HIS LAST VALENTINE.

Quee, of my heart, could my heart's love crown biceless diadem I would bring;

Gald I with post's harp renown thee,

Man soft, how tuneful the songs I'd single

"Or had I Golconda's mines, by rightful
Title, I'd lay them beside thy feet;
Though to get them here would be something
Frightful.
Yet, Devertheless, I'd attempt it, sweet.

*And other treasures I'd likewise proffer If I possessed tham; but, Fate marign Has left me naught but myself to offer, And this poor attempt at a Valentine.

"Don't bother about Golconda's mines.
I'd like to have you, if I really can, sir,
But you'd better let up on the Valentines!"
--Puck. *Oh, never mind crowns," came the bright girl's

A QUEER VALENTINE

BY JENNIE P. MERCHANT.

It was the evening of the 14th of February, 187-, and in the paron the bank of the Hudson, a small party of intimate friends had assembled to "surprise" Mrs. Fraser. It was her birthday, and her sister-in- the same window. law had planned it all so nicely that little Mrs. Fraser had not a suspicion of what was "in the air."

Before 10 o'clock, the last (expected) guest had arrived, and soon mirth and merriment reigned. Then the tives, suddenly turned to the other subject of valentines came up. Several of the party confessed having received at least one.

Miss Fraser remarked that she was never favored in that way, when suddenly, a loud peal at the door-bell caused a digression.

Aunt Dinah, the good old colored "Mammy" took it upon herself to respond; but Mr. Fraser thought proper to personally attend the door. He had but reached the vestibule, when Dinah closed the door and set down a large basket, making exclamations over its weight. "I dun 'spect sah, it at. enoddah

s'prise." The cover was cautiously lifted and there lay a rosy babe, fast asleep! Fastened to the handle of the basket

was a card, inscribed: "Miss Louisa Fraser - A Valen-"Ki-vi!" laughed Dinah, 'ef dis yere doant beat de nation! 'Fore de Lawd, I caint make out who lef' it.

I didn't see nobody when I got to de doah, for I dun looked all 'roun'." At that juncture, baby waked up, seemingly as much surprised as any of them, and cried out lustily.

This had the effect of bringing Mrs. Fraser into the hall, and in about two minutes the new arrival was presented to the company as "Miss Fraser's valentine."

Baby's impromptu cradle was duly searched, but further than pillow and wraps, nothing was found

All else) was now !forgotten, and baby engrossed the whole company. tier The little fellow was dressed in a mothers there pres was old enough for short clothes.

It certainly was a pretty baby, with bright blue eyes that looked wonderingly from one to another; and after passing from hand to hand, he began aresses, and at the gentlemen's watch

chains. Little black Sam-Dinah's boyvery much disgusted at sight of the attention shown to the waif.

"'Peare mos' like dey nebber see a as he went to the hall table and caught up the bell. Then he rang it with a vengeance.

The little stranger was consigned to good Dinah's care, and the supper table proved a very agreeable change of theme.

ing that the mysterious baby is Archie McCall's. You know we read and that he seemed to be in a decline."

"What a thinker you are, little wife! It would never have occurred are right."

And what thought Miss Frazer? quick intuition, had thought, "It may be Archie's child." She could love anybody's baby, but nearer and heart's best love.

Though she had renounced him on account of his growing habits of dissipation, some years before, the sense borne.

and brighter for others.

the death of Archie McCall.

committed to her care.

Louisa Frazer was a rare, sweet tablespoonfuls of barley in a quart of

growing toward manhood-look upon "Aunt Lou" as the most beautiful woman he has ever met.

The bands of soft, brown hair have become well stranded with silver; some lines of care are traced on the forehead that was so white and smooth; but her eyes are as soft, and her voice as gentle, as when she first sang "lullaby" songs to him.

