

Poison Ivy Immunity Is A Modern Myth

It's a sad thing to disillusion those who cherish the myth of their "immunity" to poison ivy or oak or sumac, but the fact remains that the season of prevalence of these toxic plants is fast approaching, and "forewarned is forearmed."

Botanical scientists say it is quite doubtful that anyone is absolutely immune to the poisonous substance of the plants mentioned above. More and more authorities agree susceptibility is a mere matter of degree, varying with the condition of the individual, the condition of the plant, and the circumstances of exposure.

According to the Texas State Department of Health, Texas has its fair share of the 100-plus plants and plant products known to be capable of causing sometimes severe skin irritations. Among them are the parsnip, lady-slipper, cultivated primros (especially when in flower), lily bulbs and stalks, stinging nettle and vanilla beans.

But by far the most common cause of plant dermatitis in Texas and elsewhere in the United States is poison ivy—known to botanists by the tongue-twisting name of *Rhus toxicodendron*. A cousin—poison sumac, by name—is common to the swampy regions of eastern Texas, and can sometimes produce severe reactions.

For all practical purposes, poison ivy and poison oak are the same thing. Poison oak is simply any poison ivy that grows as a bush rather than a vine.

Poison ivy is an unusually inconsistent species of plant. Besides growing as a bush and as a vine, the size of its berries and the outline of its leaves often vary widely. Its leaves are characteristically egg-shaped and pointed, but the edges may be smooth and unbroken or saw-toothed.

Moreover, these variations might occur on a single plant, or the leaves on an entire plant may be similar.

But in one matter, poison ivy is almost invariably consistent—its leaves practically always grow in clusters of three.

Thus, ivy poisoning is best prevented by learning to recognize the plant and avoiding it. And of course it is always prudent to wear protective clothing such as leggings and gloves when going into areas where poison plants are known to flourish.

Once exposed, immediate washing with laundry soap and water helps to remove the resin.

As a final word of caution: Never burn poison ivy vines! (Or if you must, stay clear of the smoke.) The smoke can be just as venomous as the leaves.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Bradley, Betty and Charlie, were in El Paso from Friday through Monday, visiting friends, and seeing the races. The R. L. Bridgemans, of Midland, met them there.

The Bible Speaks To You 8:15 a.m. Sundays KGKL-960 Angelo New Christian Science Radio Series

Eisenhower Directed Largest Army

By U. S. Senator Ralph Yarborough

This has been a sad week for the nation. The death of Dwight David Eisenhower, one of the most beloved leaders in our country's history, touched us all. No leader in modern times has been so universally loved and respected as was Dwight Eisenhower. People may have disagreed with him at times, but this did not dim their affection for him.

Like many of my fellow Texans, I had the privilege, honor and duty to serve under General Eisenhower in the Crusade in Europe in World War II. I was a staff officer of the 97th Infantry Division in that war, through France and through Germany; we were advancing in Czechoslovakia on the road to Pilsen when V. E. Day came and the mightiest army ever assembled stilled its guns. That was the Liberation Army commanded by Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Dwight Eisenhower was a man of all the nation, but he had close ties with two states—Texas, where he was born, and Kansas, where he spent most of his boyhood.

President Eisenhower was born in Denison in Grayson county, Texas on October 14, 1890. He left at the age of two, but he never forgot his Texas birthplace. The Eisenhower home in Denison had been designated the Eisenhower Birthplace State Park, and President Eisenhower had visited it.

Dwight Eisenhower had another reason for having fond memories of Texas. It was while he was stationed at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio as a young lieutenant that he met Mamie Geneva Doud who was to become his wife. In Texas he wooed and won her. In Texas he was born; in Texas he fell in love with his future wife. He never forgot Texas, and Texas will never forget him.

While President Eisenhower had reasons to remember Texas, Texans had many, many more reasons to remember Eisenhower. Just a few years after leading the Allied Forces to victory in Europe in World War II President Eisenhower went back to Europe to build the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Texans remember that these forces preserved an uneasy peace without the world having to fight a third world war.

