

# Contents

**Introduction to Volume Four** **xxiii**

**BOOK FIVE: THEORY OF SCIENCE PROPER** **1**

§. 392.\* Content and divisions of this book . . . . . 1

**Part I: General Rules** **3**

§. 393.\* Definition and justification of the concepts of science and treatise . . . . . 3

§. 394. Other definitions of these concepts . . . . . 8

§. 395.\* The highest principle of the entire Theory of Science . . . 14

§. 396.\* Immediate consequences: 1) The science we intend to present in a treatise must merit inclusion in the ranks of the sciences 18

§. 397.\* 2) The class of readers for whom our book is intended should be appropriately chosen . . . . . 18

§. 398\*. 3) A suitable treatise must make what it presents in print as easily and securely understandable to its readers as possible 19

§. 399.\* 4) It must attempt to make the most important ideas, judgements, and inferences distinct . . . . . 19

§. 400\*. 5) It must confer the appropriate degree of confidence upon every thesis, and make its degree of reliability evident . . . 20

§. 401.\* 6) A suitable treatise must indicate the objective connection between truths insofar as this is possible . . . . . 21

§. 402.\* 7) A suitable treatise must attempt to counteract any disinclination the reader may have to recognise the truth . . 22

§. 403.\* 8) A suitable treatise must also make it as easy as possible to locate, retain, and recall the theses it presents . . . . . 23

§. 404.*	9) There must be signs for the concepts occurring in the science in question which the reader will find convenient for his own use . . . . .	24
§. 405.*	10) One must also take care to ensure that the reader obtains appropriate images of the objects that are dealt with . . . . .	25
§. 406.*	11) The book must be arranged in a way that promotes as much as possible its correct use by the reader . . . . .	25
§. 407.*	12) A suitable treatise must be organised in a way that ensures that any faults it may have cause the reader the least possible harm . . . . .	26
§. 408.*	13) A suitable treatise must permit its readers to see the reason for most of its features . . . . .	26
<b>Part II: On the Determination of the Extensions of the Sciences</b>		<b>29</b>
§. 409.*	Consequences of various ways of delimiting the extensions of sciences . . . . .	29
§. 410.*	1) No science need be specified for a truth that cannot be expressed in writing . . . . .	30
§. 411.*	2) Every truth communicable by writing that is noteworthy not merely as a supporting proposition should belong to at least one science . . . . .	32
§. 412.*	3) Having too small an extent is not a sufficient reason for rejecting a science, though having too great an extent may be	34
§. 413.*	4) The fact that all of its theses are already known is not a sufficient reason for rejecting a science . . . . .	35
§. 414.*	5) The fact that truths are quite similar is not a sufficient reason for uniting them . . . . .	35
§. 415.*	6) A great difference between truths, in particular, the fact that they come from a completely different source of knowledge, is not a sufficient reason to separate them . . . . .	37
§. 416.*	7) There may be sciences which have certain theses in common, and even one science wholly contained within another	39
§. 417.*	8) One science may depend upon another either from the subjective or the objective point of view, or both . . . . .	41
§. 418.*	9) There may even be sciences which are dependent upon each other . . . . .	42
§. 419.*	10) One should not demand that a science which contains a truth also contain its applications . . . . .	43

*Contents*

§. 420.*	11) One should not demand that all the truths of a science depend upon the same objective or subjective principle . . .	44
§. 421.*	12) It is a very good thing to classify truths according to attributes that can be used to inquire about them . . . . .	45
§. 422.*	13) If a pure concept, particularly a simple one, occurs exclusively in certain truths, then one may expect that these truths deserve to be united in a single science . . . . .	46
§. 423.*	14) For every inquiry there is a place in a science where it may most fruitfully be presented . . . . .	47
§. 424.	Investigating whether a given science meets its purpose . .	48
§. 425.	Devising a concept of a suitable science . . . . .	50
§. 426.	Division of the entire domain of truth into individual sciences	51
§. 427.	Other views . . . . .	54
<b>Part III: On the Choice of a Class of Readers for a Treatise</b>		<b>58</b>
§. 428.*	Consequences of various ways of determining our class of readers . . . . .	58
§. 429.	Rules for judging the appropriateness of a given class of readers . . . . .	59
§. 430.	Several classes of readers that must be distinguished in almost all treatises . . . . .	60
§. 431.	The most common mistakes made in carrying out this task	61
<b>Part IV: On the Propositions which Should Appear in a Treatise</b>		<b>63</b>
§. 432.*	Content and chapters of this part . . . . .	63
§. 433.	The signs we use in a treatise must refer immediately to complete propositions . . . . .	63
§. 434.*	Various ways propositions can occur in a treatise . . . . .	65
§. 435.*	Three ways in which the reader may use the propositions occurring in a treatise . . . . .	67
§. 436.*	Three kinds of relations in which the propositions we intend to present may stand to our science . . . . .	68
<b>Chapter 1: On the Essential Propositions of a Treatise</b>		<b>70</b>
§. 437.	In every treatise some propositions must be advanced as essential . . . . .	70