And as the 'years creep slowly by' let us hope that the heart of this noble woman may never be wrung with anguish, as are the hearts of too many wives, mothers, and sisters over the fall of cherished idols whose ruin is compassed by the wine-can

Not Known at Home. Two ladies staying in the beautiful lake region of England, near the home of Wordsworth and amid the scenes made famous in his poeras, stood hefore a village shop looking at a portrait of the venerable poet tors of John Fraser's beautiful home displayed within. As they gazed a pair of village lovers approach and also looked in, attracted probably by a display of cheap rings on a tray in

> One of the ladies, seized by a humorous impulse to discover whether the name of their most famous local celebrity had any meaning to the ears of a couple of apparently typical naand inquired, with an air of innocent curiosity, pointing to the portrait: "Who was this Wordsworth, any-

Her companion replied in the same spirit, "I'm not sure, but I think he was the man who introduced the breed of black-faced sheep we saw in the mountains yesterday!"

The village couple, who must have overheard this dialogue, did not betray by the least shadow of expression that they found in it anything peculiar; but as one of the ladies declared afterward, the trouble with such incidents is that you never can tell quite what they mean.

Perhaps those simple villagers were having their inward laugh at the ignorant Americans all the time, and were only too polite to let their amusement find outward expression. Perhaps, on the other hand, they had never heard of Wordsworth before he was brought to their attention as an introducer of black-faced mountain

"There was a joky in the affair somewhere, " sighed the narrator, pensively, "but I wish I could be sure just where!"

A less dubious case of greatness unappreciated at home occurred recently in Amesbury to a traveler who wished to see the house where Whittier fived. He asked the first person be met where to find it, and received courteous and minute directions, which he was about to follow; but in thanking his kind informant be chanced to speak of the poet Whit-

"The poet Whittier!" exclaimed long robe, but the experienced the obliging native. "I'm sure I lared he don't know where he lived; I thought of course you wanted Whittier, the shoe man."-Youth's companion.

How They Ride in Australia.

In Australia, where the population to feel acquainted, and laughed is sparse and distances are great, aloud. His fat, dimpled hands caught some remarkable feats of endurance at the trimmings on the ladies' in horse riding are credited to the mounted police, says the London News---teats more remarkable in some instances, 'taking into account came to announce supper, and was all the circumstances, than those accomplished by the winners in the military ride between Vienna and Berlin. Trooper Power in February. live baby afore," Sam said to Dinah, 1880, undertook an arduous journey across most inhospitable country in pursuit of a horse stealer named John Smith. This zealous official traveled 766 miles in twenty-six days without changing horses. For one stage of eighty miles he was wholly without water and the country was in such a bad state for 130 miles that As soon as they were alone, Mrs. his two norses had nothing to eat. Fraser said: "John, I've been think- His powers of endurance may be judged from the statement that he did thirty miles a day on worn-out of his wife's death a short time ago, horses, along long dry stages, and with bad water or no water at all te drink.

Trooper Willshire on another occaslon rode eighty-five miles in twenty to my dull brain, but very likely you hours on one horse. This was May 28, 1887, two days after the natives had 'stuck up' Eriduna station. Canal remain to be dug, if faith may be put in the statement made by officers of She had studied the little face long This same man traveled 200 miles in and earnesly, hoping to discover some four days when he heard that a comresemblance to the lover of her young | rade named Shirley had died of thirst. days; for she, too, with woman's He did not have macadamized roads and plenty of fresh water like the German officers, but he had a broiling sun to endure, sand hills to dearer would seem this waif if she climb, "mulga" scrub to penetrate, could but know it to be the child of and was sometimes compelled to take the man to whom she had given her dead animals out of native wells before he could use the water.

The subject of gruels is not fully of loss had never left her. There understood, yet these are the most were chords in her heart that still valuable foods for the invalid. The vibrated even at the mention of his average cook understands oatmeal name. But the world knew naught gruel alone by this term, yet there of the pain and grief so bravely are many other varities of this food. A barley gruel made by boiling two woman; hiding away her own cares, water for two hours till it is reduced and seeking to make the world better one-half is a nutritious and excellent food, which may be sweetened and Less than a week after the "sur- flavored to the taste. A delicious prise" party, a parcel containing sev- rice gruel may be made by adding a eral thousand dollars was sent to tablespoonful of rice to three cups of Miss Fraser. "For 'the Valentine" | boiling water. When it has cooked was all the message that accompanied for three-quarters of an hour, a cup it. A week later came the news of of milk is added, with a teaspoonful of salt, and the mixture is boiled for Then Miss Fraser knew she had a few minutes longer. Strain the been remembered to the last, and all gruel through a purce sieve, pressing the love so long pent up in her pa- through all the rice that will go. Let tient heart, was lavished on the child the gruel boil up for five minutes after it is strained. Add sugar and Jealously has she watched and nutmeg to the taste. Serve it with guarded him, from the time that she little slices of brown toast. Though guided his little unsteady feet in tak- this is a very palatable gruel, it is not ing the first steps; sleepless have been as full of nourishment as a barley her eyes when her boy has tossed in gruel, but it is valuable to persons been his playmate and best friend.

