



The Rideau Trail NEWSLETTER

*Published by the Rideau Trail Association
Printed on recycled paper
Issue No. 17*

FALL 1975



— Grist Mill at Bedford Mills — Kingston Whig-Standard Photograph

BOOK REVIEW

Title: The New Complete Walker
Author: Colin Fletcher

Publisher: Alfred A. Knopf Inc. 1974

This is an updated revised edition of the 'Complete Walker' first published in 1968. It well deserves to be dubbed 'the Hikers Bible' as it was by Field and Stream.

Colin Fletcher has the ability to call a spade a spade without offending the susceptibilities of the reader. His style, sometimes down to earth, at times soars eloquently to the heights of delightful prose. Here are two excerpts:

"Hikers wear as many different kinds of headgear as you will see in a fully fashioned Easter parade. But the criteria that matter are lightness, protection afforded from heat, ventilation quotient, and ability to stand up to brutal treatment..... Otherwise, suit your fancy - though should you be thin on top but still able to enjoy the finer things in life, it is desirable that the hat be of such a nature that if it becomes dislodged during totally engrossing delights under a hot, hot desert sun it is easy, without any interruption at all, for her to reach up, if she really loves you, and replace it."

"But, far more often than despair, you find elation. A squirrel leaps across the gap in the trees, a hundred feet above your head, and your mind, caught by the beauty, leaps too - across the gap between the dragging everyday world and the universals. Two swallows, bound head to tail in tight and perfect formation, bank up and away from the cliff face in a joyous arc of freedom. A quartet of beavers browses by the margin of a backwater, silent and serene, a tableau from a calmer age. Or you sit, triumphant, on a rocky peak and look at the whole world spread out below; and for a while, though still a man, you are no longer merely a man."

In terms of readability, his writing is akin to that of Neville Shute, a prince among storytellers. It is a fun way to learn how best to enjoy back-packing, camping or even the one day hike. Throughout the book, he faithfully maintains the task of bringing to his readers the great outdoors, as can only be experienced with the aid of a backpack and two sturdy legs.

Including appendices, the book is 470 pages too short, with an additional fifteen pages of valuable index. It takes us through the joys of walking and covers in great detail, the types of packs, tents, clothing and the assorted regalia of the hiker. To the average hiker, if such an individual exists, the thorough painstaking research into the many types of stoves, tents, etc. will prove indispensable when trying to select the right type of equipment. Note that there are 27 pages devoted solely to a discussion on stoves.

No matter what phase of hiking holds your interest, this book will provide some pertinent information. It will inform you of techniques which you may currently be unaware: for example, how best to apply binophotography and for the uninitiated, what binophotography is. Also included are many tips on how to cope comfortably with fair weather camping and how to survive the harsh conditions of not only a desert summer but also a blizzardy winter. For example, he describes in detail, with an illustration, how to create a solar still for water and how to obtain a usable quantity of water from snow, a feat not as simple as one might think. The book goes a long way toward keeping one out of trouble but it does not pretend to be a text on survival.

Your reviewer searched hard for something with which to disagree, and the only

point was the mundane matter of irregularity occurring the first day or two out. On page 109, one finds a wise reference to dried fruit, whereas on page 351 mention is made of laxatives. Normally, fresh fruit such as apples and bananas, eaten the first day or two, combined with the exercise of walking and toting a pack, would effectively render a purgative superfluous. No doubt Mr. Fletcher is attempting to cater for all types and situations!

Every hiker should own this book in order to better plan for outings which will result in more enjoyable forays into the open spaces of our great country. With Christmas just around the corner, or maybe a birthday, it would make an excellent gift. Field and Stream states that 'The New Complete Walker' is

"Jammed with the most accurate and most objective sort of advice
for anyone who walks with a pack on his back"

To which this reader utters a devout 'Amen'.

- Harry Dyer -

TRAIL MEASUREMENT PROJECT

At the June meeting of the RTA Board of Directors, it was decided to measure the trail in order to

- (a) permit hikers to identify their location along the trail at any point,
- (b) permit determination of the exact distance between any two locations along the trail, and
- (c) provide a means of conveniently identifying trail sections and locations with special attributes such as suitability for cross-country skiing, camp site locations, etc.