*Contents*

§. 438.	How do we judge whether a given proposition belongs to our science? . . . . .	70
§. 439.	What does it mean to say that a proposition is sufficiently noteworthy? . . . . .	71
§. 440.*	When is a proposition important enough to justify the demand that the reader impress it upon his memory? . . . . .	72
§. 441.*	When is a proposition worth presenting even if the reader is meant to consider it only once? . . . . .	73
§. 442.*	When is a proposition worth presenting in a book so that it can at least be consulted upon occasion? . . . . .	73
§. 443.*	More precise determination of these rules according to the nature of the readers . . . . .	74
§. 444.	Does the more general truth merit precedence over the particular truth? . . . . .	76
§. 445.	Do truths that follow immediately from a truth deserve to be presented along with it? . . . . .	78
§. 446.	Do equivalent propositions deserve to be presented alongside one another? . . . . .	78
§. 447.	Whether merely analytic or identical propositions, as well as propositions with redundant and imaginary ideas, may be presented as essential doctrines . . . . .	79
§. 448.	Can a purely negative proposition sometimes merit presentation? . . . . .	82
§. 449.	May we also present propositions that are merely probable in our treatise? . . . . .	83
§. 450.	Does the mere possibility of an attribute sometimes deserve to be presented? . . . . .	85
§. 451.	May we present propositions we regard as essential in any way other than advancing them? . . . . .	87
§. 452.	Warning against several mistakes . . . . .	88
<b>Chapter 2: On Supporting Propositions</b>		<b>89</b>
§. 453.*	What degree of confidence in the reader's mind should we attempt to confer upon a proposition which we advance as essential? . . . . .	89
§. 454.	What influence does the nature of our readers have on the nature of our supporting propositions? . . . . .	90
§. 455.	General rules . . . . .	91

*Contents*

§. 456.	May we use our readers' opinions as supporting propositions even if we consider them mistaken? . . . . .	92
§. 457.	May we employ empirical supporting propositions in a science that concerns only purely conceptual truths, and vice versa? . . . . .	93
§. 458.	Where should grounds of proof based on authority be used?	95
§. 459.	Which supporting propositions should we merely refer to, and which should we prove? . . . . .	97
§. 460.	In what ways may supporting propositions occur in a treatise?	97
<b>Chapter 3: On Occasional Propositions</b>		<b>98</b>
§. 461.*	General rule . . . . .	98
§. 462.*	I. Determination and justification of the concept of our science . . . . .	98
§. 463.*	II. Determination of the relations between our science and other sciences . . . . .	100
§. 464.*	III. Historical information about our science . . . . .	100
§. 465.*	IV. Indication and justification of the rules we followed in composing our book . . . . .	102
§. 466.*	V. Determination and justification of our class of readers .	102
§. 467.*	VI. Description of the usefulness of our science and our treatise . . . . .	103
§. 468.*	VII. Acknowledgement of the deficiencies of our science and our treatise . . . . .	104
§. 469.	VIII. Requests to the reader . . . . .	105
§. 470.*	IX. Applications . . . . .	107
§. 471.*	X. Warnings against misunderstandings and misuse . . . . .	109
§. 472.	XI. Divisions in the book . . . . .	110
§. 473.	XII. Transitions and questions . . . . .	111
§. 474.	XIII. Repetitions and references . . . . .	113
§. 475.	XIV. Overviews . . . . .	114
§. 476.	XV. Fiction . . . . .	115
§. 477.	XVI. Propositions setting out terminological requirements	118
§. 478.	XVII. Indication of our name and other information about ourselves . . . . .	118
§. 479.	XVIII. Indication of an idea that applies exclusively to our book . . . . .	119
§. 480.	Further information concerning our book as merchandise .	120

