# Contents

# Volume 7

Introduction, by R. F. McRae	xxi
Textual Introduction, by J. M. Robson	xlix
PREFACES	cix
<ul> <li>INTRODUCTION</li> <li>§ 1. A definition at the commencement of a subject must be provisional, 3</li> <li>2. Is logic the art and science of reasoning? 4</li> <li>3. Or the art and science of the pursuit of truth? 5</li> <li>4. Logic is concerned with inferences, not with intuitive truths, 6</li> <li>5. Relation of logic to the other sciences, 9</li> <li>6. Its utility, how shown, 11</li> <li>7. Definition of logic stated and illustrated, 12</li> </ul>	3
BOOK I: OF NAMES AND PROPOSITIONS	
CHAPTER I. Of the Necessity of commencing with an Analysis of Language	19
<ol> <li>Theory of names, why a necessary part of logic, 19</li> <li>First step in the analysis of Propositions, 20</li> <li>Names must be studied before Things, 22</li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>CHAPTER II. Of Names</li> <li>§ 1. Names are names of things, not of our ideas, 24</li> <li>2. Words which are not names, but parts of names, 25</li> <li>3. General and Singular names, 27</li> <li>4. Concrete and Abstract, 29</li> <li>5. Connotative and Non-connotative, 30</li> <li>6. Positive and Negative, 41</li> <li>7. Relative and Absolute, 42</li> <li>8. Univocal and Æquivocal, 44</li> </ul>	24
CHAPTER III. Of the Things denoted by Names	46
<ul> <li>g 1. Necessity of an enumeration of Nameable Inings. The Categories of Aristotle, 46</li> <li>2. Ambiguity of the most general names, 48</li> <li>3. Feelings, or states of consciousness, 51</li> </ul>	

4. Feelings must be distinguished from their physical antecedents.	
Perceptions, what, 52	
5. Volutions, and Actions, what, 54	
7 Body 56	
8 Mind 63	
9. Qualities, 65	
10. Relations, 67	
11. Resemblance. 70	
12. Quantity, 73	
13. All attributes of bodies are grounded on states of consciouness, 74	
14. So also all attributes of minds, 74	
15. Recapitulation, 75	
CHAPTER IV. Of Propositions	78
§ 1. Nature and office of the copula, 78	
2. Affirmative and Negative propositions, 80	
3. Simple and Complex, 81	
4. Universal, Particular, and Singular, 84	
CHAPTER V. Of the Import of Propositions	87
§ 1. Doctrine that a proposition is the expression of a relation be- tween two ideas, 87	
2. Doctrine that it is the expression of a relation between the meanings of two names, 90	
3. Doctrine that it consists in referring something to, or excluding something from, a class, 93	
4. What it really is, 97	
5. It asserts (or denies) a sequence, a coexistence, a simple exist- ence, a causation, 99	
6. —or a resemblance, 102	
7. Propositions of which the terms are abstract, 105	
CHAPTER VI. Of Propositions merely Verbal	109
§ 1. Essential and Accidental propositions, 109	
2. All essential propositions are identical propositions, 110	
3. Individuals have no essences, 114	
4. Real propositions, how distinguished from verbal, 115	
5. Two modes of <sup>a</sup> representing <sup>a</sup> the import of a Real proposition, 116	
CHAPTER VII Of the Nature of Classification and the Five	
Predicables	118
§ 1. Classification, how connected with Naming, 118	
2. The Predicables, what, 119	
3. Genus and Species, 120	
4. Kinds have a real existence in nature, 122	
5. Differentia, 126	
a-aMS defining	

6. 7. 8.	Differentiæ for general purposes, and differentiæ for special or technical purposes, 128 Proprium, 130 Accidens, 132	
CHAPT	ER VIII. Of Definition	133
<sup>b</sup> § 1.	A definition, what, 133	
2.	Every name can be defined, whose meaning is susceptible of analysis, 134	
3.	Complete, how distinguished from incomplete definitions, 136	
4.	-and from descriptions, 137	
5.	What are called definitions of Things, are definitions of Names with an implied assumption of the existence of Things cor- responding to them, 142	
6.	-even when such things do not in reality exist, 148	
7.	Definitions, though of names only, must be grounded on knowledge of the corresponding things, 150.	
	BOOK II: OF REASONING	
CHAPT	ER I. Of Inference, or Reasoning, in general	157
§ 1.	Retrospect of the preceding book, 157	
2.	Inferences improperly so called, 158	
3.	Inferences proper, distinguished into inductions and ratiocina- tions, 162	
CHAPT	ER II. Of Ratiocination, or Syllogism	164
§ 1.	Analysis of the Syllogism, 164	
2.	The dictum de omni not the foundation of reasoning, but a mere identical proposition, 172	
3.	What is the really fundamental axiom of Ratiocination, 176	
4.	The other form of the axiom, 179	
СНАРТИ	ER III. Of the Functions, and Logical Value of the Syllogism	183
9 I. 2	Is the synogism a petitic principil? 185	
2.	All inference is from particulars to particulars 186	
<b>4</b> .	General propositions are a record of such inferences, and the	
	rules of the syllogism are rules for the interpretation of the record, 193	
5.	The syllogism not the type of reasoning, but a test of it, 196	
6.	The true type, what, 199	
1. co	Chiections answered <sup>6</sup> 203	
<sup>4</sup> 9.	Of Formal Logic, and its relation to the Logic of Truth <sup><math>d</math></sup> , 206	
<sup>b</sup> MS, 4	43, 46 § 1. Definition, why treated of in this place [in MS, 43, 46 subse	quent

