



Manitoba Lily Connection

Manitoba Regional Lily Society Newsletter
www.manitobalilies.ca

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Affiliated with the North American Lily Society

March 2003

President's Message

I was invited to a friend's home not too long ago and out of fairness to her other guests I decided that it was best to purchase a dessert. Baking and I are not synonymous with a good time! About the very same time your Lily Executive held a board meeting. What does this have to do with cakes and goodies you might ask? Well, as my Presidential term draws to an end, I reflect upon the workings of that Board. I for one am glad that we are not all the same, like flavors, not all Chocolate, Vanilla or Strawberry. Thank God for the nuts, the spices and the chippy ones too. They can be smooth, warm and comforting or tangy and subtle. To one and all I give my thanks, it has been a wonderful experience.

Are you tired of this long cold winter and ready for a Spring fling? Then we'll see you at the Seminar, March 29th at the Polo Park Canada Inn for a day of speakers, bulbs, good food, conversation and a garden related auction. Look for registration information included in this Newsletter.

John Rempel and I have taken on the task of Co-Chairing the 2005 N.A.L.S. show. We have a lot on our agenda. We look forward to your participation and attendance at this show. Indeed, when you are called upon to help, please say YES. YOU, might just be the flavor we are missing!!!

Let's hope for a gentle Spring.
Best Regards, Susan

Question & Answer

Q: Why do lily leaves turn yellow or light greenish yellow?

A: Generally this is a plant disorder called chlorosis. Chlorosis is the result of the interruption of the production of chlorophyll (which cause the green pigment) due to not enough nitrogen or phosphorus and magnesium. Often this problem here in Manitoba is caused by a deficiency of Iron. One other cause may be not enough light over a long period of time. This may show up in yellow growing tips, ie rapid growing under heavy overcast conditions. Light, heat and a fertilizer boost should correct the problem.

Lily Questions?

If you have a question or thought on lilies just contact me, 'the editor' and I will publish it on a question and answer spot in the newsletters.

Let me know what else you would like to see published in your newsletter

E-mail: strohman@mb.sympatico.ca or Phone: 476-2536

Mail: Nigel Strohmman, Box 846, Neepawa, MB R0J 1H0

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Planned Pollinations

Fred Fellner, Vermilion, Alberta, Canada
1994 NALS Yearbook

I will start by sharing a few personal details with you as I was requested to do by our yearbook editor. I was born on August 9, 1931 near Myrnam, Alberta. I was born on the farm as were my brother and sister. In my seventh year, I started school. Knowing very little English, I did not pass the first grade. Often, as I grew up, my father kept me home to help on the farm and finally I quit attending school for good at 15 years of age. Farming on the family farm north west of Vermilion has been my life for nearly 45 years. At the age of 33 years, I married a widow with four growing children. Now, some 30 years later, we have 8 grandchildren ranging in age from 13 to 20 years.

I had always been interested in fruit trees and in different native plants in all colors. I always studied grasses and grains and noted the different shapes and characteristics. Finally in the late 1960s, circumstances were such that I planned to grow perennial flowers for sale. To begin, I bought many plants including lilies from a prairie plant catalog. Some of these perennials in my rich soil with lots of rain became like weeds and began to get out of hand. These I discarded and began to pay more attention to lilies.

I joined NALS in early 1970 and began writing letters to local lily hybridizers like Fred Tarlton and Robert Simonet. After two years of writing, I finally managed to visit Robert Simonet in the fall of 1973. At that visit, he gave me a dozen Asiatic hybrids. When these bloomed in 1974, I could see easily that these were much better by far than anything I could buy on the market at that time. After that, every bloom season, I made a point of returning to see what Robert was doing. I had recalled that Robert had told me a year previously when I visited in 1973, he was going to plow up one or two of his lily plots. When I arrived in 1974, he had not done so yet. I asked him if I could mark some of the lilies in order to pick them up later. He agreed and I marked nearly 70 plants.