The resulting record will replace the present trail descriptions on the reverse side of the maps and should prove to be of much greater value in planning and getting the most out of hikes. For example, a section of trail through Frontenac Park (Map 10) is about ten miles long, scaling directly from the map, but of course, the map does not show all the little meanders around beaver ponds, rocks, etc. In fact, our actual measurement shows that it is really 13.8 miles from road access on one side to road access on the other.

Guy Thorne, our legal counsellor and one of three vice-presidents, constructed our measuring device - a wheel with supporting forks and an attached odometer calibrated in miles. Brian Crawford, a student at Queen's, wheeled this contraption over hill and dale from Elevator Bay at Kingston to Perth Road (mile 43.7). Then another student, Dave McWhirter, took over, hoping to make Merrickville before returning to another job.

Assuming that the project is not finished this summer, it is our intention to hire another student as soon as possible to complete it. The completed record will be distributed to members as soon as it is available. I think you will appreciate the value of such an endeavour.

- Doug Knapp -

BEDFORD MILLS

A sleepy village, nestled on a strip of land between two lakes - this is Bedford Mills. For once, the harsh, unmusical call of the blackbird cannot be heard. Instead, a waterfall, spurting out through a weakness in a man-made dam, flings itself noisily over rocks and around concrete abutments to rush headlong into a clear lagoon.

Beside Buttermilk Falls are two conspicuous buildings: one a stately three-storey stone structure and the other a curious tin-plated barn-like construct complemented by a ten meter concrete tower resembling a silo. These stand in mute testimony to the enterprising Tett family whose history is so much a part of the history of the Newboro-Bedford Mills district.

The first recorded activity in the area was that of a government land survey carried out by Mr. Samuel Benson in 1824. His fieldnotes describe the region as 'very bad land, high rocky hills', 'of maple, hemlock, beech and basswood, rough and rocky', and 'of pine and hemlock, of water, of a lake'. Today, despite once extensive lumbering operations, the woods around Bedford Mills are still rich in their variety of trees, while the lakes, once a much-used transportation facility, are yet in demand as summer recreation areas.

In 1831, Mr. Benjamin Tett, a resident of Isthmus which was later renamed Newboro, leased the land at Buttermilk Falls from the government of Upper Canada for an annual rent of ten and a half bushels of wheat. For two years there had already been a sawmill on the site. The sawyers, Barnett and Legg, remained as workmen under the Chaffey brothers, John, George and William, who sublet the property from Mr. Tett.

Slowly, a community began to take shape: a grist mill, a general store, some dwellings, a flour mill, an enlargement to the sawmill. Both the grist mill and the sawmill depended exclusively on water power with wooden water wheels supplying the energy to operate the millstones and the upright single saw. By 1834, the sawmill was working at capacity, twenty-four hours a day. Workmen arrived at 5:30 a.m. for the first shift, the day shift. The second shift was issued candles to use as light to work by.

The town took on the name of Bedford Mills in 1834, reserving the name Buttermilk Falls which once applied to the entire village, for the waterfall which links Devil Lake on the west to Loon Lake on the east. Loon Lake was of vital importance as it was directly connected to the Rideau Canal system which had just been completed. As no roads or railroads extended to this hinterland of Frontenac County, the marketing of goods was solely dependent on the waterway. The chief market places were Ottawa, Kingston and Montreal where goods were exported to Great Britain.

British buyers in Montreal accepted only squared timber. Logs chopped to a square cross-section were easier to assemble into rafts for transporting down the river but they were very wasteful of wood. Discarded, and left to rot were portions of the trunk less than twelve inches in diameter and the four curved sides of the trunk. An exception to this policy was pine which if it was of the finest quality, could be sold for a ship's mast.

Montreal exporters also dealt in potash, potassium oxide in precise chemical terminology, which was used in the manufacture of glass and soap. Potash was the pioneer farmer's main 'monetary' unit. When a farmer required supplies from a mercantile store like the one at Bedford Mills, he would barter for them, leaving an amount of potash as payment for the goods. The marketing of potash from Bedford Mills was a steady business augmenting the income from lumber sales.

