

and art.

Most young readers will be surprised to discover that hieroglyphs were thought to have magical powers. In the tombs, for example, the Egyptians had words inscribed to represent all the treasures and material goods they had buried with them for the next life.

They knew that graverobbers often took every cherished object from even the most well-planned tombs. As long as the magical words were on the walls of the tombs, they believed, the possessions of the dead would still be theirs.

Both authors have backgrounds in art and teaching. Katan, a Yale graduate, has studied in Egypt and has taught hieroglyphs to middle school students in New York City. Mintz, a Columbia University graduate, lectures on Egyptian art and has taught hieroglyphs at many museums and schools.

Their taste, expertise, and teaching experience have been well-used in this clearly written and handsomely illustrated book. "Hieroglyphs" should serve capably and long as an introduction to this subject. — John L. Idol, Jr., English Department, Clemson University.

Law For Laypersons

TICKET SCALPERS

(Written by Charles C. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Law, Campbell College School of Law for the North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers and distributed as a public service)

Whenever a particularly important game is being played, we often hear about "ticket scalpers" who buy up tickets at the regular price in advance of the game and then sell the tickets for an exorbitant price immediately before the game to people who "just have to see the game." Ticket scalpers are

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Health Watch

By N. C. Medical Society
IMMUNIZATIONS (cont.)

The childhood diseases — polio, mumps, measles, rubella (German measles), diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus — are not a thing of the past. Today, in fact the possibility exists for outbreaks of polio and other infectious diseases unless we raise the level of immunization among children.

North Carolina estimates show that about 84 percent of one to four year olds are protected. But that still leaves some 55,000 children in this age group without adequate protection.

If you're not sure what immunization shots are needed, the North Carolina Medical Society recommends the following guidelines for ages and immunizations:

2 Months — 1 DPT and 1 polio immunization; 4 months — 1 DPT and 1 polio immunization; 6 months — 1 DPT immunization; 15 months — 1 measles, 1 rubella and 1 mumps immunization. Often these vaccines are combined in a single injection; 18 months or older — 1 DPT and 1 polio immunization; 4 to 6 years, before starting school — 1 DPT and a polio booster; thereafter — a tetanus-diphtheria (Td) booster should be given every 10 years or following a dirty wound if a booster has not been given in the preceding five years.

State law requires that all children be vaccinated against polio, whooping cough, measles, rubella, diphtheria and tetanus before they start school. But

savings, the specialist notes. The way kitchen equipment is used can have a real impact on energy usage, as well. In a 1977 study, Dr. Tope reports, 58 cooks prepared 21 identical meals and the amount of energy used was measured. Some cooks used twice as much energy as others to prepare the same kind of food.

"The biggest difference was in the use of the oven", Dr. Tope says. Inefficient cooks opened the oven door and worked inside instead of removing the dish and quickly closing the door.

The study also showed most cooks tend to use the right front burner to cook, regardless of pan size.

Hot water is an energy guzzler, too. A slow drip on a hot water faucet for a month wastes enough electricity to run a microwave oven, garbage disposal, toaster over, waffle iron and coffee maker, all of the same month's time, Dr. Tope says.

We can also use hot water more carefully. "The average CP&L customer spends \$16. per month for hot water. By being careful about hot water use, that amount could easily be dropped to \$5", Dr. Tope says.

Dr. Tope also warns against trying to save money by cutting back the hot water temperature below 140 degrees or opening the dishwasher at the drying cycle. Both of these actions allow for more bacterial growth than is safe.

Dr. Tope advises cutting back on unnecessary hot water usage rather than on water temperatures, to be safe.



Jeff L. Nelson Lodge No. 605 A.F. and AM will meet tonight at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome. Horace (Bud) Williams master; Clyde Lancaster, secretary.

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