

St. Bernard Catholic Church

(Established in 1787)

DAILY MASSES

Monday—Friday:

Mass

8:30 a.m.

First Saturday

8:30 a.m.

WEEKEND MASSES

Saturday Vigil

4:00 p.m.

Sunday

10:00 a.m.

2805 Bayou Road P. O. Box 220 St. Bernard, LA 70085

St. Joseph Adoration Chapel: Thursday



MISSION STATEMENT

In the total love for Jesus through the Heart of Mary, We St. Bernard Catholic Church commit to

BE BOLD—BE CATHOLIC—BE CHRIST

And faithfully pass it on...Heart to Heart. I.M.

Office Hours: 9:30—1:00 Monday—Thursday Phone: (504) 281-2267 — Fax: (504) 281-2268 E-Mail: stbernard@arch-no.org www.stbernard-stbla.com

Rev. Hoang M. Tuong, Pastor Cell Phone: 985-705-0357 Rev. Charles Caluda, Retired Deacon Norbert Billiot, Jr. St. Bernard Catholic Cemetery: (504) 421-9533 Lynne, Parish Secretary, Cell: (504) 421-5969 Sharon—Religious Ed stbchurch.religioused@gmail.com

Baptism: Parents are asked to call the office. Baptisms will be held the 3rd weekend of the month or by special arrangement.

Sacrament of Reconciliation: Confessions are held before each Mass, or call for an appointment.

Communion of the Sick: Please call when someone is ill or in the hospital.

Sacrament of Marriage: Couples must contact the church at least six (6) months before the date of the wedding. **Christian Burial:** Please contact the funeral home to make arrangements they will contact church and cemetery.

Pastoral & Finance Meeting - Pastoral Council meetings will be announced.

Mass Intentions Saturday, February 3, 2018 Rosary 3:30 p.m.



4:00 p.m. All Parishioners of St. Bernard Catholic Church; Bernard & Chase Naquin; Duke Collins; Donald

Serpas, Sr.; Cecile Serpas; Ida Mae & John George; Sal Gagliano; Ruffino Guerra; Cornelia Robertson; Louise Brulte; and all on our Sick List

Sunday, February 4, 2018 Rosary 9:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m. Charles L. Smith; Gauthé Family; Agnes & Wallace Serpas; Jerry Wheat; Josephine & Reese Nunez; Mike, Rosie & André Colletti; Dickie Stander; Marvin Acosta; Bob & Beverly Klopf; Louise M. Alphonso; Catherine Feraci; Fr. John; Larry Gonzales, Jr.; Raymond Serpas; Jack Alphonso, Sr.; Mary Nicosia Wiemers; Freddie Landry; Lorraine Clarke; Glayds Nunez; Adam Jason Nunez; Adam "BuButt" Nunez; The weak and poor, candlemakers and dogs; Health of Sidney Evans, Jr.; Lisa and Samantha; and all Military Personnel & Families

DAILY:

Monday, February 5, 2017 For Our Youth Tuesday, February 6, 2017 All sick and dying Wednesday, February 7, 2017 All Souls in Purgatory Thursday, February 8, 2017 All Parishioners Friday, February 9, 2017 **Deceased Priests** Saturday, February 10, 2017 First Saturday

God's presence is not discerned at the time when it is upon us, but afterwards, when we look back. John Henry Newman



Sunday:

Readings For The Week

1 Kgs 8:1-7, 9-13; Ps 132:6-7, 8-10; Monday:

Mk 6:53-56

Tuesday: 1 Kgs 8:22-23, 27-30; Ps 84:3-5, 10-11;

Mk 7:1-13

Wednesday: 1 Kgs 10:1-10; Ps 37:5-6, 30-31, 39-40;

Mk 7:14-23

Thursday: 1 Kgs 11:4-13; Ps 106:3-4, 35-37, 40;

Mk 7:24-30

Friday: 1 Kgs 11:29-32; 12:19;

Ps 81:10-11ab, 12-15; Mk 7:31-37

Saturday: 1 Kgs 12:26-32; 13:33-34;

Ps 106:6-7ab, 19-22; Mk 8:1-10 Lv 13:1-2, 44-46; Ps 32:1-2, 5, 11;

1 Cor 10:31 — 11:1; Mk 1:40-45

Ministry Schedule

For Next Week:



Saturday, February 10, 4:00 p.m.

Celebrant: Fr. Hoang Lector: Mary Frances Ministers of Communion: Lucy

Sunday, February 11, 10:00 a.m.