Canadian timber was in great demand in Britain in the early nineteenth century. In the mid-1830s, the entire Canadian lumbering industry began suffering setbacks because the British demand for timber slackened and prices on the Montreal market fell considerably. Bedford Mills was fortunate enough to take advantage of new markets which were opening up in the United States. The eastern forests of America could no longer adequately supply the needs of a rapidly growing country. Railroad ties, cedar posts, masts, hop poles, tanbark (any bark containing tannic acid used in tanning hides, dyeing cloth and making medicinal compounds), spars and even firewood could be profitably sold at the local New York ports of Cape Vincent, Alexandria, White Hall and Oswego.

By 1846, Bedford Mills was a thriving little town with yet another productive industry, a shingle mill. As well, an improved sawmill using the more efficient gang and circular saws was being built on the shores of Devil Lake. Here the lumbering industry was diversified into the manufacture of lathes and broom handles.

Benjamin Tett, who had owned and managed the industries in the community for the last decade, also considered freighting ores from local mines to appropriate markets, in addition to supplying lumber and potash. However, it was not until the 1870s that substantial amounts of ore were being shipped from Bedford Mills. Phosphate, mined extensively at this time, was freighted by steam barge to Kingston and Montreal. The amount and variety of ore handled by the Tett barges and scows steadily increased. Not only phosphate from Loughborough Township mines, but also soapstone from an island in the Lower Rideau, and eventually mica from several mines within Bedford Township, were handled by the Tett enterprises.

Long before Benjamin Tett died in 1878, his two sons, John Poole Tett and Benjamin Tett Jr., were active in the family business. In 1876, the J.P. Tett and Brother Company began managing the industries. Under this firm, Bedford Mills saw many changes: the flour mill was remodelled, the millstones in the grist mill were replaced with a roller mill process, a tug Edmund and the barges Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec were constructed, and a grain elevator was built.

In the early years of the twentieth century, Bedford Mills slowly began to show the effects of the waning lumber industry. The sawmill began to decline in importance while effort was expended on the flourishing mining trade. Mica, mined in the Hemlock and Gibson Lakes area, was hauled by three-horse teams to the Mills where it was cleaned. The larger chunks, 5' x 8", were considered first grade ore, and sold for up to \$5.00 per pound. By 1924, even the shipment of ores had declined.

But before both the lumbering and mining industries played out, J.P. Tett and Brother had their feet in the door of a new industry, the supplying of electric power. As early as 1893, Edmund Tett, a son of John Tett, installed a direct current power supply which serviced Bedford Mills. In 1916, the North Crosby Municipal Council passed a by-law granting

"a franchise to J.P. Tett and Bro. to run a power line from Bedford Mills to Newboro, conveying electric power on the main travelled road between Bedford Mills and Newboro to supply and distribute electric light, heat and power to the inhabitants of the Township of North Crosby to furnish each and every subscriber with electric light every day in the year from a satisfactory time before darkness until midnight, and from 5 o'clock a.m. until daylight at the rate of fifteen cents per kilowatt hour, provided, however, the minimum charge per month for any subscriber shall be \$1.10."

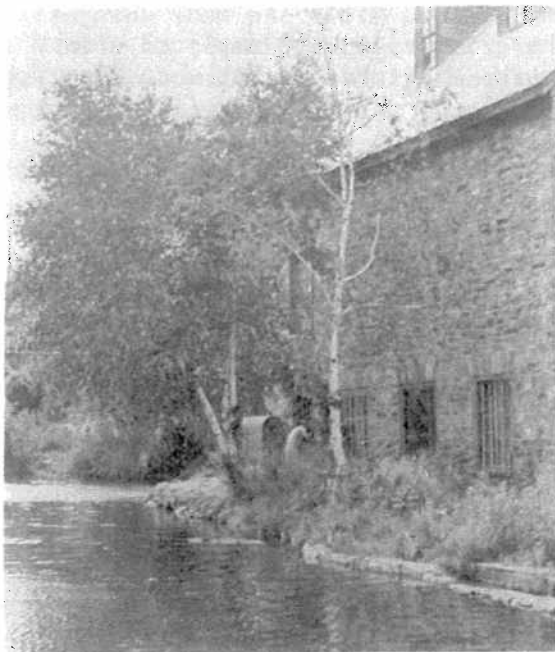
The firm supplied power faithfully for over thirty years, shutting down its power plant in 1948.

