



Steenburg Lake Cottage Association Newsletter

A Message from the President:

It has been a long, cold, snowy winter, and as I write this note it appears that spring is only now starting to shine through.

We've been spoiled over the past couple years with milder winters, but despite the challenges of the frigid weather, the season was fantastic for anyone who enjoys the many outdoor activities that are available in our region. The Rally of the Tall Pines & the Ive's Rodle Mountain Luge caught my attention for this first time last fall/winter. And I was ecstatic to learn about the Cochrane's Family Day Event on our Lake last February. You can't ask for more reasons to come up during the 'off season'.

Now it's time to turn our attention to the 'busy season' when our community

comes alive for what I hope is a long and hot summer.

Since my last communication, the SLCA team has been involved in several activities, including;

- Working with the Ministry of Health & Limerick Township on the Blue-Green Algae Outbreak;
- Monitoring the Logging Operations;
- Publishing our Newsletter Historical Archive; http://info.steenburglake.com/NL_archive.html
- Pushing both Townships on the South Road Maintenance Issues;
- Addressing an Outstanding Lake Hazard;
- Keeping Informed about the Recent Changes to FOCA, and

Spring 2013

- Preparing for the Regulatory Changes that Govern our Non-Profit Association.

You will find more information about these topics in this Spring Newsletter, and more importantly, at our **Annual General Meeting (AGM) on August 4th**.

This year, we have invited the Hastings Economic Development Committee (HEDC) to provide a brief presentation at our AGM. They are working with the municipalities on the long term planning with a goal to improve the experience that our seasonal residents have during the portion of the year they spend in North Hastings. Please take the time to attend our AGM, *continued on page 4*



Way Back When:



Brue Fitzgibbon's Famous big dock c1967



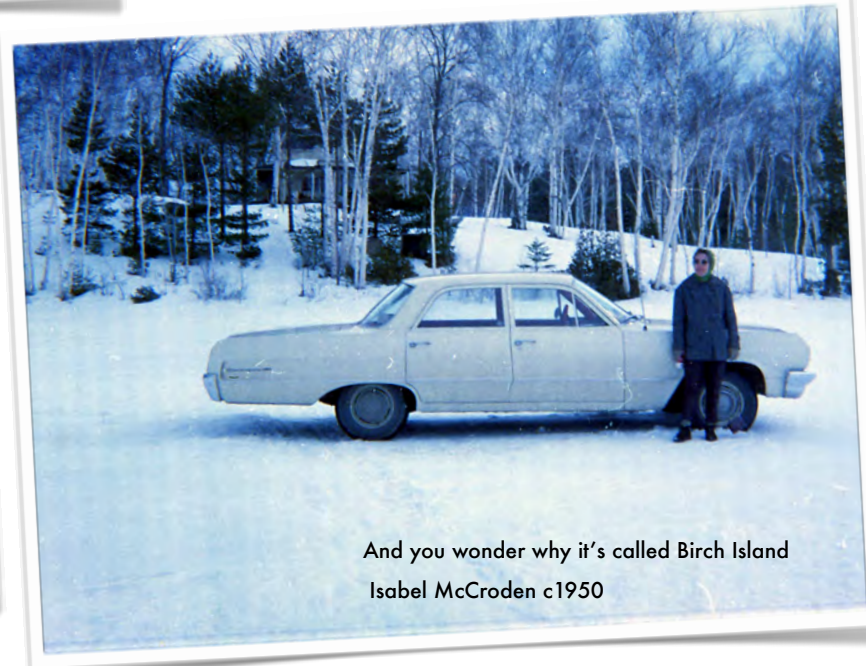
Dave Langman's Sea Flea #2 c1980



Dewy's Island with the Original Cottage C19??



Dock - Who??



And you wonder why it's called Birch Island
Isabel McCroden c1950

Memories of Bass Lake

Steenburg Lake Gilmour, On

by Richard McCarthy

CHAPTER 1 - Arrival at the lake

I was a 7 year old boy when my parents, Malcolm and Helen McCarthy, first brought me to Bass Lake for the summer of '53. I'm referring to Steenburg Lake as "Bass Lake", as that's how everyone referred to it at that time. The common name became "Steenburg Lake" over the years, as I understand there are about 50 Bass Lakes in Ontario, resulting in lots of confusion when one asked on what lake you were cottaging. My Uncle Dick (Dr. Richard (Dick) Potter), my mother Helen's brother, had encouraged us to spend a summer at a cottage that was for rent two lots up from where they had built their cottage several years prior. The Potters had purchased their land from a lady by the name of McMullen who had owned a fair bit of the shoreline along that side of the lake. I'm not sure whether she had any formal medical or nursing training, but I had learned as a child that a young man by the name of Dewey had been very sick, and that Mrs. McMullen had arranged for him to stay at her home on the lake which has been known in recent years as the Savage's cottage. As a result of Mrs. McMullen's care, the clean air around the lake, and the relaxing setting, Mr. Dewey regained his health. In the following years, he purchased and/or was given the little island off the shore that has been know to many as Dewey's Island, where he built a good sized 2 storey home. The Dewey's arrived every summer from the USA to spend the summer during the years we were raised at what is now the Pollards' home.

It's hard to believe, seeing it now, that little Dewey's Island had such a grand cottage on it, with a boathouse with a wet slip facing towards the shore. The Dewey's had a right-of-way, or an understanding to have access to the lake between the Savages and what was the Potters' cottage, and that allowed them to have easy access to their island. The Dewey's had 3 children, Butch, Peggy and David. I can remember as a young boy being shown around the upstairs of their cottage, and being so impressed with the main bedroom upstairs that had big wooden shutters that

were pulled up with sash cords and pulleys to allow for a beautiful view right up the lake. On a summer evening with a gentle breeze, it must have seemed close to heaven sleeping up there. One night when we played cards as a group on Dewey's Island, I had the opportunity to eat my first Pizza. I'd never had one before. It came in a box with a little tin of tomato sauce and was made by Chef Boy Ardee.

Many years later, late in the fall, an electrical storm caused the island to be hit with lightning. There was a large propane tank on the island next to the side of the building, and it exploded, ripping open like a tin can, destroying most of the island. The chimney remained standing, and the boathouse was there for years following, until it was dismantled. I had heard that Butch and David Dewey both wanted to rebuild a cottage, but could not agree as to whether it should be on the island or on a shore lot. The island could have been rebuilt at the time as "extensive repairs". Apparently they could not agree, and nothing was re-built.

CHAPTER 2 - Purchase of the cottage

Our family enjoyed our first summer renting the cottage. It was being rented from the LaFrance family from Belleville that owned their summer home next door where Tom and Charlie Quinn own now. Our cottage had been owned by the Campbell family.

I never met the Campbells, but was reminded of their existence many times as a young boy with their names burned into paddles and other boating equipment around.

It seems that the LaFrances and Campbells didn't get along very well. Must have been like the Hatfields and the McCoys. In the summer of '52, prior to our arrival in 1953, my mother's sister Ena Sinden and her husband Reg had rented the cottage from the Campbells, who had it for sale. The Campbells would not have entertained an offer from the LaFrances, so the LaFrances had arranged for my aunt and uncle to present an offer to purchase the cottage, and then closed it in their name. This gave the LaFrances the opportunity to pick their next door neighbour. Mom and Dad purchased the cottage from the LaFrances following our summer rental, and the

many wonderful years of living next door to Don and Freda LaFrance, with daughter Donna, started.

I do remember that I couldn't go outside and make any noise in the morning before 11 o'clock, in order to not wake up the LaFrances. I could never understand anyone sleeping away the beautiful mornings at the lake.

CHAPTER 3 - Hurricane Hazel

We had beautiful big pine trees all around our cottage, and in front of it down by the lake. No one would ever even think of cutting down any of them, they were so beautiful. In October of 1954, Hurricane Hazel went through our area, causing tremendous damage.

Luckily, none of the trees landed on our cottage, but it looked as though a bomb had been dropped. A wonderful man by the name of Frances Calnan came to our rescue, and with his horse, skidded the huge logs away into piles where they could be taken to a mill for lumber. As a boy, I couldn't believe how wonderful it was to have all the trees down, and the beautiful sunshine pouring through where it hadn't shone for years. As I mentioned before, one would never have thought of cutting down any of the beautiful trees, and it took Hurricane Hazel to do the unmentionable.