After growing these at the farm, I eventually registered some of these lilies as, 'Sally JoAnn', 'Dori Jo', 'Robert Simonet', 'Lily Simonet' and 'Kimberly Ann'. These Simonet lilies were used a lot in my breeding and I am still using 'Lily Simonet'. However, it has only been in the last few years that I have been

able to get a fair amount of seed from it. When I saw my first group of a dozen bulbs from Robert Simonet bloom, I thought to myself, "Boy ...there is 30 years of hybridizing work for me!" Now 23 years later and nearly 200,000 seedlings later, I have not accomplished anywhere near as much as I had hoped to accomplish. However, as the saying goes, "where there is life there is hope."

In the early years, I had much trouble with bulb rot and botrytis. Botrytis is still a problem. Northeast Alberta is a hard place to do hybridizing. Firstly, there are late spring frosts often times into June. Sometimes these frosts kill or damage the lily buds. Secondly, early fall frosts may kill the stems before they can ripen seed. Here at the farm, my first average 'killing frost' is August 25th. Fortunately, it is often much later and then sometimes infrequently much earlier. Very few of the lilies stand a chance of ripening seed out-of-doors. Thirdly, there are very low overnight temperatures. At the farm, we are 5 to 9 degrees C. (9 to 16 degrees F) colder over night than in Edmonton, which is just 100 miles to the west. Outside, even open or self-pollinations are rare most years. Nearly all of my planned pollinations are done in the greenhouse.

In the early years, I potted up lilies in bloom in gallon ice cream pails and in so doing loosened the roots. Seed production was not satisfactory. I switched to 4 gallon pots and dug up and potted the lily plants only in the fall before freeze up. I carefully stored and overwintered the containers and contents in pits. I then take them out of the wintering pits in April. These potted lilies are left outside until they are nearly ready to bloom. At this point the pots are transferred into the greenhouse benches where as the blooms are ready, they are pollinated inside at a day-time temperatures of 85° F. After the pollinations, I try to bring the temperatures down with an exhaust fan to about 75° F. With this system, I find that my seed production is much better than before. I have to maintain a watch for spider mites and use a product called, Later's Spider Mite Killer. It seems effective.

I must add that I only work with Asiatic lilies. Trumpet lilies do not appear fully hardy here and the martagons take much too long to bloom from seed for me. I did put by a few jars of martagon seed from Dick Thomas. Maybe in my old age, I will have enough patience to work with martagons.

My main aim has been to produce beautiful, disease tolerant lilies. The beauty is much easier to

come by, compared to the attainment of disease tolerance. I have been buying bulbs and seeds each year as well. Plus I've been getting seed and bulbs from Dick Thomas. However, I find that of the bulbs on the market, only a very few do as well as the lilies that I grow from seed.

Up to the present, I have been a full-time grain and cattle farmer. So, much of my hybridizing has been done "on the gallop" between other pressing chores or jobs. I plant out my seedlings in three foot wide rows with three seedlings to a clump about 8 to 10 inches apart. This saves both time and space. I have found that by the third spring, I will have lost 30 to 40 percent of the seedlings. I plant every tenth row with sunflowers to keep the snow from blowing off during the winter. We always have to worry about snow cover. At times during some winters, I have to cover the snow-bare spaces with straw. That is a lot of work putting the straw on and then removing it in the spring. The worst part of it is the unwanted seeding of grains that fall out of the straw to grow in with the lilies.

I dig up the seedling bulbs by the end of the third summer. I mark the lily seedlings I find interesting or intend to select for further trial. These, I replant into a separate plot where they are left for two or three more seasons. I then pick from these the ones I want to use as breeders or to scale for a bigger number to try out in my final seedling plots. It can take 6 to 12 years before the decision is made to register a lily. Even after all that, there are lilies I feel regret over having registered. Sometimes the advance in beauty lasts only a few seasons and in three or four years it is a "has been." Then there are lilies like 'Sally JoAnn' or 'Donna Sylvester' which have existed here on the farm for 23 years and 17 years respectively. They grow as strongly as when I first found them. 'Sally JoAnn' is still one of my favorite lilies. I have yet to get a seedling from it as either the pollen parent or the seed parent that has produced as nice a flower as 'Sally JoAnn' itself.