Well may the boy "Valentine—now Tribune. NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The rapid growth of the League for Good Roads since it was formed by further back are large numbers of moun-General Roy Stone and his associates, in the opinion of the New York Sun, "is the best proof that there was need for its formation, and that there is a widespread and deep public interest in the beneficent reform which it has undertaken to pro-mote. There are already branches of it in a majority of the States and in hundreds of countries; it has already prompted several of these branches to begin the work of road improvement; it is among the oldest of civilized Governhas secured the co-operation of sundry ments now existing in the world, since influential agencies which have never most European countries have been to a before acted together; piles of letters of considerable degree revolutionized since inquiry are received at the office of its the first election of George Washington secretary, and its expenses have been to the Presidency. covered by voluntary subscriptions. It is the purpose of the League to influence the State and county authorities in the matter of road reform, so that desirable laws upon the subject may be adopted by the legislatures of the several States. Its method of procedure is yet to be drawn up. It must, after all, strive to secure the adoption of systematic and economical measures of legislation. The expenditures, including the cost of labor, in roadmaking by local bodies are enormous, running up to at least a hundred millions of dollars annually for the whole country; yet there is hardly a State of cessity. We know that the French have the Union in which there is any method-made Algeria one of the best mapped ical road-making, or in which there is parts of the world; that they have built any large stretch of decent country road. 1,700 miles of railroad in the colony, and With good country roads the marketing that Algeria is looking across the desert of farm produce would be facilitated; to the rich central and western Soudan as the waste of horse-power and of vehicles a source of trade, capable of enormous would be reduced; the attractions of expansion, which may be drawn to her rural life would be increased; the busi- marts. ness of railroaders and shippers would be benefited, and hundreds of others narrow gauge road from Southern Aldesirable public objects would be sub-

WOOL-SORTING in California has been done largely by Chinese in the past. The southwest and on the east with the fer-California Wool depot has now set the tile regions of the central Soudan, as far this work. The concern has hitherto railroad have been studied by order of had white men on its pay rolls, but the French Governments. could not continue its regular rate of wages in the face of Chinese competition. Announcing a reduction, it lost the services of the white laborers, and advertised for girls to take their places. There was no trouble about filling them. The girls tions that the work of carrying it into are succeeding very creditably as sorters and grinders, and they promise in course of time to be more nimble fingered than the Chinese, if not quite as industrious. "Of course," says the manager, "I notice the loss of the men when it comes to the work of bailing and trucking the wool to different parts of the warehouse, and it will require the employment of assist- ticable .- [Engineering Magazine. ants to the girls to do this work. However, it is not a difficult matter. While I would much prefer the men to do this work, I am better pleased that the girls have been given the opportunity to go

to work instead of Chinese." A COMPANY has been formed in Tacoma, Wash., to extract gold by a secret process from the sands of the Pacific Ocean. Gold has been found in the sand of the ocean beach at many places along where there is a remarkable waterfall the Pacific coast from the Straits of Juan and cave. The gentleman says: "Arde Fuca to Southern California, but only riving near the falls one cannot but be in small and widely separated stretches impressed with the beautiful scenery, does it exist in sufficient quantities to the trees and flowers trailing known. It is believed the gold so found does not come from the land, but is by the rain, ripples down the hillside washed in from some hidden reef in the for miles, and here the water jumps off be two gold-bearing stratas, one thirteen inches below the surface and nine inches thick, and the other thirty inches below and thirteen inches thick. Platinum and rhodium have also been found in paying quantities in the ocean sand at this point.

