organ construction with its electric-pneumatic action has rendered possible much that would have been impracticable half a century ago. The arrangement as suggested is almost identical with that yet to be seen in the Duomo at Florence, where it has been for centuries, with the addition of the organ, so that there cannot be any ecclesiastical objection.

We now come to a consideration of the organ, as first mentioned in history as an instrument of church music. The word so translated in Scripture had reference only to a small instrument, consisting either of one pipe or of a series of pipes, graduated in length and fastened together in a row. Pandean pipes, or Pan's pipes, is the name of this instrument, which is common among Eastern nations, and which is familiar to us in Canada in a modified form, as the mouth organ much in vogue among children. From this simple instrument has developed, first the little "hydraulic organ," and more lately the wonderful rich-toned modern church organ of later days, which accompanies and sustains the great volume of praise from the congregation.

Curiously enough, while the organ had its origin in the East, it has never there been used in churches, the Greek church never having recognised it. In Canada it is now the only instrument in general use in church music, its peculiar adaptability for all legitimate church purposes, together with its solemn and edifying effect upon the individual worshipper, its compass, power, and grandeur giving it the

precedence over all rivals.

The organ is yet not altogether a satisfactory substitute for the orchestra, but it is in the majority of churches all that is obtainable in the present condition of musical education in this country, and to many minds is doubtless all that may be desired.

We hear of organs in Spanish churches, as early as the year 450 A.D. One was certainly used in Rome at the time of Pope Vitalian, about the year 666. The first organ played in France was sent by the Emperor Constantine Copronymus