

"Green is Beautiful"

Ontario Golf Superintendents Association

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MEETINGS - 1981

Date _____

Jan. 25-30	52nd G.C.S.A.A. Conference	Anaheim
Feb. 4-6	Rain Bird Irrigation Seminar	Toronto
March	Curling Meeting	
March 1-4	32nd G.C.S.A. Conference	Vancouver, B.C.
May 7	O.G.S.A. Western Joint Meeting	St. Catherines Golf & Country Club
June	Galt Field Day	Galt Country Club
July	President, Greenschairman, Supt. Day	Scarborough Golf Club
August 7	O.T.R.F. Invitational	National Golf Club
August	Pro-Superintendent	Cherry Downs Golf Club
December	Annual Meeting	
January	January '82 Symposium	University of Guelph

EDITOR:

BOB BREWSTER
Weston Golf & Country Club
50 St. Philips Road
Weston, Ontario M9P 2N6
Phone (416) 241-5551

CO-EDITOR:

BARRY ENDICOTT
Chinguagousy Golf Club
R.R. #1
Inglewood, Ontario
L0N 1K0

ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

On December 2, our Annual Meeting was held at Aurora Highlands Golf Club.

A vote to allow Assistants into the Association finally made the two-thirds majority. Assistants that have worked one year, to a Class A Member, may now join the Association. In elections, Ken Nelson defeated Blake McMaster for President and Bob Brewster defeated John Smith for Vice-President. The membership voted to raise the Annual Dues to \$50.00 per year. It was the first increase in dues in three years.

Seven Superintendents were presented with Life Memberships. They are Ernie Bradley, Northridge Golf Club; Tom Lewis, Kawartha Golf Club; Bill Calhoun, Glen Eagles; Jack Harris, Knollwood Golf Club; Keith Nisbet, Westview Golf Club; Art Dodson, Maple Downs Golf Club and David Moote, Scarborough Golf.

Following the Annual Meeting, the Ontario Turfgrass Research Foundation held their meeting. Keith Nisbet was appointed President for a second term.

The O.G.S.A. would like to thank Whitey Jones and Aurora Highlands for the use of their facilities.

TOM MASCARO HEADLINES JANUARY SYMPOSIUM

Mr. Tom Mascaro, Turfibre Products, Miami, Florida, headlined the program for the O.G.S.A. January Symposium. He had a number of very interesting slides to show.

One hundred and eight Superintendents, Assistants and Sales People enjoyed a fine program.

Ron Craig, Richard Duke, James Barkey and George Bannerman finished off the morning program with a number of good points on Parts and Service.

On the afternoon program Mr. Gooch from the I.A.P.A. spoke on The Responsibility as an Employer.

Mr. Louis Miller, Superintendent of Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Kentucky, gave a fine slide presentation on Fairway Thatch Control and Overseeding Program on Fairways.

On the final part of the program the Assistants Point of View was given by Ron Heeson, Board of Trade and Doug Rothwell, Hamilton Golf Club. Both talks were excellent and covered some good points regarding values of your Assistant.

A fine roast beef dinner was served. Followed by a presentation of a G.C.S.A.A. Diploma to Paul Dermott from Dean Clayton Switzer. Paul has kept his Certification program up to date over the past years.

Special thanks to Norm McCollom for being Chairman for the day and Stu Mills, who was responsible for planning the program in 1981.

NEW ACTS BETTER PROTECT LAND OWNERS AGAINST TRESPASS

The Ontario Legislature has recently passed legislation designed by the ministry of the Attorney General to increase the protection of private property and facilitate control of activities on private property by the owners and occupiers of that land.

The new legislation came into effect September 8.

The Occupiers' Liability Act governs and clarifies the liability an owner or occupier bears towards those who enter his land. The Trespass to Property Act substantially increases the protection provided owners or occupiers from trespass to their land.

The Acts are intended not only to provide increased protection for owners but also to encourage owners and occupiers to permit controlled access to the parts of their property suitable for recreational activities.

These Acts represent the most substantial and far reaching reform of this area of the law since The Petty Trespass Act was enacted in 1834.

