

KILL OFF THE RATS.

Now These Poultry House Nuisances May Be Exterminated.

The following is taken from a publication of the United States department of agriculture known as bulletin No. 297 and entitled "Methods of Destroying Rats."

For poisoning rats in buildings and yards occupied by poultry the following method is recommended: Two wooden boxes should be used, one considerably larger than the other and each having two or more holes in the sides large enough to admit rats. The poisoned bait should be placed on the bottom and near the middle of the larger box, and the smaller box should then be inverted over it. Rats thus have free access to the bait, but fowls are excluded.

Trapping, if persistently followed, is one of the most effective methods of destroying rats. The improved modern traps with a wire fall released by a baited trigger and driven by a coiled spring have marked advantages over the old forms, and many of them may be used at the same time. These traps, sometimes called guillotine traps, are of many designs, but the more simply constructed are to be preferred. Probably those made entirely of metal are best, as they are less likely to absorb and retain odors.

Sundry baits for guillotine traps are given and methods of baiting, and the bulletin gives the following:

By the persistent use of traps, occasional resort to poison, and the exercise of forethought in the construction of farm buildings so as to minimize the opportunities for harborage, farmers and others may prevent the greater part of the loss and annoyance they now experience from rat depredations. The same statement applies in great measure to city and village conditions; hence co-operation in the warfare on rats is particularly important and cannot be too strongly urged.

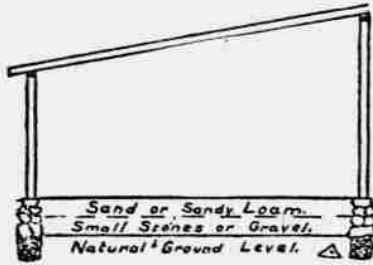
A Tidy Sum From a Good Flock.

A correspondent sends the following account of the extra good returns received from a flock of 130 hens owned by Miss Marcia Warren of West Baldwin, Me.

During last year 1,490 5-6 dozen eggs were produced, which sold for \$384.87. The sales of poultry amounted to \$94.62, making the total receipts \$479.49. The feed bill was \$220.13, leaving \$259.36 net profit, or practically \$2 per hen. Miss Warren did all the work herself, hatching all chicks by hen power. The eggs are sent to Boston to a retail dealer. No breeding stock was sold nor eggs for extra prices. Dry feeding is practiced.

A Plan to Secure Dryness.

There is no problem which is more annoying to the average poultryman than that of securing dryness in his henhouses. Without dryness it is almost a waste of time to attempt to raise chickens. The illustration given



herewith is self explanatory. The plan followed has been used in many portions of the country with marked success, and as the extra work involved is really insignificant, it would be a good thing for the poultry industry of America if the arrangement were more generally adopted.

"Cannibal" Chickens.

Some broods of chicks will form cannibal habits of picking one another in spite of almost anything one can do. When once the habit is formed it is very difficult to remedy. Divide the chicks into small flocks, not over twenty-five or thirty each, provide them with a litter of mow sweepings, cut clover or alfalfa to scratch in and see that they are plentifully supplied with granulated bone and beef scrap in addition to their grain food. Keep charcoal always before them.

Chicks Dying in the Shell.

There are many causes of chicks dying in the shell, chief of them being poor condition of the breeding stock from which the eggs for hatching were taken. Breeding from overfat hens from birds that have been forced for heavy laying, or that are debilitated from any cause, is a common source of this trouble. Where immature breeding stock is used there will usually be a considerable percentage of chicks dead in the shell.

Keep Pekin Ducks.

Every farmer who has a stream running through his farm should keep Pekin ducks. It pays well to keep them for the feathers alone. There is a good demand generally in one's own neighborhood for the feathers. Some duck raisers say that the duck does not require water to bathe in. This is true of the little ducks, but I would not deprive the old ducks of this pleasure, says Fannie Wood in Farm Journal.

Blindness in Fowls.

The most common causes of blindness in fowls are conjunctivitis and keratitis, which generally develop from colds, and are associated with some what pronounced rumpy conditions. Blindness, though, doubtless does occur sometimes from other causes.