On the other side of the road from the cottages that went around the lake, there was a entrance to a small road that did a loop back into the brush where the Steenburg Lake Association had a garbage dump for the cottagers on the north road. Mr. Don LaFrance, our next door neighbour, was the member of the association who was responsible for the dump. I don't think he was ever excited with his management title. The reason I'm mentioning this at this point, is that Mr. Calnan kept his work horse in a little wooden building at night in by the dump. My big treat as an 8 or 9 year old boy was to be thrown up on the back of the big tired work horse at the end of the day, and ride him to the wooden shed where he knew fresh hay, a drink of cool water and rest waited for him. Between opening up the sky and all this adventure, Hurricane Hazel had been my friend.

President's Message Cont'd

and make sure to participate in the HEDC survey, which can be found at here <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HCSeasonalResSurvey> and through our website.

Over the past two years, it has been an "eye-opener" working with our community and the townships as your President of the SLCA. Most importantly, I have learned that when we communicate, and when we work together towards a goal, we can make a significant difference.

On behalf of the Steenburg Lake Community Association, I would like to thank you for your on-going commitment, support, and participation.

So once again, it's time to get the party started and always remember to play safe.

Anthony Genovese,
President SLCA



Black Flies -

by Dave Langman

Black flies play a significant role in ecosystems with flowing water. They feed by filtering dissolved organic matter, making it available to other organisms within the food chain. This is known as 'nutrient cycling'.

Black fly larvae thrive in water with moderate to fast currents, and attach themselves to solid, usually smooth, substrates such as rocks, vegetation, and logs. Larvae live in flowing water, gathering fine particulate food by straining the water with their head fans. Black fly larvae require these swift currents in order to filter and collect enough food. The larvae tend to stay attached to the substrate in fast-flowing waters by producing a silk thread from their mouths and using it to form sticky pads that adhere to the substrate surface. The larvae have tiny hooks on the tips of their abdomens that they use to attach to these silk pads. Thus, a fairly clean substrate is needed to allow the larvae to stick their silk pads to it successfully. Lake and pond outlets tend to make very productive habitats for black fly larvae because of the high level of organic material in the water. The pupae are more likely to be found in the downstream sides of substrates such as on rocks, or closer to the base of aquatic vegetation where the current is slightly slower.

Black fly larvae are classified as part of the feeding group "collectors/filterers". They have a special 'brush-like' mouthpart that collects tiny organisms and organic matter out of the water that flows through it, acting as a sieve or filter. As adults, the females of many species require a special diet for proper egg maturation during reproduction. Females that are blood-feeders can be very aggressive, and are often considered pests to both humans and other mammals. Furthermore, when feeding on blood, adult females can also transmit blood and skin parasites between mammals, including humans. Not all adults that feed on blood target humans; only a few species attack humans, and this usually occurs when more suitable hosts are not present. Females have biting mouth parts with toothed stylets for cutting skin. Males do not bite and are rarely observed. Both sexes require nectar for flight energy; females use blood for egg development.

Black flies can live from a few weeks to a few months. They undergo complete metamorphosis, passing through 4 different life stages: Egg to Larvae to Pupa to Adult.

Eggs: Eggs are usually deposited in shallow, fast-running water within streams and rivers, often on submerged objects, such as rocks, leaves, and aquatic vegetation. The eggs may also be scattered along the surface of the water. Female black flies deposit approximately 150 to 500 creamy-white eggs, which usually develop over a period of four to five days. They become darker as development progresses. When water temperatures reach 70 degrees F, the eggs will be ready to hatch. Eggs that are deposited in autumn do not hatch until the water warms the following spring. For some species, the egg stage is the resistant



stage of the life cycle; some can withstand drought and hatch when conditions are more favourable.

Larvae: After hatching, the young larvae attach themselves to submerged objects such as rocks. In favourable conditions, the black fly larvae will remain at the hatching site. If not, they will use a silk thread to drift downstream to sites with better conditions. The larval stage of the life cycle can vary in length depending on the water temperature and other environmental conditions. The larval stage can persist for anywhere from several weeks, when temperatures are warmer, to six or seven months, when overwintering occurs. Black fly larvae typically pass through seven developmental stages, called instars. Early instars have shorter durations than later ones. When the larva reaches its final instar, it will spin itself a cocoon out of silk, forming a pupa. The growth rate of black fly larvae depends greatly on the quality and abundance of food, and on water temperature.

Pupae: Pupation occurs within a cocoon that is open at one end. The length of this stage varies depending on the temperature of the water, but generally lasts from four to seven days.

Adults: Adult black flies emerge from their pupal cocoon form by expanding their wings, which causes them to float to the surface in an air bubble. The adult can then fly to a resting spot, where it waits for its outer layer (called a cuticle) to harden. Adult black flies may be ready to mate shortly upon emergence from the pupal form. Depending on the species, mating can occur during flight or while landed, and the female will need a meal of blood before or after laying her eggs. Whether a blood-meal is needed depends on the species of black fly.

How to Avoid Black Flies: Wear protective clothing with as few openings as possible. Pant cuffs, necklines, belt lines, and sleeves are ingress points for black flies. You must eliminate them to prevent black flies from crawling up your pant leg, and biting around tight socks, etc. Bug jackets work well, as does a white or bright coloured one piece coverall. One layer for black flies will do

for black flies, but not mosquitoes (use two layers). Avoid dark colours. There are various insect repelling substances, ranging from home-made to high-tech. American Indians used to rub down with fish oil when the bugs were thick. Bugs don't like to land on oily or sticky surfaces. This quality partly explains the effectiveness of Avon Skin-So-Soft, a skin lotion not developed or sold as bug juice, but nonetheless a reputable dope. There are aromatic washes, typified by the kind formerly sold as Old Woodsman, containing various proportions of camphor, pine tar, and pennyroyal. There is the organic compound DEET (diethyltoluamide) We hate to use it, but it works. Application behind the ears, around wrist, neck, and ankles seams to work well. I have cut some liquid DEET into a large bottle of Skin-So-Soft with good results as well.

The people most disturbed by the black flies are those that are the most agitated. People whose movements are economical and task-related express the fewest comments and displayed the fewest slapping and waving behaviors. Those who wave their arms around and slap frequently expressed more (and more vehement) comments concerning their perceived vexations. Since black flies are attracted to the sorts of movements that frenzied people exhibit, it is evident that the subjective experience of being vexed by black flies becomes a vicious cycle in which the subject's response induces an escalation in the black flies' activity. Remain calm in the presence of black flies. Don't wave your arms or slap at the little critters, secure in the faith that if we didn't get the heebie-jeebies we'd end up with just a few acceptable bites. Remember, black flies are most active in the morning, late afternoon and on warm, overcast days. They don't bite inside buildings- so go inside and shut the doors for a few minutes, and the black flies will leave you and go to the windows. They are not active at night - that is mosquito time! Avoid active, hot, sweaty work like chain sawing. Instead, relax - try reading a book while floating down the middle of the lake in a boat on a breezy afternoon. Happy June to you - the sun sets at 9:03 in mid June.



Cancer Recovery Initiative

Cottage Dreams Cancer Recovery Initiative offers recent cancer survivors and their loved ones a week at a private, donated cottage to celebrate recovery after successfully completing treatment. It's a program for cottage donors and cottage visitors and runs annually from June 1 to December 31.



We are the only and best Canadian cancer survivorship program that provides families with the opportunity to recover together from the trauma of cancer in a private donated cottage, in a natural setting. Docks, laughs, swimming and outdoor fun are a high priority this week!

Cottage Dreams does not receive any public funding, please consider making a financial donation. To donate your cottage or visit a cottage, please visit www.cottagedreams.ca

Cottage Dreams Cancer Recovery Initiative

195 Highland Street, P.O. Box 1300
Haliburton, ON K0M 1S0

Haliburton Office: 705.457.9100

Email: info@cottagedreams.org

Membership Report

by Marlene Pollard

SPRING 2013

It is April and yes it is Spring but the lake is still frozen. Hopefully the temperature will warm up by the time the cottagers return to the lake. It has been a long winter for everyone.

I am still looking for one canvasser for the south road. If anyone would like to help out please give me a call.

If there are any more 50 year members out there please give me a call so we can recognize them at the AGM in August.