The general approach of the two Acts is to preserve and expand the traditional relationship of cordiality between benevolent land-owners and non-profit recreational clubs.

By clarifying occupiers' liability and allowing for a reduced liability towards non-paying recreational entrants on most rural property, it is hoped will encourage rural land-owners to permit responsible recreationalists controlled entry to suitable parts of their property.

The Occupiers' Liability Act was enacted to solve two major problems. The first was that the old law as it evolved through court decisions had become out of date and too complex to be understood by the public.

The second reason for reform was that the old law discouraged owners and occupiers of rural land from permitting recreational activities on their property because they feared being sued by persons who might injure themselves.

The new law overcomes these problems. It sets out a basic duty of care for land owners and occupiers, requiring them to do what is reasonable in all circumstances to see that persons entering their premises or property are not injured by the condition of the premises or by activities on the premises.

The key word here is "reasonable".

This will depend on the circumstances but in all cases the standard that will be applied is what a reasonable person in the community would do in similar circumstances.

Under no circumstances is an occupier free to create a deliberate danger to an entrant or his property or to act in a manner that a reasonable person would know is likely to cause injury to the entrant.

— continued on Page 7.



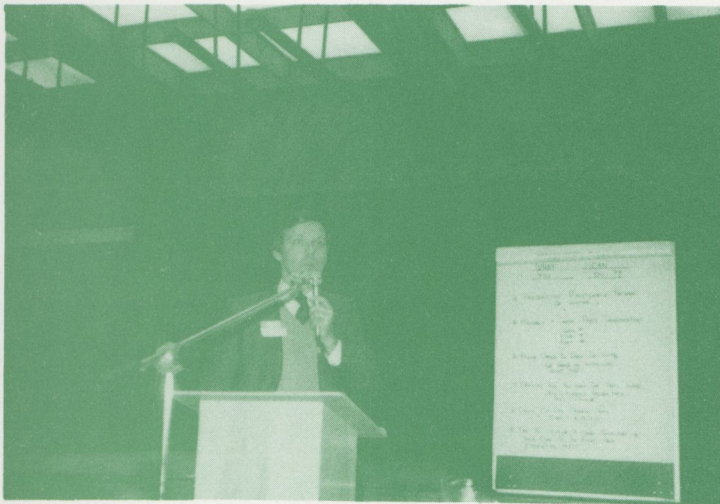
Tom Mascaro - Keynote Speaker



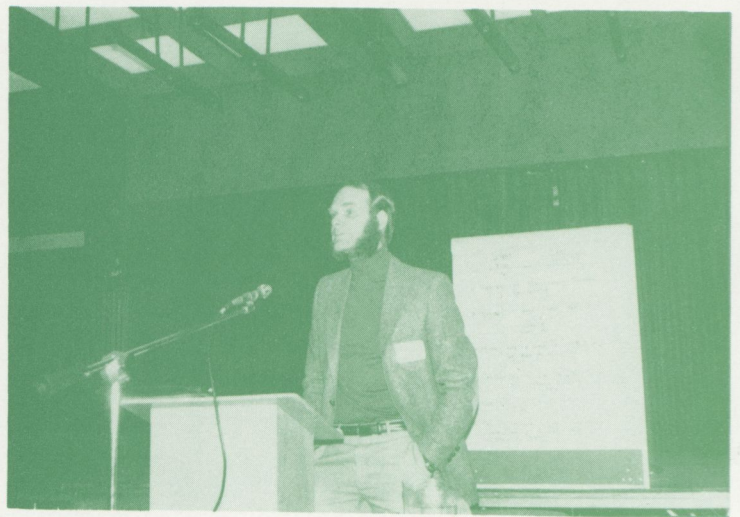
Ron Craig, Turfcare Products



Richard Duke, Duke Lawn Equipment



Jim Barkey, Spramotor Ltd.



George Bannerman, Bannerman Lawn Equipment



Doug Rothwell, Assistant Superintendent Hamilton Golf Club



Ron Helson, Assist Superintendent Board of Trade

Sea Plants and Their Uses in Turf Grass Maintenance

William D. Middleton
Emerald Isle, Ltd.

