



TOXAPHENE was the poison used in Miller Lake in 1958 by the Oregon State Game Commission to kill off the lampreys. A drum of the poison is shown here being lowered into a boat. The poison was spread by using a self bailer on the outboard motor.

—Photo by Gerlach

Miller Lake

(Continued from Page 8)

barrels will be put into operation to prevent lampreys from escaping into fresh water from the streams.

During the poisoning operation seven metal liveboxes containing live lamprey were placed at different levels in Miller Lake. This was done to check the toxicity of the lake. Within three weeks after the poisoning the lamprey were all dead. This is an indication of

good distribution of the poison at all depths of the lake.

The length of time Miller Lake will be toxic is not known but it is hoped that the lake will remain so for a period of three to four years from the date of poisoning so that all possible lamprey larvae will be killed. As soon as the lake is no longer toxic the tentative plans of the Oregon Game Commission are to restock the lake with rainbows and kokanee. It will probably have to stay

closed for a period of one to two years after stocking to give the fish a chance to reach legal length.

Many questions have been asked as to the toxicity of the toxaphene to humans and livestock. The Oregon Game Commission could not use a concentration of any poison that would be detrimental to humans or livestock. The Oregon State Board of Health gave the game commission clearance to use toxaphene in Miller Lake at the concentration used.

THE 'AVERAGE' SHAVER
NEW YORK (UPI)—The average man shaves once a day, in the morning, in front of the bathroom mirror, before cleaning his teeth, combing his hair or taking his shower. He wears his pajamas and shaves his right cheek first and his neck last.

Anyway, that's what the North American Phillips Co. found during a recent survey among new purchasers of its electric razor. The survey also showed that the average shave lasts two to six minutes and that most men use this time either listening to the radio or TV, or doing what they described as "nothing."

BRUSSEL SPROUTS YIELD

NEW YORK (UPI)—One pound of brussels sprouts will yield about five servings.

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THINNING YOUNG PONDEROSA PINE stands is a practice that will pay good dividends in the long run. Here, Neil Banta is at work in a thicket on his place. The tree he has his hand on was marked to be left by Roy Johnson, Soil Conservation Service forester, who helped him work out the woodland details in his conservation plan. Clumps of young pine like this are nearly always too thick for the trees to make their best growth. They should be thinned to a spacing of about 12 feet between trees. The thinning can often be used for posts and poles. To make good posts, ponderosa pine must be peeled and treated. Thinning will increase the growth rate to double or more on good sites. This produces a timber crop earlier and of higher quality than where trees are stunted by competition of too many trees. It also allows more sunlight to reach the ground and encourages a better growth of grass which means more grazing value during the time the trees are growing up. Thinning pays best on the best sites where growth is fastest. Soil survey information is used by Soil Conservation District cooperators to determine areas where thinning is practical and what areas of the ranch are best suited to timber and which are best for grass or crops. Mr. Banta has worked out a plan for his place which will improve parts of the place for grass production and improve the natural stand of ponderosa pine on the areas where it is best adapted. Soil survey and other technical help for this kind of work is available to Klamath Basin farmers and ranchers through their soil conservation districts.

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