Tinted Eggs.

It is not uncommon to have a few tinted eggs from white egg varieties due to hereditary causes.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Directions For Compounding Rose Jar Household Lotion.

To fill a rose jar pluck the petals of full blown roses daily and pack them between layers of salt in a glass or earthenware jar. When all are gathered empty the jar upon a broad platter and loosen the massed petals, that the salt may reach every part. Break lumps and cakes with the fingers until you have disintegrated the mass.

Mix well with the salted roses four drops of oil of rose, ten of oil of chiris, twenty of oil of melissen, twenty of oil of eucalyptus, ten of bergamot and two drams of alcohol, one ounce of powdered orris root, half an ounce of violet powder and the same of rose and of heliotrope powder, one-half teaspoonful of mace, a quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon and the same of cloves. Toss and turn the petals until the oils and powders are thoroughly incorporated with them and pack in a clean jar. Cover and set away to ripen. It will be fragrant for years if kept in closely covered jars.

Helpful Hints.

To remove grease spots from carpets use a little pure ox gall.

To clean willow ware scrub with salt water and wipe dry with clean cloth.

Wash furniture before varnishing with hot table beer.

In storing away stove pipe brush over with a gill each of linseed oil and kerosene and a tablespoonful of turpentine.

To clean spots on leather, make a paste of mealy potatoes, vinegar, turpentine and dry mustard. Rub off when dry.

Grape Juice.

Stem the grapes, put in a crock and wash. Cover the grapes with water. Boil till the seeds separate from pulps, then strain through cheesecloth. To every quart of juice add a pint of sugar. Boil until quite a thick sirup and can as any fruit. When ready for use add water so as to make it whatever consistency desired. While boiling do not allow the juice to jelly.

Simple Spool Holders.

A simple little device for holding the spool when crocheting is a wire hairpin with the ends bent in at right angles a quarter of an inch above each end. Snap the ends into the holes in a spool or into the sides of a ball, hook the end of the pin over a button on the waist or some other convenient place and run no further risk of soiled wool or silk through dropping.

Tomato Salad.

For a pretty and most delicious salad use solid ripe tomatoes (as many as persons to be served), wash the tomatoes and scoop out a portion of the centers, filling with crisp chopped cucumbers, then place each tomato on three or four crisp lettuce leaves. Serve with either mayonnaise or French dressing.

Dry Cleaning Hairbrushes.

To clean hairbrushes take a cup of cornmeal and fill the brush, rubbing gently with the hand. As it absorbs the grease and dirt shake it out and use fresh meal till the brush is cleaned thoroughly. This is better than ammonia, as there is no water to injure or loosen the back of the brush.

To Remove Rust.

For removing rust from polished steel an effective mixture is made by taking ten parts of tin putty, eight parts of prepared buckhorn and 250 parts of spirits of wine. These ingredients are mixed to a soft paste and rubbed in on the surface until the rust disappears.—Engineer.

Baby Bands.

Take the best parts of soft old woolen underwear and cut two pieces 7 by 8 inches. Stitch the sides together with embroidery silk. Take two pieces of ribbon four inches long for shoulder straps. This makes a fine cheap band.

Dust in the Eye.

Should anything get into the eye, one drop of sweet oil should be dropped in the corner of it, but if it be mortar or lime, bathe with a weak solution of water and vinegar.—Housekeeper.

Tomato Butter.

Several pounds of tomatoes, three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one ounce of cinnamon, one half ounce of cloves, ground; boil till thick. Can and seal.

The Picnic Salad.

If a salad is to be carried with the picnic lunch, pack the ingredients in a wooden chopping bowl and pack in center a fruit jar filled with cracked ice and sealed.

Keeps the Salt Dry.

To prevent salt from becoming damp or hardening in the shaker, place a few grains of rice in the shaker when filling.

SOME DAIRY HINTS.

Ration For a Heifer Calf—A Cure For Sore Teats.

