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responses are a very solemn and pathetic prayer to the Most High. They contain a two-fold petition. They ask for mercy for the past and help for the future. They should certainly be set to music which is both pathetic and devotional. How often is it just the reverse! The music of these responses is sometimes simply frivolous and jaunty. We ask God for "mercy" in accents which are almost secular. No music to the responses should be permitted, unless it is in strict accordance with the spirit of the words. Better let the responses be simply "said" than sung to inappropriate and unedifying strains.

To conclude : it is impossible to take too much care that the music which is used in public worship should be helpful to the worshippers, and not altogether unworthy of the Divine Being to Whom it is offered. Much care should be taken in the selection of the music and the hymns ; much care also in the selection of those who lead the praises of the congregation ; much care also that their behaviour in church should be reverent. It is so easy for members of our church choirs to grow careless and indifferent, and to sing the music in a listless and a perfunctory manner. Let the clergy help the choir, let the choir help, not stifle, the congregation, and the result will be, with God's blessing, a bright, a hearty, a devotional service. That is what every devout Churchman should aim at and pray for. Without God's blessing vain are all our attempts at effective rendering of sacred music, without prayer for His help our music will be as "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."



Literary Notes.

TIMES are changing for all, and one must adapt one's self to them as much as one's dignity will permit. Probably one of the most striking features of recent years in the world of books is in reference to what are known as "seasons." There used to be two and a half. I use the term advisedly. The two consisted of spring and autumn, while the half was the summer. The first lasted from about the middle of February until the end of June, starting mildly at the beginning, reaching its highest phase in March

and April, dying away at June, and becoming merged into the summer or novel period, which lasted for a few weeks only, until August arrived, which was but a dead sea. September saw an awakening, October was a furioso, November and December were but a crescendo of the previous month until Christmas and the New Year had gone—then a sudden silence. Now, it seems to me, publishers almost publish at any time. I for one entirely disagree with seasons in books. A good book should sell at any time. Of course there are parts of the year when suitable books should be issued. Devotional books at Lent and Easter; light literature, guide-books, and books of travel during the summer; educational works at the commencement of terms; political books at psychological times, and so forth. In America the publishing of books all the year round is more general than it is here, although even there, as in our own country, the greatest pressure in the book-world is December, increasing to a hurricane at Christmas, or as the Americans call it, the "holiday" season. I fully believe that the issuing of books at all times will increase. Already there have been some notable examples this year.



The Abbé Dimnet has recently had published a most interesting volume of studies—actually a republication in book form of a series of essays which he contributed to a French clerical review from time to time—which should certainly appeal to English readers. The title of the volume is "*La Pensée Catholique dans l'Angleterre Contemporaine*." The various chapters deal with Newman—who is undoubtedly the most attractive man to the author—Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Lilly, and Mr. Wilfrid Ward, besides others of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a noteworthy fact that the writer's sympathy is more tolerant towards the adverse critics of the Church of Rome than he is to the loyal adherents to the faiths of the Anglican and Greek Churches.



Probably the most important volume to be published this month will be "*Lord Curzon in India*," the publication of which had been expected earlier. It may be pointed out that from the time Lord Curzon was appointed to be Viceroy of India in 1898 until his return to England in 1905, he delivered between two hundred and three hundred speeches on every variety and aspect of Indian public affairs. These speeches are not only a compendium of his viceroyalty, the longest for fifty years, but they constitute a handbook to Indian politics and administration, more complete and very likely more accurate and authoritative than any other book. In these speeches are explained the theory and objects of British rule in India, the character of the administration, the nature of the problems that confront the Government, and the manner in which they are being solved. They provide a detailed explanation of the foreign policy of the Government of India, the frontier and military policy, the policy as regards education, irrigation, finance, famine, plague, commerce and industry, currency, railways, the Indian Princes, agriculture, archaeology, land revenue, police, and, indeed, every aspect of Indian public life. This volume will consist of a selection of sixty or seventy

of these speeches, from which many passages of purely local interest have been omitted. Where explanations are necessary, brief footnotes have been added. The speeches, which are not arranged in alphabetical order, will be found under the various subject headings—*e.g.*, Native Princes, Finance, Education, etc. There will also be an exhaustive index. Sir Thomas Raleigh has written an introduction. He served for seven years under the Viceroy as Legal Member of Council. It forms at once a review of Lord Curzon's administration, a nexus to the speeches, and a synopsis of the present condition of India under British rule.

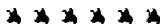


One of the most interesting announcements is that an addition is to be made to the "Eversley" series of another volume of selections from the late Mr. Hutton's contributions to the *Spectator*, under the title of "Brief Literary Criticisms." The volume is to be edited by Mr. Hutton's niece, Miss E. M. Roscoe. The present editor of the *Spectator*, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, is certainly emulating the great example, in his conduct of the journal, of his illustrious predecessor. The articles are refined, cultured, and restrained, while the views are set forth in so tolerant and magnanimous a manner, that the influence of the *Spectator* is making itself felt in a large number of directions. It is accepted and read each week with respect by all parties of political opinion, by all thinking men and women of all shades of thought, just as Mr. Spender's *Westminster Gazette* is read each evening. They both stand for purity in politics and journalism, and it is well that we have such fair-minded tribunes. There is something akin to the *Spectator*, I am glad to say, even in the United States—*i.e.*, the *Nation*. It is no doubt to Mr. Hutton's great ability and high-mindedness that the *Spectator* occupies its influential position at the present moment. A writer once said in an able review, in another weekly, that "Mr. Hutton was undoubtedly a most able and thoughtful contributor to the perpetual controversy between faith and science; and he was also a literary critic of much subtlety of insight and delicacy of discrimination." His was the combination of a religious mind and a critic's instinct. His attitude to men who thought differently to himself on matters of religion is summed up in his review of Mr. Morley's "On Compromise," in the course of which he wrote that he is "not ashamed to feel far more sympathy with the nobler aspects of unbelief than with the ignobler and shiftier aspects of so-called faith." I look forward to the publication of this new volume of selections with great pleasure, and I feel that many readers of these notes will do the same.



