The Nation

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART

VOLUME LX
FROM JANUARY 1, 1895, TO JUNE 30, 1895

NEW YORK
THE EVENING POST PUBLISHING COMPANY
1895
The Nation.

Vol. 60, No. 150

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and every time. Truly they were "great
men for great purposes."

If the community did not have all things in
control it had the soul. Some reference
to the vast volume, came, bringing his lit-ten
broad and, in a few days
there were thirty down with the
flame.

This was impossible and everybody took
his chance. It is Mr. Colman's impression
that the inclemencies of the
winters caused the most

danger. And there were cor-
punishments. The visiters at the rate of one
hoar frost a year dropped to the zero point. A
far greater velocity was the breaking of the

new unfranchised. Flaxfieldiana, on which 87,000
have been expected, and there was no in-

surance. This was the ready beginning of the

"Hive."

The hive became a live. It was rev-

ered that the blow should cause no differ-

ence. It made a great difference. Wright

went to New York, leaving however cheer-

ful and happy; he came back to find every-
thing going to the bad. Mr. Colman does not
give the particulars of the treatment. He

was not sick, it was not fever.

That is precisely said, but it does not agree
with Wright's impression, and he was a careful

observer. The survey was a complete from-

cial failure. August 16, 1867, the farm was

considered to be a lord of diseases to be sold at
the best advantage of all concerned. Ap-

plying Thers's standard, Ripley's failure was

so lengthy that you could not tell it from a

飞跃.

Logics: By Dr. Christopher Sigwart. Second

cdation, revised and enlarged. Published


Bromley & Co.; New York: Murry &

8. 1869.

The second edition of Sigwart's Logics was

substantially a new book; at least, it looked quite

fresh in appearance a few years ago. The

opinions expressed in it are recognized among

the best and most careful. But whether

that is a particularly curious book, or translation
is not quite so clear, it is to be

spoken that so many extensive or import-

ant parts of logic stands without dispute

on all hands. But, for the purpose of

method, and arrangement, on the contrary, they are practically decided

as to what inference to be exceeded, what rejected, as well as for methods of

Inquiry. Belongings in the study of logic certainly belong to the

most important divers-

gies. Mas logicians when they approach a
disputant doctrine exhibit opposite

views. Even if they pass nothing, the

breath come fresh, and the glow of the eyes

is reflected in the type. But Sigwart goes

in this way with such coolness, giving his

own field, and to an advanced scholar, he

makes clear, that the young student would

never dream that anybody says otherwise than

he.

Historical statements are aptly made and

of and for the few, there is a considerable propor-
tion that cannot support criticism. Thus

of Sigwart red, it is, 89, distinctive attribution

of the exercise that inheres in an inverse

a "reverse operation"

, reduced to definition as division is

judged to multiplication. But this had been

long before Develey. Indeed, this

unnatural induction is regarded as a mathematical

operation, it follows from Aristotle's concep-
tions of induction that this is the inverse opera-
tion. The assignation was made by Coleridge,

and was expanded into two elegant volumes

by Fim-linley. Indeed, the latter writer ap-
ppealed it as scientifically accurate neither;

Jerome, or Sigwart, for he shows that

mathematical inversion, depending on the inverse oper-

cation of calculation, under integration depends on

the direct or inverse of it, is in that as an inverse

operation, and he de-

scribes the inverse or differentiation is

an instrument of active reasoning,

induction is an instrument of active reasoning. Thus

the views of men are expressed by dif-

ferent operations, and the implications of them

are performed by interpreting those operations.

Sigwart treats logically from the point of

view of methodology. From that standpoint

possibility and probable inference appear to

be its most prominent topics. These are subjects

upon which we cannot expect a German

treatise to attain the English standard of

accuracy and solidity of thought. For two gen-

erations of the most powerful minds the

English-speaking countries have produced have

had them constantly under scrutiny, while in

England they have been little studied. Sig-

wart's account of the philosophy of probability

is inferior even to that of Locke. Take this

sentence: "A. P. L. R. strongly says that the

theory of probability is based upon the

inversive judgment, and is in this way co-

nected with logic." This is hardly doing jus-

tice to the able thinker. But, passing it

very long before Locke every English

logician had seen, what must appear early in

men's reflections on the subject, that the

theory of probability is not only "connected

with this", but is a part of logic.-we might al-

most say inductive part. This is a very

useful and productive part of the science of

judgment. Of supposing that the

"inversive judgment"


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