*Contents*

§. 481.	The various ways in which occasional propositions may occur in a treatise . . . . .	120
<b>Chapter 4: Constituents of a Treatise whose Special Character Derives from Other Factors</b>		<b>121</b>
§. 482.*	Contents of this chapter . . . . .	121
<b>I. On Basic Propositions</b>		<b>121</b>
§. 483.*	The concept of a basic proposition, or principle; various kinds of these and their uses . . . . .	121
§. 484.	Principles may belong to any of the three previously considered kinds of proposition . . . . .	129
§. 485.	Principles [basic propositions] must always be true propositions . . . . .	130
§. 486.	But they need not be basic truths . . . . .	131
§. 487.*	Nor need such principles and their relation to the science be immediately evident . . . . .	131
§. 488.	Must such principles always be purely conceptual truths or provable from concepts alone? . . . . .	132
§. 489.	What degree of certainty should we confer upon a principle?	134
§. 490.	Errors in this business . . . . .	134
§. 491.	Other views on these matters . . . . .	135
<b>II. On Comparisons and Distinctions</b>		<b>140</b>
§. 492.*	Concept and use of comparisons and distinctions . . . . .	140
§. 493.	These may belong to any of the three kinds of propositions	141
§. 494.	Incorrect comparisons are generally more harmful than incorrect distinctions . . . . .	142
§. 495.	Comparisons and distinctions can also be useful if we merely indicate but are unable to prove them . . . . .	143
§. 496.*	When making comparisons or distinctions, we will do well to place the point of comparison or distinction under its own concept . . . . .	143
§. 497.	May similes be included in a treatise? . . . . .	144
§. 498.	Mistakes in carrying out this task . . . . .	145
§. 499.	Other views . . . . .	146

<b>III. On Determinations</b>	<b>146</b>
§. 500.* Concept and use of determinations . . . . .	146
§. 501. They may also belong to any of the three kinds of propositions	147
§. 502. Determinations concerning the essence of an object are of the highest value, though others, even analytic ones, are not to be scorned . . . . .	148
§. 503. Do determinations stating relations or the mere possibility of an attribute merit inclusion? . . . . .	150
§. 504. Do negative determinations merit inclusion? . . . . .	152
§. 505. Are determinations involving classifications worthy of inclusion? . . . . .	153
§. 506. May determinations in a treatise contain redundancies? . .	154
§. 507. How should determinations that are also supposed to furnish indicators be constituted? . . . . .	154
§. 508. Mistakes in this business . . . . .	155
§. 509. Other views . . . . .	156
<b>IV. On Descriptions</b>	<b>159</b>
§. 510.* Concept and use of descriptions . . . . .	159
§. 511.* The circumstances in which descriptions should be added, and how they should be constituted . . . . .	161
<b>V. On Proofs</b>	<b>163</b>
§. 512.* Concept and use of proofs in a treatise . . . . .	163
§. 513. To which of the three kinds of proposition may the proofs in a treatise belong? . . . . .	164
§. 514. Which propositions in a treatise should be proved? . . . .	165
§. 515. Which presuppositions and modes of inference may be used in a proof? . . . . .	166
§. 516.* Proofs in a treatise must make it as easy as possible for readers to achieve the stated degree of conviction . . . . .	170
§. 517.* Proofs in a treatise should emphasise the grounds upon which they are based as distinctly as possible . . . . .	170
§. 518.* To which propositions and inferences in a proof should we call particular attention? . . . . .	172
§. 519. Proofs in a treatise must prevent the harmful influence of the inclinations . . . . .	173