In rearing heifers for the future dairy herd we should feed them in a way to avoid the fat forming habit. Fat calves are pretty to look at, but are not being handled to make good cows. A calf that is fed to lay on fat will, when it reaches the age of milk production, continue the habit, diverting the feeds to fat rather than to milk. A heifer calf should be fed a ration largely protein in content—sweet skim milk, oats, bran, oilmeal and clover hay being among the best feeds, says a writer in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. The skim milk fresh from the separator will be the best source for the major part of the ration up to four months of age. It should be fed to the calves in galvanized pails. These should be thoroughly washed and scalded daily to avoid contaminating the milk with germs of disease. The feeding should be done where the calves cannot reach each other's ears to suck them.

In dry teat milking we often find cows with short teats that cannot be milked in that way, or a cow may have tender teats that will not submit to this style of milking. Again, we have during the spring and fall months chapped and scratched teats that cause the cows to kick. To avoid all this trouble and yet keep within the rules of sanitary milking, buy a five or ten pound can of yellow vaseline. With this at your milk bench in an open box you can make the cow's teats sound and as soft as velvet.

The freshening heifer can be treated daily for some time before freshening, anointing her teats and handling them at the same time. In doing this you will have no breaking-in period. She will submit to being milked like an old cow. To use the vaseline properly, take an amount the size of a bean or a little larger, owing to the size of teats to be treated. With the free hand brush off the udder, then anoint the teats with the vaseline and milk the cow. You will find that the teats become so soft that they can be milked with the greatest ease. There will be no sores.

Cure For Dirty Milk.

The question is, What is the remedy for dirty milk? Some say if we sterilize or pasteurize all will be well. But why injure the biologic properties of milk by heating? Why permit the dilution of milk by excrement, then kill the bacteria by heat and swallow the mixture? Why not prevent rather than cure? The remedy is simple. We should insist upon clean milk and be willing to pay for it; encourage the production of a sanitary supply and refuse to buy excrement and pus; buy of the man whose supply costs a cent or two more per quart to produce and let the sloven learn that cleanliness is an asset and filth a heavy load to carry.—Charles Harrington, Secretary Massachusetts State Board of Health.

Successful Dairying.

The man who tests his cows knows accurately what their performance is. He keeps books with his cows as a merchant keeps books for everything that passes through his store. The scales and the Babcock tester are invaluable aids to the dairyman.

DAIRY BRIEFS.

Feeding milk too cold or too much at one time will cause scours.

A half cupful of wheat flour and a raw egg in the milk given to a calf with scours will often prove effectual.

Cows will vary considerably in the amount of solids in their milk and especially in the amount of butter fats.

The kitchen has a lot of odors which will not improve the milk.

Every dairy utensil should be thoroughly washed as soon as emptied, then rinsed and well scalded with boiling water. If, in addition, they can have a good sun bath in a sweet, airy place, so much the better.

Select a dairy breed and stick by it. Be sure it is a dairy breed.

Weeding out the poor animals and keeping the good ones will soon build up a herd.

It is better to wash the milk out of the butter in the churn than to work it out on the worker.

It is important to ascertain how much food it requires to keep the cow in good, thrifty condition, how much food beyond this is converted into milk and at what point she begins to lay on flesh.

Keep the calf pens clean and dry. Calves never do well in dirty, damp quarters.

It is easier to keep cows from getting out by fixing the fences good beforehand than it is to break them of the bad habit after they once get it.

Cottonseed meal produces the largest yield and the richest cream of any food that can be used, but care must be taken not to give in large quantities, as it is very likely to cause scours.

You always need a dairy thermometer, but especially at this time of the year. There is nothing better to tell you when the milk is cool.

Training and feeding may be made a valuable means of developing the capabilities of cows and a preliminary step to their improvement by breeding.

A little grain will help even on good pasture.

A good cow usually bears the marks of her excellence with her.

Leaving butter fat in the milk is throwing money to the pigs.

By kneading and rubbing the udder of young heifers and drawing the teats a good form may be given to this organ, and the milk secretion may be considerably increased.