"Ir you could stand on the moon, of the moon, therefore she must necessarily show the moonites sixty-four times as much surface as the moon shows us. The sun, on the other hand, would our globe. The earth's atmosphere being blue it has been decided that the earth must appear as a blue ball to all outside onlookers. What a glorious sight it must be to our lunarian neighbors to look upon a bright blue swift-revolving ball sixty-

four times larger than the sun!" ONLY twenty-two miles of the Panama the original company. Intelligent Americans who have been employed on the canal say that there are forty-seven miles to be completed, the whole distance from ocean to ocean, not a mile of the canal having been actually finished. The dredges threw up the dirt on either side, called finished work.

A MONUMENT of coal, fifty feet high, must pay in more money before he re-ten feet square at the base, and four feet ceives the dishes. What the customers strustion, is to be exhibited at the Chi-cago Fair, by a leading coal company of the waiter must bear the loss. Pennsylvania. It will be constructed in sections sixteen feet long, and put to-gether at Chicago. Pieces of coal will promptly executed. But he is himself at in position, all the connecting minerals that are found in the mining of coal. Some parts of the coal will be left in the rough state and others will be highly polished. One single piece of coal already prepared weighs almost two tons.

Among the many measures inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone's administration is a France, has been entirely neglected in principle that like cures like.

primary schools of Great Britain, and the There is a phrase, "mad as a March primary schools of Great Britain, and the

canvasback and teal duck, and wild geese. Within an hour's walk from the town the mountains are overrun with deer and other game, while a few miles

tain lions and bears. THE average housewife takes pride in having a big kitchen. She should see the one connected with the big restauraut at the World's Fair. It will be an immense affair and in it enough food will be cooked daily to supply 100,000 persons.

THE Government of the United States

SIR EDWARD SULLIVAN estimates that 20,000,000 persons, an actual majority of the whole people, depend upon agriculture for a livelihood in the United Kingdom.

The Trans-Saharan Railroad.

While still in the air, it is quite certain that something will come of the recent agitation in France and Algeria in favor of a Trans-Saharan railroad as a strategic, political and commercial ne-

geria through a series of oases to Timbuktu, and to connect this point by rail with Senegambia on the fashion of employing girls only to do as Lake Tchad. Three projects for this

The Russians have proved in Central Asia that desertrailroad building is practicable; and while the Saharan railroad project has not yet passed the stage of inquiry and discussion, there are indicaeffect will not be long delayed. It will be required, however, to establish proper influence over desert tribes like the Tuaregs, who seem at last on the verge of more hopeful and pleasant relations with the white race. The proposed line from Ain Sefra is in greatest favor, and is likely to prove most prac-

A Remarkable Cave.

A gentleman of Waycross, Ga., who has just returned from a trip to Decatur county, says that while he was there he was the guest of J. A. Connell, who owns vast acres of land. Mr. Connell went with him to a place on the estate pay for working it by processes so far hillside. A stream of water, which is ocean bed. The company has secured and falls perpendicularly eighty-three exclusive right to work many stretches feet over a ledge of rock into a natural of the beach in Washington, Oregon, and basin which nature has formed at the Southern California. At one of these foot of several high hills. After places, Beard's Hollow, there are believed the water reaches the basin it runs about ten feet and disappears abruptly in the earth underneath a ledge of rock. In the side of this rock there is an opening large enough for a man to crawl in. Taking a lantern we entered through the opening and found ourselves in a large cave. We went about seventyfive feet and found an underground river says an astronomer, "the earth would flowing gulfward. In the cave there is appear to you to be sixty-four times a faint light at midday. At a certain larger than the sun appears to the resid- hour of the day, Mr. Connell says, that if ents of this mundane sphere; this because a newspaper is held at the opening of the the earth has eight times the diameter cave it will be carried in by a current of air, and after a lapse of six hours the current drives the paper back again. Standing just below the cataract at midday, with a spray enveloping us, a rainappear no larger to you from your ob- bow as beautiful as any that has ever servatory on the moon than it does from spanned the heavens was seen. This rainbow is a daily exhibition."-[Atlanta Constitution.