The main industries in Bedford Mills had left or closed down long before 1948. The sawmill, the flour mill, the shingle mill, the grist mill had all long since been idle. Left were only reminders of a once-prosperous town.

The stately three-storey stone structure where once a miller ground wheat for the local farmers, squats on the edge of the clear lagoon. Bearing the marks of the once ambitious lumbering industry, the bed of the lagoon is covered with several feet of sawdust upon which rest, in profusion, planking and staves from a long-defunct sawmill. The curious barn-like construct is a matter for conjecture but may have been used at various times to perform one of several functions, possibly at the last, housing a generator to supply electric power to the Newboro-Crosby area.

Bedford Mills is not a ghost town. Converted into a dwelling, the old grist mill is again occupied. Across the lagoon, on a hill, is a well-kept large, white, frame house. Below the hill, unseen from the old grist mill, is St. Stephen's Anglican Church, cornerstone dated 1907 A.D. A sign in front of the Church proudly reads 'Services this Sunday'. At the west end of the lagoon are seven mailboxes, one of them bearing the name 'J.K. Tett'.

The Rideau Trail passes through scenic Bedford Mills. While taking in the picturesque landscape, linger a moment on the history of this pioneer town. It was towns like this under the management of enterprising families like the Tetts that helped to open up our country to settlement and industry. Bedford Mills may now be an inconspicuous, out of the way place, but remember, it wasn't always like this.



Grist mill facing Loon Lake



Buttermilk Falls

- Kingston Whig Standard photographs -

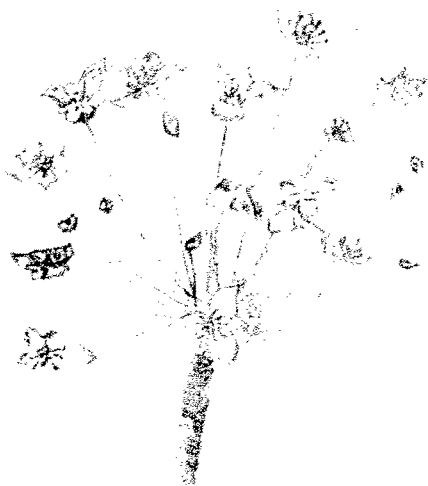
I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Archives Department of Queen's University in Kingston for allowing me to examine the 'Tett Papers' from which pertinent historical information was obtained.

- Wally Schlegel -

FLOWERING RUSH

The flowering rush can be found growing in shallow fresh-water streams throughout temperate Eurasia and southern England; but, until recently, has been virtually unknown in North America. Within the last few years, the flowering rush has become naturalized in the St. Lawrence River area.

This three to five foot perennial is of the family Butomaceae, a name derived from the Greek words bou meaning 'ox', and temno meaning 'one cut'. Although the translation sounds peculiar, the name is appropriate because oxen when feeding near ponds or slow-moving streams often injured their mouths on the sharp-edged linear leaves.



Standing erect, both the long, pointed leaves and the rush-like, unbranched stalk emanate from a rhizome firmly anchored in the mud. The aerial stem, considerably exceeding the height of the leaves, bears pink flowers in an umbel from July to September. The word umbel designates a particular clustering of flowers where the stem of each blossom springs from about the same point on the stalk and the length of any one stem is comparably equal to that of another.

Numbering at least twelve, the flowers blossom in succession. The flower is composed of two sets of three petals, one on top of the other. The outer ring of petals is small and purplish while the inner is large and of a delicate pink colour. Showy and attractive, the umbel measures approximately ten cm. across while individual flowers grow to a diameter of two to two and a half cm.

The flowering rush reproduces from seeds as well as asexually by means of runners from the rhizome. Pollen is distributed by flies, bees and wasps which are attracted to the flower by the nectar secreted at the base of the pistils. The fruit consists of a group of dry, one-celled seed capsules which open along one side to release their seeds. After they have been blown out of the capsules by the wind, the seeds are spread by water to take root downstream.

