

CORDOVA
LAKE COTTAGE ASSOCIATION

Spring/Summer 2020

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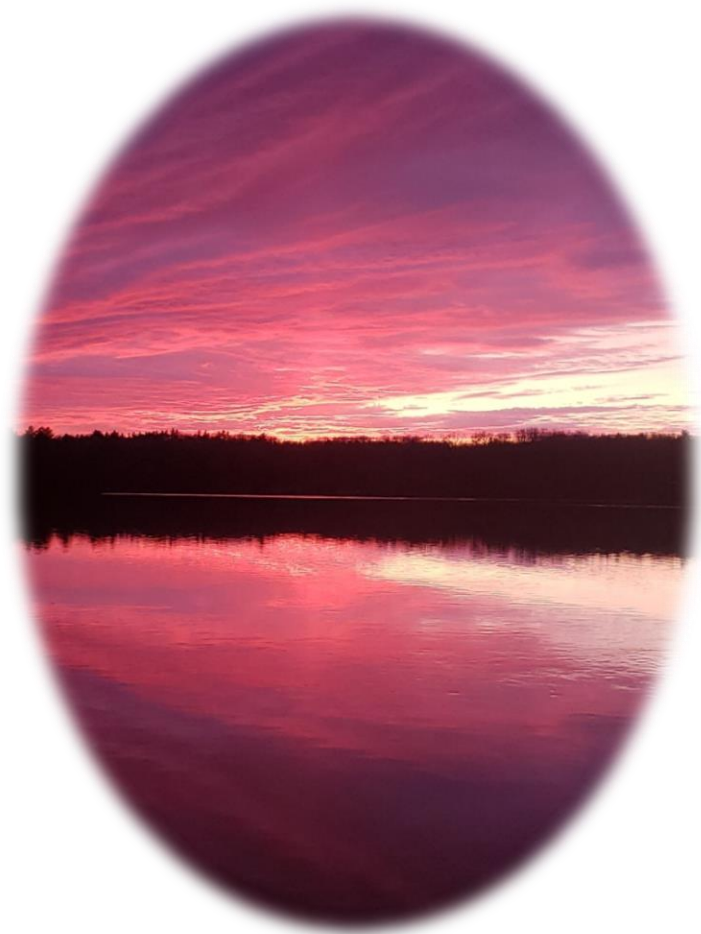
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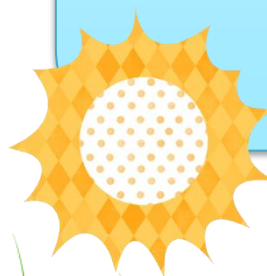
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**Beautiful Cordova
Lake Sunset!**



Cordova Lake Cottage Association

Message from the President...

UNPRECEDENTED!

The word of 2020. Very few of us could have predicted the ways in which we have all been impacted by Covid-19. A few months ago, none of us had heard of it, yet it has become a defining force in all of our lives.

In the few months since Ontario declared a state of emergency, we've all learned the importance of working together and that the choices each of us makes, has a huge effect one on the other. It has reminded me of a children's book written by Robert Fulghum in 1986 entitled "All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten." It encouraged us to share everything, play fair, put things back where you got them, wash your hands, and live a balanced life. Good advice for little ones then and for all of us now.

It has been lovely seeing cottagers return to the lake...from a distance of course. And that will be the theme for some time to come. We will not be able to hold our annual meeting in July but that is not stopping your executive from continuing to work on your behalf. You are encouraged to contact Juanita, Clare, Sandy or me should you have any concerns. We will also not be able to hold our regatta which is always so well received. However, on Sunday, August 2 we would like to have a flotilla. You are encouraged to select any theme to decorate your craft. Guest judges will adjudicate. More information will be available closer to the date.

I'd like to extend my thanks to Chris and Dan Lamers for taking care of the buoys for us. They make sure they are located appropriately and provide repairs to them as necessary.

Sandy Rice has done yeoman's work on the South End project proposal including determining the work to be done, obtaining permits through a Memorandum of Agreement between CLCA and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and getting written tenders from local businesses. The executive met to review those tenders and made their choice.

We thank everyone who participated in the survey. The Cordova Lake executive will be reviewing the results and reporting back to you shortly.

I hope you all have a wonderful summer.

Stay safe and stay well.

Melanie



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Wild Profile: Meet the firefly



By Jackie Davis

Published: June 23, 2020

When not in a glowing cloud of its cousins, a firefly looks like pretty much any other bug. That's because the insects are, in fact, ordinary old beetles. Well, may not so ordinary: fireflies have "light organs." They can self-illuminate, producing bursts of bioluminescence (light), thanks to two chemicals—luciferin and luciferase—that interact with oxygen inside their bodies.

Fireflies use their flickering lights like **Morse Code**, to communicate with potential mates. Males usually flicker while in flight; females stay low to the ground, waiting for signals, and responding to them. Fireflies produce yellow, green, or orange light, in a variety of different flicker patterns. It depends on the species. One type of firefly might produce a quick flash of green, followed by a long glow; another might flash orange every three seconds.