Also I would like to remind everyone that we do have the PAY PAL service on our website www.steenburglake.com. Many members used this service last year. If you choose to pay this way, your area canvasser will still drop off your info kit.

Hope to see you this summer at our events. If you have any questions please contact me at 613-474-2392 or pollard25@steenburglake.com.

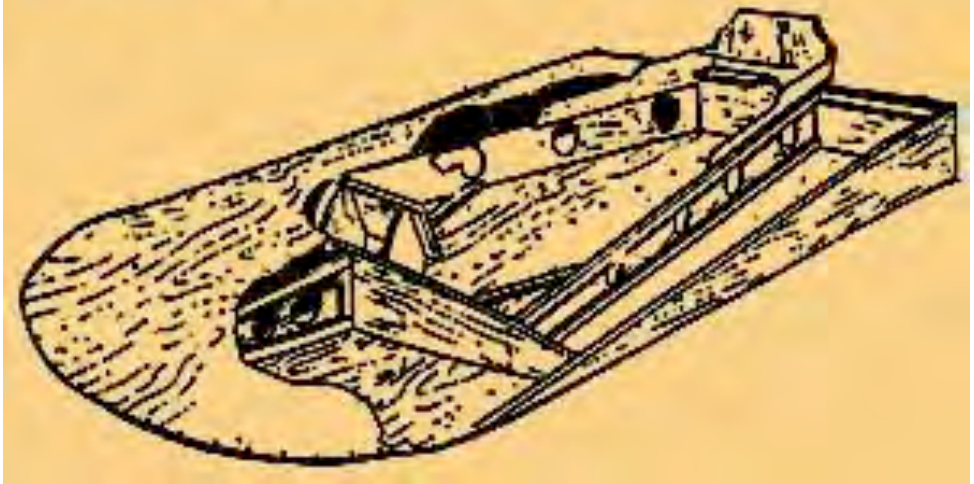
Marlene Pollard
Membership Chair SLCA



Limerick Friends Club Pig Roast

The Limerick Friends Club is hosting a pig roast at the Limerick Community Centre on July 27. During this event, the Fire Department Auxiliary will also have a silent auction. All proceeds of these events will be donated to our fire department, and put towards the purchase a 4 wheeler and rescue sled for times when either a fire truck or an ambulance are not able to get to the scene.

MINIMAX



Cottage Toy Trends :

Building the Minimax Sea Flea

by Dave Langman

The Minimax sea flea is perhaps the most popular of William D. Jackson's plywood boat designs. Jackson was the editor of Science and Mechanics in the late 1950's. Besides being a totally awesome, this boat is extremely easy boat to build, and won't break the bank. It is a great project for anyone with minimal carpentry skills and a 6 to 15 hp motor. I built my first minimax with a handsaw, a jigsaw, and a drill when I was 14 years old and ran a 7.5 Mercury. Plans are free from the following site www.svensons.com/boat - just look up Minimax.

If you decide you want to build one, I can offer the following advice.

1) Don't add the cockpit holes that were intended to save a few ounces of weight. You will need the sealed side compartments to keep the boat afloat should you submarine the craft.

2) Instead of bending over nails to secure the top and bottom plywood sheets, use stitch and glue methods - drill through holes and use tye-wraps then seal with epoxy.

3) Use 1/4 inch good one side fir plywood instead of marine plywood, and seal the entire inside and outside with epoxy. Use

stainell steel deck screws, for durability, or yellow zinc deck screws to save a few dollars.

4) Use epoxy mixed with micro-balloon fillers as glue between all joints.

5) A steering system is a must to get the most out of your Minimax. Refer to a homemade set of steering wheel plans from the following link: <http://www.muskokaseaflea.ca/Plans/hastyhydro/page4.pdf> or google Muskoka Sea Flea Hasty hydro. The plans are on page 4.

6) Any oil based enamel paint will work. New low VOC paint regulations might make finding this paint tough.

7) West System epoxy and fiberglass cloth can be bought from Noah's in Etobicoke, West Marine, or try Smithcraft in Etobicoke for other types of epoxy. Epoxy is awesome glue, and not very smelly.

8) The perfect sea flea motor is a 9.9 horsepower model. I've tried a 20, and that was a really dumb thing to do - very dangerous. A little 6 Hp will work, but getting the boat up on plain might be a problem.

9) Avoid busy weekends when the tubers are out in force. A calm morning or evening is the perfect time to run your flea.



Calling all News Bugs...

Your SLCA executive have been busy since last fall, collecting and digitizing old editions of Shoreline News in an effort to assemble as complete a record of the lake's history as we can, and to make these available to all members and future members.



Reading through these old archives, it's amazing to see how so much has changed, and yet so much has stayed the same. Issues that we contend with today, often seem to have surfaced before in the past, and there's a huge wealth of information available to us as we face these challenges again. Beyond the very entertaining articles and pictures, these documents form a key record of the Association's business over the years.

It's very encouraging to see who the many past contributors and volunteers have been around the lake, and to learn how the lake and many of its features got their names and came to be.

Despite amassing nearly 100 separate issues, we still seem to have a few gaps here and there. If anyone on the lake happens to have in print, some of those articles, we would really love to hear from you so we can make the archives as complete as possible. Specifically, we would be looking for any newsletters dating back to before 1971 (when they used to be just one or two pages long, once per year...), or from any of the following periods:

Any of 1977, 1978, 1979, Fall of 1981, Spring of 1982, 1983, Fall of 1984, or any of 1985, 1986 or 1987. We hope to upload the entire archive to the SLCA website later this year, but for anyone interested in getting their own copy on CD or even in printed and bound form, for a nominal fee to cover the cost of production and to support your SLCA, please contact *Pat Stallaert* at vicepresident@steenburglake.com.

Photo Contest is BACK!

Note - Only SLCA members will be able to participate

1 ONE picture per category

Deadline Oct 1st 2013

Photos to be emailed to PhotoContest@steenburglake.com with name of photographer, age, membership/cottage #, or mail to Box 326, Gilmour, ON K0L 1W0

Categories:- PHOTO BY KIDS 11& Under, Photo by tweens 12-15, ACTION, LANDSCAPES, NATURE, LIFE AT THE COTTAGE

The winners will be announced in the 2013 Fall newsletter.



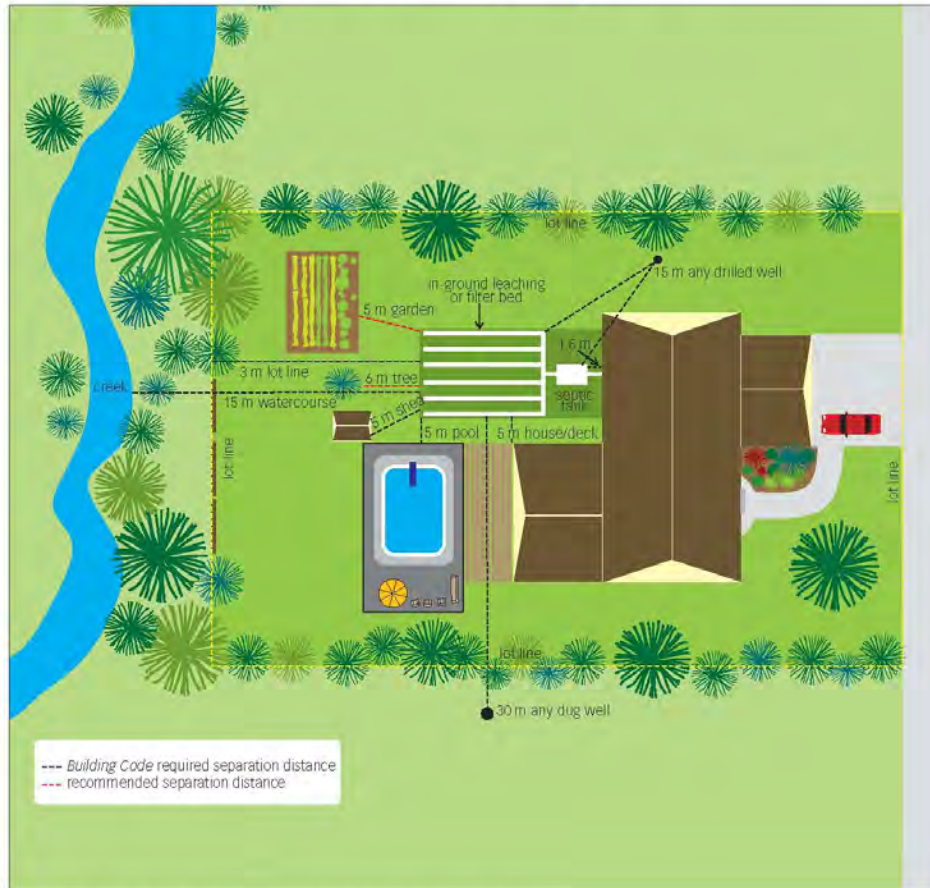
North Hastings County Survey

North Hastings has asked all Steenburg Lake cottage association members to fill out their survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HCSeasonalResSurvey>



Go the Distance! Minimum Separation Distances for Septic Systems (leaching or filter beds)

There are legislated minimum separation distances required between your septic system and your home and well, neighbouring homes and wells and nearby bodies of water. Respecting these distances and planning your lot accordingly will lead to a healthier, longer-lasting system.



