

tion of "The Gospel in the Old Testament" he has given to the world twenty sermons. It is interesting to study the scholar as preacher. One soon discovers that Professor Burney believes in the Deity of our Lord Jesus and is not ashamed to avow his belief. There is an atmosphere of reverence and faith pervading the discussions throughout the volume. While accepting much of the current critical theory of the origin of the Old Testament writings. Dr. Burney is at pains to reconcile these views as far as possible with the evangelical view of the person and mission of our Lord. He succeeds better than most scholars in winning the confidence of both the critical and the plain reader. Now and then a more conservative scholar places on the margin a question mark opposite some statement; but there is so much that is sound and sane and well put that one can recommend the book as a fine specimen of effective preaching to the modern university student.

JOHN R. SAMPEY.

The Ship "Tyre." A symbol of the fate of conquerors as prophesied by Isaiah, Ezekiel and John, and fulfilled at Nineveh, Babylon and Rome. A study in the commerce of the Bible. By Wilfred H. Scholl, Secretary of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1920. 156 pp. \$2.00 net.

The author's thesis is that the ship "Tyre" described in Ezekiel 27 is a symbol of Babylon, the repository of the treasure taken from Jerusalem, while the "King of Tyre" stands for the ruthless ruler of Babylon. It was dangerous for Jehovah's prophet to speak plainly of Babylon and her proud king, and so he uses symbolism. If this is the correct interpretation of the prophecy against Tyre, the ancient prophet already knew the fine art of camouflage; for he pictures Nebuchadrezzar, Babylon's proud king, as the instrument in the hands of the Lord Jehovah for the capture of Tyre (Ezekiel 26:7).

As a study of ancient commerce Mr. Schoff's book is quite valuable and full of learning.

JOHN R. SAMPEY.