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OCT 15 2012

**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS  
BY-LAW NUMBER 2005-55  
GRANT FOR EXEMPTION**

I, Dan Harrison property owner of 28 acres, give Wally Brinson full permission to hunt my land for the 2012 Deer Firearms Season.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Land Owner  
Dan Harrison  
Concession 12, Lot 39  
Town Of The Blue Mountains  
October 10, 2012

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hunter Of Property  
Wally Brinson  
16 King Street West  
Thornbury  
October 10, 2012

cc: Bylaw

**November 14, 2011**

**C.2 Wally Brinson**

**Re: Request for Permission to Hunt at  
Conc. 12, Lot 39**

**For Council Direction**

**Moved by: Duncan R. McKinlay**

**Seconded by: Gail Ardiel**

**THAT Council receive the request for exemption from By-Law 2005-55, Regulation of Firearm Discharge, from landowner Dan Harrison and Hunter Wally Brinson regarding hunting on the property at Lot 39, Concession 12, Town of The Blue Mountains; and**

**THAT Council permit the exemption to By-Law 2005-55 to allow Mr. Brinson to bow hunt from a tree stand only on the subject lands for the 2011 year.**

**In speaking to the Motion, Councillor Martin referenced complaints received that residents do not know when hunting season is, further noting this information should be included on the Town's webpage. Councillor McKean then spoke noting this information is on the Town's webpage, though it indicates the incorrect dates, and noted the information should include information for both hunting and bow hunting.**

**Deputy Mayor McKinlay spoke noting a deer has to be visible before a bow is discharged, and noted he is in favour of this request as many deer are hit by vehicles in this area.**

**Council then voted on the Motion, Carried.**

Ontario Provincial Police



Police provinciale de l'Ontario

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OCT 18 2012

Chris D. Lewis

Commissioner Le Commissaire

File #: 614-00

September 18, 2012

Mayors / Reeves  
OPP Policed Municipalities

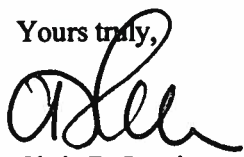
Dear Mayor / Reeve:

I take this opportunity to inform you that the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) and the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) have updated the municipal policing Cost-Recovery Formula. The updated formula will be effective January 1, 2013. In the coming months, the OPP will be providing municipalities with the 2013 cost estimates, which will incorporate the updated Cost-Recovery Formula, as applicable. The salaries of detachment officers are not part of the Cost-Recovery Formula and are reconciled annually to actual costs incurred.

Previously, the MCSCS was directed by the government to review the formula costs every two years. The MCSCS is now authorized by Treasury Board/Management Board of Cabinet to update the Cost-Recovery Formula annually to ensure the cost recovery for OPP services provided to municipalities closely aligns with actual expenditures. Composed of per officer and civilian component costs to meet legislated requirements of the *Police Services Act*, the formula also includes operational support costs, such as vehicles, telecommunications, office automation and uniforms. A summary of the 2012 OPP Cost-Recovery Formula is attached to this letter. A detailed breakdown of the formula will form part of the updated "Understanding OPP Municipal Policing Costs" document, which will be forwarded to all municipalities in the coming weeks.

The OPP acknowledges that municipalities are concerned about the cost of policing services. However, the OPP is also confident that the services it provides continue to compare favourably to other police services in Ontario. We actively pursue cost efficiency measures in all areas of our organization.

As Commissioner, I assure you that the OPP will continue to provide municipalities with cost-effective and professional policing services in order to keep Ontario's communities safe and secure.