Artwork courtesy of Septic Smart — Understanding Your Home's Septic System

Getting To Know Your Septic System

If you take care of your septic system, you will save yourself time, money and stress. Out of sight does not mean out of mind. As with other items in your home, maintaining your septic system ensures that your home and cottage are safe for your family and guests.

Come celebrate the Grand Opening of Tinhouse Woodworking Sat. May 18th, 2013 from 11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Open Wed. - Sun. 10 am to 6 pm including holiday Mondays. 2358 Hwy. #620, Coe Hill, ON



JEFF WELLS

TINHOUSEWOODWORKING - LOCALLY HARVESTED AND RECLAIMED
CUSTOM WOOD FURNITURE AND SPECIALTY ITEMS

Office: 613-334-9466
Email: info@tinhousewoodworking.com
2358 Hwy. #620 Coe Hill, ON K0L 1P0
Web: www.tinhousewoodworking.com

Long time Dickey Lake cottagers and recent residents Jeff (the wood whisperer) & June Wells are pleased to announce the Grand Opening of Tinhouse Woodworking on **Saturday, May 18th, 2013**. Located in the Hamlet of Coe Hill, ON, the recently restored Tinhouse will showcase the talents of local artisans' custom-made goods and one-of-a-kind furniture made with reclaimed and/or locally harvested wood.

Work-in-progress can also be viewed in the adjacent woodworking shop.

www.tinhousewoodworking.com

If you take care of your septic system, you will save yourself time, money and worry. Failed systems can be hazardous to the environment and your pocketbook. It can degrade water supplies and reduce your property value. Here are some valuable tips to ensure the longevity of your system:

- ▶ **Do** familiarize yourself with the location of your septic system and, if it has one, the electrical control panel.
- ▶ **Do** divert surface water away from your leaching bed.
- ▶ **Do** pump out your septic tank on a regular basis (3–5 years).
- ▶ **Do** repair leaky plumbing fixtures.
- ▶ **Do** conserve water to reduce the amount of wastewater that must be treated.
- ▶ **Do** replace old toilets with a low-flush model.
- ▶ **Do** keep lint out of your septic system by cleaning the lint filters on your washing machine.
- ▶ **Do** keep the tank access lid secure to the riser at all times.
- ▶ **Do** keep an "as built" system diagram along with records of septic system maintenance and service calls in a safe place for reference.
- ▶ **Do** consider how changing the use of your home or building will impact the septic system.
- ▶ **Don't** flush hazardous chemicals, cigarette butts, sanitary products or pharmaceuticals.
- ▶ **Don't** use a garbage disposal/garburator.
- ▶ **Don't** plant trees or shrubs too close to the septic system or leaching bed.
- ▶ **Don't** use special additives that are touted to enhance the performance of your tank or system.
- ▶ **Don't** leave interior faucets on to protect water lines during cold spells. Instead, properly insulate or heat your faucets and plumbing.
- ▶ **Don't** dig without knowing the location of your septic system.
- ▶ **Don't** drive over your septic tank or any buried components in your sewage system.
- ▶ **Don't** connect rain gutters, storm drains or allow surface water to drain into a sewage system.
- ▶ **Don't** discharge water softener backwash to the septic system unless your system has been designed for it.
- ▶ **Don't** enter a tank. Gases and lack of oxygen can be fatal.



Established in 1999, the Ontario Onsite Wastewater Association (OOWA) is dedicated to providing access to a large network of onsite wastewater professionals.

OOWA members include:

- ▶ Septic Installers
- ▶ Septic Inspectors/Regulators
- ▶ Engineers
- ▶ Designers
- ▶ Manufacturers
- ▶ Septic Pumps
- ▶ Researchers/Academics

Looking for an onsite professional? Visit www.oowa.org



All new septic tanks have filters installed and should be inspected and cleaned out on a yearly basis. It can be beneficial to have filters installed on an older system.



Install risers to provide easy access to your septic tank.

Images courtesy Polylok

Courtesy of your local OOWA Member:

Julius G. Bognar



BOGNAR

TREE SERVICES

- DANGEROUS TREE REMOVAL
- TOPPING AND FALLING
- TRIMMING (Trees and Shrubs)
- CHIPPING

Office: 1-613-473-1818
Cell: 1-613-849-1415



BANCROFT SPORT & MARINE

AUTHORIZED DEALER FOR



PRINCECRAFT

STARCRAFT



MERCURY
MOTORS

SERVING ALL COTTAGE COUNTRY

www.bancroftsports.ca

206 Hastings Street N.
P.O. Box 808, Bancroft, Ontario
(Highway # 62 North)

613-332-1830

OPEN
DAILY

Victoria Day
through Dec 31.
(Weekends
in Winter.)

THE OLD HASTINGS
MERCANTILE
& GALLERY



2012
Hastings County
Tourism
'Business
of the Year'

613 337-5050

Visit historic 'downtown' Ormsby (Pop. 20), at the corner of Hwy 620 & The Old Hastings Road.



Lillian & Gary in
The Mercantile Room.

'TREATS & TREASURES'
Step back in time when you enter our 1890s
general store. Discover room after room
filled with fine Canadian arts & crafts,
vintage toys, antiques, nostalgia books,
cottage-themed gifts and clothing, country-
themed merchandise... and penny candy!

Check out our **Steenburg Lake** clocks, mugs, coasters,
3D map art, clothing, hats, puzzles, aprons, post cards and more!



Celebrating our
10th Anniversary Year



And while in Ormsby, plan a visit to...
The Old Ormsby Schoolhouse
"Educated Dining" & Tea Room

Phone 613 337-5067 for restaurant hours,
information and reservations.



14" Steenburg Lake Clock

www.oldhastingsgallery.ca

Kayak Paddles: How to Choose First, Choose a Length



Paddle lengths for touring range from approximately 220cm to 255cm.

One way to determine correct size is as follows:

Lift the paddle and rest the center on top of your head. Position your hands on the shaft with both elbows bent at roughly 90 degrees.

The blades should be about 4" to 5" from your hands, though this is just a general guideline.

Consider torso lengths, too—a tall person with a short torso, for example, might need a shorter paddle, and vice versa.

Individual height, boat width and simple

personal preference might also influence your decision. Some general length guidelines:

- Taller people and/or those with wide boats: 240cm or more.
- Average-size people: 230cm to 235cm.
- Recreational paddlers and shorter individuals: 220cm to 225cm.

Again, boat width is an important point that could result in an average-size person with a wide boat using a 245cm paddle. Consider all the variables and, if possible, try some paddles out before choosing a size.

Fine-Tuning Fit

The following questions can help fine-tune the fit of your paddle.

- **How wide is your boat?** Wider boats, such as tandem kayaks, need longer paddles. A longer paddle allows you to reach the water without straining or hitting the side of the kayak during a stroke. A paddle that's too short requires extra effort to get the entire blade in the water, making it more difficult to propel the boat.
- **What's your paddling style?** If you make quick, rapid strokes, a shorter length will make the paddling more efficient. If you're more laid back, or out for an extended tour, a longer paddle requires less effort, which saves energy for the long haul.
- **How long is your torso?** In general, taller paddlers and those with long torsos need longer paddles to reach the water without stretching or straining. Shorter paddlers (and shorter torsos) need shorter paddles to prevent awkward strokes. Height is not always an indicator of torso length, though, as a short paddler with a long torso may need a longer paddle than indicated above.