Every once in a while, one does find something that is very different in the seedling fields. One such lily I call "Baby Pink Bells" which as yet, I have not registered. It features very small downfacing bell-like blooms. Each bell is only 1" to 1 & 1/2" in diameter with quite a thick petal substance. This lily produces up to 30 pink blooms on a stem that is much like a yucca.

Most of my lilies are marketed to home gar-

deners at a reasonable price and I have had many comments and letters on the great joy they have brought to these growers.

Just some of the cultivars that have been registered:

Carol Jean (1a) - Rose pink, tips pink, throat pinkish, outside tan pink; evenly distributed brown spots; nectary light cream pink.

Coppertone (1a) - Coppery inside, with light frosting in the throat, outside green; few spots; nectaries white; pollen brown.

Donna Sylvester (1bc) - Yellow inside, reddish outside; spotted; pollen brown. Flowers 125mm wide, thick-petalled.

Honey Pink (1bc) - (L. cernuum hybrid) Honey pink, unspotted.

Kimberly Ann (1b) - Red with orange-red throat and light red outside; inconspicuous red spots.

Lindsey Jennifer (1a) - Soft orange, unspotted.

Melissa Jamie (1b) - Creamy pink, with pink tips; few spots.

Parkland Orange (1a) - Clear orange inside, paler outside; few, very fine spots; nectaries whitish, pollen orange to brown.

Pink Peach (1a) - Flesh pink inside, green to pink outside; unspotted; pollen brown.

Red Pine (1b) - Inside orange-red throughout, outside green-cream; unspotted.

Red Raven (1b) - Inside blackish red throughout, outside dark red; black spots in area around nectary.

Sally Jo Ann (1b) - Cardinal red with greenish throat, outside currant red; inconspicuously spotted.

Salmon Cream (1a) - Peach pink on opening, then fading to a very light peach cream.

Smokie (1) - Inside smoked or burnt orange, outside orange green; unspotted.

Spacious Living (1a) - Bright yellow on long pedicels, outside light yellow.

Wanda (1a) - Wine red, throat red, tips deep red; inconspicuously spotted; nectary red.

Tips on Scaling Your Lily Bulbs

By Dr. Reg Gallop

Timing of scaling stages

If possible, delay putting the scalings into the cold, until about 3 months before you expect the ground to be warm enough, to receive them as plantings, they will then soon grow away vigorously.

Scalings in barely-moist media, are usually stable for as long at least, as they have a food supply from their "mother-scales". Keep them barely moist, and well-ventilated meanwhile. Keep in the dark to suppress still then unwanted premature top growth. If they insist on growing, then you must humor them, by planting them out under lights, with warmth and regular weak-feeding. Otherwise their starved, light, CO₂-hungry tops, will soon collapse and rot. Then a growth cycle can be lost. Just move from step to step, when most of the individuals in a group, have passed each transitional stage, of each growth cycle. Do not expect uniformity, in any precise way, as in Nature; so a spread in the expression of each growth stage amongst your bulblet-lots, is inevitable.

Small versus larger bulblets, from a scale.

These are like a family, a "litter" where some are "runts; by nature, or from other causes, such as later initiation and then access, under increasing difficulties, to the depleting food supplies in its "mother-scale", overcrowding, poor gas-exchange conditions, etc.

Because of the Law of Paradox "Things aren't what they seem, from appearances!", "runts" in Biology, must usually have hidden characteristics of great value. I see this clearly, in breeding, selecting my lovely Delphiniums; where the seedling "runts" that one is inclined to throw out on the basis of their low heights, usually have the best flowers. Eddie McRae's lovely Pixie series of Asiatics, illustrates this well, too. So give the "runts" amongst your bulblets, their due respect, until they have had a fair chance to show you, what they can offer, in their maturity, a little later than the others, in each "litter", so the smaller bulblets are likely to grow slower, behind the larger ones, unless greatly helped in isolation, when appropriate. I would leave them alone for at least a year, to minimize all damage to them, when "babies"; and then thin them out, to give them extra help in every way, at the juvenile stage, to possibly about catch up with their larger siblings.

