

## PHOTOGRAPHY

# Color Photographs Easily Made by New Process

Ordinary Camera With Two Negatives and Two Prints Makes 3-Color Picture Reproducing Hues of Nature

**B**EAUTIFUL color photographs, suitable for framing or placing in the album, can now be made by amateurs using an ordinary plate camera.

Nearly fifty years ago trichromatic color photography, requiring three plates, special and expensive cameras and intricate processing, gave faithful photographs in colors. It was successful but too complicated for popular use.

Frederic E. Ives, who obtained the first convincing results, invented special cameras and processes and has received high honors for his work in this field. And now Mr. Ives, one of the great American inventors, has developed a successful method of color photography that uses only two negatives exposed in a conventional camera and only two "gaslight" prints cemented together.

Mr. Ives is one of America's industrial revolutionists. He is father of the half-tone process of photo engraving and every one of the thousands of photographic pictures in magazines and newspapers is a reminder of his contribution to civilization. His genius has promoted greatly many other phases of photography.

His practical solution of making polychrome photographs is, as he told me himself, "reminiscent of Columbus' method of standing an egg on end." He has been amused when showing his two-plate-two-print color photographs to experts without explanation to have them accept them as notable examples of the conventional three-negative-three-print process.

Negatives are made in a way similar to the two-color process that has been used in commercial motion pictures but in the printing process the combination of three colors, not two, is secured. Instead of printing in blue and red only and losing the greens of foliage and the yellows and oranges of the original, Mr. Ives has obtained faithful color reproduction superimposing a print that shades from red to yellow upon a blue-tone print from the red negative.

Blue skies, foliage greens, red, orange and yellow fruits and flowers, brown, auburn and golden hair, brown and blue eyes, blond and brunet flesh tints are differentiated with astonishing fidelity.

This is Mr. Ives' latest gift to photography which he has enriched greatly in his life that has already extended over three-quarters of a century. He is not exploiting the new process and those interested in making color photographs will find further information in his article in the April issue of the *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, and very detailed operating instructions in a forthcoming issue of *The Camera*. No elaborate laboratory is necessary. Mr. Ives worked out the process in the kitchenette of his Philadelphia apartment.

*Science News Letter, July 9, 1932*

## PSYCHIATRY

## Alcoholic Mental Disease Increasing Since Prohibition

**A** DEFINITE increase, especially among very young people, of cases of alcoholic mental disease and the development of a new type of this condi-

tion have taken place since 1920, Frederick W. Brown, director of the department of statistics of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, reports in the *Mental Hygiene Bulletin*.

Mr. Brown has analyzed figures from the Census Bureau and from the Statistical Bureau of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene and reports from superintendents of state hospitals for mental disease.

"An examination of certain trends among alcoholics before and after the enactment of prohibitive legislation indicates that the problem is increasing in magnitude and consequently in seriousness," Mr. Brown said.

"During 1919 and 1920 the sale and use of intoxicating liquor was restricted to a degree that brought about a marked reduction in alcoholic mental disease," he found. "Since then, however, there has been a definite increase, the rates per 100,000 general population showing a jump from 1.9 in 1923 to 2.6 in 1930 for alcoholic mental disease, and from 0.4 in 1926 to 1.5 in 1930 for alcoholism without mental disease."

A new type of mental disease is observed by some hospital superintendents which did not exist before prohibition. In this the alcoholic state is accompanied by a poisoning, often with destruction of nervous and organic tissue. Extreme cases of this type suffer from violent mental disturbances and die within a short time without regaining a normal mental state.

More young patients are admitted than formerly, one hospital reporting during the past year an unusually large group of patients of high school age.

*Science News Letter, July 9, 1932*

## FORESTRY

## Bricks Instead of Trees Used For Replanting Forests

**P**LANTING forests by the brick instead of by the tree is a new method of forestry developed in Norway, according to Prof. Svend Heiberg of the Department of Silviculture of the New York State College of Forestry who recently returned from Europe where he had been studying reforestation methods under a scholarship of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust.

The seed bricks, or briquettes, Prof. Heiberg states, are made of good soil

and are 1½ by 1½ inches in size. Three or four seeds are placed in one end near the surface. The briquette is then dipped in paraffin except the side in which the seeds have been placed. The result is an easily transported product, which can be placed in the ground by means of a special instrument designed for the purpose. A machine can turn out 16,000 of the briquettes in a day.

*Science News Letter, July 9, 1932*