A firefly's light is efficient; one bug only loses about two per cent of bioluminescent energy as heat when its body lights up. An incandescent light bulb, on the other hand, can lose 90 per cent of its energy as heat. If only fireflies could power our lights! Of course, it would take about 25,000 bugs to produce the same glow as a 60-watt bulb.

re-birth, fireflies even glow inside their eggs. They hatch in mid-summer, and, as larvae, feed on worms, slugs, and snails. The larvae produce venom strong enough to paralyze larger prey, and liquefy their innards. Worm Slurpee, anyone? The larvae don't change into flying adult bugs until the following spring at the earliest. Most adults don't eat—some only live for about a week, after all—but females of the genus *Photuris* do. On the menu? Other fireflies. Females mimic the flashing light pattern of smaller species, lure in the males, and then eat them.

Click here: [This firefly time-lapse video will take your breath away.](#)



Old Log Cabin - Vansickle Road - Belmont Township - May 2015

This cabin belonged to Gord Gettins grandpa Percy Ellis...We want to continue to include local history. Please share your family history, we would love to share it in the newsletter!

We're here for you.

Life on the lake is good. Sharing fun times with family and friends or relaxing on the deck on a summer's day. It's comforting to know Campbellford Memorial Hospital is just a short distance from the lake when something unexpected happens.



Cottagers Care Program

Every Summer, the number of visits to CMH's Emergency Department increases dramatically compared to other seasons. Cottagers and tourists drive the upswing. So now we need your help to create an upswing in cottager donations to CMH.

VISIT givetocmh.ca to register for 3 years of caring today!

Do you know government funding does not cover the cost of new equipment at the hospital? Donor support ensures our staff have the life-saving and comfort-giving tools available when they need to help you. **Please donate to CMH!**

We're counting on you - and thank you for caring about CMH just as we will keep caring for you, your family and your guests when you need us.



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foundation@cmh.ca • givetocmh.ca

Fire Safety and **Short Term Home Rentals**

Many people rent homes or apartments for vacations. **These rentals are not regulated like hotels and motels.** Practice home safety in rentals just like you do at home.



Make sure:

- everyone knows the **address** of the rental.
- there are working smoke and carbon monoxide alarms outside **each sleeping area** and on **every storey** of the rental.
- everyone knows **two ways out** of every room and out of the rental if there is an emergency.
- **all doors and windows** that lead outside can be easily opened.
- you choose an **outside meeting place** a safe distance from the rental where everyone can meet and be accounted for in the event of a fire.



For more information contact your **local fire department.**

Ray Haines Fire Chief
Township of Havelock-Belmont-Methuen
1 Ottawa St. East, PO Box 10, Havelock, Ontario K0L 1Z0
T: 705-778-3183 Email: rhaines@hbmtwp.ca



Office of the Fire Marshal and
Emergency Management
ontario.ca/firemarshal

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We also have a great gift shop with some lovely unique home décor and beauty items - we now carry the Walton Wood Farm collection.

If you haven't had a chance to come in for a visit, we look forward to seeing you!

We will deliver water toys to your cottage in our local area for FREE!

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THE COTTAGE



100 Ottawa St. Havelock
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We are located on Highway #7 at the east end of Havelock, (next to Woody Burger).



Help Hummers Stay Healthy!

STOP Painting the Town RED



Do not use **RED DYE** or **STORE-BOUGHT** nectar in your feeders! It isn't necessary and can harm hummingbirds.

Make your own nectar!
It's simple, inexpensive,
and healthier for the birds.

Recipe:

- 4 cups boiling water
- 1 cup granulated sugar

That's it! Don't add
anything else.



Hummingbird Basics

Clean and refill regularly. Follow the following guide for frequency:

70° – 84°	Every 3 days
85° – 87°	Every 2 days
88° and up	Every day

If the nectar is cloudy, or if you notice black residue on the feeder, clean the feeder and refill it immediately. These are signs of bacterial growth and mold.



The red dye and preservatives in store-bought nectar can be harmful, and even deadly, to hummingbirds. Making your own nectar is easy and inexpensive, and can be stored for up to 2 weeks in the refrigerator. Be sure to use granulated cane sugar only.



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Gypsy moths

What are they?

Gypsy moths are destructive pests. They get their name from their ability to travel by attaching to various objects. They appear in late July or August. Males are greyish brown and can fly and survive about one week, mating with several different females. Females are larger and whitish with darker zigzag marks. The female cannot fly and dies shortly after laying her eggs.

Gypsy moth caterpillars (larvae) change looks as they grow. Young caterpillars are black or brown and about .6 cm (.24 inches) in length. As they grow, bumps develop along their backs with coarse black hairs. The caterpillar is easily recognizable in the later part of this stage: charcoal grey with a double row of five blue and six red dots on its back. Feeding ends by early July, and mature caterpillars can be as long as 6.35 cm (2.5 inches).

Should I be concerned?

Gypsy moths are a concern because the larvae feed voraciously, mostly on the leaves of deciduous (leafy) trees, but also on some conifers (evergreens). During the larval stage, a single gypsy moth caterpillar can eat an average of one square metre of leaves.