Sometimes one sees clumps of bulblets on a scale, that have some that grow quickly to a limit in size / unit time; and then the smaller ones seem to take over the food "teats" on the scale, and then eventually most catch up

with the earlier growing ones, at a given limited average size. That is a good reason to delay them for as long as possible, at the warm-incubation stage, before vernalizing them, when time-scheduling allows; when size increase becomes about zero, as root and top development, take over as the major emphases, in each one. Then some may even shrink a bit in size, too, as starches, sugars, other nutrients and water are used up, by the demanding growth processes then underway. Eventually, the "mother-scale" sacrifices its life for its young, dries up, and falls away from the bulblets.

How long does it take for scaled bulblets to first flower?

Your bulblets will reveal their developmental status over time, under whatever growth-sponsoring conditions you and Nature supply.

Division I - Asiatics

Usually take about 18-24 months, from planting out in good conditions.

Division II - Martagons

Need at least 2-3 years, and usually longer, before they will first-flower, and 4-5 years to show what they do as adults.

Division III - Candidium

Usually take about two years.

Division IV - American Hybrids

Three to four years.

Division VI - Trumpet / Aurelian

Scale bulblets can flower within one year; certainly within two.

Division VII - Orientals

Two to three years.

Division IX - Species

They cover the whole gamut of possibilities, depending upon their own uniqueness in nature, and subsequent distinguishing growing habits and requirements.

One should be patient with the adolescent plants, just like we should be with our kids, as they try to find their adult roles and place in life. Do not downgrade, or reject any, too soon. Allow the best of them, to become "settled-down adults", showing their final powers, before culling them heavily. Culling seedlings, for reasons of space and effort, is one of the saddest tasks in plant breeding. Most are nice enough to keep permanently in our gardens, were this practicable.

I hope that these comments will help you move ahead successfully, with your scaled bulblets, and other forms of lilies, plants, "pets" in Nature, and people.

2003 Prairie Garden available now

The 2003 Prairie Garden magazine is now available at bookstores and garden centres across the prairies. Featuring “Themes & Extremes”, this issue should prove to be an inspiration to gardeners who wish to include plants that are just out of reach of their hardiness zone or to those that want to know how to create a theme to run throughout the garden or landscape.

Our guest editor, Linda Stilkowski writes the weekly Prairie Gardener column for the Winnipeg Free Press but still found time to write about the trials of gardening with man’s best friend. Another article discusses a creature not quite so welcome to gardeners – the slug. She unravels the mystery of horticultural Latin names and tells us why it makes sense to use these unpronounceable words in lieu of common names.

The colour section has a new look but still includes an abundance of colour photos to inspire readers to try unusual plants, or combinations of plants, in their area. There are articles that describe how to grow unusuals such as figs, thistles and water plants. Bouquet gardens, boulevard gardens & lazy gardens provide interesting reading and the difficulties of gardening in the north, at the cottage and in the Chinook zone will keep you entertained and provide valuable information. An article on how one man’s passion for lilies turned his retirement into a full time business is a fascinating read. Did you know some of your blooms are edible? Learn which ones you can add to your plate for an attractive and tasty treat.

The General Gardening section looks at bats, butterflies and lady beetles along with individual articles on Easter lilies, grapes, valerian, hop and baneberry to name but a few. Canada’s new plant hardiness zone map is featured but take care, there are some cautions you should be aware of and you will find these inside The Prairie Garden’s pages. This year’s winner of the Prairie Garden Award for Excellence gives some insight into the origins of familiar plants after touring China and yet another article looks at agricultural life in Manitoba long ago. This issue also examines the how-to of starting a club and facilitating a garden tour. Be prepared to be entertained and enlightened by the 2003 edition of The Prairie Garden.

This is the 64th year for this digest sized gardening annual. The Prairie Garden Committee, composed entirely of volunteers, is pleased to make this publication available to people who garden in the prairies and beyond. The writers, professional and amateur alike, come from a variety of horticultural backgrounds and provide an interesting mix of articles.