Yours truly,  
  
Chris D. Lewis

/pf

**Ontario Provincial Police  
Cost Recovery Formula Comparison  
2013 Cost Estimate For One Constable (New FTE)**

Expenditure Category	Notes	2012 Formula		2010 Formula		Differential	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
<b>Uniform Salaries and Benefits</b>							
Constables	1.0 FTE						
<b>Total Uniform Salaries *</b>	2012 rates	\$87,240		\$87,240			
Overtime *	(Provincial Average)	\$6,281	7.2%	\$7,590	8.7%	-\$1,309	-17.2%
Contractual Payout (Vacation & Statutory Holidays) *	(Provincial Average)	\$3,315	3.8%	\$3,053	3.5%	\$262	8.6%
Shift Premiums		\$678		\$600		\$78	13.0%
Benefits (24.9% salary and 2% overtime) *	2012 rates	\$21,848		\$21,875		-\$27	-0.1%
<b>Total Uniform Salaries and Benefits</b>		<b>\$119,362</b>		<b>\$120,358</b>		<b>-\$996</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>Support Staff Costs (Salaries and Benefits)</b>							
Communication Operators		\$5,220		\$5,003		\$217	4.3%
Prisoner Guards		\$1,381		\$1,223		\$158	12.9%
Office Automation Support		\$354		\$666		-\$312	-46.8%
Telephone Support		\$120		\$118		\$2	1.7%
Operational Support		\$3,907		\$3,679		\$228	6.2%
<b>Sub-total Support Staff Costs</b>		<b>\$10,982</b>		<b>\$10,689</b>		<b>\$293</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>Other Direct Operating Expenses (ODOE)</b>							
Communication Center		\$258		\$245		\$13	5.3%
Operational Support		\$837		\$943		-\$106	-11.2%
RHQ Municipal Support		\$1,955		\$1,776		\$179	10.1%
Vehicle Usage		\$8,258		\$8,750		-\$492	-5.6%
Telephone		\$1,228		\$1,206		\$22	1.8%
Office Supplies and Equipment		\$448		\$464		-\$16	-3.4%
Accommodation		\$538		\$481		\$57	11.9%
Uniform & Equipment		\$1,167		\$1,211		-\$44	-3.6%
Cleaning Contract		\$204		\$195		\$9	4.6%
Mobile Radio Equipment Maintenance		\$786		\$625		\$161	25.8%
Office Automation		\$1,316		\$1,707		-\$391	-22.9%
Ontario Shared Services (OSS) Payroll Fee**		\$0		\$394		-\$394	-100.0%
Ontario Shared Services (OSS) Financial Services Fee	1.15%	\$0		\$202		-\$202	-100.0%
<b>Sub-total ODOE Support Costs</b>		<b>\$16,995</b>		<b>\$18,199</b>		<b>-\$1,204</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>
<b>Total Support and ODOE Costs</b>		<b>\$27,977</b>		<b>\$28,888</b>		<b>-\$911</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>
<b>Total Estimated Policing Costs</b>		<b>\$147,339</b>		<b>\$149,246</b>		<b>-\$1,907</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

\* These costs are reconciled to actuals each year. Overtime and contractual payout rates are reviewed as one component of formula and the rates determined are applied to annual estimates and contract proposals.

\*\* Charge for OSS Payroll Fee was only applicable to new positions starting 2007.

Ministry of Citizenship  
and Immigration

Minister

6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
400 University Avenue  
Toronto ON M7A 2R9  
Tel.: (416) 325-6200  
Fax: (416) 325-6195

Ministère des Affaires civiques  
et de l'immigration

Ministre

6<sup>e</sup> étage  
400, avenue University  
Toronto ON M7A 2R9  
Tél. : (416) 325-6200  
Télééc. : (416) 325-6195



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OCT - 2 2012

September 2012

Dear friends,

It is my pleasure to send out the call for nominations for the **June Callwood Outstanding Achievement Award for Voluntarism in Ontario**.

Volunteers play a significant role in leading and supporting services in their communities; they lay the foundation for a strong and dynamic province. This award recognizes exceptional leadership, innovation and creativity in voluntarism and community service. Recipients of this award can include individual volunteers, volunteer groups, businesses and other organizations which have made outstanding contributions to their communities and the province.

Do you know an individual or group that makes an outstanding contribution? You may wish to consider nominating them for this award. Nomination forms and additional information are available on the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration website at [www.ontario.ca/honoursandawards](http://www.ontario.ca/honoursandawards) or by phone at 416 314-7526, toll free 1 877 832-8622, TTY 416 327-2391. Deadline for nominations is **December 5 2012**.

I hope you will take this opportunity to ensure that volunteers receive the recognition they deserve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles Sousa".

Hon. Charles Sousa  
Minister

cc: CFDC

September 21, 2012

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OCT 16 2012

Dear Mayor and Council Members,

We would like to request the town stop allowing dogs on the baseball diamonds at Moreau Park. Using our ball diamonds as a dog park is not only unsanitary it is a health hazard for our children and disrespectful to those who helped build the Park.