- **Are you buying for a child?** Choose a paddle designed specifically for children. They are built proportionally smaller and are easier for small hands to control.

Materials

It goes without saying that the lighter the weight, the easier the paddling. However, the best paddles offer a balanced combination of light weight and strength. Whitewater paddles are expected to hold up to a vigorous workout, and strength is a big consideration. Touring paddles, on the other hand, won't be subject to the same strains, so

weight becomes more important, especially on long trips.

Wood

Wood transmits the feel of the water well, helping achieve a smooth stroke. It retains warmth to keep hands comfortable in cold conditions. Some upkeep is required to maintain its appearance. Many wood paddles are covered with a layer of fiberglass and/or have a tip guard to improve durability.

Fiberglass

These paddles are lightweight, durable and virtually maintenance-free. The nature of fiberglass allows for more complex blade shapes. In the middle of the price range, these are by far the most popular choice for whitewater and sea kayaking alike.

Carbon Fiber

Carbon fiber paddles are among the lightest available. The high-tech material and manufacturing process produces durable paddles with extremely light weights. They cost more, but are worth it if weight is a concern, such as when you expect to be paddling long hours or on multi-day trips. Carbon fiber is slightly less durable than fiberglass.

Aluminum/Plastic

Paddles with aluminum shafts and plastic blades are durable and economical, but heavier than paddles made from other materials. Also, aluminum can feel cold in cool weather. They make great spare paddles, and can be a good choice for beginners or recreational kayakers. Blades are made from a variety of plastics, including polyethylene, polypropylene, thermoplastic and ABS.

Blade Design

Feathering

Blades are either **feathered** or **nonfeathered**. Nonfeathered blades are positioned parallel to each other. Feathered blades are rotated at an angle to each other. The main benefit of feathering is that it reduces wind resistance. As one blade strokes through the water, the other slices through the air. Blade angles vary from 45 to 90 degrees, with most falling in the 45- to 65-degree range. Smaller angles are easier on the wrists, but larger angles offer greater efficiency when paddling.

Blades are feathered in such a way that one hand always maintains control of the paddle. This "control hand" rotates the shaft with each stroke so the blades enter the water at the most efficient angle. Most whitewater paddles are controlled with the right hand. Most touring paddles have take-apart shafts that let you change the feather angle and the control hand. The control hand is a matter of personal preference, and is not necessarily determined by whether you are right- or left-handed.

Blade Shape

Large **symmetrical** blades can power you through the water quickly, but each stroke requires a lot of energy. While smaller blades are gaining in popularity, larger blades are useful for surfing and paddling that requires quick, powerful bursts of acceleration.

Asymmetrical blades help you paddle most efficiently. They are narrower than their symmetrical counterparts and tolerate a more horizontal stroke, which uses up less energy. If you're paddling for long periods of time, or just want to reduce fatigue in general, consider asymmetrical blades.

Blades are either **flat, cupped** (spooned) or **dihedral**. Cupped blades are curved much like the head of a spoon. This design helps the blade remain stable as you paddle through the water. Dihedral blades have a built-in angle, similar to an airplane wing. The dihedral shape helps water flow smoothly and evenly over both halves of the blade to prevent fluttering and twisting. Many paddle blades are a combination of dihedral and cupped shapes.

Shafts

Paddles are available with either 1-piece or take-apart shafts. One-piece shafts are inherently stronger. Because whitewater paddles suffer more abuse than touring paddles, they generally feature the more durable 1-piece shafts. Touring paddles, on the other hand, usually break down into 2 or more pieces. Take-apart shafts let you change blade angles from feathered to unfeathered. They make great spares for whitewater kayaking and touring, because they are easy to transport. Shafts come in 2 shapes: oval and round. Oval shafts offer a more comfortable grip than the traditional round shape. Some round shafts feature oval hand sections for a better grip. This is called oval indexing.

Swing weight is how balanced a paddle feels while paddling. A paddle with lightweight blades and a heavier shaft feels lighter than a paddle with heavy blades and a light shaft. Ideally, blade weight and shaft weight should be balanced. Hold a paddle and practice your stroke to get a feel for the swing weight.

Carry a Spare

If your paddle breaks in the middle of a whitewater run, or if you lose it on the second day of a 4-day sea kayak trip, what will you do? Without a spare, you might literally find yourself up a creek without a paddle. An aluminum-and-plastic paddle with a take-apart shaft makes an inexpensive spare that could save

you serious time and grief should the unexpected happen. They are easy to stash and stand up to rigorous use.

Try Them Out

If possible, the best way for you to choose a paddle is to try one out. Check out your local store. You could also borrow from a friend or attend a kayak symposium where manufacturers let you test gear. Local paddling clubs are a good source of information for these types of events. After you purchase a paddle, try a dry run. Sit in your boat and practice paddling. Is the paddle long enough? Does it feel comfortable in your hands and not too heavy? If so, you're ready to hit the water. Happy paddling! - *David Langman*

Dave Golem Receives the Queens Diamond Jubilee Medal

Dave Golem was presented with a Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal by Limerick Township Councillor Sharon Carson in February 2013. The Diamond Jubilee medals were awarded to Canadian citizens who have made outstanding contributions to their community. Dave received the award for his long commitment to and all the work he has done in the McGeachie Conservation Area in Limerick Township. He is especially appreciated for all of his hard work on development of the trails system. He was instrumental in promoting the conservation area and did a lot of physical work clearing trails and fundraising.



Fall Canoe Polo Tournament

by Dave Langman

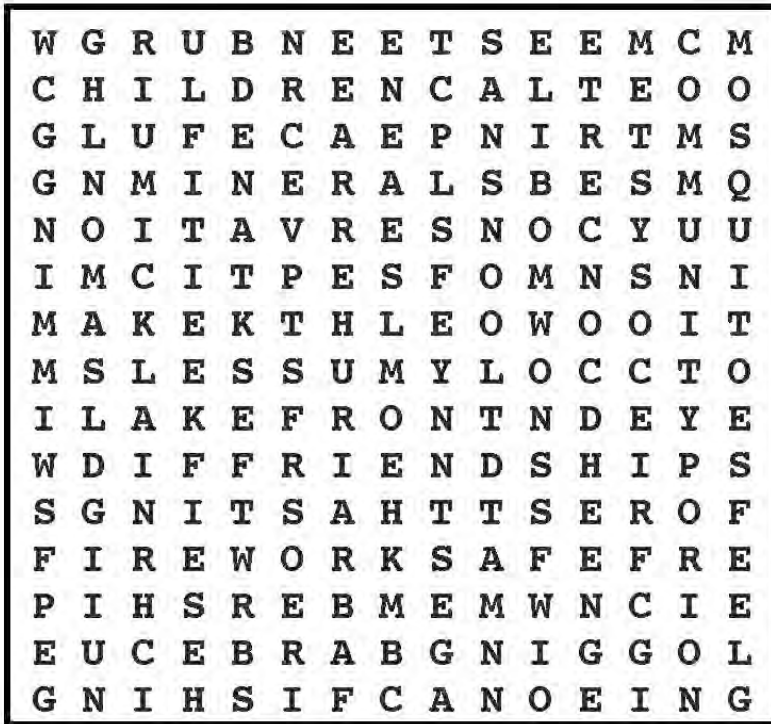
The Cote Clan, well known for their Celtic song and dance on the lake, are hosts to an international Canoe Polo tournament on the lake. In October, participants from Canada, United States, Europe, and perhaps as far away as New Zealand travel to Steenburg Lake for a weekend of competition and comradery. The sport is Canoe Polo, which to the uninitiated looks a bit like hockey in bumper kayaks with the nets on floats suspended 6 feet in the air.

During a quiet paddle around the west bay one fall morning, my wife and I were drawing to Cotes place by what looked from a distance like a very large kayak based water fight. As we approached, the ebb and flow of the game became apparent. If you get a chance to be at the lake to take in the fall colours, keep an eye open for the canoe polo tournament. It is really entertaining, and if you get a chance to talk to some and interesting people.

If the answer to "How's your Johnson?" is "Mine's broke!", then consider switching to a hand held means of propulsion. The information below will really help you with your stroke, should you choose to switch from hydrocarbon technology to carbohydrate based technology.