Did you know?

The gypsy moth is found mainly in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. These moths were accidentally introduced into Massachusetts in 1869 by a French naturalist trying to cross the European gypsy moth with North American silkworms. The French naturalist was trying to create a silk industry on this continent. Some of the insects escaped, and have since established themselves in Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada.

The Asian gypsy moth, first found in the Vancouver area in the spring of 1991, was unknowingly brought into Canada on Soviet freighters.

Leaves play a major role in food production for trees, converting light into food by photosynthesis. Reducing the leaf surface available to capture sunlight causes a loss in food production. Deciduous trees can sometimes produce a second crop of leaves, but after repeated defoliation, trees may die or become so weakened that they are vulnerable to secondary infestations. Evergreens may die after only one defoliation.

The gypsy moth has been found on approximately 500 species of trees. They prefer broad-leaved trees, mainly red and white oak, poplar, and white birch. The destruction of oaks affects forest wildlife, especially deer that depend on oak acorns for part of their diet. The acorns provide nutrition needed to survive harsh winter conditions.

The discovery of the Asian gypsy moth strain in Canada has raised new concerns. The Asian gypsy moth prefers coniferous trees, is better adapted to colder climates, and the

female is able to fly. These traits make the Asian gypsy moth a serious threat to Canadian forests.

How do I know if I have a problem?

The gypsy moth hibernates in egg masses that are covered with tan or buff-coloured hairs, and may be found on tree trunks or bark, outdoor furniture, or the sides of buildings.

The egg masses are about the size of a loonie, and may contain from 100 to 1,000 eggs. You can tell how bad the infestation is by the size of the egg mass. When populations are on the decline, egg masses tend to be smaller, about the size of a dime. Larger egg masses are a sign of stable or growing populations.

The eggs hatch into caterpillars when tree buds begin to open. This stage, lasting up to seven weeks, is when the insect feeds, so it is important to control gypsy moth infestations early in the growing season.

How can I get rid of gypsy moths?

Egg masses

Gypsy moths spread easily, as the young larvae can be carried by wind currents for a distance of up to one kilometre. More commonly, however, they hitch a ride (mainly egg masses) on objects like vehicles, tents, trailers, and lawn chairs to infest new areas. Vacationers, especially campers, should be aware of this and should check their equipment before moving on.

It is important to be thorough when looking for egg masses as they can be difficult to locate. Common hiding places include:

- the underside of branches
- tree trunks
- fences
- firewood
- outdoor furniture
- swing sets, boats
- trailers
- under the eaves of buildings

When an egg mass is found, it should be scraped off with a knife and dropped into a bucket filled with hot water and household bleach or ammonia. Remove picnic tables, swing sets, and lawn furniture from around the bases of trees, because these objects provide the insects with protection from the heat of the sun.

Caterpillars

Caterpillars and pupae can be handpicked and crushed. The long hairs of the caterpillar can cause skin irritation or allergic reactions in some people. To be safe, wear gloves when handling them.

Caterpillars can be successfully trapped. To make a trap, wrap a 45-cm (roughly 17-inch) wide strip of burlap around the tree trunk at chest height. Tie a string around the centre of the burlap and fold the upper portion down to form a skirt, with the string acting as a belt. The caterpillars will crawl under the burlap to escape the sun and become trapped. Later in the day, lift the burlap. Pick off the caterpillars and dispose of them.

Biological control

- ***Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki*** (Btk) is a selective biological insecticide that controls caterpillars. *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* crystals release a toxic protein when dissolved in the alkaline digestive system of the insect. The caterpillar stops feeding soon after, and dies within five days. Other insects, mammals, birds, and fish are not affected by *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki*.
- The **small wasp** (Encyrtidae family), introduced in eastern North America in 1909 as a parasite of the gypsy moth egg, is now commonly found throughout the area and has become an important biological control of the gypsy moth.

Products

Important!

If you use a pesticide to control your pest problem, read the label to make sure you are choosing the right product for the right pest. Follow all label directions and warnings carefully. Always look for a Pest Control Products (PCP) number on the label so you know the product has been approved by Health Canada. See [Use pesticides safely](#) for more information on using pesticides safely

Did you know?

Some provinces and municipalities have placed more [restrictions on the use of certain approved lawn and garden pesticides](#). Please check with your city, province, or local lawn care centre for more information.

- **Dormant oil combined with lime sulphur** applied to the tree in late winter will smother the eggs before they hatch. Dormant oils are thick oils used mainly on fruit trees to control hibernating eggs, mites, scales, and other insects.
- **Traditional insecticides** are registered in Canada to control gypsy moth larvae. These are contact insecticides, which are more effective on early stage larvae, and best applied at night when the caterpillars are feeding.