Celebrant: Fr. Hoang Lector: Lacve Ministers of Communion: Don Sandra



Sanctuary Lamp Raymond Serpas

Marian Candle Frs. Kenney, Don, JP & John





St. Joseph Candle Donald Serpas, Sr.



Gospel - Mark 1:40-45

Last week we heard the close of Jesus' ministry on the Sabbath in Capernaum. He had taught in the synagogue and cast a spirit out of a man there; he had then gone to Simon's home and healed his mother-in-law; then, after sundown (the beginning of a new day in the Jewish reckoning of time) has healed many sick and possessed. The location of the healing which we hear about today is uncertain; all we know is that it takes some place in the region of Galilee.

40 A leper came to him

This miracle illustrates Jesus' power to save even those excluded from Israel by the Mosaic Law.

(and kneeling down) begged him and said, "If you wish, you can make me clean."

Prostrating himself before Jesus as a sign of humility and shame

41 Moved with pity, he stretched out his hand, touched him,

"And why did He touch him, since the Law forbade the touching of a leper? He touched him to show that 'all things are clean to the clean' (Titus 1:15). Because the filth that is in one person does not adhere to others, nor does external uncleanness defile the clean of heart. So He touches him in his untouchability, that He might instruct us in humility; that He might teach us that we should despise no one, or abhor them or regard them as pitiable, because of some wound on their body or some blemish for which they might be called to render an account." [Origen (ca. A.D. 245), The Healing Of The Leper]

and said to him, "I do will it. Be made clean." 42 The leprosy left him immediately, and he was made clean.

The disappearance of leprosy was regarded as one of the blessings of the messianic times (Isaiah 35:8). "If He cleansed him merely by willing it and by speaking it, why did He also add the touch of His hand? For no other reason, it seems to me, than that He might signify by this that He is not under the hand of the Law, but the Law is in His hands... He touched the leper to signify that He heals not as servant but as Lord." [Saint John Chrysostom (A.D. 370), Homilies on The Gospel of Matthew 25,2]

43 Then, warning him sternly, he dismissed him at once. 44 Then he said to him, "See that you tell no one anything, but go, show yourself to the priest and offer for your cleansing what Moses prescribed; that will be proof for them."

Leviticus 14:1-32 gives the procedures which the priest and the cured must follow in order to be declared clean. Sacrifices and inspections are made and on the 8th day the person is declared clean. This is seen as a precursor to the resurrection when all mankind was given the opportunity to become clean through the offering of Jesus, our high priest.

45 The man went away and began to publicize the whole matter.

Saint Mark is making a subtle catechetical point: those cleansed by Christ in baptism must proclaim the Good News.

He spread the report abroad so that it was impossible for Jesus to enter a town openly. He remained outside in deserted places, and people kept coming to him from everywhere.

Like the leper, we are to approach Jesus in humility and shame because we have allowed sin to stain our baptismal garment. Shame should not prevent us from confessing; the leper showed Jesus his sores and begged to be healed. Likewise, we must approach Jesus in the sacrament of reconciliation by putting aside our pride, confessing our sins, and experiencing His healing.

TIRELESS DISCIPLESHIP

The stories we've been hearing these weeks come from the very first chapter of Mark, and they show us the public ministry of Jesus in its infancy. Today's account shows some of the strain or adjustment of his new life of preaching the reign of God, healing the sick, and casting out demons. Notice that after sunset, when darkness ended the workday, people brought the sick and possessed to Jesus. The following day he rose before dawn to get away by himself to pray, but to no avail. Simon Peter and the others don't just look for him, they pursue him, filled with the fervor that his ministry has incited. With the self-sacrificing example he gave until the end of his earthly life, he tells his followers that this is his whole purpose. Through Mark, he is also telling the early church, and he is telling us, that this is our purpose, our vocation: to be tireless in our pursuit of proclaiming the Good News, and in bringing the healing, reconciling touch of Christ to the world.

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SAINTS AND SPECIAL OBSERVANCES

Monday: St. Agatha

Tuesday: St. Paul Miki and Companions

Thursday: St. Jerome Emiliani; St. Josephine Bakhita;

International Day of Prayer and Awareness

against Human Trafficking

Saturday: St. Scholastica

As members of this parish community prepare for Confirmation, we the faithful journey with them.