Although not recognized by the Peterson Wildflower Guide as existant in this area, the flowering rush is growing in the Little Cataraqui Creek. A few feet south of the east end of the newly-constructed bridge, and north of the west end, stand flowering rushes. They stand proudly erect but largely unidentified in this their New World.

- Wally Schlegel -

OTTAWA RIDEAU TRAIL CLUB ANNUAL MEETING

Saturday, May 31, 1975.

On what turned out to be a lovely Saturday morning, some sixteen Ottawa RTA members met at Stapledon, near Richmond, then drove three concessions south of the hamlet, to the beginning of the Carleton Forest Loop. Here we abandoned the cars temporarily, and hiked the final 4 km. to the four acre lot which Mr. Peter Cameron has donated to the Association. On arrival we found that an advance party had carried in, and set up, an eating tent as an insurance against inclement weather.

Despite the rather large Ottawa contingent in the Association, the number of people who turned up was a mite disappointing, but somewhat larger, I'm told, than at previous indoor meetings. The turnout did not, however, lack for enthusiasm on the part of all those who attended.

After lunch, from 1:00 to 1:30 p.m., not the least memorable part of which was the cookies and Tang which Trix Geary and a willing kitchen crew passed out to the group, Ray Billingham began the short business session by presenting his report (see the 'Ottawa Trail Club Chairman's Report' following this article). Harry Walker and Ted LeSage both made brief remarks about their respective departments and the Executive, in lieu of any competition, were elected by acclamation to their posts for another year. There is no doubt that their achievements over the past year will be repeated, if not surpassed, in the coming one.

During the general discussion, the Executive explained its feelings regarding the development of the newly acquired property (which we viewed during a short conducted tour later on), citing the need for a fire-pit, an outhouse and perhaps a lean-to or cabin. The rest of those present generally concurred, even going so far as to respond to Ray's call for volunteers for a development committee to get the plan underway.

The meeting came to a close about 3:30 p.m. Then it was a brisk hike back to the cars, after what turned out to be a relaxed, yet very successful, gathering.

- Allan Levine -

OTTAWA TRAIL CLUB CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

1974-1975

This has been a year of consolidation rather than innovation.

The Outdoor Activities Programme offered a good selection of hikes and ski tours which were thoroughly enjoyed by those who participated. The back-packing weekend around Slide Lake and the ski-camping weekend in the Carleton Forest could be considered the highlights. We would have liked to have seen a few more members at some of the outings, but a new face here and there gave us the encouragement needed to continue them. The Ontario Hiking Day walk was well attended and provided a few new members. We hope that this is the beginning of a trend!

The Trail Maintenance Group was very active throughout the year, as usual, in their never-ending battle to keep the trail in good shape. There is always someone cutting a tree down somewhere and it invariably seems to have one of our trail markers on it. During the fall and winter, a pilot project was successfully carried out to evaluate a uni-directional marker which would be simple to apply and weather resistant. Introduction of this new marker to the Central and Kingston section should begin soon. The

foot-bridge over the Jock River was again built in the spring and dismantled in the fall, for the last time we hope! It should soon be replaced by a ferry system.

The Trail Club Executive met almost monthly to discuss Club matters and Newsletter content, and made representations on your behalf on the following subjects:

- a) the Britannia Arterial in the Ottawa/Carleton Plan
- b) the Regional Municipality Outer Ring Road Study
- c) a request for cross-country ski trails in the Carleton Forest area
- d) the Canadian Environmental Law Association's amendment proposals to the Ontario Environmental Protection Act.

We also had a successful year in the publicity department, getting excellent coverage from all sectors of the news media at the appropriate time. Another notable feature was the high quality of the editing of the Newsletter and special notices.

This is a summary of what was done. We could do more if we had more suggestions and a little help from you, the member. Please feel free to offer your advice and your services to make the Club a more interesting group activity and through this make a stronger Rideau Trail Association.

- F.R. Billingham -

A HIKE IN THE WOODS

On June 21st, a group of nine trail members led by Mrs. Geary went for a hike on the Rideau Trail. We hiked around the Conservation Area and Stony Swamp area near Ottawa. When we arrived, I remembered we had skied there in the winter, but everything looked so different in the summer.