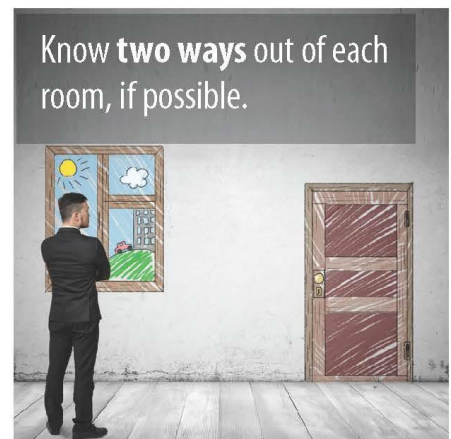
EVERY SECOND COUNTS! **PLAN** 2 WAYS OUT!

If a fire occurred in your home tonight
would your family get out safely?

A fast, pre-planned escape is critical to survival.

There are **no second chances** in a fire.

Follow these simple steps:



For more information, contact your local fire department.

Ray Haines Fire Chief
Township of Havelock-Belmont-Methuen
1 Ottawa St. East, PO Box 10, Havelock, Ontario K0L 1Z0
T: 705-778-3183 Email: rhaines@hbmtp.ca

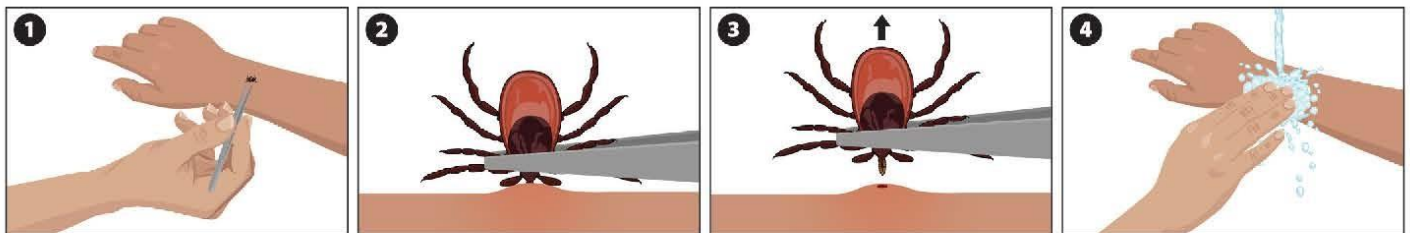
Office of the Fire Marshal
and Emergency Management
ontario.ca/firemarshal

Tick Bite: What to Do

Ticks bites can make people sick. Below are some steps that you can take after a tick bite to reduce your chances of getting sick and how to get treatment promptly if you do get sick.

Remove the tick as soon as possible

1. Use fine-tipped tweezers to grasp the tick as close to the skin as you can.
2. Pull upward with steady, even pressure. Don't twist or jerk the tick.
3. After removing the tick, clean the bite area and your hands with rubbing alcohol or soap and water.
4. Dispose of the tick by flushing it down the toilet. If you would like to bring the tick to your healthcare provider for identification, put it in rubbing alcohol or place it in a sealed bag/ container.



Consider calling your healthcare provider

In general, CDC does not recommend taking antibiotics after tick bites to prevent tickborne diseases. However, in certain circumstances, a single dose of doxycycline after a tick bite may lower your risk of Lyme disease. Consider talking to your healthcare provider if you live in an area where Lyme disease is common.

Watch for symptoms for 30 days

Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- Rash
- Headache
- Fever
- Muscle pain
- Fatigue
- Joint swelling and pain

Treatment for tickborne diseases should be based on symptoms, history of exposure to ticks, and in some cases, blood test results. Most tickborne diseases can be treated with a short course of antibiotics.

Common questions after a tick bite

Should I get my tick tested for germs?

Some companies offer to test ticks for specific germs. CDC strongly discourages using results from these tests when deciding whether to use antibiotics after a tick bite.

- Results may not be reliable. Laboratories that test ticks are not required to meet the same quality standards as laboratories used by clinics or hospitals for patient care.
- Positive results can be misleading. Even if a tick contains a germ, it does not mean that you have been infected by that germ.
- Negative results can also be misleading. You might have been bitten unknowingly by a different infected tick.