*Contents*

§. 520.	If possible, proofs in a treatise should themselves determine the proper degree of confidence . . . . .	175
§. 521.	It is always fitting for the proofs in a treatise to appear united in a single proposition . . . . .	177
§. 522.*	Other virtues of such proofs: a) Ease of retention . . . . .	178
§. 523.*	b) Comprehensible steps . . . . .	178
§. 524.*	c) Explaining how the proposition might have been discovered . . . . .	179
§. 525.*	d) Explaining the objective ground of the truth . . . . .	180
§. 526.	e) Imparting other knowledge . . . . .	181
§. 527.	Do the proofs we give in a treatise always have to be the very ones that convinced us? . . . . .	182
§. 528.	What should we do when more than one proof is available?	182
§. 529.*	Proofs with a mixed, or progressive and regressive, procedure	184
§. 530.*	Proofs by reduction to absurdity . . . . .	186
§. 531.*	Proofs by induction and analogy . . . . .	197
§. 532.*	Proofs from mere concepts and proofs from experience . .	198
§. 533.	Proofs based on authority . . . . .	203
§. 534.	Proofs based on the reader's conceptions . . . . .	203
§. 535.	Proofs that are only supposed to show that the probability of a proposition exceeds a given quantity . . . . .	205
§. 536.*	Survey of the most common flaws that may afflict proofs in a treatise. a) Pertaining to matter . . . . .	206
§. 537.*	b) Pertaining to form . . . . .	207
<b>VI. On Objections and Replies</b>		<b>208</b>
§. 538.*	Concept and use thereof . . . . .	208
§. 539.	Which objections and replies should be included? . . . . .	210
§. 540.	How should the objections included in a treatise be composed? . . . . .	212
§. 541.*	How objections must be constituted . . . . .	213
§. 542.	Mistakes in this business . . . . .	218
§. 543.	Other views . . . . .	219
<b>VII. On Examples</b>		<b>219</b>
§. 544.*	Concept and use of examples . . . . .	219
§. 545.	How examples must be composed in order to facilitate understanding . . . . .	222



*Contents*

§. 546.	How examples may also be used to abridge our presentation	223
§. 547.	How examples can promote attentiveness . . . . .	224
§. 548.	How examples also facilitate retention and recall . . . . .	225
§. 549.	How examples must be constituted if they are to serve as confirmations or proofs . . . . .	225
§. 550.	How examples should be used to spread other truths . . . . .	226
<b>VIII. On the Consideration of Mere Ideas and Propositions</b>		<b>227</b>
§. 551.*	On the necessity of considering mere ideas and propositions	227
§. 552.	Which ideas and propositions should be the object of special consideration in a treatise? . . . . .	228
§. 553.	To which inner and outer attributes should such consideration be extended? . . . . .	229
<b>A. On the Definition of Ideas and Propositions</b>		<b>230</b>
§. 554.*	Which ideas and propositions in a treatise merit definition?	230
§. 555.*	Which definitions require a special proof of correctness? .	231
§. 556.*	How such proofs should be carried out; in particular, a) if the idea is claimed to be simple . . . . .	232
§. 557.*	b) How to prove a definition that indicates how a complex concept is composed . . . . .	233
§. 558.	c) How proofs of the correctness of a definition of a given proposition should be carried out . . . . .	235
§. 559.	Other views . . . . .	236
<b>B. On Comparing and Distinguishing Mere Ideas and Propositions</b>		<b>244</b>
§. 560.*	When and in what manner comparisons and distinctions concerning mere ideas and propositions should be added .	244
<b>C. On Classifications</b>		<b>245</b>
§. 561.*	Various kinds of classifications; their benefits . . . . .	245
§. 562.*	Attributes of classifications that are supposed to acquaint us with noteworthy objects . . . . .	248
§. 563.*	On the constitution of classifications that are to be used in proofs . . . . .	249
§. 564.*	On the constitution of classifications that are supposed to facilitate retention and recall . . . . .	250

