

"MOVIES" MENACE TO EYES

Flickers in Picture Shows Endanger Delicate Organs.

OPTICAL PHENOMENA NOTED

Observations of Eye Specialist Dotted with Warning of Danger Ahead—Various Effects Produced.

Movies are now writing a new chapter in the world-romance of many pages—the history of the human eye. This does not mean that the eyesight of the world is threatened. The eyesight of the world has survived many ordeals. The distinction of the "movies" lies, according to New York's leading oculists, in the fact that it is the most efficient and dangerous ordeal yet presented.

The human eye has teleported. It has widened, narrowed, bulged and performed various other gymnastic stunts of equal intricacy. But never before in the history of its many adaptations and adjustments has it been called upon to dance.

It is dancing now. The "movies" have set the time; the eye, faithful to its job, has plumped unobtrusively upon the stage. It is a new and strange experience for this most delicate and important of organs; its best friends cannot assert positively what the final results will be.

Dr. Percy Friedenberg is one of the few prominent eye specialists of New York who have paid particular attention to the motion picture question. When motion pictures first burst into popularity, twelve years ago, many oculists expressed doubts concerning the ability of the eye to stand them. As no immediate ill effects appeared, however, the subject was generally dropped. Only a few physicians remained interested. Dr. Friedenberg was one.

Since 1908 he has carefully watched the effects of motion pictures on the vision of New York. Some of his conclusions are:

That half, or even more, of New York's vision has proved unequal to the strain. That the "moving-picture eye" is already a well-developed optical phenomenon.

That, in the course of time the eye may adapt itself to this new experience, making the influence of the motion picture an ineradicable part of eye history.

"Moving-picture eye" has various symptoms. The most prominent is headache. Others are: retina fatigue or eye weariness, episodic blurring of the vision and, excessive activity of the tear ducts.

Change in Eye-Sight. Dr. Friedenberg is not an enemy of motion pictures. He takes the attitude that they have come to stay; that, in fact, they are only in the very earliest stages of a career which bids fair to extend over many centuries.

"It is impossible," he explained the other day, "to know the history of the eye and not perceive its romance. It has undergone innumerable hardships, innumerable alterations, innumerable changes and evolutions. That it will undergo more before the death of the human race is certainly plausible. What they will be depends entirely on the conditions which it is forced to meet."

"Now, motion pictures, in all probability, are going to play a very important part in the history of the next few centuries. They are going to be used as a great deal in educational work. Their effects on the eye may develop into a racial characteristic. A specially adapted moving picture eye would be a little too intricate for even so marvelous a mechanism as man possesses; the only possible thing of the kind would be an electrical mechanism connected with the picture itself. But, beyond a doubt, the human eye, if given a chance, will adapt itself in a measure to this newest and most difficult of its experiences."

There are many things about the motion picture which make it difficult, and of these its movement is the most notable. The eye, in following moving objects, must keep in continuous motion. During the time it is in motion it is blind. Try this by looking suddenly from one corner of the room to the other. If you see anything in between it will be from unconscious memory. The eye while it is moving sees nothing. In watching a moving picture this shifting of vision is almost continuous. The result is a constant flooding and withdrawing of light upon the retina, in itself a sufficient source of trouble. In addition to this there falls upon the eye muscles a heavy and dangerous strain.

Optical Agitation. "You have seen a runner poised for the starting pistol? Every muscle is tense, every nerve ready. The condition of the eye while watching moving pictures is similar. It is keyed to the highest pitch.

"In moving pictures the light is changing constantly. No more unequal vibration of the muscles which control the pupil to admit light could be imagined. The pupil is forced to make innumerable adjustments; it is in an almost constant state of agitation. The light is bad, anyway, being the dazzling white of an arc lamp. When to this is added the passage across the screen of rapidly moving objects, the frequent changes from day to night, the imperfections and faults of the film, the muscles which control the pupil have about all they can do. The result is that they become tired and announce the fact by acting in proportion to their indignation.

There is one more cause of trouble which is peculiarly illustrative of the eye's effort to do its work. Imagine that someone is coming toward you from a distance. At first to get him into focus your eye must telescope. As he draws nearer he must elongate. The principle is ax-

Pasteurization of Milk and Cream in the Home

By J. H. Franzen, Department of Dairy Husbandry.

When it is not possible to obtain milk from a source absolutely above suspicion, it is desirable that it should be carefully pasteurized (that is, heated to a temperature varying from 150 degrees F. to 160 degrees F. for at least 20 minutes) before being used for food purposes, particularly if it is to be used for children.

Much of the milk sold in the large cities frequently contains large numbers of bacteria. While it is true that most of the germs in milk are harmless, it is a fact that dangerous disease germs sometimes gain access to the milk supply.