There were flowers everywhere, and we heard many different birdcalls as we walked in. Some of the flowers we saw were hawkweed, arrowhead, fragrant bedstraw and milkweed. We saw a Rose-breasted Grosbeak, a Great Crested Flycatcher, and two ducks. Also, we saw a painted turtle which had been attacked and killed. Mrs. Geary told us about the different kinds of edible plants and how you could eat them, showing us which ones they were.

On the way to the Boy Scout Camp, we went to the beaver blind. This is where we saw the ducks and the flycatcher. Then we went over the long bridge. Soon after this, we arrived at the camp. We all helped gather firewood, and soon, we were roasting our hot-dogs.

After lunch, we went for a walk in the Stony Swamp area. There were hundreds of wild strawberries in there, bigger than wild ones I've ever seen before. We reached a ski shelter where we had a drink of water from the pump. Just after we left there, we saw some barb wire fences that must date back to pioneer days, because they consisted of barbs that are presently not used. On the way back we crossed the road leading into the Sarsaparilla Trail. The Sarsaparilla Trail is used especially by people who must use wheel chairs. In almost no time after that we reached the parking lot. I was fairly tired when we got there because we had walked about six miles, but I enjoyed every minute of it.

- Susan Billingham -

KINGSTON TRAIL CLUB ACTIVITIES

Wednesday
September 17
8:00 p.m. A workshop on backpacking, including an equipment display and a talk by Doug Knapp, president of the RTA. Meet in Theatre D, Stirling Hall (Physics Building), Queen's University at 8:00 p.m.

Saturday
September 28
10:30 a.m. Overnight hike, around Slide Lake with a side trip into the Labelle Gorge. Meet at the southern boundary of Perth Road Village at 10:30 a.m. For details, contact Wally Schlegel, 548-3211.

Sunday
October 5
1:30 p.m. Afternoon walk along one of several loop trails to the east of Gould Lake, followed by a wiener roast near the barn. Meet at the Gould Lake barn at 1:30 p.m. For details, contact Mr. Norm McLeod at 546-9440.

Saturday
October 18
9:30 a.m. Work party to cut trail between the area north of Slide Lake to the present trail west of Hamilton Lake. Meet at the isthmus between the North and South Bays of Buck Lake, about 7 miles north of Perth Road Village at 9:30 a.m. Bring saws, shears, etc. For information, contact Doug Knapp at 542-2039 or Wally Schlegel at 548-3211.

SHORT NOTES FROM THE KINGSTON TRAIL CLUB

Stan Segel has approached the Kingston Trail Club (KTC) with an ambitious project to construct a hiking trail around Kingston. Known as the Kingston City Waterfront Loop (KICIWALOOOP) project, it has been under discussion at Club meetings. Generally, the executive supports the idea but only if club members show they would be willing to volunteer their time and/or equipment, will the project become more than an isometric exercise. To show your support for the project come to the KTC meetings which are announced in the 'Friday Night' column of the Whig Standard. Better yet, phone Cathy Grant at 389-1282 and ask her how you can help.

Mrs. Wally Schlegel, currently Chairman and Publicity Coordinator, has moved to 780 Division Street, Apt. 106. Her phone number remains unchanged at 548-3211.

The KTC has been attempting to contact Kingston Township in order to have the Township recognize the Rideau Trail by including the trail in their Official Plan. There has been no response from the Township offices despite numerous calls to the reeve.

Within Frontenac Park, the Keller Cottage, to the south east of Slide Lake has long been unoccupied and ripe for vandalism. In the hope of altering this situation, the KTC forwarded a proposal to Mr. Matheson, the park supervisor for the Ministry of Natural Resources in this area, suggesting that the cottage be manned by a park ranger, and serve in winter as a cross-country ski lodge with sleeping accomodations and in summer as a park information center and museum.

A Publicity Coordinator is urgently required by the KTC. No previous experience is required. The hours are reasonable (those which you wish to spend on the job) and the work is interesting. If you have any interest in such a position, please do not hesitate to give Wally Schlegel a call at 548-3211.

Mr. Norm McLeod is the Kingston Trail Club representative on the Kingston Arts Council.

