

Common plants can kill your pet

By Alice Scott

It is surprising how many animals are poisoned each year due to the fact that owners do not know that many types of vegetation are poisonous.

Symptoms of poisoning can cover a wide range, some of them are mouth irritation, drooling, vomiting, diarrhea, hallucinations, seizures, coma and death.

Dogs and cats are scavengers when it comes to certain items. Garbage bags, open garbage cans and boxes left around encourage them to explore the contents.

There are different types of food poisoning that will affect your pet. Dogs do not have an immune system that destroys these germs.

The best prevention for poisoning is to keep your pet away from these items. Some of the

poisonous house plants are: Chrysanthemum, Creeping fig, Poinsettia, Pot Mum, Philodendron, Asparagus fern, Azalea, Ivy, Jerusalem Cherry, and Elephant Ears.

The number of plants that are poisonous are too numerous to write so I've listed just a few of the most common plants.

Outdoor plants and trees that are poisonous are: daffodil, fox glove, Indian tobacco, soap berry, English holly, English and American yew, peach, apricot, plum and wild cherry trees.

Rhubarb, spinach, tomato vine, mushrooms and buttercups can also produce a toxic effect.

If you think your pet has been poisoned, the first thing to do is try to identify the poison.

Most products are labelled for identification.

Phone your vet and give the ingredients. He can then tell you how to induce vomiting or how to prevent the substance from being absorbed into your pets system.

This is always an emergency situation and should be treated as one.

Northern Developments



By Maurice Fenelon

Northern Development Officer

Individuals who decide to change their name may find it takes time for bankers, neighbors, and employers to become completely familiar with the new name.

However, recent legislation introduced in Ontario has made it much easier to change to a new name.

Today's Change of Name Act replaces a system that required the applicant to go before a judge and explain the reasons for the name change. Now it's an administrative process. There are forms to fill and fees to pay - no one needs to appear in court.

Name changes are processed by Ontario's Office of the Registrar General, which registers all vital statistics in Ontario.

Husbands can now add their wife's name to their own, with or without a hyphen, or simply adopt her name as their own. Women may keep their own name, add their spouse's to theirs, or formally adopt their husband's

name alone. Those in a conjugal (common-law) relationship can choose each other's names as well.

There is a distinction between an election for a change of name and an application for a change of name. Applications for change of name, which cost \$100, are necessary when an individual wishes to have a new name which is not their spouse's nor a combination of their name and the spouse's name.

Application for change of name are also necessary if a spouse waits for more than 90 days after the end of a relationship before reverting to a former name.

Women may simply adopt their husband's name upon marriage, without formally registering the change. Women who do want to register the new name can do so by filling out an "election of change of name" form.

They will receive a wallet size birth certificate showing the old and the new name, in addition to a change of name certificate.

Applicants can register without charge in the first 90 days after marriage (thereafter the fee is \$25).

The current procedure for a name change involves writing to the Office of the Registrar General and providing full documentation, including all birth certificates and any previous change of name certificates.

Amendments to the Vital Statistics Act now allow parents greater leeway in naming their children. Parents can opt to keep their own names, and then give their child both names with or without a hyphen.

Parents may wish to choose carefully: the new Change of Name provisions means your children will have the chance to make alterations to his or her liking someday.

For more information on how to change your name, you may contact the office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines at 2 Stevens Ave., Box 280 Marathon, Ontario POT 2E0 or call 229-1153. For areas outside of Marathon ask your opera-

Global Perspectives

Environment quiz

(NC)—Test your knowledge of today's environmental issues by answering the questions below. For more information on these and other related issues, contact Louise Behan, IDRC, P.O. Box 8500, Ottawa, K1G 3H9, (613) 598-0564.

Questions

- How many chemicals are in daily use worldwide?
 - 10,000
 - 70,000
 - 100,000
- How much does soil degradation cost Canadian farmers each year?
 - over \$50 million
 - over \$1 billion
 - over \$10 billion
- How many hectares of tropical forests are destroyed each day?
 - 100 sq. kilometers
 - 320 sq. kilometers
 - 500 sq. kilometers
- At present rates of destruction, how many years will it take until the world's tropical forests disappear?
 - 20 years
 - 80 years
 - 200 years
- Is more wood being harvested today than 20 years ago?
 - yes
 - no
- What are the main causes of the spread of deserts?
- How many nuclear "reactors" are now orbiting the earth?
- What are the main gases that contribute to the "greenhouse effect"?
- How much has the ozone layer thinned in the past 10 years?

Answers

- b) Over 70,000, with between 500 and 1000 new ones added each year.
- b) Over \$1 billion.
- b) 320 square kilometers a day or 117,000 square kilometers annually — about the size of two Provinces of New Brunswick a day.
- b) 80.
- b) No, the amount of wood harvested per head of population peaked more than 20 years ago in 1964 and has fallen by 11% since then. An estimated 250 million people suffer from fuel shortages.
- A combination of climate and human activity: overgrazing, improper tillage, deforestation. One third of the world's cropland is now threatened.
- c) Nearly 3000 lbs. of radioactive uranium-235 and plutonium are orbiting 600 miles above the earth in 40 derelict spacecraft.
- Carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emitted by burning fossil fuels; chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) used as refrigerants, solvents, aerosol propellants and foam-blowing agents; and methane, probably from agricultural activities.
- a) 3% worldwide.

PUBLIC NOTICE

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT FOR LAKE SUPERIOR IN TERRACE BAY DISTRICT

The Ministry of Natural Resources is investigating the need to prepare a Shoreline Management Plan for Lake Superior within the Terrace Bay administrative district. We will be evaluating the risks to life and property from flooding and erosion. We invite the public to provide any information on this matter.

Inquiries and comments may be directed, by August 31, 1989 to:

The District Manager
Terrace Bay District
P.O. Box 280
Terrace Bay, Ontario
POT 2W0
(807) 825-3205

REMARQUE: Information en français disponible
telephone (807) 825-3205



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