Milk contains germs of typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis and other diseases, especially if either the cow or any of

is placed in the pail so as to permit circulation of water and prevent bulging of the bottles. An accurate thermometer should be placed in the water or in one of the bottles. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill with water nearly level with the milk in the bottles. Place the pail with the milk bottles on the stove and heat until the thermometer

indicates a temperature from 150 to 160 degrees F. The pail and bottles should then be removed from the stove to stand twenty-five minutes in hot water. Now remove the cover and place the pail under a cold water faucet, allowing the water to run slowly into the pail. Continue until all the hot water has been replaced with the cold water and the temperature of the milk has been reduced to about that of the water. This is the cheapest and most efficient way of cooling and will also prevent breaking of bottles. The milk can then be conveyed to the refrigerator and placed on ice until required for use.

Whenever it is necessary to use cow's milk in place of mother's milk for the feeding of infants, it is effectually safeguarded against contamination and greatly facilitates matters to use a special bottle, as shown in Figure 2. The special features of this bottle are a wide neck and rounded corners, enabling the bottle to be easily cleaned. Being made also to withstand changes of temperature it may readily be used for pasteurizing the milk. During the process of pasteurization and until feeding time, a clean cotton plug can be used in place of the rubber nipple, thus preventing injury to the rubber and keeping the milk free from fresh contamination before being fed.

With a sufficient number of bottles for heating the milk, the process of heating the milk, in the proper temperature and holding it at this temperature exactly the desired time, some people prefer an apparatus which does not require as careful watching as the

method previously described. For such people the Strauss pasteurizer (see figure 3) is perhaps the most satisfactory device that can be suggested. He gives the following direction for the manufacture of a home pasteurizer, six pint bottle size.

Height of pan, 14 1/2 inches; diameter of pan, 10 1/2 inches; distance of top bracket from bottom of pan, 6 1/2 inches; amount of water, 9 quarts.

As is the case with the other outfits the bottles holding the milk should be thoroughly cleaned and filled to the neck with fresh, cold milk and loosely stoppered. Then place in tray A. The can B is now placed on a wooden table or floor and filled with boiling water to the supports marked C. Now place tray A with filled bottles in can B so the bottom of tray A rests on supports C and put cover D on quickly. After the bottles have been warmed by the steam for five or six minutes, remove the cover quickly, pour the tray so that it drops into the water and replace the cover immediately. This manipulation is done as quickly as possible to avoid loss of heat.

The bottles should be left in this hot water for twenty-five minutes. Now take the tray out of the water, cool the bottles with cold water and ice as quickly as possible. Keep cold till ready for use.

It is well to remember that pasteurized milk should not be used for the feeding of children after it is twenty-four hours old.

While most satisfactory results are secured by heating the milk to the proper temperature and holding it at this temperature exactly the desired time, some people prefer an apparatus which does not require as careful watching as the

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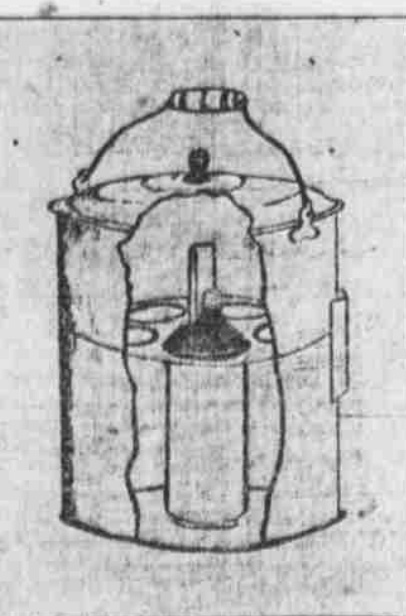


Fig. 2—Desirable arrangement for pasteurizing milk for infant's use.

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OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Killing Cattle Fifteen to Quarter Higher for the Week.

HOGS ARE ACTIVE FOR WEEK

Sheep for Week Strong to Ten Higher—Lambas Are Fifteen to Twenty-Five Lower Than Last Week's Close.

Receipts were: Cattle, 10,000; sheep, 15,000; hogs, 25,000.

Table with columns for date and price for various livestock categories like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Lambas.

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Death Flight with Eagle. C. E. Gilman of Lincoln, Md., had an exciting experience with a large bald eagle that he shot and wounded. Seeing the bird flying over his farm, he obtained a gun and started in pursuit. In a pine hill woods Gilman came in sight of the eagle and fired. The bird, wounded in one wing, came to the ground and Gilman attempted to capture it alive. As the eagle was about to fly, he caught it by the neck and arms, the talons being to the bone.

Competitor's Name Address PRIZES FOR THE BEST PROFILE—\$3.00 first prize; \$1.00 second prize; \$1.00 third prize, and five prizes valued at \$1.00 each. RULES—Competitors must be amateurs. All drawings must be on the face cut out of The Bee. Competitors may submit more than one drawing if they desire. Contest closes Saturday night, Mar. 1, 1913. Address, Contest Editor, Omaha Bee.

Can You Draw a Profile? A large percentage of a moderate supply of sheep were being offered for sale to make a market. Among the few offerings that did show up, were three loads of lambs from Idaho, which sold to a feeder buyer at \$7.00.

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Marvelous! Marvelous! From the Old World. Advertisement for a product or service, featuring a cartoon illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the product's benefits.