Sea plants are unique and useful living systems. They are able to extract inorganic substances from the ocean, assimilate them, and convert them into organic compounds. Sea plants contain **every** element known or theorized to be active or useful in forming tissues in plants: as much Nitrogen, half the Phosphorus and twice the Potassium of farmyard manures; more Calcium, Magnesium and Sulphur than fish fertilizers and emulsions; and all essential trace elements in chelated form. They also contain naturally-occurring hormones (Auxins, Gibborellins, Cytokinins) and antibiotics that act as fungal inhibitors and thereby increase plant resistance to disease.

Because of their wide variety of beneficial constituents, raw sea plants have been used for centuries by coastal growers throughout the world. Since they contain very little cellulose, they decompose rapidly, and were therefore not available to inland growers until this century.

In the early 1900's, techniques were developed to process sea plants into meal. Since World War I, granulated meal has been used by farmers not only as a soil conditioner and a fertilizer, but also as a nutritional supplement for livestock, particularly dairy cattle - the Jersey and Guernsey breeds developed on pastures which had been fertilized with seaweed for countless generations.

During World War II, techniques were developed to extract the beneficial constituents from sea plants. The most effective of these concentrates the nutrients, soil conditioners, natural hormones and antibiotics into a liquified extract. Some processors offer their product in this form. Others dehydrate the extract into a powdered concentrate that can be reconstituted.

Sea plant products - both granular meals and liquified extracts - are now used extensively by sporting turf professionals throughout Europe and Great Britain. They are applied regularly on golf courses, athletic fields, and even steeplechase courses.

One of the professionals who pioneered the use of these products for turfgrass maintenance was L.C. Chilcott, Parks Manager of Wembley in the London Borough of Brent. Wembley has 1,200 acres of sports grounds. In addition to a golf course and several grass tennis courts, it includes 28 soccer fields, 26 cricket tables, 7 bowling greens, 6 rugby pitches and assorted lawns and gardens. Here, in part, is what Mr. Chilcott says about his experience with sea plant products:

"In the ordinary way, *Poa annua* is thought to be one of the worst grasses for turf. It is coarse and tufty, and for this reason is the ruin of bowling greens; but in spite of this, it's not generally regarded as a strong-wearing grass. But under seaweed treatment, *Poa annua* seems to become tougher, wears much better, and comes through the winter well, so that when combined with perennial ryegrass mixtures, it helps to produce quite a thick turf. Indeed, we now have football pitches in use from the first days of August which contain large areas of *Poa annua* in combination with other grasses. If, as seems possible, *Poa annua* has become a good servant, instead of a bad master as a result of using seaweed, then I won't mind how much of it we have in our sports turf."

The use of sea plants for golf course maintenance is as old as the game itself. Long before artificial fertilizers were developed, the traditional method of conditioning tees and greens in the British Isles was sand and seaweed compost. Not every golf course, even those along the coasts, has access to sea plants, but in recent years their benefits have become more widely available in the form of extracts. In the last five years, their use in turf management has increased dramatically.

Today, according to Mr. J.H. Arthur (consultant to many world class courses including Portmarnock, Ballybunnion, Muirfield and others), "Sea plant extracts are used on most of the championship courses - links and inland - in the British Isles." In general, these materials are used:

- to stimulate, strengthen and expand root systems
- to condition soil, stimulate microbiological activity, and assist in thatch decomposition
- to protect plant life-support systems against a variety of fungal diseases and insect pests
- to increase resistance to various types of stress
- to accelerate speed and yield of seed germination.

LIQUIFIED SEA PLANT EXTRACT.....A GRASS ROOTS SOLUTION

One of the principal benefits of sea plant extract, at least from the turf professionals' point of view, is to stimulate root development. In the August, 1979, issue of **Patch of Green**, Dr. W.H. Daniel of Purdue University wrote:

"The highest priority of the turf professional is keeping root tips alive and active. If you want healthy turf, you want all the roots possible or practical."

Dr. Daniel offered some practical advice for strengthening and expanding root systems. Among other things, he emphasized the need for ample Potassium and micro-nutrients.