Anointing with Chrism

The use of oil in sacred rituals can be traced back to Old Testament times when the Jews anointed sacred objects (vessels used in worship) as well as persons considered sacred (kings and prophets). The key in both instances was that the object or person was being "set aside" or consecrated for a special purpose, a special mission that came from God.

The notion of a person with a special mission from God took on major proportions in biblical times, and a redeeming figure called the Anointed One (in Hebrew, Messiah and in Greek, Christos or "Christ") was awaited by the people. The early followers of Jesus recognized Jesus as the Anointed One long-awaited by the Jewish people. Very quickly his followers understood that they shared in his mission, and so they too came to be called "anointed ones" or, from the Greek "Christians."

Faith Focus

Christians who are anointed with Sacred Chrism in both Baptism and Confirmation, share in the mission of Jesus, the Anointed One.

The Church Says...

In the Rite of Confirmation the anointing with chrism and the accompanying words express clearly the effect of the giving of the Holy Spirit. Signed with the perfumed oil, the baptized receive the indelible character, the seal of the Lord, together with the gift of the Spirit that conforms them more closely to Christ.

For Reflection

What difference does it make in my life when I remember that I have been given a special mission as a disciple of Jesus?

Prayer

God our loving Father,

You have called us to share in the mission

Of your Son, a mission to bring the Good News

Of your reconciling love

To a world of sin and suffering.

Send your Holy Spirit upon us,

So that we might be faithful

To the anointing for mission that we have received.

We ask this through Christ our Lord.

Amen

Day of Ashes

Ash Wednesday is one of the most popular and important holy days in the liturgical calendar. Ash Wednesday opens Lent, a season of fasting and prayer.

Ash Wednesday takes place 46 days before Easter Sunday, and is chiefly observed by Catholics, although many other Christians observe it too.

Ash Wednesday comes from the ancient Jewish tradition of penance and fasting. The practice includes the wearing of ashes on the head. The ashes symbolize the dust from which God made us. As the priest applies the ashes to a person's forehead, he speaks the words: "Remember that you are dust, and to dust you shall return."

Alternatively, the priest may speak the words, "Repent and believe in the Gospel."

Ashes also symbolize grief, in this case, grief that we have sinned and caused division from God.

Writings from the Second-century Church refer to the wearing of ashes as a sign of penance.

Priests administer ashes during Mass and all are invited to accept the ashes as a visible symbol of penance. Even non-Christians and the excommunicated are welcome to receive the ashes. The ashes are made from blessed palm branches, taken from the previous year's palm Sunday Mass.

It is important to remember that Ash Wednesday is a day of penitential prayer and fasting. Some faithful take the rest of the day off work and remain home. It is generally inappropriate to dine out, to shop, or to go about in public after receiving the ashes. Feasting is highly inappropriate. Small children, the elderly and sick are exempt from this observance.

It is not required that a person wear the ashes for the rest of the day, and they may be washed off after Mass. However, many people keep the ashes as a reminder until the evening.

Recently, movements have developed that involve pastors distributing ashes to passersby in public places. This isn't considered taboo, but Catholics should know this practice is distinctly Protestant. Catholics should still receive ashes within the context of Mass.

In some cases, ashes may be delivered by a priest or a family member to those who are sick or shut-in.

Ash Wednesday marks the beginning of the Season of Lent. It is a season of penance, reflection, and fasting which prepares us for Christ's Resurrection on Easter Sunday, through which we attain redemption.

Why we receive the ashes

Following the example of the Ninevites, who did penance in sackcloth and ashes, our foreheads are marked with ashes to humble our hearts and reminds us that life passes away on Earth. We remember this when we are told

"Remember, Man is dust, and unto dust you shall return."

Ashes are a symbol of penance made sacramental by the blessing of the Church, and they help us develop a spirit of humility and sacrifice.

The distribution of ashes comes from a ceremony of ages past. Christians who had committed grave faults performed public penance. On Ash Wednesday, the Bishop blessed the hair shirts which they were to wear during the forty days of penance, and sprinkled over them ashes made from the palms from the previous year. Then, while the faithful recited the Seven Penitential Psalms, the penitents were turned out of the church because of their sins -- just as Adam, the first man, was turned out of Paradise because of his disobedience. The penitents did not enter the church again until Maundy Thursday after having won reconciliation by the toil of forty days' penance and sacramental absolution. Later, all Christians, whether public or secret penitents, came to receive ashes out of devotion. In earlier times, the distribution of ashes was followed by a penitential procession.