AGM Contest Word Search

Submit the answer at the Annual General Meeting on August 4th for your chance to win a Steenburg Lake prize (one entry per membership)



Word List

BARBECUE
CANOEING
CHILDREN
COMMUNITY
CONCERT
CONSERVATION
ECOSYSTEM
FIREWORKS
FISHING
FOOD
FOREST
FRIENDSHIP
HASTINGS
LAKEFRONT
LIFESTYLE
LOGGING
LOONS
MEMBERSHIP
MINERALS
MOSQUITOES
MUSSELS
PEACEFUL
SEPTIC
SNOWMOBILE
STEENBURG
SWIMMING
WATERSKIING

Hint: Why you should attend the AGM. (5 words 22 letters)

Ontario Tree Care

Tree Removal & Clean Up
Pruning & Shaping

Eric Huygens

613-334-4141

tree-climber@hotmail.com

Fully Insured



Financial Report as of March 2013

We finished 2011-2012 with a healthy profit of \$2,691, an increase of \$455 over the previous year. This was primarily due to increased income from Membership Fees, as well as lower expenses due to cost containment initiatives. The reserve for future expenses remains at \$20,000, while the unrestricted reserve is at \$11,736 (\$10,112 at March 2013). So far this year we are showing a loss of \$1,623, however this is due to the timing of revenue vs. the expenses that we have incurred. A number of our expenses have already been paid for the year, while most of our revenue will not come in until the summer months. In all likelihood we should end up in a profit position towards the end of the summer.

Assets:	YTD 7 Mos.	2012
Bank Account	1,780	5,256
PayPal	41	12
GIC - 2 Yr 2.00% Oct 8 2012	0	3,105
GIC - 1 Yr 0.15% Cashable Nov 7 2012	0	2,504
GIC - 1 Yr 0.15% Cashable Oct. 22 2013	2,502	0
GIC - 2.5 Yr 2.45% Nov 29 2013	13,874	13,625
GIC - 2.5 Yr 1.80% Mar 15 2014	5,230	5,160
GIC - 2.5 Yr 2.05% Apr 9 2015	3,152	0
GIC - 2.5 Yr 2.00% May 7 2015	2,525	0
Prepaid Insurance Sep/12-May/13	0	1,065
Inventory T-Shirts/Hoodies	1,008	1,008
	<u>30,112</u>	<u>31,736</u>
Reserve for Future Expenditures General Fund, Unrestricted	20,000	20,000
	11,736	9,045
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	31,736	29,045
Excess (Loss), Current Year	(1,623)	2,691
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>30,112</u>	<u>31,736</u>

INCOME:	YTD 7 Mos.	2012
Membership Fees	390	5,010
Advertising Income	25	900
Fundraising Income, Maps	0	30
Fundraising Income, Merchandise	0	2,355
Fundraising Income, Fun Run	0	390
Fundraising Sponsor/Donation	0	10
Interest Income	389	487
Total Income	<u>804</u>	<u>9,182</u>
EXPENSES:		
Fundraising Costs, Merchandise	0	1,454
Fundraising Costs, Fun Run	0	717
AGM, Regatta, Movie Night	0	660
FOCA Dues & Expenses	556	567
Insurance	1,065	1,385
Newsletter Expenses	593	1,011
Members Handout	0	137
Bank, Paypal & Admin Charges	21	77
Rock Markers, Fishing Derby	0	250
Sign Maintenance	0	109
Donations/Gifts/Memberships	0	25
Web/Webcams	0	98
Water Testing	191	0
Total Expenses	<u>2,427</u>	<u>6,491</u>
Excess (Deficit for Period)	<u>(1,623)</u>	<u>2,691</u>

RE/MAX

Country Classics Ltd. Brokerage

Independently owned and operated

84 Heddings St. N., Box 588, Baraboo, WI 53009

Office (613) 332-0444

Fax (613) 332-0450

Call

Bonnie McLean-Dyas

Direct **1-877-670-SOLD** (7653)

OR 613-474-2257

"For Your
#1 Choice
in
Real Estate"

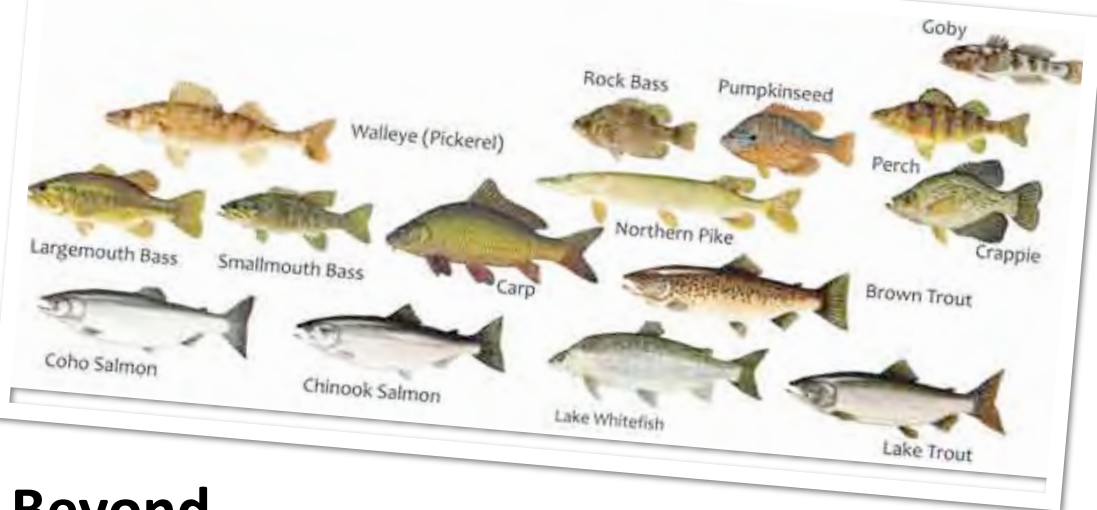


BROKER, ABR

bonniemc@nexicom.net

www.bancroftrealestate.net





Beyond

Bass

by Dave Langman

This article provides some facts on some fish species other than small and largemouth bass in Steenburg Lake.

Yellow Perch

The yellow perch is the most widely distributed member of the perch family and is common throughout Ontario. Favored habitat of yellow perch is a weedy, warmwater lake. They spawn in the spring when water temperatures are in the 45° to 50°F range. Adults migrate to the shallow waters of lakes and often into tributary rivers to spawn. Spawning takes place during the night and early morning, usually near rooted vegetation, submerged brush or fallen trees, but sometimes over sand or gravel. The female swims among sticks and weeds in open, shallow water near shore as she emits a long, gelatinous ribbon of spawn. In this manner, the semibuoyant, adhesive egg mass is woven among the weeds and brush. Males, as many as a dozen, follow the female and fertilize the eggs. Eggs may number from 10,000 to 48,000, depending on the size of the female.

The eggs hatch in approximately 8 - 10 days and the young remain inactive for about 5 days. Young fish feed on zooplankton: cladocerans, ostracods and chironomid larvae. No parental care is given to the eggs. Young perch are slow swimmers, and the schools provide abundant forage for bass, older yellow perch, and most

other predacious fish. In their first summer large, compact schools of the young are often seen. Adults and young are gregarious, often moving about in loose groups of 50-200 individuals. Yellow perch move seasonally out of and into deeper water in response to temperature and, probably, to food distribution. The food of the yellow perch changes with size and season but it is mainly composed of immature insects, larger invertebrates, and the eggs and young of a wide variety of fishes. It is an active feeder during the whole year and can be angled summer and winter.

Although the yellow perch is not a fierce fighter when hooked, it is a popular panfish and good eating. Perch seldom reach large sizes, the average being 1/4 to 3/4-pound fish of 6 to 10 inches. Easily caught on natural bait, flies, and small spinners, they are often the mainstay of ice fishermen using jigs and small minnows. In addition, the yellow perch ranks right along with the various sunfishes as being the impatient young angler's old standby.

Brown Bullhead (Catfish)

The brown bullhead is native to the freshwaters of eastern and central North America. In Canada, it is found from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. The brown bullhead is a member of the catfish family and has a heavy, rounded body with a large, wide head, a wide, terminal mouth with 4 pairs of dark brown to black barbells (whiskers), and is coloured yellow-

brown, olive, grey to almost blue-black with a dirty white underside. The brown bullhead is a warm-water species found usually near or on the bottom in shallow, warm waters with abundant aquatic vegetation, and sand to mud bottoms.