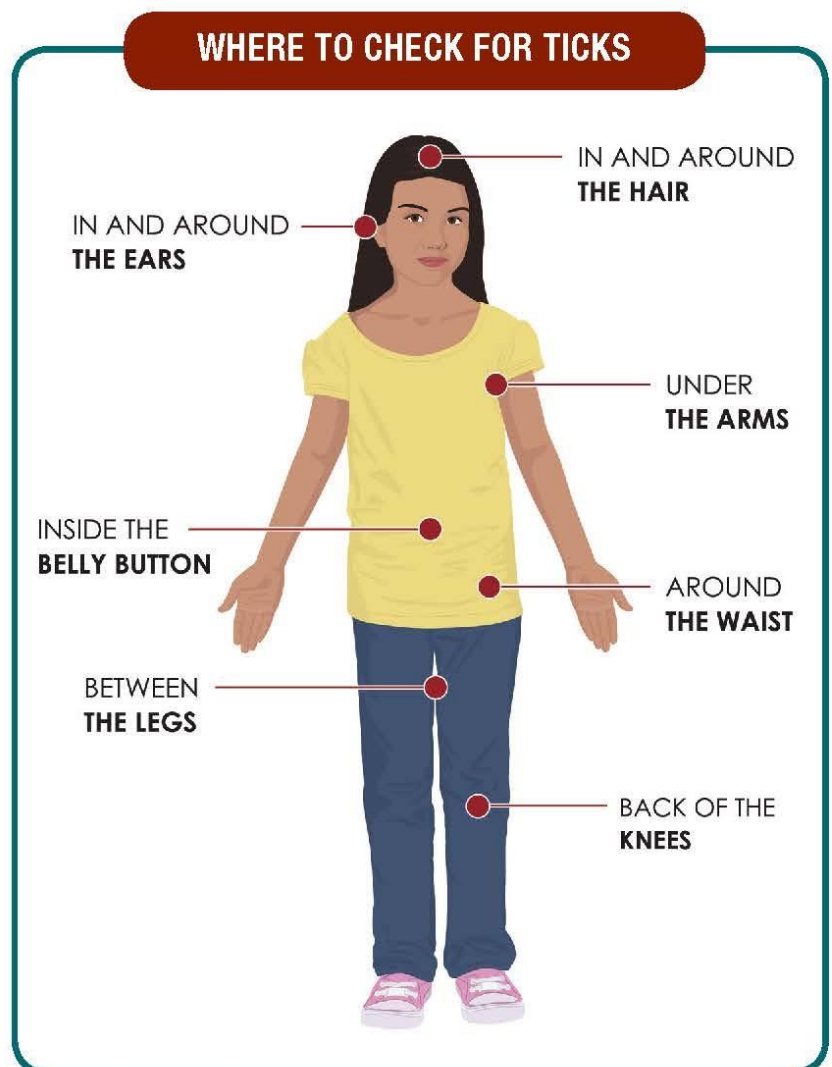
Can I get sick from a tick that is crawling on me but has not yet attached?

Ticks must bite you to spread their germs. Once they attach to you, they will feed on your blood and can spread germs. A tick that is crawling on you but not attached could not have spread germs. However, if you have found a tick crawling on you, it's a sign there may be others: do a careful tick check.

How long does a tick need to be attached before it can spread infection?

Depending on the type of tick and germ, a tick needs to be attached to you for different amounts of time (minutes to days) to infect you with that germ.

Your risk for Lyme disease is very low if a tick has been attached for fewer than 36 hours. Check for ticks daily and remove them as soon as possible.



TICK REPELLENT RECIPE

20 Drops Lemongrass Essential Oil

20 Drops Eucalyptus Essential Oil

4 oz. of Water

Add all ingredients in a spray bottle...

Shake Well!

Spray on shoes, socks, and pant cuffs

SAFE FOR HUMANS
AND DOGS



Share this recipe with your friends to keep them safe



OUTDOOR GRILLING SAFETY



Approximately **8,900 GRILL FIRES** occur each year.
Follow these tips at this summer's BBQ:

- 🔥 Grill outside and away from any structures or foliage
- 🔥 Make sure your grill is stable
- 🔥 Remove grease or fat buildup from both the grill and the tray below
- 🔥 Never leave a grill unattended – keep kids and pets away

Source: NFPA

Brought to you by the International Association of Fire Fighters



Alcohol-based Hand Sanitizer

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, personal use of alcohol-based hand sanitizer has received considerable attention as one method of helping to prevent the spread of the virus. Hand sanitizer has also received much attention recently through both traditional and social media, with claims that containers of hand sanitizer will catch fire or spontaneously combust if left in a hot vehicle.

Engineers with the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) Investigations Services have looked into this concern and advise that the rate of vapour leakage from a personal container of hand sanitizer left in a hot vehicle would not result in sufficient vapour density to fall within flammable limits in air. This supports information posted by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) that says it is not unsafe to leave hand sanitizer in a hot vehicle. This article can be viewed at the following link:

<https://community.nfpa.org/community/nfpa-today/blog/2020/05/22/can-hand-sanitizer-spontaneously-combust>.

OFM engineers do urge that containers should be kept in an upright position and properly sealed to avoid spillage. As an added precaution, containers of hand sanitizers left in a vehicle should be kept out of direct sunlight to avoid leakage from over-pressurization of the container. People should be reminded that these products are flammable, and it is imperative that they read and follow directions and warnings on the labels.

The OFM technical guideline **OFM-TG-02-2011, Safe Practices for the Use of Alcohol-Based Hand Rub** addresses use and storage issues in care and treatment occupancies such as hospitals, homes for special care and long-term care homes. The principles outlined in this guideline may be equally applicable to other occupancies in which residents receive some form of special or supervisory care such as retirement homes and group homes. These principles may be similarly extended to community health clinics and related occupancies. Information in the guideline related to avoiding open flames and sources of ignition are general enough in nature to be considered as best practices in any scenario.

In addition to the information above, the OFM has prepared the following Questions and Answers to assist fire departments in responding to fire safety concerns and enquiries related to the safe use and storage of alcohol-based hand sanitizers:

Q. 1

Is hand sanitizer flammable?

