

WEALTH, Paul on, *BW* xx. 178 (Mathews).
 Westcott (Bishop), *BW* xx. 9 (Chase).
 Westminster Confession, Printing, *PRR* xiii. 380, 551
 (Warfield).

Work and Faith, *Life and Work* 244, 272 (Charteris).
 Worship in Eng. Ch., *Guardian* 1433, 1467.
 ,, in OT, *BW* xix. 443, xx. 48, 134 (Harper).

Inter Alia.

No stranger phenomenon has been seen in our day than the struggle that is now going on between the Higher Critics and the Archæologists. Dr. Selbie has more than once referred to it. Professor König deals with it this month.

It began with an address which Professor Friedrich Delitzsch (son of the great Franz) delivered by request before the Emperor in Berlin. When and where it will end, no one can tell. But the strangeness of it consists in this, that the Archæologists are attacking the Bible, the Higher Critics defending it.

Just as we write there comes the report of another address before the Emperor by Professor Delitzsch, and yet more startling things said than in the first. Professor Delitzsch said, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, that there could be no greater mistake of the human mind than the belief that the Bible is a personal revelation of God; that the Song of Solomon has lyrics which celebrate worldly delight; that the Book of Job contains passages which verge on blasphemy; and that beyond the revelation of good which every man finds within himself, we need no other. At the close of the lecture the Emperor presented the lecturer to the Empress.

Among the startling things which Professor Delitzsch said in the presence of the Emperor of Germany was one which touched very closely the origin of the Law of Moses. He said: 'Long before the time of Moses there existed in Babylon a well-ordered State based on law, and possessing legislation in which we find all the provisions which Moses enforces.'

The reference is to Hammurabi's Code, the discovery and decipherment of which is the greatest event in Biblical Archæology for many a day. A translation of the Code, done by Mr. Johns of Queens' College, Cambridge, the highest living authority on this department of study, has just been published by Messrs. T. & T. Clark, in a cheap and attractive booklet. The Code was

discovered by de Morgan at Susa. Winckler says it is the most important Babylonian record which has thus far been brought to light.

Principal Salmond's *St. Mark* (T. C. & E. C. Jack) brings the New Testament part of the Century Bible to an end, and does so worthily. So well has the 'Bible' been received that an Old Testament series has been determined upon, and Professor Adeney is in search of competent Old Testament scholars.

Professor Sayce's new book on *The Religions of Ancient Egypt and Babylonia* has been received in a very gratifying way, and it deserves it. One wonders what Professor Sayce is thinking about this 'Babel und Bibel' business in Germany. In the new book there is scarce a jibe at the Higher Critics. But that does not mean that he has 'gone over'; it means that the book has been lifted to too high a plane of literary and scientific interest for that.

The Editor promises to write some Notes next month on Mr. Bond's list of Commentaries. It is to be noted that Sanday and Headlam's *Romans*, which has received more votes than any other commentary, has just passed into a new edition (the fifth) with a new preface.

Speaking of the recent gains in the study of New Testament Greek, Dr. Sanday says in this preface, 'It is the less necessary to go into details about these, as an excellent account is given of all that has been done in a series of papers by H. A. A. Kennedy in THE EXPOSITORY TIMES, vol. xii. (1901). Dr. Kennedy was himself a pioneer of the newer movement in England with his *Sources of New Testament Greek* (Edinburgh, 1895).'

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