The Prairie Garden has a standing order list of people who receive this book as soon as it comes off the press each year. To order, or to be placed on the standing order

list, send a cheque or money order for \$10.60 (\$9.00 plus \$2.10 shipping and handling) to The Prairie Garden, P.O. Box 517, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 2J3. Telephone orders may be placed at (204) 489-3466.

For more information, please contact the editor at (204) 885-9814 or by email at prairiegarden@mts.net

MEROSLAWA (MERCY) ROSS (nee CHARZEWSKI)

Mercy entered eternal rest on Sunday, November 3, 2002, at the Grace General Hospital in Winnipeg.

Mercy was born on Nov 18, 1931 in Garland, MB. She started her education in Garland and finished high school in Ethelbert, MB and then completed a secretarial course in Winnipeg.

Mercy worked for the department of Transport and the Department of Defense. In 1979 she completed her B.Sc. degree of which she was very proud. Mercy liked flowers and gardening, and was member of the Manitoba Regional Lily Society, The North American Lily Society and the Winnipeg Gladiolas and Dahlia Society. Her home and the original family home were always surrounded by flowers Mercy married Alvin Ross on Sept 3, 1955

She will be sadly missed by all her friends.



Notices & Coming Events:

MANITOBA REGIONAL LILY SOCIETY SPRING SEMINAR AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2003

Saturday March 29, 2003

Canada Inn - Polo Park - Phone (204)775-8791

1405 St Matthews Ave, Winnipeg, MB

If you wish to stay over, Book early at hotel as rooms fill fast

Registration - \$25.00 - Includes coffee breaks and buffet lunch

PROGRAM

- 8:30** - Registration / Coffee / Socializing
9:00 - Welcome by President - *Susan LeBlanc*
9:05 - Orienpet Breeding - *Ed Soboczenski*
10:00 - COFFEE BREAK & SOCIALIZING
10:15 - MRLS Research Report - *Shannon Berry* (U of M - Master Science student)
10:45 - Showtags & Showmanship - *Barrie Strohman*
11:30 - Question & Answer Panel - (All your questions answered)
- 12:00** - LUNCH FOLLOWED BY SPRING BULB SALE
- 1:30** - MRLS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - (Nominations for Officers & Directors)
2:00 - Tissue & Embryo Culture - *Ed Soboczenski*
3:00 - COFFEE BREAK & SOCIALIZING
3:15 - Live Auction/Silent Auction
4:00 - Closing

Registration form on Page 8, please pre-register by March 21st

North American Lily Society Show

Date: July 2th - 5th, 2003
Place: Minneapolis, Minnesota

2003 Lily Festival

Lily Capital of the World - Neepawa, MB
July 16-20, 2003

Daily guided architectural and lily bed
tours & kids events.

MRLS Lily Show 2003

Date: July 25th & 26th, 2003
Place: St. Vital Center, between Eatons
& The Bay, Winnipeg.
Info: See show schedule next newsletter

LIBRARY:

NOTICE: To all who have Library Books out,
please remember to bring them to the MRLS
Spring Seminar or ship them ASAP to Barrie
Strohman. The library will at the Spring Seminar
for your access.

Notice for Spring Seminar:

If you have anything that you wish to donate to
the Auction please call; Brent Hunter at Beyond
The Garden Gate 204-476-2108



Lily Trading Post



Looking for that special lily! Just drop me (the Edi-
tor) a note or email and we will publish your lily de-
sires.

