

of a party book than any other now in use in the Church of England. The Editors have dealt in a much freer way with the texts of the hymns, nor have they indicated the alterations they have made. It falls somewhat below Mr. Thring's in a literary and poetic sense, but has attained to a far wider popularity, partly, because issued by a great society, and partly, because wedded to music by so able an editor as Sir Arthur Sullivan.

*The Hymnary* is a book of an entirely different type. It is modelled after the Breviaries of the Roman Church, and contains hymns not only for the various ecclesiastical seasons, but also for the days of the week and the hours of the day. It includes a very large number of translations from the Latin, which give it a subdued and unpopular tone. A large number of the hymns are good but heavy. It embodies the results of much hymnological study, but is unsuited for general use. It broke new, or rather recultivated ancient ground; but it has contributed very few hymns to the general use of the Church, even its new material has never caught the popular ear.

The nearest approach to an authorised hymn-book in the manner of its preparation and its extensive adoption is the well known *Hymns Ancient and Modern*. More than any other hymnal it is the result of concerted action. Whilst the mass of hymnals favoured by the Evangelicals have without any such action given way to *The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer*, a number of those of the High Church party were put aside to make way for *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, whilst certain editors who had made preparations for the issue of new hymnals laid aside their plans and joined the company organized to prepare this new collection. A small and tentative book with the simple title *Hymns*, which contained 130, was first issued in 1859, with an invitation from the compilers for suggestions for a final collection. Two years later *Hymns Ancient and Modern* made its appearance containing, 273 hymns, more than half of which were from ancient sources, the translations being chiefly from the pens of Dr. Neale, Chandler, Caswall, and