Texans are also thankful for President Eisenhower as an elected President using the power of that office to help bring about a settlement to the war in Korea. As President, Eisenhower resisted attempts by others to get us engaged in a massive land war in Asia.

President Eisenhower was a general at war, but a man of peace. He worked to end wars and to prevent wars. All Americans have a special place in their hearts for President Eisenhower. This special place was earned not just by the deeds of the man, but by the character of the man. President Eisenhower left his imprint on history and in the hearts of his fellow man.

As a representative of you, the people of Texas, and of the United States Senate, in my official capacity, I attended the State Ceremony in the U.S. Capitol where President Nixon spoke on Sunday, March 30, and I attended the great State Funeral in the National Cathedral on Monday, March 31. Now he rests.

Mayan Tour Offered By Trinity University

A tour of the ruins of one of America's most fascinating early civilizations, the Mayas—in the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico—and six hours of college credit are available in a special course being offered in June by Trinity University in San Antonio—Field Survey of Mayan Prehistory.

The course, offered by Trinity's department of sociology and anthropology, will include a two-week field trip to the Mayan ruins of Dzibilchaltun, Uxmal, Kabeh, Labna, Sayil, Chichen-Itza, and Tulum. The field trip, limited to 30 college junior, senior and post-graduate students, will include instruction in English at the Instituto de Antropologia e Historia in Merida, Yucatan.

The course is offered to coincide with the first six-week summer Centennial Year semester at Trinity, June 3 to July 15. The first week will consist of orientation on the Trinity campus. The second two weeks will be devoted to the field trip. During the final weeks, each student will prepare a research paper on a selected subject dealing with the Mayan civilization.

The course will be directed by Trinity Assistant Professor of sociology and anthropology R. Dale Givens. Instruction at the Instituto de Antropologia e Historia will be given by Professor D. Antonio Canto Lopez.

The Mayans are American Indians, located mostly in the Yucatan peninsula and the Chiapas in Mexico, in Guatemala and in West Honduras. One of the greatest of the pre-Columbian civilizations, the Mayans are primarily known for their highly accurate calendar, massive architecture, knowledge of mathematics and development of writing.

Archeological excavations at the cities of the Mayan first and second empires, loose confederations of city states, are still unearthing new information about the civilization which fell under the Spanish conquest of the elder and younger Francisco de Montejo.

The course in Mayan pre-history is being offered at Trinity for the first time this summer. Cost, including travel, meals, housing, tuition and insurance for the entire six weeks, is \$878.65. Applications are due at Trinity by May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mund and family of Llano and Mr. and Mrs. Tart Mund and family of New Braunfels were here over the Easter week end visiting relatives and friends.

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COUNTY AGENT'S COLUMN

by Tiny Godwin

Schleicher County Agricultural Agent

Grasshoppers could cause more trouble in this county than previous years according to surveys made in the county.

Today is the tomorrow you worried about yesterday.

A power rotary mower isn't thought of as a missile launcher, but the blade can pick up an object and hurl it at more than 200 miles per hour.

The lawn mower is designed to trim lawns but will also trim fingers and toes.

Inspect your lawn mower before mowing. Make sure all nuts are tight. Disconnect the spark plug wire, or break the connection on an electric mower, before working on the underside of the machine.

Inspect the lawn and clean away trash or debris. Rocks, glass, wire, and steel can turn into "bullets" with a boost from the whirling blade.

Check the gasoline before starting to mow. If gas runs out before the job is finished, let the engine cool and then fill it. Never fill the crevice when it's hot or in operation.

Keep hands, feet, and loose clothing away from moving parts of the machine while it's operating. Wear leather shoes or shoes with steel caps on the toes if you have them. Don't wear sandals while mowing.