All three ball diamonds had large amounts of dog feces present when we first took the fields in the spring. Shortly after that we were very happy to see the town post signs stating that the fenced in areas (the baseball fields) were off limit to dogs. However, we were disappointed to discover that the town was not enforcing those signs and it was not unusual to find a dozen or more dogs on the ball diamond, particularly the Moreau Diamond, on any given day. Many times we had to ask people to leave so we could practice or start a game. There were times when the players or coaches were forced to pick up dog waste before a game or practice could begin.

Dogs defecating in a park where children play creates a very unhealthy environment for the youth of our community. Dogs can transmit diseases to people particularly through their excrement, the most common being parasites such as hookworms, roundworms and Giardia. Hookworms are transmitted to humans through skin contact with contaminated soil and results in an itchy rash. Giardia, which can be shed in dog feces, can cause diarrhea in humans. Roundworms are by far the most dangerous of these parasites and can cause significant illness including blindness and brain damage in people.

Virtually all dogs will be infected with roundworms at some point in their life. It is not always obvious to owners if their dog is infected. The roundworm eggs are passed in the animal's stool and these eggs are microscopic. Roundworm eggs are very hardy and can survive in the environment for months to years. Many times owners do not pick up after their dog has defecated. Other times the owners may not get the entire stool when they do pick it up. Dog waste left on our ball diamond gets into the soil and contaminates it. Anytime of year dog waste is left in our ball diamonds is a potential hazard for our children.

Baseball is an active sport and uses all areas of the ball diamond. Our youngest players often sit and dig in the dirt and grass during a game or practice. Our older players will slide in the dirt and grass to make plays, sometimes getting dirt or grass pushed up into their faces putting them at risk of parasite exposure. Also, it would not be uncommon for the younger or older players to bring their hands up to wipe their face or mouth thus exposing themselves to the contaminated soil. Please make the safety of our youth a priority. Many communities where our teams play have signs on their ball diamonds stating "no dogs allowed". Wasaga Beach has even banned dogs entirely from Klondike Park (their ball fields, soccer fields, playground, and golf course).

Moreau Park and our ball diamonds were built through community volunteers. They were built to be ball diamonds for our youth and others to use. It is disrespectful to those who donated their time, services or money to the construction of these ball fields to use them as a dog park. We would suggest that the dog owners in our community get together and raise money and get volunteers to build a dog park. This is the process the community has used to build our ball diamonds, arena and other structures.

cc: Rac  
Bylaw

In conclusion, we do not dislike dogs; many of us are also dog owners and can appreciate having an area where dogs can run. However, that area should not be a place where our youth play. The literature on roundworms informs people that the best way to prevent human exposure to roundworms is to prevent children from playing in areas where dogs defecate, making the converse also true, don't let dogs defecate in areas where children play. We hope the Town of the Blue Mountains will make the health of our children a priority, respect those whose time and energy built our ball parks and keep dogs out of our baseball fields.

Please find enclosed some printed material on roundworms, describing its lifecycle, how it is diagnosed, treated and its effects on humans.

Sincerely,

Concerned Parents and Community Members:

Attached to this correspondence are  
40 signatures, plus an additional  
17 emails in support.

Original signatures and emails  
are retained in the Clerk's file.



**THE PET HEALTH LIBRARY**  
By Wendy C. Brooks, DVM, DipABVP  
Educational Director, VeterinaryPartner.com

## Roundworms: Dogs & Puppies

*Toxocara Canis* and *Toxocara Leonina*: Roundworms of Dogs and Puppies



There are two species of roundworms affecting dogs and puppies: *Toxocara canis* and *Toxascaris leonina*. Both are treated with the same medication protocol so when eggs are seen on a fecal flotation exam it may not be necessary to determine which species is present. *T. leonina* can infect both dogs and cats, so identifying this roundworm might be helpful in indicating which pets in the household are at risk for further contagion.