POTASSIUM

Potassium is essential for plant growth; second only to nitrogen in the amount required. Yet, it is usually the most neglected when it comes to fertilization. In reviewing soil tests, it is evident that most turf areas are low in Potassium - due probably to the continuous use of descending ratio fertilizers like 10-6-4 or 6-4-0.

Potassium is the most active of the essential plant nutrients, easily leached from soil and probably even from plant leaves during rain or irrigation. Potassium deficiency weakens turf grass root systems. A Potassium deficient plant has lower disease resistance, is more susceptible to winterkill and may be more vulnerable to insect damage. Potassium deficient plants also have higher water losses. Sea plants are high in Potassium and they are the richest single source of micro-nutrients.

MICRO-NUTRIENTS

Micro-nutrients are critical in plant biochemistry. They are essential in forming enzymes. Enzymes function like catalysts: they initiate and control most of the major life processes in plants. For example, an enzyme makes oxidation (the burning of carbohydrates to produce energy to produce protein) without combustion possible in plants.

Enzyme molecules generally contain atoms of inorganic mineral elements, without which they would be unable to function. For example, Nitrate Reductase (which "reduced" Nitrogen to a state in which it can be absorbed by a plant's roots) requires Molybdenum.

Although chlorophyll is not an enzyme, the structure of its molecule illustrates just how critical micro-nutrients are to growing plants. In the center of the chlorophyll molecule, among 136 other atoms is a single essential atom of Magnesium.

Micro-nutrients may also be involved in plant protoplasm as unconnected molecules. Researchers don't yet know all the ways in which micro-nutrients function in plants. All they can do with any certainty is relate the presence or absence of micro-nutrients to observable effects. Chemical analysis reveals that plant tissues contain almost all known elements. It is not clear what functions are performed by gold, silver, lead, bismuth, strontium, gallium, ruthenium, and so on, all of which are found in living tissue.

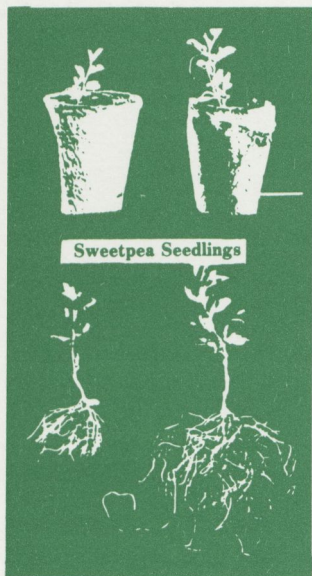
"It may be, that as life evolved from that which was not living, it took into its tissues and mechanisms the metallic components of both earth and sea, so that each of these metallic components has its own essential job to do for plants."

Sea plant extract is an outstanding source of Potassium and micro-nutrients, both of which are essential for healthy root systems in turf grasses. Additionally, it contains a number of natural hormones which directly stimulate root development and growth. Figures A and B illustrate the effects of sea plant extract on root systems of developing seedlings. This is particularly important for the turfgrass professional because:

"The working part of any root is the soft, adsorptive root tip and the root hairs near it. This is where the payload of water and elements are absorbed for transfer to the crown, stems, and leaves When individual root tips die, the older parts seldom initiate new tips; instead, the plant's response is to start a new root."

FIGURE A

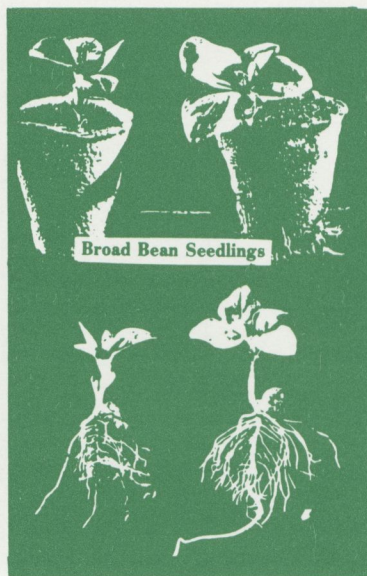
Untreated Treated with
Sea Plant Extract



Root systems of the two seedlings

FIGURE B

Untreated Treated with
Sea Plant Extract



Root systems of the two seedlings

These materials offer considerable promise as natural controls for certain insect pests. Researchers at the University of Maryland found that 200 pounds of granular seaweed meal per acre per year appeared to control turf nematodes in blue grass. In one study, nematode population was reduced 68%. Tests at the University of Florida suggest that sea plant extract, applied as both a foliar spray and watered into the soil, helps to control citrus nematodes.