section numbers consequently altered, § 1 being § 2, and so on]  $c^{-c}+62$ , 65, 68, 72  $d^{-d}+65$ , 68, 72

<ul> <li>CHAPTER IV. Of Trains of Reasoning, and Deductive S</li> <li>1. For what purpose trains of reasoning exist, 209</li> <li>2. A train of reasoning is a series of inductive infere</li> <li>3. —from particulars to particulars through marks of</li> <li>4. Why there are deductive sciences, 214</li> <li>5. <sup>e</sup>Why<sup>e</sup> other sciences still remain experimental, 21</li> <li>6. Experimental sciences may become deductive by of experiment, 219</li> <li>7. In what manner this usually takes place, 221</li> </ul>	Sciences 209 ences, 209 of marks, 212 8 the progress
CHAPTER V. Of Demonstration, and Necessary Truths $\delta_{1}$ The Theorems of geometry are increasing truths	only/ in the
<ul> <li>2. Those hypotheses are real facts with some of the state of the second state</li></ul>	heir circum-
<ol> <li>Some of the first principles of geometry are axion are not hypothetical, 229</li> </ol>	ns, and these
4. —but are experimental truths, 231	
<ol> <li>An objection answered, 255</li> <li>Dr. Whewell's opinions on axioms examined, 236</li> </ol>	
CHAPTER VI. The same Subject continued	252
<ul> <li>§ 1. All deductive sciences are inductive, 252</li> <li>2. The propositions of the science of number are no generalizations from experience, 253</li> <li>3. In what sense hypothetical 258</li> </ul>	ot verbal, but
4. The characteristic property of demonstrative scie	ence is to be
hypothetical, 259 5. Definition of demonstrative evidence <sup>h</sup> , 260	
CHAPTER VII. Examination of some Opinions opposed	I to the
preceding doctrines	262
<ol> <li>Doctrine of the Universal Postulate, 262</li> <li>The test of inconceivability does not represent the past experience, 264</li> </ol>	aggregate of
<ol> <li>-nor is implied in every process of thought, 266</li> <li>Objections answered<sup>j</sup>, 273</li> </ol>	
<sup>k5.k</sup> Sir W. Hamilton's opinion on the Principles of tion and Excluded Middle <sup>i</sup> , 276	f Contradic-
BOOK III: OF INDUCTION	
CHAPTER I. Preliminary Observations on Induction in § 1. Importance of an Inductive Logic, 283 2. The logic of science is also that of business and li	general 283 ife, 284
<sup><i>e</i>-<i>e</i></sup> MS, 43, 46 — and why <sup><i>j</i>-<i>f</i></sup> MS, 43 only necessary truths <sup><i>n</i></sup> MS, 43, 46, 51 , and of logical necessity <sup><i>j</i>-<i>j</i></sup> +72	g-g+56, 62, 65, 68, 72 4-4+56, 62, 65, 68, 72 k-k56, 62, 65, 68 § 4.