How English Waiters Are Pald.

In English restaurants, where the customer pays his bill through the waiter, the latter is held responsible for its due payment from the moment he receives the articles ordered by the customer from the kitchen, and what is known as the "check" system is pretty generally adopted, says the Hotel Register. The waiter, on beginning his day's work, pays in to the proprietor or his clerk from \$10 to \$25 to cover the value of the and when the pile reached a certain height it fell into the ditch. This was the case all along the canal as far as the work progressed. One of the workmen gives he hands in checks to an equivalent says that not twenty-five feet can be amount. If the value of the orders exceeds the amount of deposit the waiter square at the top, and of unique con pay him he retains until settling time. If

The waiter is the person on whom be selected that will show, when placed the mercy of the kitchen porters, who n position, all the connecting minerals pass him the dishes from the kitchen, and these men seriously impede him by dawdling in carrying out his orders if he fails to square them with a fee.

Influence of Rabbit Flesh.

scheme for teaching the elements of In mediaeval ages the flesh of the hare politics in all scholastic institutions controlled or supervised by the Government. the mind of the eater. When Falstaff is Hitherto this branch of education, to complaining to Prince Henry of melanwhich so much attention is paid in this choly, Shakespeare makes him say, country, as well as in Switzerland and "What sayest thou to hare?" on the

children have been allowed to grow up in comparative ignorance of their duties that month; hence the aphorism. and responsibilities as citizens. "Harebrained" is ascribed to the same and responsibilities as citizens.

The town of Okanagon, Ore., would seem to be a good place for the sportsman. The Okanagon River is full of trout and it is the home of thousands of mental power.—[Detroit Free Press.] THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

CARE OF THE HAIR,-When nature has neglected to crown a head with silken tresses one can, in some measure, remedy the slight by persistently brushing the hair. A good quality of brush should be used. A hair brush should have long, soft bristles that will go through the hair and touch the scalp; then every particle of dust and dirt can be removed. A comb is seldom necessary if the hair is carefully brushed; if used at all the comb should be a very coarse one. A fine comb irritates the scalp to a hurtful degree, and is quite apt to break and split the hair. Brush the hair for five minutes before retiring at night, braid it loosely and permit it to hang. Never sleep with hairpins in the hair. The hairpins to use are made of bone, amber or tortoise-shell. Coarse, sharp pins cut and tear the hair and should never be used. It is an old-time saying and well worth a trial that "100 strokes of the hair brush every night will make one's hair like silk."

TAKING COLD AND HOW TO AVOID IT.

-In such a winter as the present colds are

always more prevalent than in dry, cold

weather. This carries out the theory

which is now generally accepted that

colds are not so much due to sudden

changes of the weather as to the debili-

tated condition of the person who suffers from them. When the system of an in-dividual is weakened by sitting in a close, overheated room, the sudden change caused by going out into the cold air is quite sure to produce a cold. Sleeping in badly ventilated rooms, the presence of anymalaria in the atmosphere, unwholesome food, late hours, or anything else which tends to weaken the system against the attacks of disease, are likely to produce cold. Strangely enough persons who go from a cold atmosphere to a warm one are as likely to suffer from colds as those who go from a warm atmosphere to a cold one, especially if they are persons who are of weak physique. The invalids who go from the North to Florida every winter usually suffer when they get to the warm climate with what are known there as "acclimation colds." The best remedy against colds and influenzas of all kinds therefore is strong, vigorous health, wholesome food and regular hours. Persons who are delicate in physique or are invalids must take proper precaution to protect themselves against sudden changes of all kinds. They should wear warm clothing of pure wool next to their skins, and should sleep in well-ventilated rooms, but should have warm dressing rooms in winter, and protect themselves by clothing against fickle changes of the climate So thoroughly is the condition which produces a cold recognized by physicians as due to an enfeebled state of the system, that it is customary to give tonics as soon as the sufferer is convalescent in order to bring the system up to the proper tone. That a cold should never be neglected has almost passed into an axiom. Taken at the beginning it may be easily broken up, when, if allowed to run its course, it may develop into serious illness. Almost every mother has simple home remedies to break up a cold. The best home treatment consists of various remedies to bring about perspiration, after which the patient must be kept for at least two or three days within doors until his system has been built up by tonics. A warm drink comsed of flaxseed tea and lemonade is one of the best home remedies which excite perspiration. After taking a hot drink of this kin I the sufferer should be put to bed at once, in warm sheets, under abundance of blankets and with hot bottles at the feet. When there is any severe pain or soreness in the chest a mustard plaster should be applied to the spine between the shoulder blades and across the chest. When they have been kept on long enough to burn well they should be replaced by cotton batting. Where a cold begins with a chill, a physician should be always summoned, as it is an alarming symptom which too often precedes pneumonia. A severe cold in the head is not likely to mean anything serious, as such a cold does not often end in an affection of the lungs, but the