**MANITOBA REGIONAL LILY SOCIETY
BUDGET STATEMENT ENDING DEC31/02**

RECEIPTS	BUDGET 2002	ACTUAL 2002	BUDGET 2003
BULB SALES	10,000.00	32,534.64	15,000.00
BULB ROYALTIES 1997-200	500.00	0.00	300.00
CHEQUES NOT CLEARED THRU BANK	0.00	57.68	0.00
INTEREST CHEQUING ACCOUNT	0.00	3.55	0.00
INVESTMENTS DIRECT DEPOSIT	0.00	0.00	0.00
INVESTMENT INT. DIRECT DEPOSIT	0.00	0.00	0.00
MEMBERSHIP	1,000.00	1,391.64	1,200.00
MISC.SALES PINS, BADGES, PENS	400.00	772.30	500.00
PUBLICATIONS & VIDEOS	400.00	671.00	500.00
SFM I NAR	1,500.00	1,450.00	1,500.00
JUDGING SCHOOL	0.00	248.00	0.00
TOTAL	13,800.00	37,128.81	19,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS	BUDGET 2002	ACTUAL 2002	BUDGET 2003
BANK CHARGES	10.00	68.30	10.00
BULB SALE COSTS	6,000.00	15,605.80	10,000.00
DONATIONS	250.00	340.00	350.00
DUPLICATING	25.00	33.60	35.00
EXPRESS IONS(GIFTS,FLOWERS)	50.00	84.97	50.00
GARDEN SHOWS	200.00	190.09	200.00
HISTORY COMM.	50.00	0.00	50.00
INSURANCE	650.00	675.00	700.00
INVESTMENTS (B.OF M.)	0.00	14,000.00	0.00
LIBRARY BOOKS & EXPENSES	500.00	377.95	500.00
MEMBERSHIP SUPPLIES	25.00	7.04	25.00
MEMBERSHIP NALS,AFFIL & FRIENDS	325.00	329.42	325.00
MISC.SALES	0.00	295.08	200.00
NEWSLETTER	1,500.00	1,168.85	1,500.00
POSTAGE/ SHIPPING	100.00	170.53	200.00
PUBLICATIONS & VIDEOS	500.00	0.00	500.00
RESEARCH MANITOBA	4,000.00	4,000.00	4000.00
NALS	500.00	500.00	500.00
ROYALTIES	0.00	64.75	0.00
SEMINAR	3,500.00	2,433.38	3,500.00
SHOW. MRLS	1,000.00	956.81	1,000.00
SHOW NALS	150.00	0.00	150.00
SUPPLIES GENERAL	200.00	74.79	200.00
TELEPHONE & FAX	50.00	2.14	50.00
WEBSITE	0.00	0.00	0.00
JUDGING SCHOOL	0.00	392.25	0.00
NALS SHOW 2005	0.00	0.00	700.00
TOTAL	19,585.00	41,770.75	24,045.00

NET INCOME/ LOSS (5,785.00) (4,641.94) (5045.00)

**THE TIME HAS COME FOR MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS!
THIS MAY BE YOUR LAST NEWSLETTER!!**
(Membership expiry date can be found on the Address label after surname) i.e. Dec 02

M.R.L.S. Membership Renewal Form - Deadline
\$5.00 Year — Single Membership \$7.50 Year — Family/Society Membership

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTAL CODE _____ **PHONE#** _____

SEND TO: MARLENE PULS
99 MACALESTER BAY, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2X6
Make Cheques Payable to MRLS

MRLS Seminar Registration Form
Please pre-register by March 21st
Registration - \$25.00 ea. - Includes coffee breaks and noon meal.

Name: _____ **Ph:** _____

Address: _____

City/Town: _____ **Prov** _____ **Postal Code:** _____

Number Attending _____ **Amount Enclosed \$** _____

Send To: MRLS c/o Marlene Puls - 99 Macalester Bay, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2X6
Make Cheques Payable to MRLS

Officers:

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33 Morin, St. Francis Xavier, MB R4L 1A8
864-2254 Home 895-7203 Bus.

VICE-PRESIDENT: **Ted Sobkowich**
555 McLeod Street, Winnipeg, MB R2K 0B4
663-6404 Home 984-3003 Bus.

SECRETARY: **Sandra Venton**
203 Vernon Road, Winnipeg, MB R3J 2W1
888-2837 Home & Fax

TREASURER: **Marlene Puls**
99 Macalester Bay, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2X6
269-3499 Home 957-3310 Bus.

NEWSLETTER: **Nigel Strohman**
Box 846, Neepawa, MB R0J 1H0
476-2536 Home 476-3225 Bus.

DIRECTORS:

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Barbara-Jean Jackson - 2421 McDonald Ave, Brandon, MB R7B 0A6

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