viii

CONTENTS	ix
<ul> <li>CHAPTER II. Of Inductions improperly so called</li> <li>§ 1. Inductions distinguished from verbal transformations, 288</li> <li>2. —from inductions, falsely so called, in mathematics, 290</li> <li>3. —and from descriptions, 292</li> <li>4. Examination of Dr. Whewell's theory of Induction, 294</li> <li><sup>15</sup>. Further illustration of the preceding remarks<sup>1</sup>, 303</li> </ul>	288
<ul> <li>CHAPTER III. On the Ground of Induction</li> <li>§ 1. Axiom of the uniformity of the course of nature, 306</li> <li>2. Not true in every sense. Induction per enumerationem simplicem, 311</li> <li>3. The question of Inductive Logic stated, 313</li> </ul>	306
<ul> <li>CHAPTER IV. Of Laws of Nature</li> <li>§ 1. The general regularity in nature is a tissue of partial regularities, called laws, 315</li> <li>2. Scientific induction must be grounded on previous spontaneous inductions, 318</li> <li>3. Are there any inductions fitted to be a test of all others? 320</li> </ul>	315
<ul> <li>CHAPTER V. Of the Law of Universal Causation <ul> <li>§ 1. The universal law of successive phenomena is the Law of Causation, 323</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. —i.e. the law that every consequent has an invariable antecedent, 326</li> <li>3. The cause of a phenomenon is the assemblage of its conditions, 327</li> <li>4. The distinction of agent and patient illusory, 334</li> <li><sup>m5</sup>. Case in which the effect consists in giving a property to an object<sup>m</sup>, 336</li> <li><sup>n6.n</sup> The cause is not the invariable antecedent, but the unconditional invariable antecedent, 338</li> <li><sup>o7.o</sup> Can a cause be simultaneous with its effect? 342</li> <li><sup>p8.p</sup> Idea of a Permanent Cause, or original natural agent, 344</li> <li><sup>og.q</sup> Uniformities of co-existence between effects of different permanent causes, are not laws, 348</li> <li><sup>r</sup> s10. Theory of the Conservation of Force<sup>s</sup>, 348</li> <li><sup>tu</sup>11.<sup>u</sup> Doctrine that volition is an efficient cause, examined<sup>t</sup>, 353</li> </ul>	323
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VI. Of the Composition of Causes</li> <li>§ 1. Two modes of the conjunct action of causes, the mechanical and the chemical, 370</li> <li>2. The composition of causes the general rule; the other case exceptional, 373</li> <li>3. Are effects proportional to their causes? 376</li> </ul>	370
	6. 8. causa-

X CONTENTS	
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VII. Of Observation and Experiment</li> <li>§ 1. The first step of inductive inquiry is a mental analysis of complex phenomena into their elements, 379</li> <li>2. The next is an actual separation of those elements, 381</li> <li>3. Advantages of experiment over observation, 382</li> <li>4. Advantages of observation over experiment, 384</li> </ul>	379
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VIII. Of the Four Methods of Experimental Inquiry</li> <li>§ 1. Method of Agreement, 388</li> <li>2. Method of Difference, 391</li> <li>3. Mutual relation of these two methods, 392</li> </ul>	388

- 4. Joint Method of Agreement and Difference, 394
- 5. Method of Residues, 397
- 6. Method of Concomitant Variations, 398
- 7. Limitations of this last method, 403

CHAPTER IX. Miscellaneous Examples of the Four Methods

- § 1. Liebig's theory of metallic poisons, 407
- v w2.w Theory of induced electricity x, 410
  - <sup>y</sup>3.<sup>y</sup> Dr. Wells' theory of dew, 414
  - <sup>24</sup>. Dr. Brown-Séquard's theory of cadaveric rigidity<sup>2</sup>, 421
  - <sup>a</sup>5.<sup>a</sup> Examples of the Method of Residues, 426
  - <sup>bc</sup>6.<sup>c</sup> Dr. Whewell's objections to the Four Methods<sup>b</sup>, 429

# CHAPTER X. Of Plurality of Causes; and of the Intermixture of Effects

- § 1. One effect may have several causes, 434
  - 2. —which is the source of a characteristic imperfection of the Method of Agreement, 435
  - 3. Plurality of Causes, how ascertained, 438
  - 4. Concurrence of Causes which do not compound their effects, 440
  - 5. Difficulties of the investigation, when causes compound their effects, 442
  - 6. Three modes of investigating the laws of complex effects, 446
  - 7. The method of simple observation inapplicable, 447
  - 8. The purely experimental method inapplicable, 449

#### CHAPTER XI. Of the Deductive Method

- § 1. First stage; ascertainment of the laws of the separate causes by direct induction, 454
  - 2. Second stage; ratiocination from the simple laws dofd the complex cases, 458
  - 3. Third stage; verification by specific experience, 460

vMS, 43, 46 § 2. —how far a perfect example

w-wMS, 43, 46 § 3.	MS , by Mr. Alexander Bain
<i>v-v</i> MS, 43, 46 § 4.	z - z + 65, 68, 72
a = a 51, 56, 62  § 4.	b-b+62, 65, 68, 72
∞∞62 § 5.	d-dMS, 43, 46, 51 to [slip of the pen?]