In general, a variety of sucking and chewing insects can be controlled with applications of sea plant extract and/or granulated meal. Extensive research, carried out at Rutgers, Cornell, Clemson, Oregon State, and Cambridge has established that sea plant extract is effective against sap-sucking insects like mites and aphids. In his book, **Seaweed in Agriculture and Horticulture**, W.A. Stevenson says,

".....The resistance on which seaweed seems to give plants against mites and aphides cannot be explained easily. I can only point out that aphides have a well-developed sense of taste. Perhaps they dislike the taste and smell of leaves which have been sprayed with extract. Seaweed also produces a thicker cuticle, so a sap-sucking insect must work harder. It also tends to make sap more 'syrupy.' The trace elements in seaweed may also be a factor in discouraging mites and aphides....."

Our experiences with foliar sprays based on seaweed, together with the experiences and observations of others, lead to two general conclusions: the resistance to pests and diseases given by these foliar sprays becomes more and more noticeable after two or three years' use; and within limits, the weaker the solution, the stronger the effect Seaweed doubtless increases the disease-resisting qualities of plants by helping them to become healthy and vigorous. I would go further, and say that the hormones it contains discourage fungus and virus diseases....."

Tests conducted at Michigan State University in 1978 clearly suggest that sea plant extract has fungal inhibiting properties. In high dosages, it effectively controlled "common dollar spot" fungus. Fusarium Wilt, which seems to be correlated with nematode infestation, also abates with the application of sea plant extract. There are indications of systemic action since there appears to be a lag-time between application and effect. Sea plants are extremely rich in alginic and humic acids, both of which act as soil conditioners flocculating soil particles and producing an open-textured "crumb" structure.

The alginates in extracts also accelerate the rate and yield of seed germination. For this reason, they are used extensively in contravator seeding or overseeding. They are applied as foliar feeds on fairways, tees and greens; and as constituents of compost dressings on tees, greens and surrounding areas. Such applications in Spring, Summer, Autumn seem to produce denser, stronger turf with greater resilience to wear, weather and disease. They also reduce to a minimum the need for inorganic fertilizers. These extracts appear to extend the life of grasses and, by increasing root development, permit plants to begin vigorous growth at the first possible opportunity in the spring.

Liquified sea plant extract and granulated seaweed meal offer significant benefits to today's turf grass professional when included in his maintenance program. Sea plant products are completely safe, act as nutritional supplements, soil conditioners, and help turfgrass resist diseases, pests, and stress. They are truly multiple-benefit products. ■

REFERENCES:

- W. A. Stephenson, **Seaweed in Agriculture and Horticulture**, Pauma Valley, California, 1974.
- W. H. Daniel, "Some Ideas About Roots, **"A Patch of Green"**, August, 1979.
- "Potassium - The Lacking Element," **The New Hampshire Turf Grower**, October, 1977.
- Michigan State University Turfgrass Fungicide Report, 1978. J.M. Vargas, Jr., and R. Detweiler, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

New Act Better Protect Land Owners Against Trespass (continued from Page 3)

The Occupiers' Liability Act establishes a basic duty of care. But at the same time it recognizes that this basic duty should not extend to the following types of entrants: Persons who willingly assume risk.

In order to assume a risk, the entrant must know the possible dangers and freely choose to accept the chances of injury. An example of this would be a spectator at a hockey game who is hit by a puck flying into the stands. If there was no intent to injure the spectator, the arena management and players would probably not be held liable. Persons who enter for criminal purposes.

These persons are considered under the Act to have willingly assumed the risk of being on the premises. It should be remembered, however, that the occupier cannot create a danger with the deliberate intent of harming the person. The law does not permit the intentional injury of anyone, except in self-defence.

Non-paying recreational users of rural land.

The Act states that those who take their recreation without paying a fee will take care for their own safety. Such people are deemed by the law to willingly have assumed the risks.