A work which has been in process of publication during the past few years is "A History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York," compiled in large part from original documents, by order of the Corporation of Trinity Church, and edited by Dr. Morgan Dix, the ninth Rector, is certainly of some interest. It is to be complete in four volumes, three of which have already been published, while the fourth, "The Rectanship of Dr. Berrian," is to be issued shortly. It had been Dr. Dix's ex-

pection to complete his history in three parts, but the large amount of material has made it necessary to extend it to four.



Messrs. T. and T. Clark have in the press, and will publish immediately, a new work by the Rev. D. W. Forrest, D.D., of Edinburgh, entitled "The Authority of Christ." Readers of Dr. Forrest's former valuable work, "The Christ of History and Experience," will be particularly glad to welcome the new book; it has the same object as that to be found in a forthcoming book by a writer who conceals his identity, called "The Religion of Christ in the Twentieth Century." While, however, the first-mentioned volume will endeavour to explain how "Christ's authority operates," the latter volume will make a fair-minded examination of the three representative Christian denominations—Roman Catholic, the Episcopal (the volume is of American extraction, and for "Episcopal" English readers may interpret "Anglican"), and the Unitarian. The work will not be controversial, but rather a plea for what the writer conceives to be the religion of Christ.



Mr. Murray is publishing "The History of the Papacy in the Nineteenth Century," by Dr. Fredrik Nielsen, Bishop of Aalborg, and formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Copenhagen, translated, with the help of others, by Dr. Mason, master of Pembroke College, Cambridge. There will be two volumes: Vol. I., Introduction, Pius VII.; Vol. II., Leo XII.—Pius IX. This work, in the Danish original, forms part of a larger whole, dealing with the general history of the Roman Catholic Church during the nineteenth century. The supplementary volumes are published under the title of "Det Indre Liv" ("The Inner Life"), and are of great value to the student of the history of religious thought. The portion now being translated deals rather with the external fortunes of the Roman Church down to the death of Pius IX. There will eventually be a third volume continuing the subject to the end of the reign of Leo XIII., which, it is hoped, may be translated for English readers in due course.



The preparation of "The Letters of Queen Victoria," being a selection from Her late Majesty's correspondence between the years 1837-1861, which Mr. Arthur C. Benson and Lord Esher have in hand, proceeds apace, but, owing to the immense mass of material to be dealt with, cannot possibly be ready before the early part of the autumn. The period to be covered by these volumes—there will probably be three—is a memorable one in the history of both Europe and England, and includes: the Adoption of Free Trade, the Repeal Agitation, Chartism, the Revolutionary Movement of 1848, the Queen's Marriage, the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, etc.



Messrs. T. and T. Clark's announcements for the spring season include several important works. Two of them are by Professor Gwatkin, of

Cambridge, whose visits to the world of books are far too rare for those who have learned to value what he writes. Dr. Gwatkin's new books include his Gifford Lectures, in two volumes, on "The Knowledge of God," and also a volume of sermons in "The Scholar as Preacher" series. Another work in Messrs. T. and T. Clark's list is "The History of the Reformation," by Dr. T. M. Lindsay, Principal of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, who is recognised as one of the foremost authorities in this country on the subject of the Reformation. The new work will be in two volumes, and it is not too much to say that it will prove his *magnum opus*. His little work in the "Handbooks for Bible-Classes" series will have prepared readers for what to expect, and his large work on "The Church and Ministry in the Early Centuries" shows the clearness, force, and charm of his writing.



Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. are publishing a new series of little books under the title of "Religions Ancient and Modern." Four volumes will be issued immediately—"Animism," by Edward Clodd; "Pantheism," by J. A. Picton; "The Religions of Ancient China," by Professor Giles; and "The Religion of Ancient Greece," by Miss Harrison. The aim of the series is to provide for popular reading bird's-eye views of the world's religions. These condensed monographs, being by leading writers, ought to prove of real service. Other volumes will follow at short intervals.



It is now just over fourteen years ago since C. H. Spurgeon passed away, and each week since his death a new sermon has been published. This is the fifty-second year of the weekly publication of these sermons, which now number nearly 3,000. The publishers expect to be able to continue the weekly publication of a sermon with an exposition for some years to come, and any of our readers who will send their address to Passmore and Alabaster, London, will receive one of these sermons. There are few preachers who can be more safely followed as a model, whether as to matter or manner.



It will be of interest to many of our readers to know that the old-established and valuable American periodical the *Atlantic Monthly* is now published in England by Messrs. Constable and Co. This magazine has long been recognised as a medium for the best American thought, to say nothing of the British contributions that appear from time to time. The price will be 1s. per number.