The brown bullhead spawns in the May and June in Canada. One or both sexes clear a shallow nest in a bottom of mud or sand or among the roots of aquatic vegetation, usually near the protection of a stump, rock or tree. One nest may hold as many as 13,000 eggs. Each sticky egg measures about 1/8 inch (3.18 millimeters) in diameter. After spawning, the eggs are cared for by one or both parents. They fan and manipulate them with their barbels and this is necessary for the eggs to hatch. After about 6 - 9 days, the eggs hatch and the young lie on their sides in the nest until about the seventh day. The juveniles are guarded by one or both parents in a school for several weeks, after which time they disperse. The larvae will resemble jet black tadpoles about 1/8 to 1/2 inch (3.18 to 12.7 millimeters) in length. They will stay in large but compact schools with their parents until they are about 2 inches (5.08 centimeters) long. At the age of 1 year, the brown bullhead can measure 2-1/2 to 4 inches (6.5 to 10.16 centimeters). At the age of 3 years and the length of 7 to 8 inches (17.78 to 20.32 centimeters), it is considered sexually mature. It will live up to another 5 to 6 or even 9 years.

Brown bullheads feed on or near the bottom, mainly at night, and they search for their food using mainly their barbels. They are omnivorous and their food is composed of offal, waste, molluscs, immature insects, terrestrial insects, leeches, crustaceans, worms, algae, plant material, fishes and fish eggs.

The flesh of brown bullheads is delicious cooked in a variety of ways.

Rock Bass

The rock bass isn't really a bass--it's a member of the sunfish family--but it is associated with rocky habitat. The

rock bass has a very deep, laterally compressed body. Its distinguishing features are a red to orange eye and 5 to 7 spines in the anal fin. Less colorful than the pumpkinseed and bluegill, rock bass are golden brown to olive with silvery white undersides.

This fish's favored habitat is clear, cool to warm waters over a gravel or rocky bottom with some vegetation. They can often be seen in groups near other sunfishes such as smallmouth bass and pumpkinseeds. Rock bass in both lakes and streams spend most of their time in a relatively small area. In late fall, they become nearly dormant, feeding very little once the water temperatures drops below 45 degrees F. During the winter, rock bass move to deeper water, where they enter a condition of semihibernation.

In the spring, rock bass move to very shallow water (even as shallow as a few inches) to spawn when the temperatures reach 60-70 degrees F. Males build circular nests of about 8-10 inches in diameter by fanning out debris with their fins. A female will approach the nest only when she is ready to spawn, and the male watches her closely until she deposits her eggs. She releases only a few eggs at a time, which the male fertilizes as soon as they are extruded. Spawning may last as long as an hour. Females leave the nest immediately after spawning, but males remain to guard the eggs. Hatching occurs within about 3-4 days, and the fry gradually rise up and out of the nest within a few more days. Now on their own, the fry remain in shallow, heavily vegetated areas for a few months. Rock bass will eat a wide variety of foods, including crayfish, small fish, and insects. Adults feed most heavily in the evening and morning. Young rock bass become food for larger predatory fishes such as large basses, northern pike, and muskies, and they compete with such fish as smallmouth bass for food.

Rock bass grow quickly and adults weigh an average of 4 to 8 ounces. An average length is six to eight inches although some rock bass reach 12 inches. Few rock bass live beyond 10 to 12 years.

Like most sunfish, rock bass seldom exceed 2 pounds. The world record is shared by a pair of 3-pound fish, one from the York River, Ontario in 1974 and the other from Sugar Creek, Indiana in 1979.

Primarily bottom feeders, rock bass will take insects on the surface, especially in streams. They usually feed during the day.

Pumpkinseed (Sun Fish) *Lepomis gibbosus* (Linnaeus)

The pumpkinseed, a member of the sunfish family, is one of our most abundant and familiar species. Its coat of many colours almost rivals the gaily tinted fishes of the coral reefs in tropical seas. Probably no other species of our freshwater fish presents a greater variety of colours and markings. The pumpkinseed is native to the freshwaters of North America and is the most common and the most widely distributed of our sunfishes.

Pumpkinseed prefer cool to warm waters of lakes and slow-moving streams with aquatic vegetation. They are widespread and abundant in Ontario, extending north to Temagami. Small sunfish form large, loose schools near shelter of weeds, docks, bridges or other cover in shallow water. Bigger sunfish tend to stay by themselves and occasionally collect in small groups. Pumpkinseeds eat aquatic and terrestrial insects, mollusks, small fish, and occasionally small pieces of aquatic vegetation.

Spawning occurs early May to August. Male digs a pit in one to two and a half feet of water on sand and gravel bottom, in a protected bay in which 1,000-2,500 eggs are deposited. The parents, particularly the brightly coloured male, guard the offspring until they are free swimming and able

to take care of themselves. The incubation period varies from five to ten days, depending upon the temperature of the water and weather conditions. By using its tail fin in the manner of a whisk, the male sweeps away debris from the area selected for the nest, which may be twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. Ten to fifteen nests may be constructed in one small area. Pumpkinseed feed mainly on aquatic insects, snails, small crustaceans and, occasionally, on the eggs and fry of other fishes.

White Sucker (Catostomus commersonni (Lacépede))

Although I have not caught or seen a live white sucker in Steenburg Lake for decades, the occasional stinky dead is usually spotted each year. The Catostomidae or Sucker family is closely related to the minnow family. In Ontario the most common species are White Suckers, although Redhorse Suckers can also be found in good numbers in some regions. They are fairly unmistakable in appearance as they have a distinctive elongated body with a fleshy under turned mouth that is used for bottom feeding. White Suckers average about 14-18 inches in length and reach sexual maturity between five to nine years old.

The common white sucker has an elongated, cylindrical body with large, generally silvery, scales. The snout is blunt and the inferior mouth has thick lips which have two or three rows of tubercles.

Observations have also shown that spawning takes place in the shallow water of lakes. Enormous numbers of eggs are scattered at random over the spawning grounds; it has been estimated that an adult female will lay 30,000 to 130,000 eggs. After spawning, the adults return to quieter waters. Postlarvae or immaturely developed fry soon follow and, in early spring. Swarms of these may be found along the borders of the lake. As transformation to the young fish stage takes place,

they may move into shallow, shoreward vegetation.

The first food of the young sucker is plankton or minute, free-floating and free-swimming life in the water but, as a change in the structure of the mouth takes place, a bottom feeding habit is developed. Bottom ooze is fed upon extensively during the early period of bottom feeding; the protrusible mouth is well adapted for sucking food off the bottom. After a length of two inches is reached, insects begin to show in larger and larger numbers in the diet. The sucker is principally insectivorous and, because of this, it competes with trout and bass, species of prime importance. Other food items are aquatic plants, molluscs and worms. Food is not normally taken during the spawning season.

Goatfish

Goatfishes are usually tropical marine fish. They are seldom found in fresh water. There does seem to exist a particularly rare genus of the species in Steenburg Lake. They can be found just off Loon Island along rocky points where the water has a tendency to be a bit saltier – probably from interaction with the local old, salty, fauna. The Goatfish, sometimes called the Mullet Fish, are deep and elongated with forked tail fins and widely separated dorsal fins. Goatfishes are tireless benthic feeders, using a pair of long chemosensory barbels ("whiskers") protruding from their chins to rifle through the sediments in search of a meal. Like goats, they seek anything edible; worms, crustaceans, molluscs and other small invertebrates are staples. By day, many goatfishes will form large inactive (nonfeeding) schools - they are probably searching for lost Ski Doo's and 9.9 horse Evinrudes. By night, the schools disperse and individual goatfish head on down the South Steenburg Lake Road. All goatfishes have the ability to change their coloration depending on their current activity. They are therefore difficult to spot when on the road. In ancient Rome until the end of the second century AD, two species of goatfish (*Mullus barbatus* and *Mullus surmuletus*) were highly sought-after and expensive, not as a delicacy, but for aesthetic pleasure, since the fish assume a variety of colors and shades also during death. Therefore, it was paramount to serve live fish and let it die before the eyes of the guests. Meee eee eeee!



