be said in a

ncient and rst half of glory of God in three Persons, and which follows the example set by the Holy Angels when they veil their faces with their wings as they sing to the glory of the Trinity in the vision of Isaiah." (1)

"The Psalms are to be said (in monotone) by the minister and the congregation alternately." <sup>(2)</sup> There is no doubt, however, that the whole of the Litany, as it is now used, was often sung at a faldstool in front of the altar as at present, and that the Procession itself usually ended with the singing of the latter part of the Litany in the same manner." <sup>(3)</sup>

"He also arranged other Processions for public use; but-Henry VIII. would not allow their publication, and they have now been lost." (4)

"Unction, however, had been used from the time of the Apostles, and probably it had always been used with the sign of the Cross; so that its disuse was a great innovation upon the custom of the Church." (6)

"The particular form in which 'special confessions' are to be made is not laid down in the Prayer Book, but the following is commonly used :—For these and all my other sins which I cannot now remember, I humbly beg pardon of Almighty God, and grace to amend ; and of you, my father, I ask penance, counsel and absolution," (6) Here, as elsewhere, the reader may recognize not only the same teaching, but the same words as in "THE PATH OF HOLINESS."

"And His best passport to the other world will be the absolution of the Priest attending upon Him." (7)

The Prayer for the Church Militant—" The object of this prayer is—1. To commend to God the gifts which are thon lying upon His Table; both 'alms' and 'oblations;' and also, 2, To commend to Him the whole body of the Church, living and departed, at a time when the offering up of the Eucharist makes intercession a special duty of love, and gives to it a special hope of prevailing power—such intercessions at such a time have been used by the Church of Christ from the earliest ages to which we can trace Christian customs, and they are one chief means toward drawing closer that Communion of Saints in which we so often profess our belief. The Mediæval heading of this prayer containing the phrase 'Church militant here on earth,' has been supposed to exclude the departed; but the very prayer from which the heading (or 'oremus') is taken, mentions all the faithful living and departed, just as the present prayer does."(8)

"Festivals "---" They are also distinguished from ordinary days by Proper Hymns and by changes in the color of the Altar (1 p. 31; (2) pr 32; (3) p. 44; (4) p. 47; (5) p. 87; (6) p. 102; (7) p. 103; (6) p. 52