**Note: Fresh feces are not infectious.**

### *Toxocara Canis*

#### How Infection Occurs

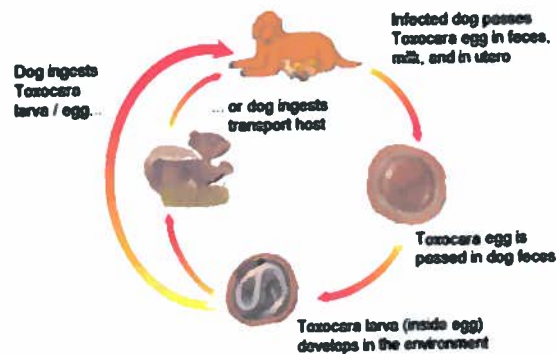
In dogs, there are four ways by which infection with *Toxocara canis* occurs:

- Consuming infective worm eggs from soil in the environment (generally through normal grooming).
- Nursing from an infected mother dog.
- Consuming a prey animal (usually rodent) that is carrying developing worms.
- During embryonic development when an infected mother dog is pregnant (most puppies are infected this way).

**Note:** cats cannot be infected with *Toxocara canis*.

#### Life as a Roundworm

*Toxocara canis* has one of the most amazing life cycles in the animal kingdom. It is crucial to understand this life cycle if effective treatment is to be pursued.

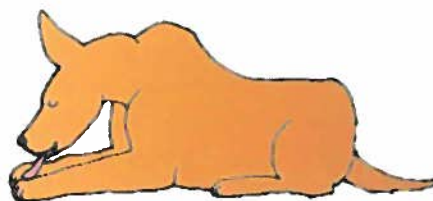


adult *Toxocara* worms

**Step One:** *Toxocara* eggs are passed in the host's feces.

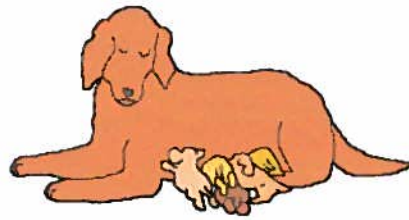
If a fecal sample is tested, the eggs can be detected but the eggs are too young to infect a new host at this stage; the worm inside must develop for a month or so before it can establish infection. During this time of worm egg development, the feces has melted into the environmental soil and is no longer evident; the worm eggs are loose in the garden (or other environmental) dirt. If environmental conditions are favorable, it takes about a month for the egg to become infective but *Toxocara* eggs are famous for weathering harsh environmental conditions. Eggs can remain infective for months to years.

**Note:** Fresh feces are not infectious. **Soil contaminated with feces is infectious.**



**Step Two:** The egg containing what is called a second stage larva is picked up from the dirt by a dog or by some other animal, usually in the course of normal self-grooming. The egg hatches in the new host's intestinal tract and the young worm burrows its way out of the intestinal tract to encyst in the host's other body tissues. If the new host is a dog, the life cycle proceeds. If the new host is a member of another species, the larvae wait encysted until the new host is eaten by a dog.





**Step Three:** These second stage larvae can remain encysted happily for years. If the host is a dog, the larvae mostly encyst in the host's liver. When the time comes to move on, the larvae excyst and migrate to the host's lungs where they develop into third stage larvae. They burrow into the small airways and travel upward towards the host's throat. A heavy infection can produce a serious pneumonia. When they get to the upper airways, their presence generates coughing. The worms are coughed up into the host's throat where they are swallowed thus entering the intestinal tract for the second time in their development.

If the host is pregnant, the larvae do not migrate to the lung after they excyst; instead they home to the uterus and infect the unborn puppies. The second stage larvae make their way to the puppies' lungs to develop into third stage larvae.

If the host is a nursing mother, second stage larvae can migrate to the mammary gland instead of the lung after excysting. Puppies can be infected by drinking their mother's milk, though, due to the intrauterine cycle described above, the litter would probably already be infected.

**Note:** When dogs are dewormed with traditional dewormers, this affects only worms in the intestinal tract. It does not affect encysted larvae. It is difficult to prevent mother-to-puppy transmission and routine deworming is not adequate. It is possible to prevent infection in unborn puppies by using a specific daily protocol of fenbendazole (your veterinarian can provide details) or with the new generation product AdvantageMulti® that contains moxidectin.

**Step Four:** Once back in the intestine, the larvae complete their maturation and begin to mate. The first eggs are laid about one week after the fourth stage larvae have arrived in the intestine and about 4 to 5 weeks after infection has first occurred. From here the cycle repeats.

