



October, 15th, 2005

PINBOARD

Tournament

Semi Annual

The 2005 Semi-Annual meeting of the Ontario 5 Pin Bowlers' Association will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6th at the Hamilton Entertainment and Convention Centre, in Chedoke Ballrooms A & B.

The meeting will begin promptly at 9:00 A.M.. All Zone Associations are entitled to four (4) voting delegates and Decentralized Associations are entitled to one (1) voting delegate.

A registration fee of \$25.00 (GST included) will be charged for each voting delegate and a \$5.00 (GST included) registration fee will be charged for each guest attending the meeting.

All registration fees must be paid in advance and received in the office along with you cheque or money order by **Friday, October 14th, 2005.**

Hall of Fame

The 33rd annual Hall of Fame Awards Dinner will be held on Saturday, Nov. 5th at the Hamilton Entertainment and Convention Centre in the Chedoke Ballrooms A & B.

This year there will be seven (7) inductees honoured including two (2) Builders, three (3) Players and two (2) Legends. This year's inductees are:

Builders

Jennifer Guay, Whitby
Howie Baker, Listowel

Players

Don Gorman, Scarborough
June Davidson, London
Bernie Menard, Dunvegan

Legends

Maw Mori, Scarborough
Tony Vidas, Toronto (dec.)

Cocktails will be served at 6:00 p.m. with dinner being served at approximately 6:45

Association Executive 5 Pin Championships

The Association Executive 5 Pin Championships will be held on Saturday, Nov. 5th at Sherwood Centre in Hamilton. Registration is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. with bowling commencing at 1:30 p.m.

All entrants must hold an Executive position on a Zone or Decentralized Association and be registered with the Provincial Office.

Entries will only be accepted from Zone and DC Associations which have already submitted their three (3) post-dated cheques to cover the 2005-2006 membership.

As well, a copy of your Zone Association's Average Book (*both an electronic and a hard copy*) must have been received in the Provincial office no later than **Sept. 30th, 2005.** The entry fee to participate is \$20.00 (GST included) per person and must be included with your Bowler Information Form

Association Executive

Prov. Championships

Hamilton, Nov. 5/05

League Executive

Entry Deadline – Oct.
23/05

Truecash Holiday

Classic

Average Date – Oct.
30/05

Ontario \$10,000 Shoot-Out

Entry Deadline – Nov.
13/05

Youth Challenge/ Ontario Winter Games

Entry Deadline – Nov.
13/05



Hall of Fame/Semi Accommodations

Accommodations have been arranged at the Sheraton Hamilton Hotel. The room rate is \$74.00 plus 3% DMF (\$2.22) plus 5% PST (\$3.70) and 7% GST (\$5.18) for a total of \$85.10 per night based on single or double occupancy. The 3% DMF is a fee that has been implemented by the City of Hamilton and will apply to all guest room rates. To receive the above rate, all rooms must be booked thru the Ontario 5 Pin Bowlers' Association.

Judge of Play Clinic

The Ontario 5 Pin Bowlers Association will be conducting a Judge of Play Clinic on Friday, November 4th, 2005. The clinic will be held at the Sheraton Hamilton Hotel in the Ballroom which is located on the 2nd floor of the hotel. The clinic will begin at 7:00 p.m. and the registration fee is \$25.00 per person. The completed "Registration Form" and your cheque or money order must be received in the office no later than **Friday, Oct. 5th, 2005.**

Misc.

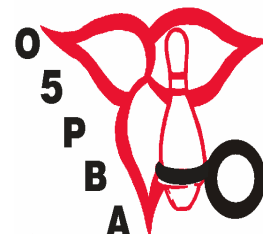
The new Coaching Courses are now available on the Ontario 5 Pin web site.

Strike It Big Lottery tickets are still available at the O5 Provincial office.