The Ashes

The ashes are made from the blessed palms used in the Palm Sunday celebration of the previous year. The ashes are christened with Holy Water and are scented by exposure to incense. While the ashes symbolize penance and contrition, they are also a reminder that God is gracious and merciful to those who call on Him with repentant hearts. His Divine mercy is of utmost importance during the season of Lent, and the Church calls on us to seek that mercy during the entire Lenten season with reflection, prayer and penance.

How to Pray the Stations of the Cross

Gretchen FilzMarch

The <u>Stations of the Cross</u>, also known as the Way of the Cross, or Via Dolorosa (Sorrowful Way), is a popular <u>Lenten devotion</u>. Many parishes join as a group and pray the Stations of the Cross on the Fridays of Lent to call to mind the Passion of Christ, that is, the journey Jesus took from his condemnation to his death.

The History of the Stations

The Way of the Cross has its origins with the Blessed Mother. It is said that she, who pondered all the mysteries of Christ in her heart, retraced the steps of her Son's Passion and the significant events that happened along the way, keeping in her memory, and for the memory of the Church, the sacred path on which the Son of God trod to accomplish our redemption.

Later in her life, when she was no longer living near Jerusalem, it is said that Mary continued this devotional practice by creating a similar outdoor path near her home with stone markers, along which she would walk, pray, and meditate on those things that happened to her Son on his Sorrowful Way.

For centuries, pilgrims to the Holy Land have walked the steps of Our Lord's Passion in Jerusalem, with "stops" along to way to pray and venerate near the places where a significant event is believed to have occurred (such as the place where Jesus met his Mother, where Jesus fell, and where Veronica handed Jesus her veil, etc.).

This devotional walk, known as the Stations of the Cross, became one of the most popular and useful ways for the devout to meditate on Christ's Passion. The Franciscans, a religious order with special custody of the sacred places in the Holy Land since the Middle Ages, brought this tradition to their churches in Europe in much the same way that the Blessed Virgin erected an imitation of the Sorrowful Way near her home.

Pilgrims who could not travel to Jerusalem could experience in a virtual way the Stations of the Cross by following a signposted path around the inside and/or outside of the church. Here the faithful would walk and pray and meditate on the sufferings of Jesus as if they were walking the real places in Jerusalem. Special indulgences were granted to those who made this virtual pilgrimage.

From the 18th century, by Papal decree, all Catholic churches were permitted to erect the Stations of the Cross in the sanctuary, with the number of Stations fixed to fourteen. A specific way of praying the Stations also developed, two of the most popular being the <u>method of St. Francis of Assisi</u> and the <u>method of St. Alphonsus Liguori</u>.

The Fourteen Stations:

- 1. Jesus is condemned to death
- 2. Jesus takes up his Cross
- 3. Jesus falls for the first time
- 4. The Virgin Mary meets Jesus
- 5. Simon of Cyrene is made to help Jesus bear the Cross
- 6. Veronica wipes the face of Jesus
- 7. Jesus falls for the second time
- 8. Jesus meets the women of Jerusalem
- 9. Jesus falls for the third time
- 10. Jesus is stripped of his garments
- 11. Jesus is crucified
- 12. Jesus dies on the Cross
- 13. Jesus is taken down from the Cross and laid in the arms of Mary
- 14. Jesus is laid in the tomb

...Continued...

Praise the Lord, who heals the brokenhearted.

TREASURES FROM OUR TRADITION

We're reading St. Paul's letter to the Corinthians these days. What was Corinth like? It had a beautiful setting on an isthmus, about fifty miles from Athens. The location makes for very easy exchange by sea routes between Greece and Italy, a factor in its economic success even today. In Paul's day it was a cosmopolitan and wealthy city with inhabitants drawn from all over the world, including a sizeable Jewish community. When Paul arrived about the year 50, the city was only about a century old, but already five times the size of Athens. Paul lived in Corinth for a year and a half, and a few years later came back for three months. The community of Christians there struggled against the influence of a very secular and self-indulgent society that was blind to the plight of the poor. Pagan attitudes afflicted the community, which had a way of breaking Paul's heart; he wrote to them sometimes "with many tears" (2 Corinthians 2:4).

Today, Corinth is a small industrial city. Its historic core has been destroyed by a series of earthquakes over the centuries, and what little remained was totally obliterated in a war with Turkey in the 1820s. There's a core city with glamorous shops to catch the tourists, but it is mainly a cargo port, with piles of marble, tiles, and minerals everywhere, a huge oil refinery nearby, a busy canal, a modern fast rail line to Athens, and a meeting point of major highways. Today, the remains of the Temple of Apollo and the marketplace are more ruined than most such sites. The glory of the city Paul knew well has faded, but the relevance of his words shines through the centuries.