#### Why is Infection Bad?

Roundworm infection can have numerous negative effects. It is a common cause of diarrhea in young animals and can cause vomiting as well. Sometimes the worms themselves are vomited up which can be alarming as they can be quite large with females reaching lengths of up to seven inches. The worms consume the host's food and can lead to unthriftiness and a classical "pot-bellied" appearance. Very heavy infections can lead to pneumonia as the worms migrate and, if there are enough worms, the intestine can actually become obstructed.

It should also be noted that human infection by this parasite is especially serious (see below). It is important to minimize the contamination of environmental soil with the feces of infected animals so as to reduce the exposure hazard to both humans and other animals.

#### How do we know if our dog is infected?

You may not know if your dog is infected, and this is one of the arguments in favor of regular deworming. Regular deworming is especially recommended for dogs that hunt and might consume the flesh of hosts carrying worm larvae. Puppies are frequently simply assumed to be infected and automatically dewormed.

Of course, there are ways to find out if your dog is infected. If a dog or puppy vomits up a worm, there is a good chance this is a roundworm (especially in a puppy). Roundworms are long, white and described as looking like spaghetti. Tapeworms can also be vomited up but these are flat and obviously segmented. If you are not sure what type of worm you are seeing, bring it to your veterinarian's office for identification.

Fecal testing for worm eggs is a must for puppies and a good idea for adult dogs having their annual check up. Obviously, if there are worms, they must be laying eggs in order to be detected, but by and large fecal testing is a reliable method of detection.

#### How do we get rid of Roundworms?

Numerous deworming products are effective. Some are over the counter and some are prescription. Many flea control and/or heartworm prevention products provide a monthly deworming that is especially helpful in minimizing environmental contamination. Common active ingredients include:

- Febantel (active ingredient in Drontal and Drontal plus)
- Pyrantel pamoate (active ingredient in Strongid, Nemex, Heartgard Plus and others)
- Piperazine (active ingredient in many over the counter products)
- Fenbendazole (active ingredient in Panacur)
- Milbemycin oxime (active ingredient of Interceptor, Sentinel, and Trifexis)
- Moxidectin (active ingredient in AdvantageMulti).

There are two important concepts to keep in mind about deworming. Medications essentially anesthetize the worm so that it lets go of its grip on the host's intestine and passes out with the stool. Once it has been passed, it cannot survive in the environment and dies.

This means that you will likely see the worms when they pass, so be prepared as they can be quite long and may still be alive and moving when you see them.

The other concept stems from the fact that all the larvae in migration cannot be killed by any of these products. After the worms are cleared from the intestine, they will be replaced by new worms completing their migration. This means that a second and sometimes even a third deworming is needed to keep the intestine clear. The follow-up deworming is generally given several weeks following the first deworming to allow for migrating worms to arrive in the intestine where they are vulnerable.

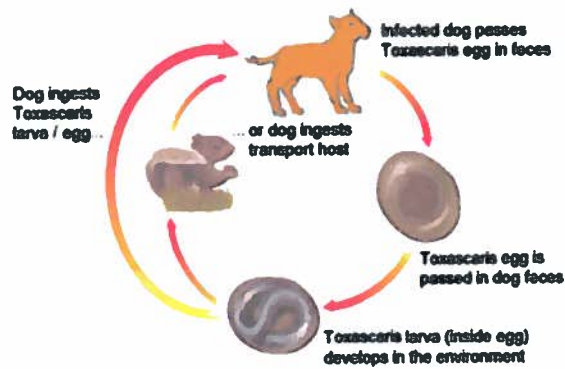
Do not forget your follow-up deworming.

#### What about *Toxascaris Leonina*?

The life cycle of *Toxascaris leonina* is not nearly as complicated. They do not migrate through the body in the way that *Toxocara* does. Instead, the *Toxascaris* second stage larva is consumed and simply matures in the intestine, a process that takes 2 to 3 months. Like *Toxocara*, *Toxascaris* can infect hosts of other species, though with *Toxascaris* the larvae can develop into third stage larvae in these other hosts while with *Toxocara* larval development is arrested in species other than the dog.



*Toxocara* egg



Note: *Toxascaris leonina* can infect both dogs and cats alike.

