



Wood Stove Safety



Every year there are many unexpected fires, property damage claims and personal injuries associated with wood burning stove use. Most problems occur due to careless, lack of proper information and poor maintenance and inspections. The following safety suggestions may help reduce possible danger:

1. Burn dry seasoned wood, which produces more heat and also prevents soot (creosote) buildup. Flue vents should be inspected according to manufacturer guidelines, and cleaned by a qualified individual.
2. Keep the area around the hearing unit and flue clear.
3. Keep a fire extinguisher near. 
4. Wood stoves should be safety tested and bear a label from a recognized authority such as a testing lab or building code group.
5. To start a fire in your wood stove: crumple up paper on the stove floor and cover with small kindling. Open the draft/damper FULLY and light. Hold the door slightly ajar for a few minutes and then close tightly. Once the wood is burning brightly, add additional dry seasoned wood to the fire. Use the draft control to adjust the burn rate. NEVER light or rekindle a fire with kerosene, gasoline, or charcoal lighter fluid.
6. Regularly remove ashes from your woodstove into a metal container with a cover. Store the container of ashes outdoors on a cement/brick slab or any place away from combustible materials.
7. Build small, hot fires. A smoldering fire is not a safe or efficient fire.
8. Do not use logs made from wax and sawdust in your woodstove or fireplace insert—they are made for open hearth fireplaces. If you use manufactured logs, choose those made from 100 percent compressed sawdust.

For more information and tips on safe, clean and efficient wood heating, visit the Government of Canada's Burn It Smart! Web site: <http://www.burnitsmart.org>



ATV Safety



Here are the golden rules to keep you safe while operating an ATV:

1. Always wear a helmet and other protective gear.
2. Never ride on public roads—another vehicle could hit you.
3. Never ride under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
4. Never carry a passenger on a single rider ATV.
5. Always ride an ATV that's right for your age. The guidelines are:
 - a. Age and older—under 70 cc
 - b. Age 12 and older—70 cc to 90 cc
 - c. Age 16 and older—over 90 cc
6. Riders under the age of 16 should always be supervised.
7. Ride only on designated trails and at a safe speed.
8. Take an ATV ride course.

ATV riding requires protection for head, eyes, hands and feet against occasional spills, flying debris, or contact with foliage. The same gear makes riding more comfortable with less fatigue.



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TOWERÓ:TON NEWSLETTER

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SEPTEMBER IN TOWERÓ:TON...

With **FALL** upon us...



With Fall upon us, our thoughts turn towards a different way of spending time in Tioweró:ton. Gone are the lazy days by the creek, blueberries and bonfires. The number of people frequenting the territory lessens; the air cools significantly and is scented with the smell of woodstoves burning. Hopes turn towards catching moose to stock freezers for the coming winter months.

With this in mind, we'd like to share some tips on closing up your cabin for the winter, wood stove safety and some recipes to get you in the mood for Thanksgiving dinner next month. We know that many families like to have this dinner in Tioweró:ton. Many warm memories are made with a cabin full of family and friends.



We'd like to take this opportunity to remind you that this year, moose cows should not be hunted. In order to ensure that the moose are given the opportunity to reproduce, we ask that this be taken into consideration. Cows can be taken every 5th year with the next being in 2010. Next month we'll share information on how many moose have been caught and by whom. If you're one of the fortunate ones that does catch a moose, why not share a picture or two. Your fellow Tioweró:ton neighbours would be interested in seeing them.



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HUNTING IN TIOWERÓ:TON

- All hunters are encouraged to take a firearm safety course or equivalent, and carry issued documents of course completion. The caretaker(s) may be shown upon request.
- Anyone under the age of sixteen (16) years must not be in the possession of a firearm unless accompanied by an adult.
- No one shall kill any wildlife and leave it to spoil.
- The hunting of moose calves, fawns and bear cubs is prohibited in order to ensure the survival of wildlife populations.
- In consideration of the big game hunted, proper caliber firearms must be used. The discharge of high power or magnum type cartridges is prohibited within a half-mile radius of any cabin. Automatic or assault type weapons are prohibited. Bow hunting is acceptable any time of the year.



It is our inherent right to hunt for the purpose of sustenance when needed. It is at the discretion of hunters to ensure that safety and conservation aspects are seriously considered while hunting.