A non-paying recreational entrant assumes the risk when he enters onto rural premises used for agricultural purposes, onto vacant or underdeveloped premises and forested or wilderness premises, onto golf courses when not open for playing, utility rights of way, unopened road allowances, private roads marked as such and recreational trails marked as such.

The remaining class of entrants to rural land to which the basic duty of care does not apply includes trespassers, where entry is prohibited under the new trespass legislation, and entrants who are neither prohibited nor expressly permitted to enter or use the land.

This second provision covers situations where the activity on the land cannot be described as purely recreational. For example, a person on his way to work or school walking across uncultivated land in the countryside that has not been posted or marked would be responsible for his own safety.

The new law on occupiers' liability goes hand-in-hand with the new Trespass to Property Act and is designed to give owners greater control over their property and to make it easier to permit recreational uses the owner wishes to allow.

The Act protects all premises including school sites.

Any person found guilty of entering premises where entry is prohibited, or of engaging in an activity on premises

when that activity is prohibited may be fined up to \$1,000. In addition, a court may order a convicted trespasser to pay up to \$1,000 for proven damages and reasonable costs of his or her prosecution.

Under the new Act, entry is prohibited without notice on certain classes of land. These include gardens, field or other land under cultivation such as lawns, orchards, vineyards, woodlots or agricultural land, and premises on which trees have been planted and have not reached an average height or more than two metres.

Entry also is prohibited without notice on land enclosed in a manner which indicates an occupier's intention to keep persons off the premises or to keep animals on the premises.

The legislation also creates a new marking system to facilitate the owner's control of his land.

The system, which relies on colour coding, uses red to prohibit any entry whatsoever and yellow to indicate that some controlled entry may be permitted. The markings, of an approved size, may be made, placed or spraypainted on trees, fence posts or immovable rocks at points of entry to the property.

Under the legislation, it is the responsibility of a potential entrant, when faced with yellow markings, to find the owner and enquire of him what specific activities he will permit.

In addition, the new trespass legislation provides a basis for the development of standard signs to assist owners to easily indicate activities they specifically wish to permit or prohibit.

A sign naming or graphically representing an activity (for example, hiking) indicates that activity and only that activity is permitted. The same kind of sign with an oblique stroke through it means that activity is prohibited.

The new trespass act gives an occupier or his designate power to arrest a person he believes is trespassing. However, because arrest is such a serious imposition on a person's liberty, the Act requires that anyone who makes an arrest should seek the assistance of a police officer as promptly as possible. If an occupier knows the identity of the person he believes was trespassing, a charge can be made against the person without arrest.

Off the premises, a police officer who has good reason to believe a person was trespassing can demand that a person identify himself so that he may be charged. Refusal to provide such information is grounds for arrest.

This provision was requested in various briefs from school officials. It should help to eliminate the game playing that has gone on in the past, where an intruder would repeatedly refuse requests to leave the premises. When police finally were called, the intruder would step off the premises and, unless the identity of the intruder was known, police could not arrest him.



Dean Switzer presents certificate from G.C.S.A.A.
to Paul Dermott



Keith Nisbet presents Dr. Jack Eggen a cheque
for \$1,000.00 from O.T.R.F.

FROM THE EDITOR CONVENTION TIME:

Several Superintendents will be heading to Anaheim, California for the G.C.S.A.A. Convention. Bill Bowen will be entered in the golf tournament, so we will have a chance to win low gross this year.

The Canadian Conference is being held in Vancouver, March 1-4. C.P. Air and Air Canada have seat sale seats for \$264.00 return. It would be a great trip to take at such a reasonable price.

I was able to attend both Christmas Dances this year and enjoyed every minute. The O.G.S.A. attracted 74 people, while the W.G.S.A. attracted 108. Special thanks to Helen and Paul White and Ann and Steve Miller for their hospitality. I was also sent an invitation to the Florida West Coast Christmas Dance. Sorry, but I just couldn't make three dances.

December and January have been unseasonably cold. Next Spring could be great for cracked sprinkler heads, cracked pipe and frost heaving.