Maintain control of the mower at all times. If it is self-propelled, don't let the mower pull you. Mow across steep slopes instead of up and down, and keep youngsters and pets away from the mower. Stop the mower when you leave the machine.

Providence gives us two eyes and one mouth—to look twice before speaking once.

Sheep in the Texas Hill Country and Edwards Plateau have had unusually heavy infestations of lice during the winter and early spring.

The tiny chewing pests live on skin scabs, scurf and other skin

wool products, and cause intense irritation as they feed in the wool. The itching and irritation results in the sheep biting and philing at the wool and ribbing vigorously against posts, trees and other objects. The fleece becomes ragged and torn and is greatly reduced in value.

Badly infested sheep may rub off large patches of wool, and raw sores, vulnerable to infection and other complications, may result.

Biting lice spend their entire life on the sheep, leaving only to transfer to another animal upon contact. Peak numbers occur during the winter and may persist to spring shearing, after which the population drastically declines. Small populations of lice sustain themselves on the animals during the summer and may begin to increase quickly with colder weather during the fall and winter when considerable damage occurs.

Louse control is difficult when animals are in heavy fleece. Insecticidal sprays furnish partial control, but they generally act much slower than desired. Dipping when animals are in full fleece is impractical and is not recommended. Best results are obtained from insecticidal treatments applied within a few days following shearing.

Treating within 30 days after shearing destroys lice which would remain on the sheep during the summer, and produce damaging populations the following fall and winter. Such treatments will practically eradicate lice from individual flocks. Other animals placed in the flock after treatment should be sprayed thoroughly to prevent reinfesting the flock.

Prior to the screwworm eradication program, it was a routine matter to treat sheep following shearing, for prevention of screwworms in shearing wounds. This also helped control lice. In the last few years, ranchers have not had to treat for screwworms as before, and as a result there has been this increase in the lice population. In view of the heavy buildup of screwworms in 1968, ranchers should give close attention to spraying to help the screwworm situation, treating the sheep for lice following shearing may offer some protection against screwworms this summer.

Several insecticides are effective against sheep lice. Extension Leaflet MP-691, "Texas Guide for Controlling External Parasites of Livestock and Poultry," available at my office, lists several materials and carries specific recommendations.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.

aged properly—the soil condition will have deteriorated some.

Soil must be protected from the hazards of erosion by water and wind. The good cover of grass on rangeland, when properly managed, can not be excelled in protecting the soil against erosion caused by wind and water. If soils are to remain in good physical condition and high fertility, they must have a sufficient amount of organic material and soil improving crops.

This year's crop yields will be affected by good farming practices along with the application and maintenance of the needed soil and water conservation practices. Also, this year's crops and crops in future years, will be affected by the treatment the land has received from the time it was put into cropland.

It is too late for this year's crop to receive full benefit from some soil and water conservation practices that can be applied this year. The application of a conservation cropping system would be in this category. For the best possible benefits from a conservation cropping system, the system should be practiced continuously from the time land is put into cropland.

It is not too late to begin a conservation cropping system that will help improve crop yields in future years. The application and maintenance of all the needed soil and water conservation practices is as important as the preparation of a good seedbed for crops being planted. Good seedbed preparation without the application and maintenance of needed soil and water conservation practices could be for naught.

Assistance in planning and applying all the needed soil, water and plant conservation practices on all agricultural land is available from the Soil Conservation Service Technicians, assisting the District. Also, cost share assistance is available through the Great Plains Conservation Program, administered by the SCS and from the Schleicher County ASCS office.

Mrs. Ed Hicks and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hook of Sweetwater spent Easter in Galveston visiting Mr. Hicks who continues as a patient in Sealy hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Proehl and family were here over Easter visiting the Martins and other relatives and friends. They visited the Success office and reported their new address in Fort Worth is 6413 Saddlehorse Lane.