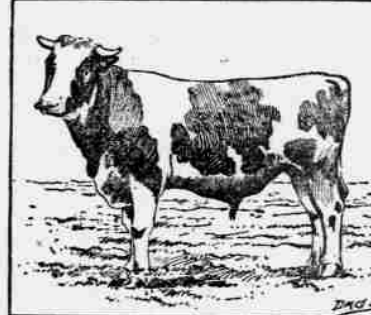
In the Dairy

Is a bull worth \$8,000? It's not an easy matter to show in dollars and cents just how a bull is worth \$8,000. A great many men realize that it pays to have a good sire at the head of their herd and are willing to pay \$100 to \$150. A herd of cows that produce 300 pounds of butter fat a year requires good blood at its head to keep up that yield.

It takes as much room to care for a 200 pound cow as a 300 pound one and costs about the same for feed and labor. Roughly speaking, there is a difference in profit of 100 pounds of fat per year, which is worth from \$20 to \$25. If a cow that will produce 200 pounds of fat in a year is worth \$50, a cow that will produce 300 pounds is worth \$100.

If this statement be true, the question is, How much is a sire worth that will produce such cows? A scrub that will get 200 pound cows is worth \$25? A good sire ought to get on the average twenty-five heifers a year. Now, if these heifers will produce \$20 to \$25 apiece more butter per year than those from the scrub bull it means an increased income of \$500 to \$625 per year, or the interest on \$10,000.

The sire is a getter of a crop of calves each year, and his blood is handed down to the coming generations through his daughters and sons, which of course makes it impossible to estimate exactly his value. It is an open question whether the ordinary breeder can afford to pay \$8,000 or



COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. (Sold for \$8,000; bred by W. J. Gillett of Wisconsin and now owned by D. W. and F. Field, Massachusetts.)

\$10,000 for an animal to head his herd. Through the proper mating with such animals and carefully raising their get, there is no question but the man with means and breeding ability can make it pay. Of course it will not pay in the first year or two with the increased production of fat, but the great value lies in the increased production of animals that will result from the services of exceptionally good sires.

Commenting in the foregoing words on the sale of a bull at a remarkably high price, Hoard's Dairyman adds: Colantha Johanna Lad, herewith illustrated, is out of an exceptionally good cow and from a family of cows capable of producing over 400 pounds of fat in a year. His mother, Colantha IV's Johanna, gave in one year as a four-year-old 19,300 pounds of milk containing 693 pounds of fat. During her present lactation period she is making an official test, and up to Aug. 1, or in seven months and nine days, she had produced 18,400 pounds of milk containing 673 pounds of fat.

A cow with such wonderful records and backed by female ancestors on both sides that are exceptional capable dairy animals makes a bull from her worth many times that of the ordinary pure bred animal. Eight thousand dollars is a big price to pay for a sire, but 19,300 pounds of milk containing 693 pounds of fat is a big record, and if nothing happens to her during the next three months she will far exceed this and set a new standard in the production of fat.

The Output of Oleo.

There has been a big increase in the amount of the output of oleomargarine during the past fiscal year, which ended June 30. The increase over the previous year is over 28 per cent. The reason for this is not hard to find. First is the high price of butter that has prevailed during the year, being from 3 to 5 cents higher than has been known for several years. Then the poor quality of much of it has also had its influence.

A feature in the situation that would make the report look better from the dairymen's standpoint is the large amount that has been exported during the year. As long as the price of butter continues to advance or hold where it is there is no need for alarm over this increase in the output of oleomargarine. It emphasizes the fact that dairymen must make more and better butter.—Chicago Dairy.

Dairy Ration For South Carolina.

Cottonseed meal and corn silage form by far the cheapest dairy feeds available to our dairymen. The cost of such a ration is only slightly more than half as much as that of the common dairy ration now fed in this state.

Our good results in the exclusive feeding of cottonseed meal and corn silage as a dairy ration are undoubtedly largely attributable to the fact that the corn silage was made from well matured corn rich in grain, making it especially rich in carbohydrates. Unless silage is especially rich in grain a ration consisting entirely of corn silage and cottonseed meal will lack in non-nitrogenous matter.—Bulletin, Clemson College.

AFFAIRS CURRENT.

