

## Pollen brings the sneezes; no relief until it freezes

By Mary Fastenau

A-choo me. A-choo my sniffle. A-choo my sneeze. A-choo my a-choo.

At this time of the year many people are wondering why hay fever decided to choose them to a-chooz.

According to Dr. Fred Kiechel, allergist at the University Health Center, weed pollen is to blame for the sniffles and sneezes of hay fever sufferers.

He explained that spring hay fever is caused by pollen from trees and grasses while weeds are the culprit for the fall months.

The pollen count is very high this year because of a good growing season and ragweed has been the worst. He said the pollen will remain until the first frost.

Kiechel recommends a non-prescription antihistamine for most hay fever sufferers. He said these will usually do as much as can be done and are "generally cheaper than prescription drugs."

If that does not help, he said a trip to a family doctor or the health center would be the next step.

Kiechel said he does not advise the use of nasal sprays or nose drops. If used longer than one or two days, he said, the chemicals will begin to irritate the nose. He added that nose drops are fine for a cold, but should not be used for hay fever.

Eating honey fails to cure hay fever although, he said, some doctors recommend it. He explained that "the scientific backing is not good" concerning the medicinal effects of honey. The idea behind eating honey is that when the bees make the honey, they are in contact with pollen. By eating honey, he said, some people think they have been exposed to pollen.

One of the problems Kiechel mentioned is that the pollen which the bees carry is usually from clover or some flowering plant. These plants have a heavy pollen which is carried by insects and does not blow in the wind, he explained.

He said the only way heavy pollen would bother a hay fever sufferer is if he stuck his nose into the center of a blossom.

The pollen which affects people is that from weeds which is light enough to blow through the air making honey of little value.

He recommended staying inside, sleeping with windows closed and staying in an air conditioned room if possible.

Smile, hay fever sufferers, if you sniffle through this fall you will not have to a-choo your a-choo again until next spring.

### Parking fines bring riches

Students may pay as much as \$3,000 a month to the city of Lincoln in parking violation fees, according to Municipal Court figures. Lincoln police wrote 22,433 parking tickets in April of 1978, compared to 19,026 in June.



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### College recruiting . . .

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average of \$1,653. This average topped all of the master's-degree averages and was 9 percent higher than the \$1,513 averages recorded by chemical engineering, the next highest bachelor's discipline. By contrast the lowest average offer to bachelor's candidates was to humanities graduates at \$871. Business-related disciplines registered average offers of \$1,124 for accounting and \$993 for general business.

#### Engineering salaries increase

Generally, beginning engineering salaries increased 8 percent to 10 percent and business and other non-technical disciplines about 6 percent to 7 percent. Dollar increases in the sciences showed no particular pattern, ranging from a low of 4.4 percent for agricultural science to a high of 17.5 percent for the biological sciences.

By curriculum, the beginning salary picture for women bachelor's graduates was similar to that of last year. Dollar averages for women were higher than those for men in eight disciplines, all engineering.

All employer groups contributed to the increased activity at the bachelor's level. In the private sector, percentage gains of 40 percent or more over last year were reported by the aerospace-electronics-instruments, electrical machinery and equipment, glass-paper-packaging, petroleum and products, research and consulting, and public utilities and transportation categories.

At the master's level the composition of offers by broad curricular areas was: 56 percent business-related, 29 percent

engineering, 12 percent sciences, and 3 percent humanities and social sciences. MBA graduates with a non-technical undergraduate degree received the most offers reported in the master's survey, followed by electrical engineers and MBA's with a technical undergraduate degree.

Women accounted for 18 percent of the total master's volume, up from 16 percent last year and 12 percent in 1974-75. Like the bachelor's level, the women's rate of increase in job offers exceeded the men's. Women master's candidates received 16 percent more offers than a year ago while men received only one percent more.

The three leaders in master's dollar averages were chemical engineering at \$1,629; MBA-technical, \$1,619; and mechanical engineering, \$1,571. Generally, dollar increases in engineering disciplines ranged from 8 percent to 10 percent; the sciences rose 7 percent to 11 percent; while business disciplines and the social sciences gained 6 percent to 8 percent. Only the humanities showed almost no change from last year's salary offer average.

At the doctoral level, volume was up in all categories except metallurgy which experienced a slight decline. Nonetheless, metallurgy had the highest percentage increase in dollar average, almost 15 percent, to \$2,008 per month. The dollar leader was again chemical engineering at \$2,074, a 10 percent gain over last season. Chemistry accounted for the largest number of offers among the eight doctoral programs surveyed and recorded a 7.8 percent increase in dollar value, ending the season at \$1,859.

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