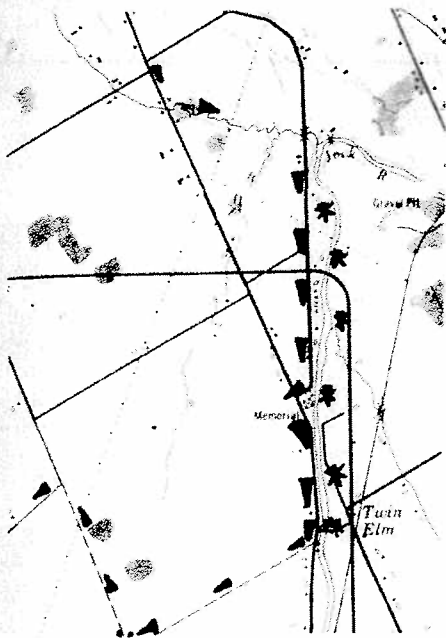
NOTICE TO TRAIL USERS IN THE JOCK RIVER AREA

We wish to warn all RTA members that it will not be possible to cross the Jock River this year.

We had hoped to install a ferry system, but we have revised our plans in favour of a better and more permanent installation. It is hoped that this will be in use in the spring of 1976.

Since this installation will be more elaborate than any previously constructed, we would welcome all the assistance we can get. Contact E. Simpson at 828-1679 or R. Billingham at 731-6071.

While this break is in effect, we suggest the use of Steeple Hill Crescent as shown on the accompanying map.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DONATIONS

The Rideau Trail Association is grateful to the following for their donations and support over and above their regular membership fees received since the last Newsletter:

Mr. Harry Dyer	Mr. Ronald Jones	Mr. D. Campbell
Mr. Nils Olson	Mrs. G. Krotkov	Mr. D. Michael Galginaitis
Mr. & Mrs. Hewiton Fair	Mr. & Mrs. Carl Boe	Mr. & Mrs. Rielle Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. H.H. Gardner	Mr. Ward Tomlinson	Dr. R.J. Avery
Miss B.A. Morrison	Mr. R.P. Burcher	Mr. Royce Frith
Mr. John R. Fuller	Mr. J.E.D. Whitmore	Mr. S. Collins
Mr. Patrick Buckley	Mr. Ken England	Mr. Earl C. Savage
Mrs. B.C. Lawton	Mr. T.H. Gibson	Mr. Morrison T. Bennett

PLEASE NOTE that tax deductible receipts will not be issued unless specifically requested.

- Helen & Arne Henrikson -

RTA HOSTS FOHTA

At the June meeting of the Federation of Ontario Hiking Trail Associations (FOHTA), it was decided to break away from our conference room in Toronto by holding the next meeting on one of the member trails. The Rideau Trail was chosen and delegates to FOHTA will convene at Gould Lake for the weekend of September 6 and 7, bringing spouses and children along with camping and hiking gear. As most of our members are aware, we have an extensive network of magnificent trails in this Conservation Area. If the weather cooperates, our guests should find it a most enjoyable weekend.

Current FOHTA business is primarily related to consideration of the possible role of the government in assisting in the development and preservation of Ontario's hiking trails. Areas of study include liability, land alienation, public and government attitudes, encouragement of hiking, and conflicts with vehicles, to name but a few.

- Doug Knapp -



If undelivered, please return to:

Rideau Trail Association
Box 15
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 4V6
Canada



CONTAINS
RECYCLED
DEINKED
FIBRE

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP - RENEW NOW FOR 1976

Please check one: New membership _____ or Renewal _____

Name (please print): _____ Telephone number: _____

Mailing Address: _____

(Please include postal code)

FEES

I enclose \$ _____ to cover the following:

Student	\$3.00
Adult	\$4.00
Family	\$6.00
Senior Citizen	\$3.00
Affiliated Organization	\$5.00

(a) Membership fee	_____
(b) Plastic Map Case (\$1.00)	_____
(c) Crest (\$1.00)	_____
(d) Donation	_____

Maps and plastic map cases are supplied to new members free of charge.

Send cheque or money order to: Rideau Trail Association
Post Office Box 15
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 4V6