—Rev. James Field, Copyright © J. S. Paluch Co.

Coming Up

Bake Sale after 10 am Mass on 2/3 and 2/10—for PSR Ash Wednesday, February 14th

Get ready for the Seafood Dinners which begin on Friday, February 16th thru March 23rd.

Stations of the Cross every Friday during Lent.

Confirmation will be on Saturday, February 24th.

Seder Meal Sunday, March 25th.

Tenebrae at 7:30 pm on March 28th

Holy Thursday, March 29th at 6:30 p.m.

Rosary Walk at 1 pm & Good Friday Services at 3 pm

ADORATION CHAPELS

The Deanery Adoration Chapel located at OLPS invites you to come spend a little time with the Lord in adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. Come for a few minutes or consider becoming a "committed adorer" for a particular hour. OLPS 8 am to 8 pm Monday-Friday. If anyone would like to be on the committee at OLPS please contact them. OLPS is need of adorers if you can commit please call them. Our Lady of Lourdes has Adoration on the first Wednesday of the month. St. Bernard has Adoration on Thursday. Please consider spending an hour with the Lord.

ASH WEDNESDAY

February 14th Mass & Ashes 8:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

FAST & ABSTINENCE

Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are obligatory days of fasting and abstinence for Catholics. In addition, Fridays during Lent are obligatory days of abstinence.

For members of the Latin Catholic Church, the norms on fasting are obligatory from age 18 until age 59. When fasting, a person is permitted to eat one full meal, as well as two smaller meals that together are not equal to a full meal. The norms concerning abstinence from meat are binding upon members of the Latin Catholic Church from age 14 onwards.

Please Pray for Our Sick

Manuel Alfonso; Debbie Gonzales; Charles Duhe; Harold J. Lind, III; Aiden Smith; Madeline Colletti Cimino; Gene Perez; Patricia Fincher; Frances Evans; Donald Campo; Edna O'Rourke; Marlene Campo; Bernard Naquin, Jr.; Dorothy Easley; Devin Dimadigo; Kylie Gritter; David Naquin; Sheri Fernandez; Christina Landry; Brett Gagliano; Brendan Graf; Emile Evans; Landon Ansardi; Faith Gonzales; Kayla Vogelaar; Mindy Casanova Dardar; Wilmoy & Florine Shows; Brett Bergeron; Allen Nunez; Eleanore Erato; David Casanova; Danny Morales; Riley Richards; Hyacinth Serpas; Paul Morales, III; Jerrilee Odinet; Karley Draper; Hailey Martin; Lorraine Daroca; Barbara Simpson; Michael George; Tim George; Jamie Harris; Joy Fernandez; Marianne Marks; Kimberly Mones; Jules Turjeau; Avery Cantrelle; Rita Bauer; Sandy Thurman; Talor Gutierrez; Erica Stewart; Maggie Serigne; Regina Waguespack; Valerie Wheat; Hunter Hoffmann; Christina Gardner; HJ Lind; Debra Winesberry; AJ Arnone; Evis; Michelle Matthews; Fr. Charley; Sandra Jones; William Ybarzabal; Don Clark; Fred Everhardt; Thelma Lee; Lela Weber; Janey Yates; Connie St. Pierre; Tino Mones; Walter Guidry; Mary Gagliano; Patrick Campo, Sr.; Joyce Serpas; Michael Fernandez; SE Kreiger; Pasqual Alfonso; Henry Dietrich; Sidney Evans, Jr.; Hope Serigne; Mr. Caesar; Dona F. Mills; Mary Barker; Bob Couch; Rhonda Riley;

Norbert Billiot, Sr.; Lionel Serigne, Sr.; Louis Barrett; Lisa and Samantha; Paul Remick; Justin Serpas; Rene Poche; Lisa Montelongo; Barbara Robin; Lorenza Acosta; Adam Serigne; Becky Couture Riker; Linda Melerine; Alfred Nunez; Vicki Morales; Stephen Lobre; Barney Koons; Mary Smith; Romona Lucas; David Nehlig; Paul Serigne; Taylor Tycer; Dan Assevado; Wendy Walls; Vicki Robbins; Kaleah Kate May; Robert Oalmann; Noah Campo Call the office to add or remove someone from list.

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