#### For More Information

The Companion Animal Parasite Council has an educational site for pet owners on roundworms. See [Pets and Parasites](#) for more information.



See more on [roundworms in cats](#), and on [roundworms in people](#).

Date Published: 3/12/2001

Date Reviewed/Revised: 3/30/2012

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Front Page : [Library](#) : [The Pet Health Care Library](#) : [Roundworms: Dogs & Puppies](#)

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## Roundworms: Humans

### The Pet Health Care Library



*Toxocara canis*, the canine roundworm, is the predominant cause of a serious condition called "visceral larva migrans" in humans. Most victims are children. They are infected by inadvertently consuming worm eggs in soil, typically by getting dirty fingers in their mouths. In this situation, the worm is not in its correct host but tries to complete its life cycle anyway. The worm gets lost in the human body (classically in the eye), dies, and generates an extreme inflammatory reaction. If the worm dies within the human eye, permanent partial blindness usually results.

For this reason, it is important for parents to be aware of this hazard. Proper hand-washing will prevent infection. Monthly pet deworming will reduce environmental contamination. Public leash laws and restriction of dog walking are meant to reduce fecal contamination of public areas. Stray cats should be kept away from children's sandboxes where *Toxocara felis* eggs can contaminate the play area.



**Keep in mind that fresh feces does not contain infectious *Toxocara* eggs; the eggs must mature 30 days or so in the environment to become infectious. This means that the fecal matter is unlikely to be evident; the problem is contaminated dirt.**

For more information on this subject, see one of the Center for Disease Control fact sheets on visceral larva migrans:

[Toxocariasis](#)

or

[How to prevent transmission of intestinal roundworms from pets to people](#)



Roundworms in dogs and cats



Roundworms in cats and kittens

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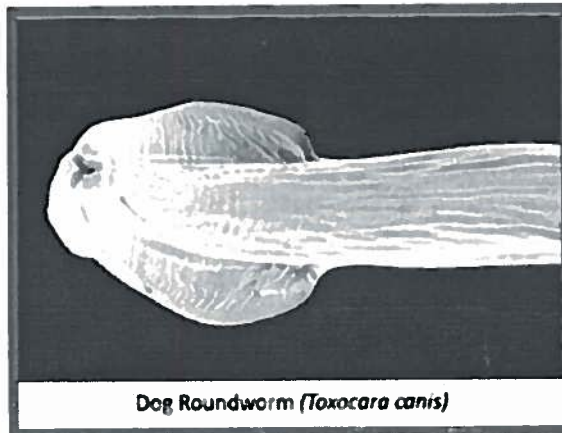
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# Dog Owners

[Home](#) [Dog Owners](#) [Roundworms](#)

## ROUNDWORMS

Roundworms are the most common of the parasitic worms found inside a dog. Almost all dogs become infected with them at some time in their lives, usually as puppies. Roundworms may be contracted in different ways, making them easy to spread and hard to control.



Dog Roundworm (*Toxocara canis*)

Your dog may be infected with

roundworms from the time it is born because often the mother passes the worms to the puppy while it is still in her body. Roundworms can also develop in a puppy after it is born when the puppy eats larvated eggs from the environment or drinks worm larvae (young worms) in the mother's milk. Another way roundworms are passed is when roundworm larvae are present in the tissues of a mouse or another small mammal and the puppy eats the animal.

### How will roundworms affect my dog?

Adult roundworms live in the affected dog's intestines. Many dogs do not have signs of infection; however, dogs with major roundworm infections, especially puppies, show diarrhea, vomiting, weight loss, dull hair, and a potbellied appearance. The dog may cough if the roundworms move into the lungs.

You may notice the adult roundworms in your dog's feces or vomit. They will appear white or light brown in color and may be several inches long.

### How do I prevent my dog from getting roundworms?

Because roundworms can enter your dog's body in many different ways, it is essential to keep your dog's living area clean, remove feces regularly, and, if possible, prevent your dog from eating wild animals that may carry roundworms.

To get rid of roundworms that are passed from the mother dog, puppies should be treated at 2, 4, 6, and 8 weeks of age and then receive a preventive treatment monthly. Fecal (stool) examinations should be conducted 2 to 4 times during the first year of life and 1 or 2 times each year in adults. Nursing mothers should be kept on monthly preventive and treated along with their puppies to decrease the risk of transmission.

