

p. 66 is itself enough to arouse doubts; and if we bear in mind that all the instances connected with the children of Jacob constitute, in the final analysis, only one instance, since they are all found in a single section, the preponderating majority passes to the other side. As for the cases referred to P, that is to say, cases where the father of the son gives the name, their total does not exceed four; and even if they were free from all objection, it would be difficult to assign great importance to a rule built on such a small number of passages. But there are, in truth, objections - in ample measure. Two of these four cases have been attributed to P for the very reason that in them the father names the child - that is, on the basis of what these passages ought to prove, and hence, needless to say, prove nothing. In the third instance, it is doubtful if it is actually the father who names the son, and therefore this case also provides no evidence. Thus only one example is left, which is numerically nugatory. There is no difference, therefore, of sources here nor variations of custom. The significance of the divergence has to be sought elsewhere.