454

407

# CHAPTER XII. Of the Explanation of Laws of Nature

- § 1. Explanation defined, 464
  - 2. First mode of explanation, by resolving the law of a complex effect into the laws of the concurrent causes and the fact of their coexistence, 464
  - 3. Second mode; by the detection of an intermediate link in the sequence, 465
  - 4. Laws are always resolved into laws more general than themselves, 466
  - 5. Third mode; the subsumption of less general laws under a more general one, 469
  - 6. What the explanation of a law of nature amounts to, 471

# CHAPTER XIII. Miscellaneous Examples of the Explanation of Laws of Nature

- § 1. "The general theories of the sciences", 473
  - 2. 'Examples from chemical speculations', 474
  - 3. <sup>*p*</sup>Example from Dr. Brown-Séquard's researches on the nervous system<sup>*p*</sup>, 476
  - 4. Examples of following newly-discovered laws into their complex manifestations, 477
  - 5. Examples of empirical generalizations, afterwards confirmed and explained deductively, 479
  - 6. Example from mental science, 480
  - 7. <sup>h</sup>Tendency of all the sciences to become deductive<sup>h</sup>, 481

# CHAPTER XIV. 'Of' the Limits to the Explanation of Laws of Nature; and of Hypotheses

- § 1. Can all the sequences in nature be resolvable into one law? 484
  - 2. Ultimate laws cannot be less numerous than the distinguishable feelings of our nature, 485
  - 3. In what sense ultimate facts can be explained, 488
  - 4. The proper use of scientific hypotheses, 490
  - 5. Their indispensableness, 496
  - 6. <sup>1</sup>The two degrees of legitimacy in hypotheses<sup>1</sup>, 498
  - 7. Some inquiries apparently hypothetical are really inductive, 505

# CHAPTER XV. Of Progressive Effects; and of the Continued Action of Causes

§ 1. How a progressive effect results from the simple continuance of the cause, 509

e-eMS, 43, 46, 51, 56, 62 Liebig's theory of the contagiousness of chemical action f-fMS, 43, 46, 51, 56, 62 His theory of respiration

g-gMS, 43 Other speculations of Liebig] 46, 51, 56, 62 Other chemical speculations

h-hMS, 43, 46 The deductive method henceforth the main instrument of scientific inquiry

*i-1*56, 62, 65 On

 $^{j-j}MS$ , 43, 46, 51, 56, 62, 65, 68 Legitimate, how distinguished from illegitimate hypotheses

484

509

<ol> <li>2. —and from the progressiveness of the cause, 512</li> <li>3. Derivative laws generated from a single ultimate law, 514</li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>CHAPTER XVI. Of Empirical Laws</li> <li>§ 1. Definition of an empirical law, 516</li> <li>2. Derivative laws commonly depend on collocations, 517</li> <li>3. The collocations of the permanent causes are not reducible to any law, 518</li> <li>4. *Hence* empirical laws cannot be relied on beyond the limits of actual experience, 519</li> <li>5. Generalizations which rest only on the Method of Agreement can only be received as empirical laws, 520</li> <li>6. Signs from which an observed uniformity of sequence may be presumed to be resolvable, 521</li> <li>Im 7.<sup>m</sup> Two kinds of empirical laws, 524</li> </ul>	516
<ul> <li>CHAPTER XVII. Of Chance, and its Elimination</li> <li>\$ 1. The proof of empirical laws depends on the theory of chance, 525</li> <li>2. Chance defined and characterized, 526</li> <li>3. The elimination of chance, 530</li> <li>4. Discovery of residual phenomena by eliminating chance, 531</li> <li>5. The doctrine of chances, 533</li> </ul>	525
<ul> <li>CHAPTER XVIII. Of the Calculation of Chances</li> <li>§ 1. "Foundation" of the doctrine of chances, as taught by "mathematics", 534</li> <li><sup>p</sup>2. The doctrine tenable<sup>p</sup>, 535</li> <li><sup>q</sup>3. On what foundation it really rests<sup>q</sup>, 537</li> <li><sup>r</sup>4. Its ultimate dependence on causation<sup>r</sup>, 540</li> <li><sup>s</sup>5.<sup>s</sup> Theorem of the doctrine of chances which relates to the cause of a given event, 543</li> <li><sup>t</sup>"6." How applicable to the elimination of chance, 545</li> </ul>	534
<ul> <li>CHAPTER XIX. Of the Extension of Derivative Laws to Adjacent Cases</li> <li>§ 1. Derivative laws, when not causal, are almost always contingent on collocations, 548</li> <li>2. On what grounds they can be extended to cases beyond the bounds of actual experience, 549</li> <li>3. Those cases must be adjacent cases, 551</li> </ul>	548
<sup>k-k</sup> MS, 43, 46 And hence <sup>l</sup> MS, 43, 46 § 7. Most, if not all, cases of sequence from very complex antec are resolvable <sup>m-m</sup> MS, 43, 46 § 8. <sup>n-n</sup> MS, 43 The foundation <sup>o-o</sup> MS, 43 Laplace, defective] 46, 51, 56, 62, 65 mathematicians <sup>p-p</sup> +46, 51, 56, 62, 65, 68, 72 <sup>r-r</sup> +51, 56, 62, 65, 68, 72 <sup>s-s</sup> MS, 43 § 3.] 46 § 4. <sup>t</sup> MS, 43 § 4. In what cases the doctrine is practically applicable] 46 § 5. MS <sup>u-u</sup> MS, 43 § 5.	edents, vhat