### OVERVIEW

[COCCIDIA](#)[EAR MITES](#)[FLEAS](#)[GIARDIA](#)[HEARTWORMS](#)[HOOKWORMS](#)[MANGE](#)[ROUNDWORMS](#)[SCABIES](#)[TAPEWORMS](#)[TICKS](#)[WHIPWORMS](#)

## ASK YOUR VETERINARIAN

[ABOUT ROUNDWORMS](#)

It may not be obvious even if your puppy or dog has roundworms, and yet people can be infected by them. For this reason, it is a good idea to have a regular program of



Many heartworm preventives also control roundworms. Ask your veterinarian about prevention and treatment choices that are appropriate for your dog.

Can humans be harmed by roundworms?

Roundworms do pose a significant risk to humans. Contact with contaminated soil or dog feces can result in human ingestion and infection. Roundworm eggs may

preventative treatment starting with puppies at two weeks of age. Dogs should have fecal (stool) exams 2 to 4 times in their first year of life and once or twice a year thereafter. The best way to control roundworms is to be sure to use a parasite control product recommended by your veterinarian every month.

accumulate in significant numbers in the soil where pets deposit feces. Once infected, the worms can cause eye, lung, heart and neurologic signs in people.

Children should not be allowed to play where animals have passed feces. Individuals who have direct contact with soil that may have been contaminated by cat or dog feces should wear gloves or wash their hands immediately.

People can get roundworms from contact with feces or contaminated soil.

Children and pregnant women are especially at risk.

Most dogs get roundworms at sometime in their lives. It can even be passed to puppies before they are born or in the mother's milk. As a result, puppies should be treated when very young and both the mother and puppies need regular preventive treatment.

Your veterinarian can suggest appropriate treatment and prevention strategies to keep you and your dog healthy.

## LEARN MORE ABOUT SPECIFIC PARASITES

- Overview »
- Coccidia »
- Ear Mites »
- Fleas »
- Giardia »
- Heartworms »
- Hookworms »
- Mange »
- Roundworms »
- Scabies »
- Tapeworms »
- Ticks »
- Whipworms »

[Parasite Prevalence Maps](#)   [Expert Insights](#)   [Parasites & Your Family](#)

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**Corrina Giles**

**From:** Warin [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** October 21, 2012 9:49 AM  
**To:** Corrina Giles  
**Subject:** dog park committee city council and mayor

hello Corrina, i would like to see if we can get included in the docut' council package for city council meeting october 29th 2012, this is much appreciated  
 wb eugene

I would like to discuss the dog park. Perhaps there is a committee to look into it. If there is a committee i would like to address them. If not i'd like to be available to form the committee .

i have some solutions that may assist, reverse the dog park problem. that I'm told has been ongoing for some time now over 7 months.

i would like to propose that the owners pay a fee per week or month. "doggy day care at the dog park"

that the owners don't have to pick up after their dogs anylonger. Many don't, thats been the trouble and problem I'm told so far.

[REDACTED]

for a long time the poop and scoop problem has been persistent. yet its not solved. i have a fair solution and one that works.

so why not introduce a poop and scoop private operated clean up crew, that dog owners as a collective will pay fo. perhaps the city can tender the service out or hire, those whom clean the park daily.

pay to play is the motto... woof woof!

put some money into a collective jar to clean the park. i would love a service such as this.

this will create jobs that are much needed for the people in Thornbury. a make work program. person's hired to clean the park each day, clean up the dog mess.

I propose a fee of between \$50.00 to \$150.00 per month for use of the dog park and put towards the cleaning services of the park. plus a special dog park license of \$200.00 dollars

I also propose that the city ban the use of chasing balls in the park. some dogs get hurt as they can be very playful, dogs can act out on their competitive animal instincts, its not safe and fair to those who just want there animals to run free and untethered for a time and socialize nicely with others pets. after all these are loving pets - these are dogs. not people!  
 in doggy day care there is no ball chasing just play time.

i would say there are between 30 - 40 active dog park users.  
 at \$50 - \$150 dollars per week or month this covers the cost of good cleaners, plus the \$200 dollar initiation fee.

perhaps we can discuss this with the mayor in person. id like to propose this in committee and council.  
 yours truly  
 warren eugene