Hilary Doran's Austin Report

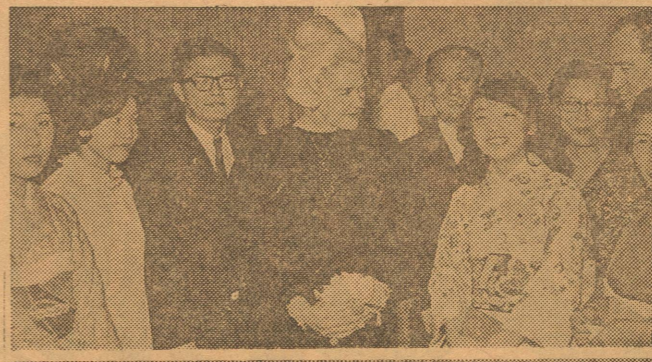
The Legislature is now past the halfway mark of the session and when it reconvenes following the Easter recess, there will be 57 days left to complete its scheduled business in order to avoid a special session this summer.

The Senate reported out S. B. 58 which is its bill to appropriate money to run the State for the next two years. The grand total of this bill was 5.8 billion dollars and included an expenditure of some 60 million dollars above expected revenues so a new tax would have to be enacted to produce revenue in this amount in order for it to be certified by the Comptroller. At the time of this news letter, the House Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, has not reported out H. B. 100 which is the House bill to finance the operation of the state for the next two years. However, I can state that the House bill will be lower than the Senate bill and will not require the imposition of any new taxes. Even with the economy measures instituted by the House, this bill will still be some 242 million dollars above the current level of spending. I would also like to definitely point out, that while in my opinion, the House has a balanced economy minded bill, the funding of the proposed teacher pay raise is not included in it nor is it in the Senate bill. This one item alone is expected to require an additional expenditure of \$200 million if it is enacted as it is now proposed. The net result is that some form of new taxes appears unavoidable if the question of teacher pay raises is to be met.

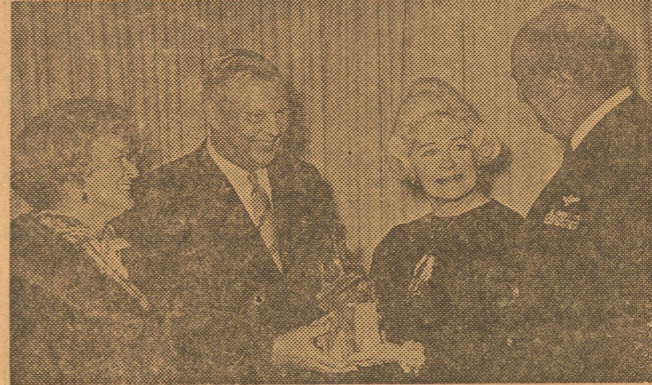
State employees are almost assured of a one step pay raise increase in each year of the next biennium. In my opinion, this is an absolute necessity for the state to retain competent people to compete satisfactorily with private industry and the Federal Government. If a state employee is grossly underpaid, you will have the problem of a high turn-over rate and as many businesses recognize, the cost of constantly training new personnel will normally offset any savings realized by paying an employee a wage level that cannot compete with other jobs of like nature.

Suffice it to say, the next 60 days will be hectic indeed, but hopefully out of this heated activity will emerge a realistic state appropriation bill that will adequately provide for the state's needs in the order of their priority and importance. —Hilary B. Doran, Jr.