National Dairy Show—Higher Prices Maximum Milk Flow.

The national dairy show is to be held in Chicago during the last ten days of the National Corn exposition's date, which is from Oct. 5 to 19. Among other organizations announced to convene during the same period and in the same city are the National Association of Dairy Farmers, National Association of Corn Growers, National Dairy Union, etc. Other organizations to convene in annual meetings include the milk dealers, creamery operators and buttermakers, poultry and game dealers, etc.

At the national dairy show (date of which at the great stockyards auditorium is Oct. 10 to 19) daily sales at auction of thoroughbred Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Dutch Belted cattle will be held. Cash prizes to the amount of \$10,000 are to be paid for cattle, butter, milk and cheese exhibits. Practical working of the milking machine will be demonstrated daily, and there will also be daily demonstrations showing mothers how to properly modify milk for their infants and how to test milk for quality and purity. Any special information desired concerning the dairy show can be obtained by addressing the secretary-general manager, E. S. Sendorff, 154 Washington street, Chicago.

Advanced Price of Cows and Feed.

The following table is put forth by the milk producers of Toronto to show the advance that has taken place in the price of cows and their feed since 1897:

| | May, 1897. | | May, 1907. | |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Per cent. | Inc. | Per cent. | Inc. |
| Milk cows, each..... | 35.00 | \$6.00 | 24.00 | \$6.52 |
| Dressed hogs, cwt..... | 6.50 | 9.00 | 2.50 | 28.54 |
| Creamery butter, lb..... | .19 | .28 | .09 | 47.13 |
| Hay, ton..... | 10.50 | 14.00 | 2.50 | 24.54 |
| Wheat, bushel..... | .75 | .82 | .07 | 9.33 |
| Barley, bushel..... | .32 | .52 | .20 | 62.54 |
| Oats, bushel..... | .24 | .42 | .18 | 75.00 |
| Bran, ton..... | 10.00 | 22.00 | 12.00 | 120.00 |
| Shorts, ton..... | 10.00 | 23.00 | 13.00 | 130.00 |

Hoard's Dairyman says these prices will compare very well with those which govern in the United States.

Age and the Milk Flow.

Director J. L. Hills of the Vermont experiment station, whose strong interest in dairy matters has been well proved, has lately investigated the problem of age as it affects the milk value of cows. Figuring on the yearly records of ninety-nine cows, he concludes that the cow makes a gain of one-sixth in flow in her third year and attains the maximum flow during the fifth year of her life.

Export Cheese.

Four great principles laid down by Secretary Barr of the Ontario Dairy-men's association for the making of export cheese are sweet, clean, wholesome milk, cool curing, a clean man and a clean factory. High grade export cheese cannot be produced without these essentials. Keeping records of operations is very necessary. Acidometer must be used in determining acidity. The amount of acid will vary decidedly in different localities and kind of feed supplied the herd. The wire curd knife is preferable. The curd must be cooked according to acidity. The cooking should never exceed 60 to 62 degrees. The aim in producing export stock is to have a cheese that is meaty and smooth, possessing a silky fine texture.

After Separating.

Too much emphasis cannot be given to two points in handling cream—namely, the quick and thorough cooling immediately after separating and the caution in regard to the mixing of the warm and the cold cream. Warm cream should never be mixed with cold. The result of mixing is always quick souring.

MILK AND BUTTER.

That the natural tendency of things at this time of the year is to incorporate too much water in the butter is a warning to creamery butter makers given by Professor G. L. McKay in Dairy Progress. Repeated tests that he has made demonstrate that butter-makers are quite liable to incorporate too much water. He thinks locality and feed have an important bearing in this matter. Churning with the churn two-thirds or more full and at high temperature with large granules has a tendency to increase the percentage of moisture. Trying to approach the 16 per cent limit is a dangerous operation.

Carrying Forward the Starter.

When an exceptionally good starter is secured it can be propagated from day to day by adding a small portion of it to a quantity of sweet skim milk, enough milk being used to make the necessary amount of starter for the cream to be churned. This controls the souring of the milk just the same as the addition of starter to the cream controls the souring of the cream. Where one is churning every day this is a very good method for carrying forward the starter.—E. H. Webster.

