

part to have been made also contemporaneously with the events narrated in them, had been scrutinized as if they had been written, under the full light of modern civilization, by scholars practised in literary art, and skilled in weighing testimony, estimating numbers and discerning the truth amid contradictory report. But it was far otherwise. The Jewish historical books are the rude compositions, or frequently the hasty compilations, of unlearned men, who were fond of story-telling, and remarkable for their clannish spirit, their pride of race, and the fervour of their religious faith. They are eminently inartistic: we must not expect to find in them either continuous narrative or precision of statement. Their contents are often loosely heaped together, consisting of national ballads or songs, genealogical lists, ritualistic injunctions and fragmentary legends or vivid contemporaneous accounts of their heroes and kings. . . . But these very faults of method, this lack

of order, consecutiveness and precision, instead of impeaching the correctness of the narrative, are proofs of its antiquity, and vouchers for the fidelity and truthfulness of its authors. They are precisely what we ought to expect in genuine memorials handed down to us from the early morning in the history of the world." Prof. Bowen closes with a fine passage in which he contrasts the philosophy of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures with the modern philosophy of despair—the product of the pessimism of Hartmann and Schopenhauer—and affirms his strong conviction that "the only hope for the civilization and the happiness of the generations that are to come in this English-speaking world depends on the continued, reverent study of the English Bible."

A LAYMAN'S STUDY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE considered in its Literary and Secular Aspect. By Francis Bowen, LL.D., Professor of Philosophy, Harvard College. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

SCHOOL WORK.

MATHEMATICS.

ARCHIBALD MACMURCHY, M.A., TORONTO,
EDITOR.

SELECTED PROBLEMS.

29. Find the G. C. M. of $nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1$ and $x_n - nx + n - 1$.

30. *A* and *B* starting at the same moment, walk at uniform rates, the former in u hours from Oxford to Cambridge, the latter in v hours from Cambridge to Oxford. They meet on the road a hours before *A*'s arrival at Cambridge, and β hours before *B*'s arrival at Oxford. Prove that $u^2 : v^2 : a^2 : \beta^2$.

31. Solve the equations—

$$x^2 - yz = a^2$$

$$y^2 - zx = b^2$$

$$z^2 - xy = c^2$$

32. The equations

$$(1+lx)(1+ay) = 1+lz$$

$$(1+mx)(1+by) = 1+mz$$

$$(1+nx)(1+cy) = 1+nz$$

cannot be true together unless

$$(b-c)\frac{a}{l} + (c-a)\frac{b}{m} + (a-b)\frac{c}{n} = 0.$$

$$33. \text{ If } x \left(1 - \frac{my}{x^3} \right) = y \left(1 - \frac{mx}{y^3} \right) \\ = z \left(1 - \frac{mz}{z^3} \right)$$

and x , y and z be unequal, prove that each member of these equations $= x + y + z - m$.

34. A man goes in for an examination, in which there are four papers with a maximum of m marks for each paper. Show that the number of ways of getting half marks on the whole is $\frac{1}{8} (m+1) (2m^2 + 4m + 3)$.