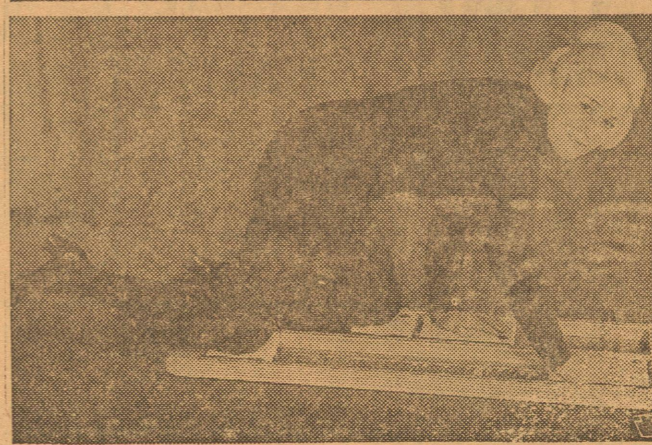
Sculptress Wins Japanese Plaudits



Internationally-known sculptress in glass, Pascal, at American Cultural Center in Akasaka, Japan, with opening night guests attending one-week exhibit of her works, valued at nearly \$200,000.



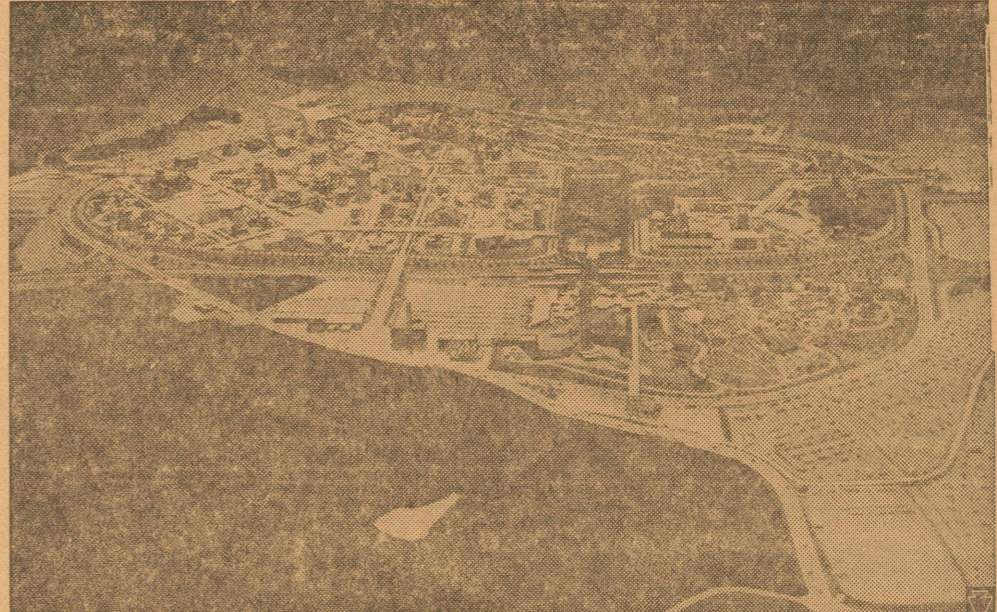
U. S. Ambassador to Japan, U. Alexis Johnson, recently appointed Under Secretary of State by President Richard M. Nixon, accepts glass sculpture by Pascal as gift to American Embassy.



Pascal, known for her own attractive figure as well as for her rare talent for sculpturing in glass, reveals how she molds her shape with a new light-weight transportable exerciser called Exer-Cor.

New World Comes To Life

In The Heart of Old Japan in 1970



EXPO '70 is the first universal and international exposition ever held outside Europe and North America. Ever since 1851 when the first modern world fair was staged in London, more than a score of expositions have been held, but all in Europe and North America.

In the late 19th century Japan planned to hold a world exhibition in 1890, but it proved abortive. The Japan World Exposition in 1970, therefore, should take a prominent place in the history of world culture, for it is the first to be held in Asia and the realization of an 80-year old Japanese dream.

Many nations from Asia, Africa, South and Central America, not to mention European and North American nations, will participate in EXPO '70. Thus far 40 different nations have indicated their intent to participate.