A. 1

Alcohol-based hand sanitizer is flammable and may give off flammable vapours which could ignite if exposed to open flame or an ignition source. Caution should be used to keep away from open flames and avoid sources of heat. Product label warnings should be carefully read and followed.

Q. 2

Is it safe to smoke after using hand sanitizer?

A. 2

Hand sanitizer is flammable and may give off flammable vapours. It should be kept away from open flames and sources of heat. When using hand sanitizer, hands should be rubbed together until they are completely dry. People should be especially careful if attempting to smoke, light candles, or use a gas stove immediately after applying hand sanitizer.

Q. 3

Is it safe to leave hand sanitizer in a hot vehicle?

A. 3

According to the OFM and the NFPA, hand sanitizer will not spontaneously combust or explode if left in a hot vehicle. Containers should be kept in an upright position and properly sealed to avoid leakage. Containers should not be left in direct sunlight, as an added precaution, to avoid spillage or leakage from pressurization of the container. Product label warnings should be carefully read and followed.



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The cottager's guide to grill fires



Firing up the barbecue is a habit seared into the hearts of cottagers, but without the right precautions, the perfect steak can become the perfect recipe for a cottage catastrophe. According to the National Fire Protection Association, more than 9,000 fires every year begin with the barbecue, and five out of six involve gas grills. So while the meat is still marinating, let's look at four common causes of grill fires at the cottage.

You've got grease

Grease fires usually start with overflowing grease traps. Think about it: when you're grilling with your preferred fuel source, you're also creating a secondary fuel source in the form of fat that drips from those well-marbled ribeyes. And since a closed grill can quickly reach high temperatures, that buildup of grease can ignite, sending flames where you least want them—especially if your grill is situated too close to your cottage. To avoid grease fires, check your grease pan on a regular basis to make sure it's not overflowing. It doesn't have to be spotless, but a quick wipe will make sure there isn't a dangerous accumulation.

You're sharing your grill with spiders

Flashback fires often happen when spiders set up shop in your grill's venturi tubes, which transmit gas to the burner. Spiders love your grill's dark, enclosed tubes just as much as they love lounging in your boathouse, and their webs may cause blockages that can send flames out through your grill's control knobs, posing a serious fire risk. To prevent flashback fires, clean each tube with a bottle brush or venturi cleaner, which looks like an 18-inch toothbrush with a flexible head. Do this throughout the summer, but especially at the start of cottage season, and you'll be less likely to singe your eyebrows—or worse.

Give your grill some space

Nothing dampens cottagers' spirits like a rainy long weekend. Which is why some place their grill under a deck awning so they can fire it up rain or shine. Winter cottagers are equally tempted to keep the grill close so they can flip steaks without donning a parka. But according to the Fire Marshal's Public Fire Safety Council, all grills should be kept

away from “wooden fences, wooden walls, combustible overhead roofs, and from trees with low branches.” With a little wind off the lake, flashback or grease fires can reach three feet beyond your grill, putting your cottage at risk.

Give the grill your full attention

We already see our share of distracted drivers texting while crawling along the 400 every Friday, and “distracted grilling” can be just as dangerous. Even if your grease trap and venturi tubes are clean and your grill is a safe distance from your cottage, leaving your grill unattended could spark trouble—especially if you have pets or kids up for the weekend. By staying close to what you’re cooking, you’ll be ready to react to whatever flares up.

Be prepared when things heat up

For grill fires or other small fires at your cottage, the First Alert EZ Fire Spray is an easy-to-use alternative to traditional fire extinguishers, which many people have said they aren’t comfortable using. The lightweight EZ Fire Spray is easy to hold and use—just point and spray—and it discharges four times longer than traditional fire extinguishers. Its formula is also biodegradable and easy to clean, so it’s perfect for your cottage kitchen, boat, or right beside your grill.

Learn more about First Alert EZ Fire Spray at firstalert.ca.