## *Contents*

§. 565.*	Attributes of classifications that are supposed to make it easier to locate truths . . . . .	251
§. 566.	Further virtues of classifications . . . . .	251
§. 567.	Does the idea of the terms always have to be composed of the idea of the whole to be divided? . . . . .	253
§. 568.	Is it a flaw if a classification contains terms that can also be looked upon as terms of a sub-classification? . . . . .	253
§. 569.	It is often necessary to divide the same whole in different ways . . . . .	255
§. 570.	Whether and in which cases a classification should be accompanied by the basis of the classification . . . . .	255
§. 571.	May the difference between the terms of the classification be based upon a mere relation and, in particular, based on quantity? . . . . .	257
§. 572.*	Most of the classifications presented in treatises must be justified . . . . .	258
§. 573.	How should such justifications be carried out? . . . . .	259
§. 574.	Mistakes in this business . . . . .	260
§. 575.	Other views . . . . .	265
<b>D. On Indicating Objective Connections</b>		<b>269</b>
§. 576.*	When should we indicate objective connections? . . . . .	269
§. 577.	How should such indications be composed? . . . . .	270
§. 578.	Mistakes in this business . . . . .	272
<b>Part V: On the Divisions of a Treatise</b>		<b>274</b>
§. 579.*	Contents of this part . . . . .	274
§. 580.*	The utility of divisions . . . . .	274
§. 581.*	General rules for the business of division . . . . .	276
§. 582.	Particular kinds of divisions: I. Those based upon the special way in which propositions are brought forward . . . . .	280
§. 583.	II. Divisions based upon the inner nature of the parts they create . . . . .	280
§. 584.	III. Divisions based upon the relations between the parts they create . . . . .	281
§. 585.	IV. Divisions based upon the objects that are dealt with . . . . .	282
§. 586.	V. Divisions based upon the way propositions are known . . . . .	282
§. 587.	VI. Divisions based upon the use of propositions . . . . .	284

*Contents*

§. 588.	VII. Divisions based upon the relation of propositions to the reader's sensibilities . . . . .	284
§. 589.	VIII. Divisions that facilitate understanding . . . . .	285
§. 590.	IX. Divisions aimed at making it easier to locate propositions	285
§. 591.	X. Divisions that are supposed to promote retention and recall	286
§. 592.	XI. Divisions based upon the relations of propositions to our science . . . . .	286
§. 593.	XII. Divisions based on the relations between the parts they create and our treatise . . . . .	288
§. 594.	Survey of the most common mistakes in the business of division . . . . .	293
§. 595.	A glance at other presentations of this topic . . . . .	295

**Part VI: On the Order in which the Propositions Belonging to a Treatise Should Appear** **297**

§. 596.*	Contents and chapters of this part . . . . .	297
§. 597.*	What should one understand by the order of propositions at issue here? . . . . .	297
§. 598.*	The importance of adopting one order rather than another .	298

**Chapter 1: General Rules of Order** **299**

§. 599.*	On the various ways a proposition that is later to be advanced may be brought forward . . . . .	299
§. 600.*	On the various ways we may present a proposition which has already been advanced . . . . .	303
§. 601.*	What other kinds of propositions should always be presented before advancing a proposition? . . . . .	304
§. 602.	What influence should the objective connection between our propositions have on their order? . . . . .	306
§. 603.*	To what extent should the usefulness of propositions be considered when ordering them? . . . . .	308
§. 604.	To what extent should the relation of the reader's sensibilities to our propositions be taken into consideration when ordering them? . . . . .	310
§. 605.*	To what extent should propositions which are more certain precede others? . . . . .	311
§. 606.*	To what extent should easier propositions be placed earlier?	312

Contents

§. 607.	To what extent must we always claim more in succeeding propositions? . . . . .	312
§. 608.	To what extent should more general propositions precede those which are more particular? . . . . .	313
§. 609.*	To what extent should simpler truths precede those that are more complex? . . . . .	315
§. 610.	To what extent should conceptual propositions precede empirical ones? . . . . .	316
§. 611.	To what extent should propositions we can prove <i>a priori</i> , or from mere concepts, precede others for which this is not the case? . . . . .	317
§. 612.	To what extent should the similarity between certain propositions have an influence on their order? . . . . .	318
§. 613.*	To what extent should the objects dealt with by certain propositions exercise an influence on their order? . . . . .	318
§. 614.	To what extent should propositions be presented in the order in which they were or could have been discovered? . . . . .	320
§. 615.	How the mere ordering of our theses can facilitate understanding . . . . .	321
§. 616.	How the mere ordering of our theses can make it easier to locate them . . . . .	322
§. 617.	How the mere ordering of our theses can facilitate retention and recall . . . . .	325
§. 618.	Limits to be observed in striving to attain the above-mentioned aims . . . . .	326
§. 619.	Should the love of the familiar or of novelty have any influence on the ordering of our propositions? . . . . .	328
§. 620.	What influence do the divisions made in our book have on this order? . . . . .	329
§. 621.	Sometimes the nature of the theses themselves provides no basis for their ordering . . . . .	330
§. 622.	We should almost always indicate the rules of ordering we follow, and often must justify them . . . . .	330
<b>Chapter 2: Particular Rules</b>		<b>331</b>
§. 623.*	What is special about the ordering of essential theses . . . . .	331
§. 624.	Whether supporting propositions should ever be presented before the reader knows why they are necessary . . . . .	332
§. 625.*	Special rules for ordering occasional propositions . . . . .	334

