quite as fresh as when they had started. Nothing in the world is please of books in the shop.

sound or partly decayed stock, and that they have fermented when slightly cooked, whether over or under-ripe, though over-ripe fruit, slightly cooked, though over-ripe fruit, slightly cooked, may ferment sooner than under-ripe. Therefore I think that to avoid fermentation after canning, thorough cooking is much more important than the degree of ripeness of the fruit. If tomatoes are cooked long enough to expel the air from the seeds it would seem that they are by that time sufficiently sterilized to keep, if properly sealed, independent of any previous fermentation. I have often recooked and resealed the contents of defective jars after inciplent fermentation, and such fruit has always kept without further change."

親親親 What Women Can Do. HERE is a little woman in New York who earns her living by conducting blind people about.

Mrs. Agnes E. Paul is a ward super-intendent of the Chicago Street Clean-ing department. Miss Mary A. Stubbs of Indianapolis, was appointed head of the Indiana State Bureau of Statistics some time ago.

Mrs. Ogden McClurg, a daughter-in law of the late Colonel A. C. McClurg of Chicago, recently secured papers to act as pilot on a boat on Lake Michigan.

To have discovered more stars than any one else in the world is the reputation of Miss Dorothes Klumpke, an American girl astronomer, who won renown for herself at Paris. Since 1898 Miss Klumpke has devoted herself to taking photographs of the heavens from a balloon,

About Canning Tomatoes.

A HOUSEWIFE who has tried both methods of canning, cooking for about 20 minutes and cooking for an hour or more, says: "Whenever I have canned tomatoes, I have found that they have kept all right when well cooked, whether the fruit was from sound or partly decayed stock, and that

R R R Reforming a Hall.

From Good Housekeeping. 50 years ago, with a long, narrow hall at one side, with stairs going straight up almost directly in front of the front door and a door at the foot of the stairs lending into the parlor. This is so very common an arrangement in country houses built from 20 to 50 in country houses built from 20 to 50 years ago that I give herewith my plan for making a modern living room of the parior and hall. Take part of the partition away between the hall and parior by the foot of the stairway. As the partition also forms one side of the doorway, on removing it a very large doorway is formed. Part of this large opening will be taken up by the stairway, which is not moved, but a rail is placed along the side of the stairs where the partition once was a railing to correspond with the railing which was always en the other side of the stairway. The final effect will be to throw the parior and hall into one room.

. . . A Valuable Document. A N Anglo-Indian, says an English newspaper, gave the following "character" to his native cook, who exhibited it with much complacency;
"This servant has been with me for six months. It seems much longer. He issues me on account of ill health. By fill health."

N N W Save That Soot.