The Lumnious Compass.

Influenza.

numberless cases of the grip which pre-ceded pneumonia have led us all

to look seriously even on a simple

The luncious compass recently introuced in the French navy consists of an ordinary Thompson compass. During the day it is employed in the usual way, but at night a vertical line of light is thrown from the binnacle light upon the interior side of the compass box, between the card and the glass, by means of a combination of lenses and mirrors. This line is, for the time being, a fixed line, and bears a known relation to the direction of the ship's keel. From another combination of lenses and mirrors above the center of the card a second ray of light is thrown upon the interior side of the compass box, and this, after suitiable adjustment, moves around as the card moves. This line being of different length is easily distingushable from the other, and it may be temporarily set so as to bear any desired relation to any point on the card. In steering the helm-man has simply to move his wheel so as to keep the two luminous lines in the same straight line. -{Chicago News Record.

India-Rubber From Turpentine.

Doctor W. A. Tilden discovered some

months ago, observed the Industries, that isoprene, which can be prepared from turpentine, under certain circumstances changes into what appears to be genuine india-rubber. Bouchardat had also found that the same change could be brought about by heat. The material so produced resembles pure Para rubber in every way, and, whether is is genuine rubber or not it may be equally good for all practical purposes. It vulcanizes, for instance. It therefore seems possible that we may appear to the rubber of the make included. soon be able to make india-rubber commercially. If this is possible, a fortune awaits the inventor who can make good rubber from turpentine at a reas nable price. It is a subject well worthy of the devotion of prolonged labor.

Dr. Kilmer's

SWAMP-ROOT

CURES A PHYSICAL WRECK!

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Gentlemen:-I desire to tell you just how I was, so that the public may know of your wonderful Swamp-Root. Two years ago last October I had spells of vomiting, I could not keep anything in my stomach; the Doctor said I had consumption of the stomach and bowels; continued to run-down in weight; I was reduced to 60 lbs. I would vomit blood, and at one time as much as three pints; we had two of the best Physicians and they we had two of the best Physicians and they said, my case was hopeless. "Oh, my sufferings were terrible." A neighbor told us of your Swamp-Root, and my husband got a bottle; I took it to please him. I used six bottles of Swamp-Root and I am now nearly as well as ever. I weigh 108 lbs., do my own work and take care of my baby. Every one says, I was raised from the dead, and many will not believe that I am still living until they come and see me, and then they can't believe their own eyes, I am looking so well. Very gratefully. MRS. JOHN CHAMPINE,

Antwerp, N. Y. At Druggists, Price-50c, or \$1,00.

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of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profes-

sion speaking of its gratify. ing results in their practice.

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of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk-easier to digest than milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggiets.

German

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy-Boschee's German Syrup-for lung diseases.

OTHING LIKE ESES SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is totally unlike any other blood medicine. It cures diseases of the blood and skin by removing the poison and at the same time supplies good blood to the wasted parts. Don't be imposed on by substitutes, which are said to be just as good, at a mot true. No medicine the profession of the contract of

"My blood was badly poisoned last year, whice got my whole system out of order—diseased an a constant source of suffering, no appetite an no enjoyment of life. Two bottles of brought me right out. There is no better remedy for blood diseases.

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