CONTENTS	xiii
<ul> <li>CHAPTER XX. Of Analogy</li> <li>§ 1. Various senses of the word analogy, 554</li> <li>2. Nature of analogical evidence, 555</li> <li>3. On what circumstances its value depends, 559</li> </ul>	554
<ul> <li>CHAPTER XXI. Of the Evidence of the Law of Universal Causation</li> <li>\$ 1. The law of causality "does not rest on an instinct", 562</li> <li>w2. But on an induction by simple enumeration<sup>w</sup>, 567</li> <li>*3.* In what cases such induction is allowable, 569</li> <li>*4.* The universal prevalence of the law of causality ", on what grounds admissible" a, 572</li> </ul>	562
<ul> <li>CHAPTER XXII. Of Uniformities of Coexistence not dependent on Causation</li> <li>§ 1. <sup>b</sup>Uniformities<sup>b</sup> of coexistence which result from laws of sequence, 578</li> <li>2. The properties of Kinds are uniformities of coexistence, 579</li> <li>3. Some are derivative, others ultimate, 581</li> <li>4. No universal axiom of coexistence, 582</li> <li>5. The evidence of uniformities of coexistence, how measured, 583</li> <li>6. When derivative, their evidence is that of empirical laws, 584</li> <li>7. So also when ultimate, 585</li> <li>8. The evidence stronger in proportion as the law is more general,</li> </ul>	578
<ul> <li>586</li> <li>9. Every distinct Kind must be examined, 587</li> <li>CHAPTER XXIII. Of Approximate Generalizations, and Probable Evidence</li> <li>§ 1. The inferences called probable, rest on approximate generalizations, 591</li> <li>2. Approximate generalizations less useful in science than in life, 591</li> <li>3. In what cases they <sup>c</sup>may<sup>c</sup> be resorted to, 593</li> <li>4. In what manner proved, 594</li> </ul>	591
<ul> <li>5. with what precautions employed, 596</li> <li>6. The two modes of combining probabilities, 597</li> <li>7. How approximate generalizations may be converted into accurate generalizations equivalent to them, 602</li> <li>CHAPTER XXIV. Of the Remaining Laws of Nature</li> <li>§ 1. Propositions which assert mere existence, 604</li> <li>2. Resemblance, considered as a subject of science, 605</li> <li>v-vMS, 43, 46 rests upon an induction by simple enumeration</li> </ul>	604
$u^{-w} + 51, 50, 62, 65, 68, 72$ $u^{-w}MS, 43, 46 \S 2.$ $u^{-w}MS, 43, 46 $ $u^{-w}MS, 43 $ $u^{-w}MS, 43, 46 $ $u^{-w}MS, 43 $ $u^{-w}MS, $	to it]

- 3. The axioms and theorems of mathematics comprise the principal laws of resemblance, 607
- 4. —and those of order in place, and rest on induction by simple enumeration, 608
- 5. The propositions of arithmetic affirm the modes of formation of some given number, 610
- 6. Those of algebra affirm the equivalence of different modes of formation of numbers generally, 613
- 7. The propositions of geometry are laws of outward nature, 616
- 8. Why geometry is almost entirely deductive, 618
- 9. Function of mathematical truths in the other sciences, and limits of that function, 620

#### CHAPTER XXV. Of the Grounds of Disbelief

- § 1. Improbability and impossibility, 622
  - 2. Examination of Hume's doctrine of miracles, 622
  - The degrees of improbability correspond to differences in the nature of the generalization with which an assertion conflicts, 626
  - 4. A fact is not incredible because the chances are against it, 630
  - <sup>d</sup>5. Are coincidences less credible than other facts?<sup>d</sup>, 632

'6.' An opinion of Laplace examined, 634

 $^{d-d}$ +46, 51, 56, 62, 65, 68, 72  $^{e-e}$ MS, 43 § 5.