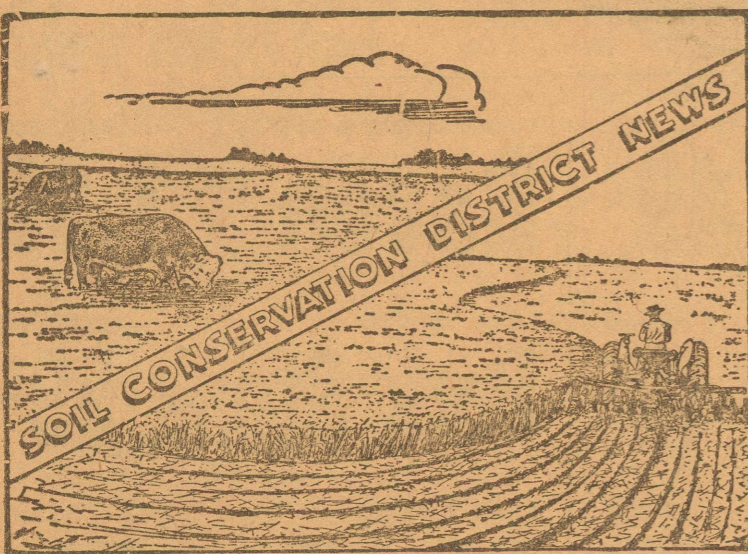
The central theme of EXPO '70 is "Progress and Harmony for Mankind." The site of EXPO '70 has been chosen and planned to reflect this theme; it will accommodate a model city of the future which is in line with it.

The site of EXPO '70 will be located at Senri Hills near Osaka, Japan. Taking advantage of the geography of the surrounding hillside, the site will be a natural amphitheater covering 815 acres.

A new world will come to life here in the heart of old Japan in 1970.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY RAINFALL RECORDS SINCE 1936

Table with 12 columns for months (Jan-Dec) and a Total column, showing rainfall records from 1936 to 1969.



Board of Supervisors of the Eldorado-Divide S.C.D.

- Members of the Board of Supervisors: Voy Lee Butts (Chairman), George Humphrey (Vice-Chairman), Walter C. Pope III (Secretary), Otis Deal (Member), Milton Rathbone (Member).

Most farmers in the Eldorado-Divide Soil and Water Conservation District, already have their fields ready to plant when it is time to plant. Preparing cropland for planting is considered by all good farmers to be an important and essential farming operation.

Each year from the time the harvest of the crops is completed, farmers begin to plan and look forward to the next year's crop. Naturally, everyone hopes next year's crops, and crops for all years to come, will be good.

rangeland to cropland in the Eldorado Divide S & WCD. However, it is very possible that when the first land was put in cropland, it was in much better condition than most cropland today. Therefore, the same amount of rainfall could produce more on the land in good condition.

Perhaps the most logical way to look at the needed factors that contribute to good yields, would be to give each its needed emphasis for best yields. The soil and its treatment would be considered as important as the rainfall received and proper seedbed preparation.

The time to begin the right kind of management on cropland is when it is first put in cultivation. Most cropland is in good physical and fertile condition when first put into cultivation. The reason the soil is usually in its best condition when first put in cultivation is because it has received the best treatment possible while in rangeland. However, this is not always true, if the rangeland has not been man-

