The document contains a page with text discussing concepts related to resemblance and its various forms. The text seems to be from a larger work, possibly a philosophical or educational text, discussing the nature of resemblance and how it is perceived and understood in different contexts. The page includes definitions, examples, and possible applications of the concept of resemblance.

The text is somewhat dense and technical, with references to philosophical and psychological terms. The page is divided into sections, each discussing different aspects of resemblance, such as its definition, types, and implications.

Due to the nature of the text and the complexity of the subject matter, a detailed transcription and analysis would require an in-depth understanding of the context and the specific terminology used. The page appears to be from a larger work, possibly a textbook or a philosophical treatise, discussing the philosophical implications of resemblance and its role in understanding the world.
method by which complicated phenomena are accounted for when one feature modifies another.

Thus, in the case of the motion of a planet, we first observe that it makes the circuit of the heavens from east to west once in twenty-four hours. But this is not exact, and if we note its place among the fixed stars at successive oppositions, we find that it moves in a nearly uniform manner, from west to east. But this is not exact, for at one part of the heavens it always moves faster than at the opposite part, according to Kepler's laws. But this is not exact, for the part at which it moves fastest itself revolves very slowly, etc. Thus going back to more obvious motions, when it is not in opposition it describes loops, of which one feature after another has to be taken account of. This is the general procedure of the method.

Literature: Sir J. F. W. Herschel, On the Study of Nat. Philos.; Hervey, Prize of Science; Mancini, Logica, 617.

Residuum (see Track).

Resignation (Lat. renunciare, to resign).

Ger. Entschicksal; Fr. renonciation; Ital. resurrezione. (1) Emotional disposition of calm acceptance of the fortune, and of renunciation of craving and desire. Not an exact term. Cf. ASCERTAUM.

(2) A term in the ethics of the "Boseion School"; see Schoo//en or GREEK, and cf. APTAUS.

Resistance (Lat. resistente, to withstand).

Ger. Widerstand (applied); Fr. résistance; Ital. resistenza. That which withstands, opposes, or acts against a physical force.

Electrical resistance: property of a conductor which opposes the passage of an electric current. It is measured in ohms; the unit of ohm, being the resistance offered by a column of pure mercury 104.81 cm. long, 1 mm. square, in section, at 0°C. Resistance consists of a coil of wire of known resistance.

Resistive value: a number of such coils arranged in a box; for use in regulating strength of electric potentials.

Resistance (sensation of); Ger. Widerstandsnfufahung (or -spürung); Fr. sensation de résistance; Ital. sensazione di resistenza. The sensation of opposition to muscular movement or obstruction of it.

The sensation of articular pressure is sometimes considered the "sensation of resistance" (see SIMULATION), which is reported by the

organs of touch and movement (skin, tendon, muscle, and joint). Among the sensations furnished by these latter, the sensation of THORNOX STRAIN (q.v.) perhaps ranks next in importance after the articular sensation.

Literature: Kriton, Outlines of Psychol., 145; KliSian, Brain as Organ of Mind, 695. See also ARTIFICIAL SENSATION, MUSCULAR SENSATION, and EXERT (bodily).

Resolution (Lat. uti solvere, to loosen). Ger. Entschluesseln (Fudl); Fr. résolution; Ital. risoluzione. The mental determination of a purpose; the act by which a PROJECT (q.v.) passes into a DECISION (q.v.).

Wundt makes the distinction between resolution and DECISION (q.v.) embodied in the definitions.

Respect (Lat. respectus, to look again).

Ger. Erachtung, Respekt; Fr. respect; Ital. rispetto. Sentiment accompanying the recognition of what is excellent or even normally good in a person.

Respect is a term of less positive meaning than HONOURS (q.v., meaning 2). We retain respect for a person when he fulfills normal or average expectations; we honour him when he surpasses them. Yet respect attaches more intimately to personality: we may honour a man for his gifts, attainments, etc., after we lose respect for his character as a whole. Respect is essential to the higher sentiment, REVERENCE (q.v.).

Responsibility (consciousness of) (Lat. respondere, to respond).

Ger. Verantwortlich-keit; Fr. responsabilité; Ital. responsabilità. The consciousness of obligation attaching to the knowledge that one's acts of voluntary action have been or may be effective in the determination or conditioning of subsequent events; for these events the actor calls himself, and others call him, in so far responsible.

This may be called psychic responsibility if we make a distinction between PHYSIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL (q.v.). Psychological or real responsibility, including moral and legal RESPONSIBILITY (q.v.), covers the case of effective determination of a stream of events by voluntary action, whether the actor is conscious that this is the case or not. The difficulties arising about the subject seem to be due to the singular fact that the individual's psychic responsibility is often an ex post facto thing, attaching after the event to many items which he did not consciously intend or foresee. The man who shoots his friend in mistake for a burglar, feels a certain responsibility for his friend's orphaned chil...