*Contents*

§. 626.	The place for principles . . . . .	338
§. 627.	The place for comparisons and contrasts, as well as determinations . . . . .	339
§. 628.	The place for descriptions . . . . .	340
§. 629.	The place for proofs . . . . .	340
§. 630.	The place for objections and replies . . . . .	341
§. 631.	The place for examples . . . . .	342
§. 632.	The place for mere consideration of ideas and propositions, in particular: a) Definitions . . . . .	343
§. 633.	b) The place for comparing and contrasting mere ideas and propositions . . . . .	344
§. 634.	c) The place for classifications . . . . .	344
§. 635.	d) The place for indicating objective connections . . . . .	346
§. 636.	A glance at other presentations . . . . .	346

**Part VII: Theory of Signs or, On the Signs Used in or Recommended by a Treatise** **352**

§. 637.*	Contents and chapters of this part . . . . .	352
§. 638.*	Survey of the most important benefits that may be had through a suitable choice of signs . . . . .	352
§. 639.	The order in which we should pursue these benefits . . . . .	353

**Chapter 1: On the Signs we Recommend in a Treatise for the Reader's Own Use** **354**

§. 640.*	Various kinds of signs we may recommend in a treatise for the reader's own use . . . . .	354
§. 641.*	Attributes which all of these signs must possess . . . . .	355
§. 642.*	Special properties of spoken signs . . . . .	356
§. 643.	On the relations between the various signs we recommend for the reader's own use among themselves as well as with those which we ourselves use in our book . . . . .	357
§. 644.	The factors which must be taken into account when determining the signs we recommend for the reader's own use . . . . .	358
§. 645.	How these recommendations should be made . . . . .	360
§. 646.	That and how our recommendations should be provided with a certain justification . . . . .	361
§. 647.	Where should such recommendations and justifications appear? . . . . .	361

§. 648.	Whether and in what manner we should recommend a special name for our book to our readers . . . . .	361
<b>Chapter 2: On the Signs Used in a Treatise</b>		<b>363</b>
<b>Section 1: General rules</b>		<b>363</b>
§. 649.*	General attributes of the signs used in a treatise; they must be 1) written signs . . . . .	363
§. 650.*	2) They should not be difficult or costly to produce . . . . .	364
§. 651.*	3) In addition, they should promise a certain longevity . . . . .	364
§. 652.*	4) They should be easily recognisable . . . . .	365
§. 653.	5) A precise connection between the sign in the designated idea should either exist or be easily established . . . . .	366
§. 654.	6) They should not give rise to any detrimental secondary ideas . . . . .	366
§. 655.	7) A sign should never have two easily confused meanings . . . . .	367
§. 656.	8) One should never connect signs which are too similar with different ideas . . . . .	368
§. 657.	9) The signs in the treatise must also inform us about the order in which they should be considered . . . . .	368
§. 658.	10) Further highly commendable attributes . . . . .	369
§. 659.	Do we sometimes require several signs for one idea? . . . . .	371
§. 660.	To what extent should we follow previous authors in our written presentation in a treatise? . . . . .	372
§. 661.	To what extent should we avoid using terms of art in a treatise? . . . . .	372
§. 662.	As far as possible, we should express our thoughts using signs that are already known to our readers, taken in senses they already know . . . . .	373
§. 663.	How we should use ambiguous signs . . . . .	373
§. 664.	When it is permissible to depart from customary modes of designation . . . . .	374
§. 665.	When an additional meaning may be allotted to a sign our readers already know . . . . .	374
§. 666.*	How we should proceed in devising new signs . . . . .	376
§. 667.	Among several interchangeable ideas, which one especially deserves to be designated? . . . . .	378
§. 668.*	How to ensure that readers learn the sense of our signs . . . . .	380
§. 669.	Mistakes in this business . . . . .	386