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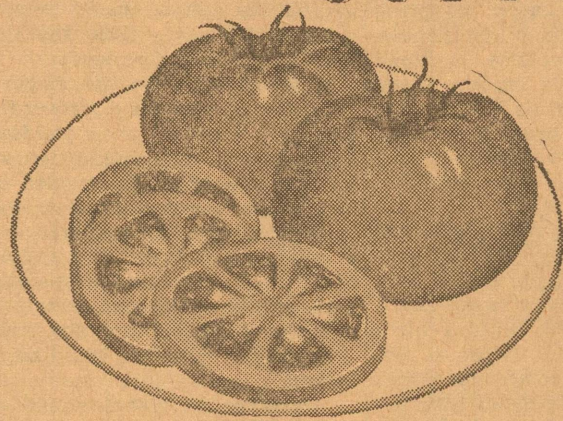
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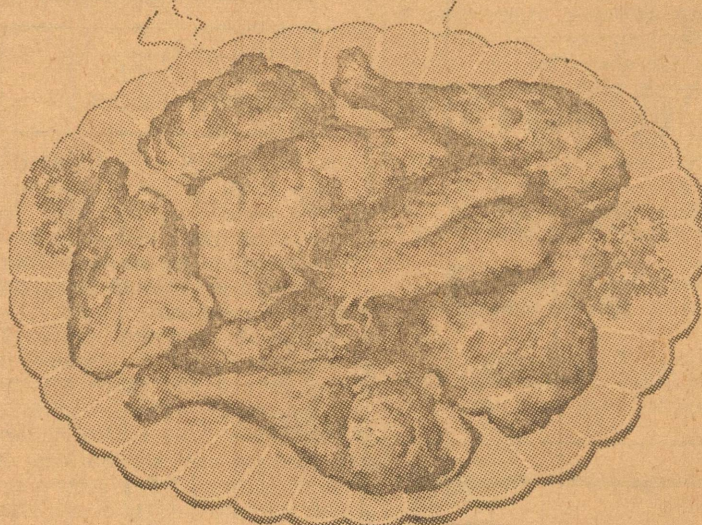
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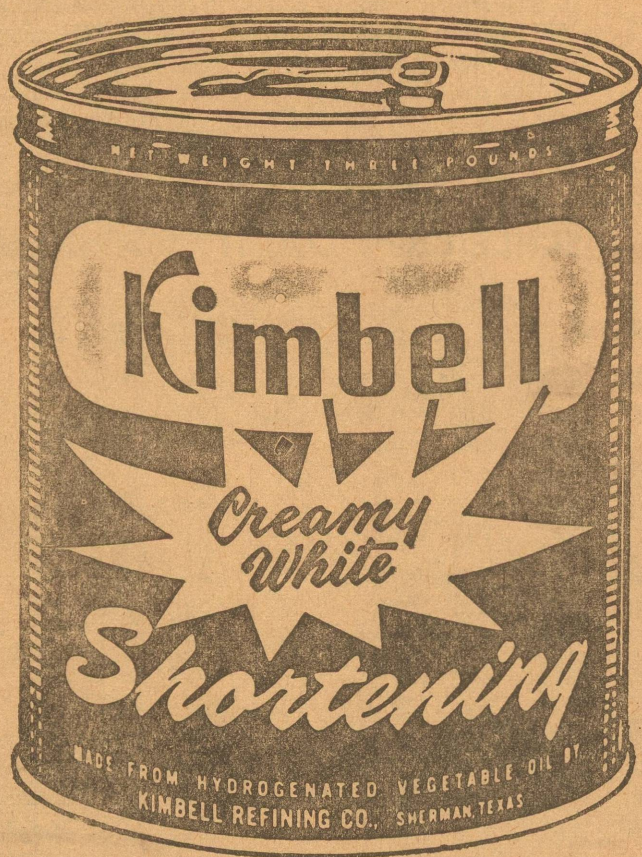
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GOOCH—ALL MEAT 12-OZ. PKG. GOOCH—ENDS & PIECES 4-LB. BOX
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SEMI-BONELESS POUND LEAN TENDER POUND
Pork Roast 49¢ **Pork Steak** 59¢

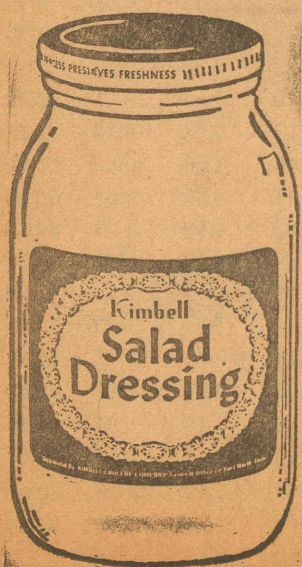
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