previous change in the dark-room, the latter has driven back to the odds and ends closet the large silver nitrate bottle. The work of manipulation has been again lessened, as much as in the former case. The beautiful effect previously gained by few can now be had by many. The paper coater sells the effect and it can be "developed" according to the skill of the printer and toner.

It is rather surprising to notice the number of new papers offered for sale lately. The Greek and Latin languages have (the writer hopes) about given up all the fancy names they possess. Nearly every large town and city has a paper coating factory in operation. It is likewise a matter of surprise to be able to say that nearly all make and sell good, serviceable paper. The writer has experimented with many brands, and had very little fault to find with any. True, some were better than others, but none were really bad. Some were plain collodion papers (containing, presumably, a small percentage of castor oil); others were collodion and gelatine, and still others plain gelatine. The former were very "curly" when not treated with a preliminary softening bath. The second were very much better in this respect, while the last did not curl at all. The plain collodion surface was very tender and particularly liable to scratches. One brand even needed a "manipulator" or machine for handling the prints in the toning, fixing and washing baths. But on all the final results were much superior to an equal number of samples of albumen papers, and the labor very much less.

In printing, the emulsion papers offer some advantages over the old process. Thinner negatives may be used with excellent effect. Greater detail is obtainable. In some respects printing is quicker, although the writer has found it necessary to print about as long as for albumen to get good, rich tones. In large prints there is a decided advantage. Many, many times the writer has noticed the ends and corners of a large print wanting in sharpness. On careful examination of the negatives it was found that they were perfectly sharp. Printing frame pads did not overcome the difficulty. The trouble was caused by shrinking. Albumen paper when taken from the fuming box was generally slightly damp—in fact, gathered some moisture from the air. When placed under a negative the warm sun expelled the moisture and caused a shrinkage of the paper. With the new papers this is entirely avoided.

Then, there is the advantage of the keeping qualities of the paper. About the only danger to the keeping qualities of emulsion papers are gas and light. Paper may be protected from light and will be spoiled by sewer and illuminating gas, vapor from benzine, turpentine or other chemicals. But these things can easily be avoided by proper care, and little care at that. But this is no new disadvantage. Albumen was subject to the same liability of damage, besides many others.

To some the new paper at first was objectionable on account of the high gloss usually found on finished work. This may now be eliminated by employing matt surface paper. But in some localities the gloss is a decided advantage, higher prices being readily demanded on account of the extra finish. An equally high polish may