- Only one moose and two deer may be taken per household. Any person, guest or group who has participated in the killing of a moose or deer shall consider his/her share as a portion of the above limit for the season.

SPICED APPLES

INGREDIENTS

10 whole apples
1 cup vinegar
5 cups sugar
Whole cloves
1 tsp cinnamon



DIRECTIONS

1. Peel and core apples.
2. Boil the sugar and vinegar for 5 minutes, then add the apples.
3. Bring to a boil.
4. Fill jars with apples and syrup.
5. Let sit for 3 days.
6. On the third day add cloves and sprinkle 1 tablespoon of cinnamon into the syrup and let stand for 24 hours.
7. Place into a large jar and serve.



CHIVE AND BUTTERMILK MASHED POTATOES



INGREDIENTS

1 lb Yukon Gold Potatoes, peeled and quartered
1/2 lb unsalted butter
3/4 cup buttermilk
1 1/4 cup fresh chives, cleaned and finely chopped

DIRECTIONS

1. Place potatoes in a large pot and fill with water.
2. Bring to boil over high heat until potatoes are soft and tender, about 25 to 35 minutes.
3. Drain potatoes in a colander and let cool for 5 minutes.
4. Melt butter and buttermilk in a small sauté pan over medium heat. Do not boil.
5. Place potatoes, butter, buttermilk and chives in a mixing bowl and mix with a hand mixer or potato masher for 2 minutes.
6. Then blend on high speed for an additional 2 minutes and serve.

CLOSING YOUR CABIN WITH CARE...



The summer months have flown by. It seems like just yesterday you were opening your cabin for the summer. Things were hectic then; cleaning, repairing, making sure your pipes were summer ready, putting in screens, etc. For those of you who choose not to return until the summer graces us again, the time to close up is now. For those who visit until the snow falls (we know many come year round), this task will be with you soon enough.



When going through this yearly winterizing ritual, it is important to think of the possible impacts to water bodies and the surrounding environment. After all, one of the main reasons we go to the cabin is to enjoy the area's unspoiled beauty.

Winterizing a cabin requires preventing pipes from freezing. Unless the structure is heated year round, most cabin owners drain the water system so that it won't freeze. It is also common practice to use antifreeze to protect plumbing. Antifreeze is toxic and poses a threat to ground water. The use of antifreeze is not necessary, provided all of the water is completely drained. If you can't do this, it is recommended that low toxicity antifreeze such as SIERRA is used.

Damage from rodents such as mice and squirrels are also a concern. Refrain from using pesticides or poisons. To prevent these unwanted guests, inspect the building inside and out to make sure there are no holes for rodents to enter. Remove all food.

Heavy snowfall is also a concern for your roof. Make sure to install bracings, such as those used in basements to hold up floors in your second floor or in the attic. Last year's weather conditions caused the formation of heavy ice and snow on roofs and lead to severe damage to some cabins while others collapsed. We certainly wouldn't want to see this happen to any cabins again.



RUFFED GROUSE...

Ruffed grouse is one of the many bird species found on the Territory. They are mainly found in hardwood & mixed stands. They favor forest edges, gaps, ravines, as well as riversides with alders and willows. The grouse habitat is divided in three different wood stand types which are used during one annual cycle, that being drumming habitat (like the fellow above), nesting/brood-rearing and winter habitat.



Males drum in hardwood stands such as poplar & birch, 10 meters or taller. During the nesting period, the female prefers hardwood or mixed stands. After hatching, the brood moves to sapling stands. Since young grouse are vulnerable to predators, they require a dense cover with clear ground. During the winter, they prefer mature, softwood stands that offer cover and an abundance of food.

Their winter food consists of birch & poplar buds and poplar, maple & vinegar-tree seeds. They also feed on the fruits of viburnum, mountain-ash, cherry tree, winterberry and american beech. From fall to spring, they prefer trembling aspen and during the summer, their diet consists of fruit, mushrooms and ferns.

In Tioweró:ton, they're main habitat is within the wash-out plain (through the center of the territory), due to the proximity of the diverse types of habitat it includes.

Don't you agree that it's always a treat to see grouse although they do tend to frighten you with their sudden flight...