## *Contents*

§. 670.	Our choice of designations must often be accompanied by a special justification . . . . .	389
§. 671.	How may we ensure that the connection between a sign and the idea it designates is sufficiently intimate? . . . . .	391
§. 672.	The signs towards which we direct the reader's attention should insofar as possible already be known . . . . .	392
§. 673.	Which language should one write in? . . . . .	392
§. 674.	How to choose among several individual signs . . . . .	394
§. 675.	Spatial relations between signs . . . . .	395
§. 676.	How we must strive to achieve other aims through designation in addition to understanding . . . . .	396
§. 677.	Some features of designations due to the customary form of printed books . . . . .	397
<b>Section 2: Special theses</b>		<b>397</b>
§. 678.*	Peculiarities of written presentation which stem from the relations of a proposition to our science . . . . .	397
§. 679.	Written presentation of principles . . . . .	398
§. 680.	Written presentation of comparisons and contrasts . . . . .	399
§. 681.	Written presentation of determinative propositions . . . . .	399
§. 682.	Written presentation of descriptions . . . . .	400
§. 683.*	Written presentation of proofs . . . . .	400
§. 684.	Mistakes in the written presentation of proofs . . . . .	404
§. 685.	Written presentation of objections and replies . . . . .	405
§. 686.	Written presentation of examples . . . . .	405
§. 687.*	Written presentation of considerations of propositions and mere ideas; in particular: a) Definitions . . . . .	405
§. 688.	b) Comparisons and contrasts between propositions and mere ideas . . . . .	407
§. 689.	c) Classifications . . . . .	407
§. 690.	d) Indicating objective grounds . . . . .	408
§. 691.	Written presentation of the divisions of a book . . . . .	408
§. 692.	Written presentation of questions and answers . . . . .	409
§. 693.	Written presentation of reviews and surveys . . . . .	409
§. 694.	Written presentation of fiction in a treatise . . . . .	410
§. 695.	Written presentation of information about the author . . . . .	411
§. 696.	Written presentation of the title . . . . .	411
§. 697.	The most common mistakes in written presentation in treatises . . . . .	412

§. 698. Other treatments of this subject . . . . .	414
<b>Part VIII: How the Author of a Treatise Should Behave</b>	<b>420</b>
§. 699.* Contents and necessity of this part . . . . .	420
§. 700.* Morality also has its place in the composition of a treatise .	420
§. 701.* All the rules prescribed by the art of discovery must also be followed here . . . . .	421
§. 702.* What must be done before one begins to write the book . .	422
§. 703.* Note taking . . . . .	423
§. 704.* The order in which one should work on the individual parts of the book . . . . .	424
§. 705.* Examination of the individual features of the book . . . . .	426
§. 706.* Parts of the book which are related to one another . . . . .	427
§. 707.* Consulting one's predecessors . . . . .	428
§. 708.* The special care that verbal expression in a treatise merits .	429
§. 709.* Making use of the judgements of others . . . . .	430
§. 710.* Finishing the work. Publication . . . . .	431
§. 711.* The most common mistakes in this business . . . . .	433
<b>Part IX: On Scientific Books that are not Genuine Treatises</b>	<b>436</b>
§. 712. Contents of this part and its connection with the foregoing	436
§. 713. On essays . . . . .	437
§. 714. On texts for use in oral instruction . . . . .	442
§. 715. On handbooks . . . . .	444
§. 716. On scientific entertainments . . . . .	445
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>447</b>
§. 717. A glance at previous arrangements of the Theory of Science Proper . . . . .	447
§. 718. The dialectical method . . . . .	454
<b>Bolzano's Index</b>	<b>462</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>488</b>
<b>Index of Names</b>	<b>498</b>
<b>Index of Subjects</b>	<b>501</b>