# Volume 8

### BOOK IV: OF OPERATIONS SUBSIDIARY TO INDUCTION

CHAPTER I. Of Observation and Description

- § 1. Observation, how far a subject of logic, 641
  - 2. A great part of what seems observation is really inference, 641
  - 3. The description of an observation affirms more than is contained in the observation, 644
  - 4. —namely, an agreement among phenomena; and 'the' comparison of phenomena to ascertain such agreements is a preliminary to induction, 647

# CHAPTER II. Of Abstraction, or the Formation of Conceptions

- § 1. The comparison which is a preliminary to induction implies general conceptions, 649
  - 2. —but these need not be pre-existent, 650
  - 3. A general conception, originally the result of a comparison, becomes itself the type of comparison, 653
  - 4. What is meant by appropriate conceptions, 656
  - 5. —and by clear conceptions, 658
  - 6. <sup>g</sup>Further illustration of the subject<sup>g</sup>, 659

*d*-*d*+46, 51, 56, 62, 65, 68, 72 *e*-*e*MS, 43 § 5. *f*-*f*+43, 46, 51, 56, 62, 65, 68, 72 *g*-*g*MS, 43, 46, 51, 56 Cases in which the conception must pre-exist 622

641

CONTENTS	xv
<ul> <li>CHAPTER III. Of Naming, as subsidiary to Induction <ol> <li>The fundamental property of names as an instrument of thought, 663</li> <li>Names are not indispensable to induction, 664</li> <li>In what manner subservient to it, 665</li> <li>General names not a mere contrivance to economize the use of language, 666</li> </ol></li></ul>	663
<ul> <li>CHAPTER IV. Of the Requisites of a Philosophical Language, and the Principles of Definition</li> <li>§ 1. First requisite of philosophical language, a steady and determinate meaning for every general name, 668</li> <li>2. Names in common use have often a loose connotation, 668</li> <li>3. —which the logician should fix, with as little alteration as possible, 670</li> <li>4. Why definition is often a question not of words but of things, 672</li> <li>5. How the logician should deal with the transitive applications</li> </ul>	668
<ul> <li>of words, 675</li> <li>6. Evil consequences of casting off any portion of the customary connotation of words, 679</li> <li>CHAPTER V. <sup>h</sup>On<sup>h</sup> the Natural History of the Variations in the Meaning of Terms</li> <li>§ 1. How circumstances originally accidental become incorporated into the meaning of words, 686</li> <li>2. —and sometimes become the whole meaning, 688</li> <li>3. Tendency of words to become generalized, 689</li> <li>4. —and to become specialized, 693</li> </ul>	686
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VI. The Principles of a Philosophical Language further considered</li> <li>§ 1. Second requisite of philosophical language, a name for every important meaning, 698</li> <li>2. —viz. first, an accurate descriptive terminology, 698</li> <li>3. —secondly, a name for each of the more important results of scientific abstraction, 701</li> <li>4. —thirdly, a nomenclature, or system of the names of Kinds, 703</li> <li>5. Peculiar nature of the connotation of names which belong to a nomenclature, 705</li> <li>6. In what cases language may, and may not, be used mechanically, 707</li> </ul>	698
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VII. Of Classification, as subsidiary to Induction</li> <li>§ 1. Classification as here treated of, wherein different from the classification implied in naming, 712</li> <li>2. Theory of natural groups, 713</li> <li>3. Are natural groups given by type, or by definition? 717</li> </ul>	712

h-hMS, 43, 46, 51 Of

- 4. Kinds are natural groups, 718
- 5. How the names of Kinds should be constructed, 723

CHAPTER VIII. Of Classification by Series

- § 1. Natural groups should be arranged in a natural series, 726
  - 2. The arrangement should follow the degrees of the main phenomenon, 727
  - 3. —which implies the assumption of a type-species, 728
  - 4. How the divisions of the series should be determined, 729
  - 5. Zoology affords the completest type of scientific classification, 731

#### BOOK V: ON FALLACIES

CHAPTER I. Of Fallacies in General

- § 1. Theory of fallacies a necessary part of logic, 735
  - 2. Casual mistakes are not fallacies, 736
  - 3. The moral sources of erroneous opinion, how related to the intellectual, 737

# CHAPTER II. Classification of Fallacies

- § 1. On what criteria a classification of fallacies should be grounded, 740
  - 2. The five classes of fallacies, 741
  - 3. The reference of a fallacy to one or 'another' class is sometimes arbitrary, 744

# CHAPTER III. Fallacies of Simple Inspection, or à priori Fallacies

- § 1. Character of this class of Fallacies, 746
  - 2. Natural prejudice of mistaking subjective laws for objective, exemplified in popular superstitions, 747
  - 3. Natural prejudices, that things which we think of together must exist together, and that what is inconceivable must be false, 750
  - 4. Natural prejudice, of ascribing objective existence to abstractions, 756
  - 5. Fallacy of the Sufficient Reason, 757
  - 6. Natural prejudice, that the differences in nature correspond to the distinctions in language, 760
  - 7. Prejudice, that a phenomenon cannot have more than one cause, 763
  - 8. Prejudice, that the conditions of a phenomenon must resemble the phenomenon, 765