Thought For The Day

You spend the first two years of their life teaching your kids to walk and talk Then you spend the next sixteen telling them to sit



Animal IQ Answers

1. (a) The African elephant has larger ears. The ears average 1.5m (5") in length and 1.2m (4") in width, while the Asian elephant's ears average 0.75m (2.5") long and 0.6m (2") wide.
2. (b) Scientists classify leopards and black panthers the same. Typically leopards are born with a pale tan coat, with black spots, some however, are born completely black and are known as black panthers.
3. (b) Crocodiles typically have longer, sharper snouts than alligators. Also, when an alligator has its mouth closed, its teeth cannot be seen. Crocs' teeth stick out.
4. (b) A platypus is a mammal. These animals do have certain characteristics that make them seem otherwise; they have a bill like a duck, lay eggs, and are highly aquatic.
5. (a) A spider is not an insect. It is an arachnid. Spiders have 8 legs and 2 body segments; insects have 6 legs and 3 body parts.
6. (b) Honey bees use specific dances to tell other members of the hive where a new food source is.
7. © Most toads do not have teeth, unlike their fellow amphibian, the frog. Toads do tend to live in dryer climates than frogs, but they will go in water. Although their skin is wart-like, you won't get warts from touching them.
8. (b) In general, unless the person is highly allergic, the sting of a single killer bee (also known as the African honey bee) is not fatal. Africanized honey bees are more aggressive and quicker to attack than other bees, which is why they are popularly known as killer bees.
9. © Apes do not have tails and their arms are generally longer than their legs. They are also larger than monkeys. There are 13 species of apes, while only approx. 160 species of monkeys in the world.
10. (b) Reindeer are the only species of deer where both male and female grow antlers
11. © Anteaters have long bushy tails—aardvarks do not. Although often associated with one another, anteaters and aardvarks are not related. Anteaters are native to South America, Mexico and Central America, while aardvarks are native to Africa. Aardvarks also have teeth, while anteaters do not.
12. (a) Cougars are also known as pumas, mountain lions, catamounts and panthers.
13. © Porpoises are smaller than dolphins. Both porpoises and dolphins are closely related to whales. Another distinguishing characteristic of the dolphins is its beak-like snout.
14. (a) Flying squirrels don't fly—they glide from branch to branch. A blanket-like furry skin stretches between the flying squirrel's front and hind legs, and acts as a parachute, enabling the squirrel to soar.
15. (a) The bite of a tarantula is painful, but not fatal. Contrary to popular belief, tarantulas are not terribly dangerous creatures.

Bird Brain Quiz

Bird Brain Quiz

Birds inhabit almost every corner of the world, from the Arctic tundra to tropical rain forests. Although they're all around us, birds hold many surprises. Take the quiz and discover how much you know about the ornithological kingdom

1. The mallard, eider and canvasback are all examples of which kind of bird?
 - a) Swallow
 - b) Duck
 - c) Wren
2. Only one of the following statements about penguins is true. Which one?
 - a) They can fly only short distances
 - b) They live only in the Southern Hemisphere
 - c) They spend most of their lives on land
3. Which bird did founding father Benjamin Franklin prefer for the national bird of the new United States?
 - a) Turkey
 - b) Bald eagle
 - c) Red-tailed hawk
4. How fast can an ostrich run?
 - a) 25 km/hr (15 mph)
 - b) 50 km/hr (30 mph)
 - c) 65 km/hr (40 mph)
5. Only one of the following statements about the flamingo is true. Which one?
 - a) The flamingo can fly faster than any other bird
 - b) The flamingo nests in trees
 - c) The flamingo can live in flocks of tens of thousands of birds
6. What is a male goose called?
 - a) Signet
 - b) Gander
 - c) Drake
7. In which part of the world can you find the toucan?
 - a) Africa
 - b) Australia
 - c) South America
8. Which bird, native to North America, had a population of just 21 individuals in 1941?
 - a) Bald eagle
 - b) Whooping crane
 - c) Roadrunner
9. Hummingbirds, native to the Americas, are the only birds capable of which maneuver?
 - a) Flying backwards
 - b) Hovering in place
 - c) Flying upside down

Answers next month