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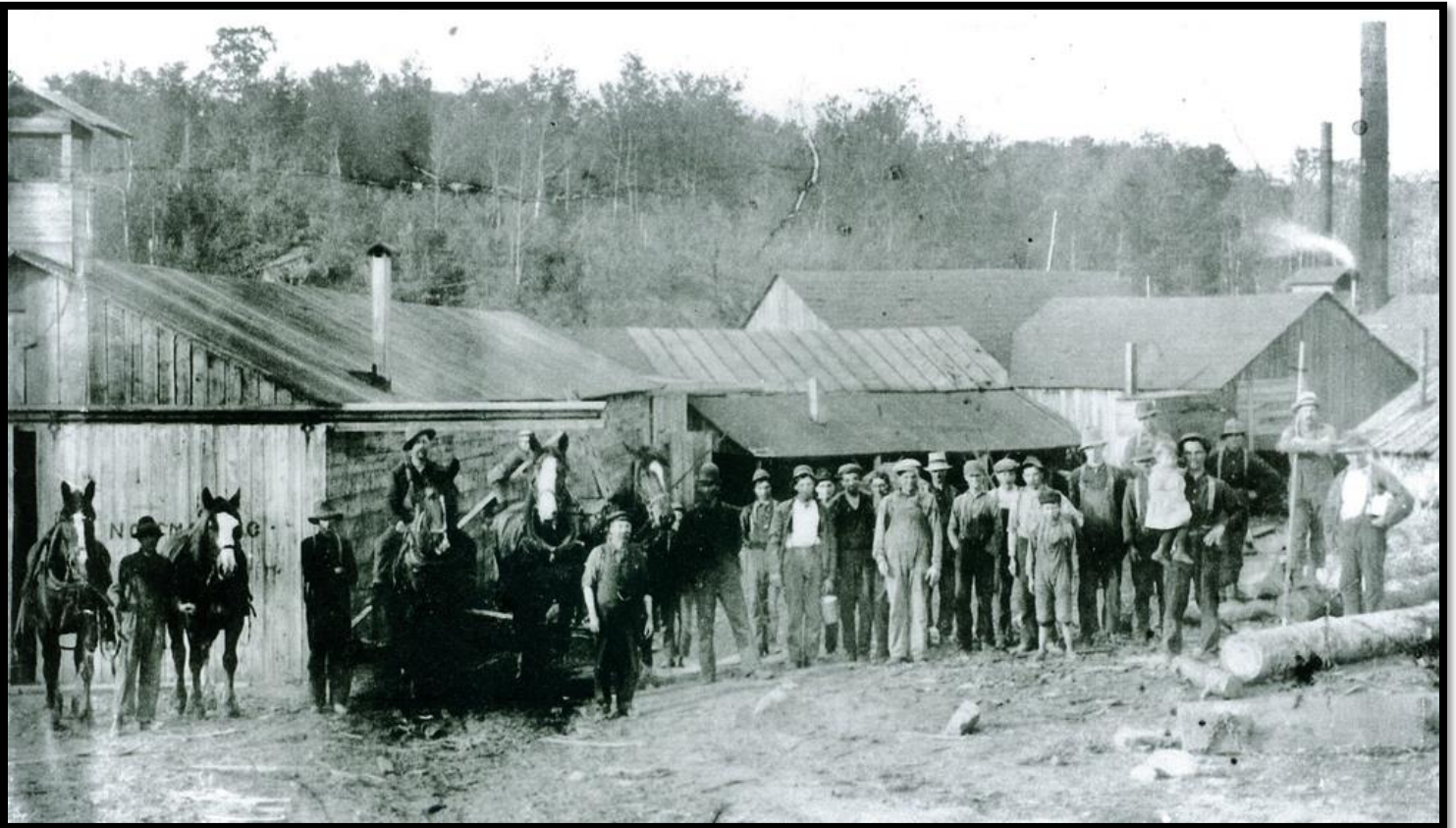
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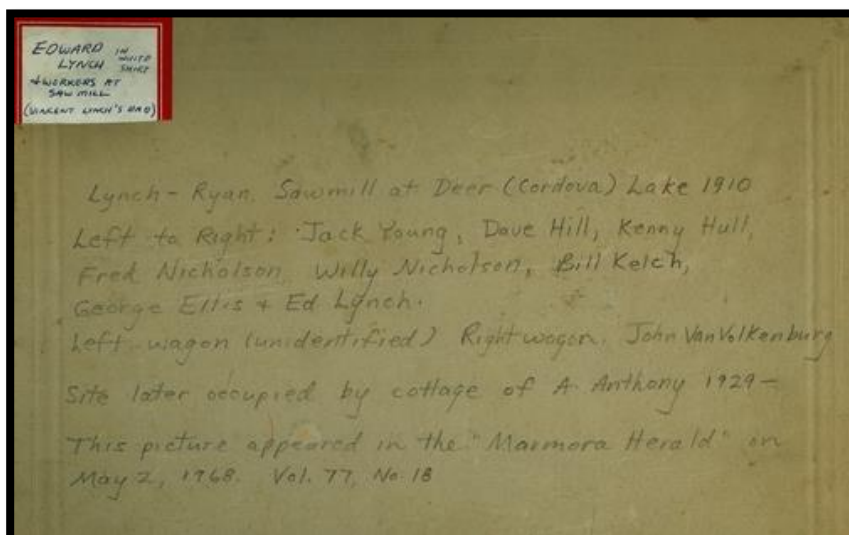
Cordova History...

We all enjoy Cordova Lake (Deer Lake for some)!

Did you know that Cordova Lake served as a sawmill for many years in the early 1900's...



The above picture is of the Lynch & Ryan Stave Mill at mill pond on Deer River (Crowe River) behind Mart Ellis' home near Cordova Lake. From left to right are: Don Ellis, John Cole, Jack McFarlane (on horse), Clint Ellis (on slide) Gus Roserplot, unknown, Hank Woods, Geo Youmans, unknown, unknown, unknown, unknown, Leaz Youmans, Frank Cooney, Bruce Cooney, unknown, Geo Ellis, Harvey Ellis, Ed Maloney, unknown, Pat Maloney, Perc Ellis (young lad) Harry Johnson (holding Perc), Wally Nicholson, Geo Riley, and Mart Ellis.