CHAPTER IV. Fallacies of Observation

- § 1. Non-observation, and Mal-observation, 773
  - 2. Non-observation of instances, and non-observation of circumstances, 773

i-4MS, 43, 46 other

726

740

735

746

<ol> <li>Examples of the former, 774</li> <li>—and of the latter, 778</li> <li>Mal-observation characterized and exemplified, 782</li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>CHAPTER V. Fallacies of Generalization <ul> <li>1. Character of the class, 785</li> <li>2. Certain kinds of generalization <sup>1</sup> must always be groundless, 785</li> <li>3. Attempts to resolve <sup>k</sup>phenomena radically different<sup>k</sup> into the same, 786</li> <li>4. Fallacy of mistaking empirical for causal laws, 788</li> <li>5. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc; and the deductive fallacy corresponding to it, 792</li> <li>6. Fallacy of False Analogies, 794</li> <li>7. Function of metaphors in reasoning, 799</li> <li>8. How fallacies of generalization grow out of bad classification, 801</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	785
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VI. Fallacies of Ratiocination</li> <li>§ 1. Introductory Remarks, 803</li> <li>2. Fallacies in the conversion and æquipollency of propositions, 803</li> <li>3. Fallacies in the syllogistic process, 804</li> <li>4. Fallacy of changing the premises, 805</li> </ul>	803
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VII. Fallacies of Confusion</li> <li>§ 1. Fallacy of Ambiguous Terms, 809</li> <li>2. Fallacy of Petitio Principii, 819</li> <li>3. Fallacy of Ignoratio Elenchi, 827</li> </ul>	809
<ul> <li>BOOK VI: ON THE LOGIC OF THE MORAL SCIENCES</li> <li>CHAPTER I. Introductory Remarks</li> <li>§ 1. The backward state of the Moral Sciences can only be remedied by applying to them the methods of Physical Science, duly extended and generalized, 833</li> <li>2. How far this can be attempted in the present work, 834</li> </ul>	833
<ul> <li>CHAPTER II. Of Liberty and Necessity</li> <li>§ 1. Are human actions subject to the law of causality? 836</li> <li>2. The doctrine commonly called Philosophical Necessity, in what sense true, 836</li> <li>3. Inappropriateness and pernicious effect of the term Necessity, 839</li> <li>4. A motive not always the anticipation of a pleasure or a pain, 842</li> </ul>	836
/MS_which	

<sup>1</sup>MS which k = kMS, 43, 46 radically different phenomena

<ul> <li>CHAPTER III. That there is, or may be, a Science of Human Nature</li> <li>§ 1. There may be sciences which are not exact sciences, 844</li> <li>2. To what scientific type the Science of Human Nature corresponds, 846</li> </ul>	844
<ul> <li>CHAPTER IV. Of the Laws of Mind</li> <li>1. What is meant by Laws of Mind, 849</li> <li>2. Is there a science of Psychology? 849</li> <li>3. The principal investigations of Psychology characterized, 852</li> <li>4. Relation of mental facts to physical conditions, 856</li> </ul>	849
<ul> <li>CHAPTER V. Of Ethology, or the Science of the Formation of Character</li> <li>1. The Empirical Laws of Human Nature, 861</li> <li>2. —are merely approximate generalizations. The universal laws are those of the formation of character, 863</li> <li>3. The laws of the formation of character cannot be ascertained by observation and experiment, 865</li> <li>4. —but must be studied deductively, 868</li> <li>5. The principles of Ethology are the axiomata media of mental science, 870</li> <li>6. Ethology characterized, 872</li> </ul>	861
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VI. General Considerations on the Social Science</li> <li>§ 1. Are Social Phenomena a subject of Science? 875</li> <li>2. Of what nature the Social Science must be, 877</li> </ul>	875
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VII. Of the Chemical, or Experimental, Method in the Social Science</li> <li>§ 1. Characters of the mode of thinking which deduces political doctrines from specific experience, 879</li> <li>2. In the Social Science experiments are impossible, 881</li> <li>3. —the Method of Difference inapplicable, 881</li> <li>4. —and the Methods of Agreement, and of Concomitant Variations, inconclusive, 883</li> <li>5. The Method of Residues 'also inconclusive, and' presupposes Deduction, 884</li> </ul>	879
<ul> <li>CHAPTER VIII. Of the Geometrical, or Abstract Method</li> <li>\$ 1. Characters of this mode of thinking, 887</li> <li>2. Examples of the Geometrical Method, 888</li> <li>3. The interest-philosophy of the Bentham School, 889</li> </ul>	887
<ul> <li>CHAPTER IX. Of the Physical, or Concrete Deductive Method</li> <li>§ 1. The Direct and Inverse Deductive Methods, 895</li> <li>2. Difficulties of the Direct Deductive Method in the Social Science, 898</li> </ul>	895

