

This result is not quite self-evident, so I have ventured to send you a demonstration of it.

We have

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 p_m = p_m & \therefore 10p_m = 10p_m \\
 p_{m+1} = p_m + d_1 & \therefore 9p_{m+1} = 9p_m + 9d_1 \\
 p_{m+2} = p_m + 2d_1 + d_2 & \therefore 8p_{m+2} = 8p_m + 16d_1 + 8d_2 \\
 p_{m+3} = p_m + 3d_1 + 3d_2 & \therefore 7p_{m+3} = 7p_m + 21d_1 + 21d_2 \\
 p_{m+4} = p_m + 4d_1 + 6d_2 & \therefore 6p_{m+4} = 6p_m + 24d_1 + 36d_2.
 \end{array}$$

Adding together, and dividing by 40, ($=10+9+8+7+6$), we get

$$\frac{10p_m + 9p_{m+1} + 8p_{m+2} + 7p_{m+3} + 6p_{m+4}}{40} = \frac{1}{40}(40p_m + 70d_1 + 65d_2)$$

$$\text{or, probability of combination} = p_m + \frac{7}{4}d_1 + \frac{13}{8}d_2$$

$$= p_m + \frac{7}{4}d_1 + \frac{52}{32}d_2,$$

which is the result given by Mr. Higham.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

June 3rd, 1869.

W. SUTTON.

“EVILLY-DISPOSED.”

To the Editor of the Assurance Magazine.

SIR,—Mr. Bunyon having misquoted the word to which I objected, has not unnaturally failed to understand the objection itself.

In his “Law of Fire Insurance,” he wrote “evilly-disposed” as one word, with the hyphen; not as two words, “evilly disposed,” as they stand in his letter to you of the 6th March. In the latter case, the word *evilly* is rightly used as an adverb, as it is in the quotations which Mr. Bunyon gives, and as it is also by Shakespeare in *Timon of Athens*, where there occurs the phrase, “Good deeds evilly bestowed.” So used, I have no objection to it, archaic or other: my objection is to its being linked, though an adverb, to the neutral word “disposed,” to be employed when so compounded as an adjective,—an “evilly-disposed” person. It will be noticed that the word *disposed* fails of itself to qualify “person,” and needs an adjectival prefix as a sort of grammatical co-efficient to give it the force and meaning of a true adjective.

Mr. Bunyon’s quotations wholly fail to justify his use of the word, nor can I find any that will justify it. There are, on the other hand, numerous examples among the old writers—the Fathers of our language—of the word “evil” forming part of a compound adjective. Thus, Sterling speaks of “evil-conquered states”; Shelton, of an “evil-favored countenance”; Spenser, of an “evil-gotten mass” and an “evil-ordered train”; Sir Philip Sidney, of “evil-wishing states”; and Lansdown, of an “evil-fated line.” Daniel, in his “History of the Civil Wars,” has a similar word—“evil-minded”—which is still in every day use. Without multiplying these

examples, I submit that Mr. Bunyon should have written "evil-disposed," not "evilly-disposed."

Though I have avoided as much as possible all grammatical technicalities, and have purposely confined myself to a broad, general defence of my objection, I feel that an apology is due to you for intruding into your columns a discussion for which they are hardly suited and certainly not intended.

Yours faithfully,

THE REVIEWER OF MR. BUNYON'S BOOK.

London, June 9, 1869.