Mill Burned Down

Marmora Herald March 16, 1911

At an early hour on Thursday morning of last week Lynch & Ryan's new mill, north of Cordova, was burned to the ground. It is not known how the fire started but it must have spread with- great rapidity. A thorough inspection of the premises was made late in the evening and no signs of fire was discovered. The fires were very low and were carefully banked so that the fire could not have started from them. Some of the men were at Cordova re- turning home quite late and parties passed along the road at various times until about four o'clock. The men hurried to the mill as soon as possible, but when they reached it they found that the whole building was down, not a timber standing. This is a heavy blow to the Company as they have a very large cut of logs on hand, and although a new mill will be erected as soon as possible, they will hardly be .able to complete the cut this season. There was only \$700.00 insurance on the premises which will only cover a small fraction of the loss. Last year Lynch and Ryan had a mill burned down on the 25th of March, and this is the third fire in less than four years. It speaks well for their aggressiveness and progressiveness that they waste no time in rebuilding and resuming operations.



Main Street of Cordova Mines, Ont. - circa 1930's

GENERAL STORES & POST OFFICE - At the height of the Cordova Mines gold rush numerous businesses supplied the needs of the some 500 community residents of that time. Necessities of life were a baker, butcher, blacksmith, post office, hair salons, and others. Two of the retail stores have been operated into more modern times, and both are used today as private residences. Yes, gas was once 52c/gal (13c/L).

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Cooking left unattended

is a leading cause of home fires in Ontario.

Install **smoke** and **carbon monoxide** alarms on every storey of your home.

Test them every month.



*How do I keep **myself** and **my loved ones** safe?*

- To prevent cooking fires, you must **be alert**. You will not be alert if you are sleepy, have consumed alcohol, drugs or medicine that makes you drowsy.
- **Always stay in the kitchen while cooking.** If you must leave, turn off the stove.
- Keep anything that burns—*oven mitts, cooking utensils, dish cloths, paper towels and pot holders*—a **safe distance from the stove**.



- Keep a **proper-fitting pot lid** near the stove when cooking. If a pot catches fire slide the lid over the pot and turn off the stove. Do not move the pot until it has cooled completely.

- Loose-fitting clothes can come into contact with stove burners and catch fire. **Wear short sleeves, tight sleeves or roll them up** when cooking.



For more information contact your **local fire department**.

Ray Haines Fire Chief

Township of Havelock-Belmont-Methuen

1 Ottawa St. East, PO Box 10, Havelock, Ontario K0L 1Z0

T: 705-778-3183 Email: rhaines@hbmtpw.ca



Office of the Fire Marshal and
Emergency Management
ontario.ca/firemarshal

Cordova Memories!!!

I have titled the photo 'Kids on Deer Lake' because Cordova Lake was originally named Deer Lake. If you have an old survey of your property or have seen the original township plan you will see that it was called Deer Lake.

The attached photo has hung in our family cottage for as long as I can remember and nobody has ever been able to identify the boy on the left. The little girl is my sister Tara and the boy in the middle is my brother Peter and guessing at the ages I think this picture dates back to somewhere between 1955-58. It was taken out front of our cottage (now our permanent home) which is located at 128 FR 57 which is about 10 properties south of the beach located at the north end. The photo is taken facing north-west (the cottages on FR 59) and it's really interesting to see the shore without any cottages. I think this might be where the creek enters the lake so it makes sense that there are no cottages.

If anyone has any idea who this little boy might be please let me know – he would be in his 70's now!

It's a great photo and I will be putting it back up on the wall.

Thank you,
Nancy Grozelle



CLCA trivia question!

Nancy Grozelle would like to know the date that Deer Lake was changed to Cordova Lake!

If you know please share...we'll include the answer in the next newsletter!

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Cordova Memories Continued!

Agatha and Dan Bander shared some of their favourite memories from last summer!
Agatha and Dan have a cottage on the south side of lake! Thank you for sharing!



**Thanks for sharing Agatha Bander
and Nancy Grozelle!**



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DID YOU KNOW?

Adding **Cloves** In Lemons And **Limes** Keeps Bees, **Mosquitos**, Wasps And **Flies** Away



Cloves are powerful fly **repellents**, as flies detest their **scent**.

Most **insects** don't like herbs with a strong **aroma**, so it would be useful to keep a pot of **mint** close to the doorway as well! **Lemon** is another repellent of **flies**. For the best **effects**, you can combine it with **cloves**. Cut two lemons or **limes** into halves, and then poke 6 - 12 **cloves** into each half. Place the **fruits** on a plate in the middle of your picnic **table**.

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Ball Real Estate Inc. is the fastest growing most successful real estate company in the local waterfront market today.

There's a reason for that success story, so put us to work for you.

Thank you for taking the time to read our ad.

... Glória and Carl

Note: Sassy would tell you life on a lake is great - if she could - but although she is an English Springer Spaniel, she can't speak English

Head Office – Lakefield 36 Queen Street, Lakefield On. K0L 2H0 Call: 705-651-2255

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