<sup>*l*-*l*+51, 56, 62, 65, 68, 72</sup>

xviii

3. To what extent the different branches of sociological specula- tion can be studied apart. Political Economy characterized, 900	
<ol> <li>Political Ethology, or the science of national character, 904</li> <li>The Empirical Laws of the Social Science, 907</li> <li>The Verification of the Social Science, 908</li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>CHAPTER X. Of the Inverse Deductive, or Historical Method</li> <li>§ 1. Distinction between the general Science of Society, and special sociological inquiries, 911</li> <li>2. What is meant by a State of Society? 911</li> <li>3. The Progressiveness of Man and Society, 913</li> <li>4. The laws of the succession of states of society can only be ascertained by the Inverse-Deductive Method, 915</li> <li>5. Social Statics, or the science of the Coexistences of Social Phenomena, 917</li> <li>6. Social Dynamics, or the science of the Successions of Social Phenomena, 924</li> <li>7. Outlines of the Historical Method, 925</li> <li>8. Future prospects of Sociological Inquiry, 928</li> </ul>	911
<ul> <li>**CHAPTER XI. Additional Elucidations of the Science of History</li> <li>§ 1. The subjection of historical facts to uniform laws is verified by statistics, 931</li> <li>2. —does not imply the insignificance of moral causes, 934</li> <li>3. —nor the inefficacy of the characters of individuals and of the acts of governments, 936</li> <li>4. The historical importance of eminent men and of the policy of governments illustrated<sup>m</sup>, 939</li> </ul>	931
<ul> <li>CHAPTER "XII." Of the Logic of Practice, or Art; including Morality and Policy</li> <li>§ 1. Morality not a Science, but an Art, 943</li> <li>2. Relation between rules of art and the theorems of the corresponding science, 943</li> <li>3. What is the proper function of rules of art? 945</li> <li>4. Art cannot be Deductive, 946</li> <li>5. "Every Art consists of" truths of Science, arranged in the order suitable for "some" practical use, 947</li> <li>6. "Teleology, or the Doctrine of Ends", 949</li> <li>'7. Necessity of an ultimate standard, or first principle of Teleology", 951</li> <li>*8." Conclusion, 952</li> </ul>	943
<sup>m-m</sup> +62, 65, 68, 72 <sup>n-n</sup> MS, 43, 46, 51, 56 XI. <sup>o-o</sup> MS, 43, 46 Art consists of the <sup>p-p</sup> +51, 56, 62, 65, 68, 72 <sup>q-q</sup> MS, 43, 46 Application of the preceding principles to Morality <sup>r-r</sup> +51, 56, 62, 65, 68, 72 <sup>s-s</sup> MS, 43, 46 § 7.	

xix

# Appendices

APPENDIX A. The Early Draft of the Logic Introductory Matter, 961 Statement of the Problem, 969 Of Names, 974 Classification of Things, 989	955
Of Predication, 1005 Of the Predicables or Universals, 1030	
Of Definition, 1040	
Of Interence, or Reasoning, 1053 Of Ratiocination, or Svilogism, 1057	
Of Trains of Reasoning, 1079	
Of Deductive Sciences, 1083	
Of Induction in General, 1099	
Of the Various Grounds of Induction, 1103 Of the Uniformity in the Course of Nature, 1106	
APPENDIX B. Supplementary Note to Book II, Chapter iii, 4th edition,	
with variant notes to the 3rd and 5th to 8th editions.	1111
APPENDIX C. Book III, Chapter v, § 9, 2nd edition, with variant notes to the MS and 1st editions.	1118
APPENDIX D. Book III, Chapter x, § 4, variant $\hbar$ , 7th edition, with variant notes to the 4th to 6th editions.	1120
APPENDIX E. Book III, Chapter xiii, §§ 1–3, 5th edition, with variant notes to the MS and 1st to 4th editions.	1132
APPENDIX F. Book III, Chapter xviii, 1st edition, with variant notes	
to the MS.	1140
APPENDIX G. Book III, Chapter xxv, § 5, 1st edition, with variant	
notes to the MS	1151
APPENDIX H. Book VI, Chapter xi, § 6, 2nd edition, with variant	
notes to the MS and 1st edition.	1154
APPENDIX I. Typographical errors in the 8th edition.	1156
APPENDIX J. Description of the Press-copy Manuscript.	1161
APPENDIX K. Bibliographic Index of persons and works cited in the	
Logic, with variants and notes.	1170
INDEX	1243

FACSIMILES facing pages lxxii, 17, 978, 1169