The Color of Milk.

The ideal flavor of milk might perhaps be regarded as a negative rather than a positive flavor. It should be slightly saline and sweet, with no after taste whatever. The color of milk plays a more important part in getting a good price for a good product than some are willing to admit and is affected by the individuality of the cow and the feeding. By selecting for each herd some cows that give a high colored milk and discarding those which impart too much "sky blue," by judiciously feeding with succulent foods and alfalfa and clover hay and, if necessary, some yellow cornmeal, one can influence the color to a marked degree.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 26, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by Act of August 4, 1892, Lewis J. Hawley of Monroe, County of Benton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 466 for the purchase of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 2 in Township No. 16, South of Range No. 8 West W. M. Ora., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calline, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses: Leonard H. Hawley of Monroe, Oregon, and Sam Bowen, Alfred Ryecraft and M. P. Ryecraft, all of Alsea, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of November, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Be Charitable.

To your horses as well as to yourself, you need not suffer from pain of any sort—your horses need not suffer. Try a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It cures all pains. J. M. Roberts, Bekersville, Mo., writes: "I have used your liniment for ten years and find it to be the best I have ever used for men or beast." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly confirmed and appointed executor of the last Will and Testament and estate of Marie A. Moore, deceased, by the county Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County, sitting in probate. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present, in writing, duly verified, to me at my residence in Corvallis, Oregon, or at the law office of E. Holgate in Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice. Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 24th day of September, 1907. MINOR SWICK, Executor.

There's no Use.

Talking, you can't beat Herbine for the liver. The greatest regulator ever offered to suffering humanity. If you suffer from liver complaint, if you are bilious and fretful, if your liver, and Herbine will not fit in its proper condition. A positive cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and all ills due to a torpid liver. Try a bottle and you will never use anything else. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of Benton County, Oregon, his final account as executor of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased, and that Saturday, the 6th day of November, 1907, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon of said day has been fixed and appointed by said court as the time and place for settling said account in the County Court House in Corvallis in said County and State as the place for hearing objections, if any, to said account and the settlement thereof. All persons interested and desiring to object thereto are notified to file their objections thereto in writing with the Clerk of said Court and appear at said time and place. E. D. BERRY. As Administrator of the estate of Alexander Bennett, deceased. 344

Always Was Sick.

When a man says he always was sick—troubled with a cough that lasted all winter—what would you think if he should say he never was sick since using Ballard's Horsebound Syrup? Such a man exists. Mr. J. C. Clark, Denver, Colorado, writes: "For years I was troubled with a severe cough that would last all winter. This cough left me in a miserable condition. I tried Ballard's Horsebound Syrup and have not had a sick day since. That's what it did for me." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Portland, Oregon, October 19, 1907. Notice is hereby given that William B. Graham of Corvallis, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 1454, made Sept. 9, 1902, for the Lot No. 1, Section 25, Township 18 North, Range 5 West, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Benton County, at Corvallis, Oregon, on November 29, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: John Scott of Corvallis, Oregon; Lee Newman of Corvallis, Oregon; Harper Mechin of Corvallis, Oregon, and Thomas R. Graham of Corvallis, Oregon. 88-98 ALGERNON S. DRESSES, Register.

Farmers.

Read the "Weekly Oregonian" of Portland and the "Corvallis Gazette" for the general news of the world, also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, stock raising, fruit raising, etc.

You can secure both of these excellent papers for one year by paying to the "Corvallis Gazette" the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, in advance. Remit the money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you. 251f

The Best Quality of PIANOS and ORGANS

At the Store of GRAHAM & WELLS' Corvallis, Oregon

CUSTOMERS

Are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

THIS OLD RELIABLE HOUSE will sell their FINE-TONED INSTRUMENTS FOR REASONABLE PRICES instead of charging you extra to make up for high city rents, railroad fares and hotel bills for traveling salesmen.

Music Loving People

Can purchase these reliable goods in their home town. If there is anything you do not understand you will find the sellers near your home.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder healthy.