Need something new to do? We are now offering Guided Nature Discovery tours

"Local Fish for Local Lakes" Take a guided tour of the North Hastings Community Fish Hatchery, a state-of-the-art, fish culture facility that is raising a genetically unique strain of lake trout, as well as brook trout, for stocking into local lakes. Learn about the life cycle of a fish, the various stages of the fish rearing process, and what you can do to help enhance local fisheries.

"Woodlot Wonders" From trees to creeks, join a forestry professional from the Bancroft Area Forest Industry Association (BAFIA) on a guided tour to learn how to manage your woodlot. Topics include forest succession, identification and protection of natural values, and various management techniques, such as tree marking and tree planting.

"Our Natural World" Join members of Bancroft Field Naturalist Club for an interpretive tour of Eagles' Nest Park - a local landmark with incredible views overlooking the town of Bancroft. Participants will receive information on flora and fauna identification, as well as

insight to some of the unique species that can be found in the Bancroft area.

"Elk in North Hastings" Since 2000, the North Hastings area has been home to a growing population of the majestic elk. This session provides an overview of the successful local restoration program, the current status of elk management, and a guided tour through elk country to view typical elk habitat (NOTE: there is the potential for sightings, but no guarantees as these are wild animals).

We continue to offer our very popular Guided **Mineral Collecting Tours** on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during July and August.

Please call us [\(613\) 332-1513](tel:6133321513) or www.bancroftdistrict.com for details, prices and schedules. We have up-to-the minute information about local events, accommodations, activities and everything else you need to make your time with us unforgettable! Check out our on-line Discovery Guide or come and visit us in our new home at the Bancroft Train Station at 8 Hastings Heritage Way off of Station Street.



Red Church Gallery
2191 Hwy 620, Coe Hill

(30 minutes south of Bancroft)

Featuring original paintings;
photography; sculptures;
hand-made jewelry and more

Open weekends - May 18 until October 12 10 am- 4 pm

Redchurchgallery.com

Call Us! We can answer your questions!

Ask us about our new client courtesy trailer



The Local Experts™

ALL SEASONS REALTY LTD., BROKERAGE

Each office independently Owned and Operated

1 Fairway Blvd., Unit 5, Bancroft, ON K0L 1C0
(beside Canadian Tire Gas Bar)

Phone: 613.332.5500

Toll Free: 1.800.351.0021

Fax: 613.332.3737

www.century21allseasons.com

Cell: 613.332.9080

emma@bancroftwaterfront.com



Emma Kearns

BROKER OF RECORD



Ray Krupa

BROKER/CO-OWNER

www.raykrupa.com

www.bancroftwaterfront.com

*Would you like an up-to-date statistical report
for your area or lake?*

*We are ready to provide answers to any questions you
may have to effectively list your property!*

Team Power Dynamics Working for YOU!

*Make your next move with Century 21 All Seasons Realty
Experience worry-free honest service*

SERIOUS ABOUT SERVICE



Dwayne Nicholson

2593 North Steenburg Lk Rd, Coe Hill, ON K0L 1P0

*Trucking, Bulldozing, Backhoe
Fill, Topsoil, Gravel, Playground Sand
Road Building and Maintenance
Septic System Installation
Dumpster Service
Snow Plowing*



Phone: 613-474-1122

Cell: 613-332-8392

eden@scicanada.net



Family Day Fun at the Lake by Pat Stallaert

This year, the Cochranes put out an invitation to all SLCA members and their friends, to come join them for a day of fun on February 17th. Even before the event took place, I was impressed to see just how many people had come up to enjoy the beautiful Family Day weekend on Steenburg Lake. A late night ride across the lake by snowmobile revealed countless glowing cottages with families snuggled inside. The smell of wood fires made them so inviting, like the pictures often seen on Christmas cards...



The event was very well attended and organized. People came from all around the lake by every means imaginable: some walked, some drove, some rode sleds others ATVs, and some even snow-shoed across the whole lake to get there. Many people took advantage of the large ice rink Mike had prepared to either do a little pleasure skating or play a bit of scrimmage hockey. The main event was without question the ice fishing derby. Many, young and old had a crack a landing the big one.

It was a picture perfect day, and after everyone had their fun in the sun, we all retreated inside for some delicious hotdogs, french-fries, and drinks compliments of Mike, Donna their friends and family. There were draws with all sorts of neat prizes from many corporate sponsors.



Derby winners: Abbiegael Craige caught an 11 1/4" splake and, Maureen Sheahan, an 11" splake for the ladies. For the kids 10 and under, Neal Keller caught an 8" splake, and for the men, Terry Cattani caught a 10 1/2" splake. Congratulations to everyone for trying!

While munching down on the delicious offerings, and seeing all the happy faces, it struck me just how important it is to have a vibrant and viable marina on a lake, and just how lucky we are that the Cochranes decided to call Steenburg Lake their home.



A big thank you goes out to Mike and Donna and to their crew of able helpers and volunteers for organizing and staging this amazing event. What a wonderful way to spend a perfect February day on the lake.



BUTLER'S

MARKETING SERVICES

Your Promotional Product Specialist!

1-905-683-3456

Social Corner Summer Events

June

30 Fireworks

at 8:30pm, Mike and Donna Cochrane will be hosting a Firework Celebration for Canada Day. They have requested that families in attendance **contribute \$25.00 towards costs**. They will also be serving french fries.

People can come by boat (location of old marina), or you may drive to 1029 Steenburg Lake North Road to enjoy the show from the beach (lots of room, so feel free to bring lawn chairs)
Plan to arrive before 9:00pm for the start of the fireworks, or even earlier to get a good spot and some snacks.

Rain date will be the Monday, July 1.

You can contact the Cochrane's at 613-474-3167, or by email at cochrane46@steenburglake.com



July

6 "Have-a-Dock" Jamboree

at 7:00pm, the musical group "Claidhmor" will perform Scottish, Irish and east coast songs.

This waterfront concert will be held at the dock of Fred and Karen Cotie (#727 North Road [#30B], across from the old marina). Feel free to anchor your boats out front and enjoy the entertainment.

14 Regatta & Barbecue

11am @ The Beach

Come and meet your neighbours at the Regatta! Refreshments will be provided, donations welcome.

Bring your own KAYAKS, CANOES, PADDLES, AND LIFEJACKETS. Medals will awarded for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place finishers.

15 Road Clean Up

9-11AM

North Road - Meet at the Beach
South Road - Meet at the first Y in the road

Steenburg Lake is your lake. Please take pride and ownership in our lake by helping keep the roads and beach free of garbage. Please bring garbage bags and dispose of the garbage at the dump in your area.

Aug

3 Lakeside Movie Night

8:45 PM @ Across from Loon Island
You are invited to come out for an outdoor movie at the Steenburg Lake "Drive In". Anchor your boat across from Loon Island - Cottage #98 South Road. It will be dark at the end of the movie, so bring lots of flashlights to guide you home. FM radios are optional for that full drive in experience.

THIS EVENT IS WEATHER PERMITTING - NO RAIN AND NO WIND.

10 Steenburg Lake Fun Run

Registration 9:30 am - check off your name and get your race number

Race Starts - 10 am

Distance - 5km for runners and walkers...(or walk until you've had enough)

Where: Start/Finish is at the South Steenburg Lake Road & Highway 62

Fee: \$5 per person includes t-shirt&snack

Prizes: Medals will be awarded to both males and females who finish 1st, 2nd and 3rd in their age categories

613-474-1032 (Cottage)



4 Annual General Meeting

Coffee: 9:30 am Meeting: 10:00 am

Based on member feedback it was decided that the SCLA will be hosting a continental breakfast at 9:30am prior to the meeting. We will not be having a BBQ, but members are invited to hang around for coffee and conversations following the meeting,

Steenburg Lake Fun Run T-Shirt Form

Please complete the entry form below and drop it off **WITH PAYMENT** to Carolyn Dobson, South Steenburg Lake Road #958 by **August 5th**. Or sign up online and bring payment the day of the event. **DEADLINE TO GUARANTEE YOU GET A T-SHIRT IS AUGUST 3RD. SO DON'T DELAY, SIGN UP ONLINE TODAY!!!**

Tshirt Sizes: Youth Small, Medium and Large
Adult: Small, Medium, Large, Xlarge, XXLlarge

Male or Female: _____

Name: _____

Age: _____

Size: _____