A good program of Meetings will be planned for 1981, including some meetings for Superintendents in the Eastern and Western areas of the Province. Al Draper will be setting up a meeting for the Superintendents in London and Windsor and Shorty Jenkins has a meeting planned in Brockville for the Superintendents in this area. A Joint Meeting in May with the Western and New York State Superintendents is being planned for the Niagara area.

Anyone that would like to write an article for the Newsletter or finds any information suitable for the Newsletter, please forward the information to the Editor.

Congratulations to Paul Dodson who will be the new superintendent at Aurora Highlands Golf Club beginning Feb. 2, 1981.

LIMING NEUTRALIZES ACID SOIL CONTENT

The primary reason for liming turf is to neutralize soil acidity. Limestone neutralizes acidity because of its carbonate content, not its calcium or magnesium content. Therefore, to neutralize acidity, you want a limestone that is high in carbonate content.

Limestone also has other benefits. It is a source of two essential plant nutrients, calcium and magnesium. If your soil needs both calcium and magnesium and if it is also acid and needs to be limed, select a limestone that contains both calcium and magnesium carbonate. This is called a dolomitic or high-magnesium limestone.

If, however, your soil is very high in magnesium and needs only calcium and is not acid, use a limestone that contains only calcium carbonate. This is called a calcite limestone.

— From H.M.T.M.A.

HOW TO KILL AN ASSOCIATION

1. Stay away from meetings.
2. If you come, find fault and never offer an alternative.
3. Decline office or appointment to a committee
4. Get sore if you aren't nominated or appointed.
5. After you are named, don't attend board or committee meetings.
6. If you get on one, despite your better judgement, clam up until you get outside.
7. Don't work if you can help it.
8. Oppose all banquets, parties & shindigs as being a waste of the attendees' money.
9. If everything is strictly business, complain that the meetings are dull and the officers belong to the old guard.
10. Never accept a place at the head table.
11. If you aren't asked to sit there, threaten to resign because you aren't appreciated.
12. Don't pay your dues.
13. Read mail from headquarters only now and then—never reply if you can help it.

O.T.R.F. CONTRIBUTORS — 1980

W.O.G.A.	\$100.00	Ontario Turf Equipment Co. Ltd.	\$ 50.00	7 & 27 Golf Centre	\$ 50.00
William Bowen	110.00	Galt Country Club	50.00	Ron Craig	50.00
O.G.S.A.	604.00	Bassett Irrigation Company	50.00	James R. Watson Jr.	50.00
Duke Lawn Equipment Co.	300.00	Allturf Ltd.	50.00	Paul Dermott	50.00
Alan Beeney	25.00	Spring Lakes Golf Club	50.00	Wayne Nugent	50.00
Westview Golf Members Assoc.	589.88	Brampton Golf Club	100.00	James M. Latham Jr.	50.00
Weston Golf & Country Club	175.00	Smithco Inc.	50.00	J. M. Vargas Jr.	50.00
Glen Abbey Golf Club Ltd.	50.00	Knollwood Golf Club	50.00	George Sara	50.00
National Golf Course Inc.	50.00	Andrejicha-Ronchon Corp.	50.00	Stephen C. Miller	50.00
Dominion Golf & Country Club	50.00	St. Catharines Golf & Country Club	50.00	G. William Winter	50.00
McCracken Golf Supplies Inc.	50.00	Summit Golf & Country Club	50.00	Kimmo Salonen	50.00
Genstar Chemical Ltd.	50.00	Niagara Parks Commission	50.00	Dean Clayton Switzer	50.00
Dalewood Golf & Curling Club	50.00	Jas. F. Gillanders Co. Ltd.	50.00	Gordon Witteveen	50.00
Turf Care Products Ltd.	50.00	North Halton Golf Club	50.00	Rod Hermitage	50.00
Cherry Downs Golf Club	100.00	Ken Nelson	50.00	Hawthorne Valley Golf Club	14.25
Lambton Golf & Country Club	50.00	Ned Brinkman	50.00	Tyandaga Golf Club	16.63
OSECO Inc.	50.00	Spramotor Ltd.	50.00	Oakdale Golf & Country Club	258.88
Mapper Manufacturing Ltd.	50.00	Ted Hartwell	50.00	Credit Valley Golf Club	83.12