the area remains wild and desolate. It is given hrre as a picture of the eventual dartness and silence of those great forces and powers which have raised themselves up against God.

The section continues with chantrr 14 , verses 1 to 3 , poxax where we $h=v e$ the joy of God's veople described. God's purposes are aever purely negatively. They are always positive, It is His purpose to establish a people in the world for His glory. His aestruction of evil is always to make way for that which is good. Her He is telling that the rason for His destruction of Babylon is to show His mercy ropon $H i s$ own peonle. They are to receive groat good. In verses 1 to 3 a large emphasis is placed upon material bax blessines that are to come to God's neople. The statements of these three verses would seem to go far beyond what was fulfilled at the return fom exile in the sixth century B. C. Surely here we have a pitture of glory. which is to come to God's people in future uays, -lory in a material way accompanied by great spiritual blessings.

In verses 4 to 20 again we refer to the destraction of the adversary, but here the stress is not $\operatorname{mxx}$ laid so much on the sity or on the great drea as on the individual who is thoucht of as the leader of the opposition. Certainly it is not only Satan with whom we heve to do. It is Satan and his followers. Satan and those evil spirits who willinely follow him and also the spiritual forces of wickedness which are in his train. In adution to this there are those whom he has misled and who are part of is evil force. However, the great center of them is here described under the figmre of the king of Babylon. The picture uescribed of great pride and haughtiness and arrogance is cne which while to some extent xxix true of the kine of Babylon yet hardly reaches the dimensions described here. It is here the great enemy of cod which is described even thouph the wora "Babylon" doos occur arain in vorse 4, "the king of 3abylon".

At the end of verse 4 there is a statement in the Autherized Version which Ieads some to think that which fixsim at first sight sems to shegest that it is indeed Baylon itself wich is in mind. The English ssys, "How hath the

