

BULLETIN NO. 5
DAYS 10-13-59POTATO COMMITTEE MANAGERS' JOINT DISPOSITION REPORT, 1959 CROP SEASON WITH 1958 CROP SEASON COMPARISONS
CUMULATIVE FIGURES THRU October 9, 1959 COMPILED BY OREGON-CALIFORNIA POTATO COMMITTEE, P.O. BOX 788, REDMOND, OREGON

	Ore.-Calif.	Washington	Idaho-C.Ore.	San Luis, Cal.	Mo. Colo.	Red River	Maine	Total 5 Areas
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1959
(CARTONS - 400 cwt.)								
Fresh Market								
1. By Carriers:								
Rail	230	208	8067	5759	5811	8257		17784
Truck	573	472	2022	2115	1237	1423		10211
Total	823	570	11113	8375	8048	9680		28025
2. By Grades:								
U. S. 1	584	548	9504	7130	5856	7551		21947
U. S. 2	139	122	1577	1221	1171	965		4274
U. S. 3			82	24		279		753
Mixed					1041	1183		1041
Total	823	570	11113	8375	8048	9680		28025
3. By Variety:								
Rode	41	20	521	616	605	671		5818
Whites	149	35	1753	1405	1405	1538		6113
Russets	533	515	8889	6154	4323	7194		14117
Mixed					1425	277		1978
Total	823	570	11113	8375	8048	9680		28025
	(68%)	(65%)	(74%)	(65%)	(57%)	(65%)		(68%)
Other Outlets								
1. Seed	33	20	24	31				671
2. Export								24
3. Food Processing	58	56	449	338	2847	2136		3370
4. Non-Food								2729
Starch			294	1014	2496	2528		2790
Livestock Feed	297	279	1092	1128	705	548		5420
Total	388	345	1557	1499	3248	3212		12335
	(32%)	(34%)	(25%)	(35%)	(43%)	(35%)		(31%)
TOTAL DISPOSITION	1207	1015	15020	12946	14117	14092		40360
								(68%)

1. Certified as meeting M.O. fresh market requirements. Primarily table stock but may include few shipments to non-table stock outlets.
 2. Certified seed shipments only and reports from some areas incomplete.
 3. Many lots contain high percentages U.S. 1 and U.S. 2 grades. Includes chips, canning, freezing, flour and all types dehydrated products.
 4. Lots contain lower percentage of U.S. 1 and U.S. 2 grades or fall to meet M.O. fresh market requirements.
 5. Includes diversion to livestock feed, farm use, seed used for planting within area, etc.



TICKLING THE IVORIES—It's a toothy problem that presents itself to Matt Kelly, head keeper of the zoo in Manchester, England, as he brushes the teeth of Nicholas, the zoo's 22-year-old hippo. The big animal tips the scales at just a teensy bit over two tons.

Red 'Cheaters' Aid Card Sharks In Modern Games

NEW YORK (UPI)—Card sharks are using a new ruse to dupe their unsuspecting victims — red contact lenses.

But the system works only if the backs of the cards are red, too.

A description of this new scientific advance in cheating at cards was provided by Stanley Olin, a research specialist for a contact lens laboratory (Vent-air Contact Lens Laboratories).

Olin has a pair of red lenses, but he does not wear them when he plays cards. He also has lenses in 14 other colors, from beige to black, which he wears on various occasions, depending on his mood.

His company sells red lenses to detectives on the trail of crooked gamblers and to other persons who can prove they need them for purely honest purposes.

But because of the gambling gambit, all others seeking red lenses are turned away by Olin and his colleagues.

"I imagine that red lenses are getting harder and harder for gamblers to find, as more persons find out about their trick," Olin said.

He said several card players had made no secret of their intent in seeking red plastic contact lenses at his laboratory to replace the old-fashioned red tinted spectacles they used to wear at the gaming table.

"We turned them all away," he said.

Here's how the cheating system works. A card shark marks the backs of red-backed cards with ink visible only through deep rose-colored glasses.

Then he slips on his red contact lenses, which cover only the pupil and iris of the eye, leaving the whites unblurred looking.

The lenses enable the cheater to read the notations on the backs of the cards, so he knows what his opponents are holding and can win their money.

Olin said that in a good light, it is not very difficult to determine if a person is wearing contact lenses, particularly if they are colored. Red lenses often do not seem to be red to the casual observer, but a careful examination will dis-

DOWN ON THE FARM

NEW YORK (UPI) — Only one out of eight persons today lives on a farm compared with one in three in 1910. But farmers will spend \$17 billion this year on machinery, fertilizer, seeds and other non-consumer items, or twice the expenditures of just 20 years ago, economists estimate.

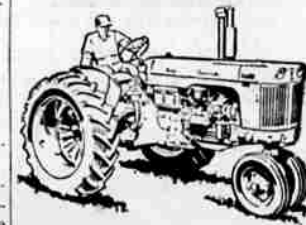
GRAIN 'BANKS'

NEW YORK (UPI) — It is estimated that there are from 1,200 to 1,500 grain "banks" scattered throughout the Midwest handling transactions not in money but in corn, oats and barley. Mostly operated by feed mills, the "banks" accept farmers' deposits of grain and make regular statements showing the amounts in storage.

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Science Hexes Black Magic

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia (UPI) — Modern medicine triumphed over Black Magic in Australia's desolate North Country when a young doctor pretended to operate on a native for the removal of a fatal hex.

The patient was brought into the tiny bush hospital at Yuendumu settlement, 200 miles from here, suffering from "the bone" — a curse that has been practiced for centuries by the nomadic tribes in the region.

As was usual in these cases, the patient appeared to have nothing

organically wrong with him. But he was dying because, as he told Dr. G. H. Tippet, an enemy had "pointed the bone" at him, it had entered his body and even then was working its way toward his heart.

Bone-pointing is a favored method for doing away with one's enemies in the waterless plains of Central Australia. The practitioner of this form of witchcraft merely takes a bone, usually from a kangaroo, recites a few appropriate curses, and points it at his victim. Death is supposed to follow quickly. Autopsies never have shown why.

The obvious explanation is that the death is psychological, the victim having convinced himself that he will die. But there have been cases of natives lying down and dying after having the bone pointed at them.

Dr. Tippet, a government medical officer, made the first known scientific assault on "the bone" hex when he assured the victim of the curse that he could cure him, but only through "surgery." The native reluctantly agreed to the operation.

THE COVER

Fall days in the high country are among the most beautiful of any period of the year. This mood was captured in today's cover shot by Herald and News photographer Don Kettler with this picture of Mikell Totton posed under a leaf-shedding tree while on her way to school.

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