# ELEMENTS OF INDUCTIVE LOGIC

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649571802

Elements of Inductive Logic by Noah K. Davis

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

# **NOAH K. DAVIS**

# ELEMENTS OF INDUCTIVE LOGIC



### ELEMENTS

OF

## INDUCTIVE LOGIC

BY

### NOAH K. DAVIS, Pr.D., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND AUTHOR OF "THE THEORY OF THOUGHT" "KLEMENTS OF DEDUCTIVE LOGIC" ETC.

"Or: scientia fundamentum ast, dior: fastigium



NEW YORK
HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS
1895

#### PREFACE

In preparing the present treatise, I have kept in view the need of collegians and of graduate students in the universities, and endeavored to furnish them with a satisfactory hand-book on Induction. The few pages in popular treatises on Deductive Logic usually allotted to this co-ordinate branch being utterly inadequate and disproportionate, and thereby greatly underrating its extent and importance, should be replaced by a separate treatise comprehending at least the essential elements of Induction, and opening the way for its full investigation and application. In the hope of supplying this want, I offer to students well advanced in the schools the work in hand.

Special students engaged in the pursuit of physical science, who have not enjoyed a full course in Logic, need a compact hand-book on Induction, in order to gain a clearer insight into the principles of the methods they are employing, and thus to avoid a waste of energy, and the discouragement of blunders in the dark. To this class of students, also, and to the general reader who desires a clearer knowledge of his own mental processes and of those of the scientist skilled in the discovery of truth, my work is hopefully addressed.

With these ends in view, I have carnestly tried, first of all, to be true in matter, then clear and distinct in its treatment. Whoever is acquainted with the literature of the subject will recognize my helps, and will, at the same time, accord to me some fair measure of independence. A profusion of illustration has been used, drawn largely from the humbler departments of knowledge, yet in many cases taken from the physical sciences, not for display, but for service, avoiding recondite examples, the purpose being to teach, not physics, but Logic.

The text in the larger type is for the tyro. The many marginal notes, which have been added with much pains, are for the scholarly reader who desires further information. The abundant references to authorities not only indicate my own sources, but will serve to direct those interested to wider fields. As some acquaintance with Deduction is prerequisite to the understanding of Induction, I have ventured to make references to my "Elements of Deductive Logic," the companion of the present work, also a few to "The Theory of Thought," and to my "Elements of Psychology." I ask indulgence for these references, trusting that the bad taste will be neutralized by their helpfulness to those who may have the books at hand.

To Professor Collins Denny, of Vanderbilt University, I am gratefully indebted for encouragement, and for very many valuable suggestions.

NOAH K. DAVIS.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

## CONTENTS

I.—DEFINITION	
Logic defined and divided	age
In both branches a science of forms	ī
The definition adequate and real	
II.—PRINCIPLES	
Additional principles requisite for induction	22
General meaning of cause and condition	
No simple cause or effect. Preventive cause	24
Theoretic view. Definitions of cause and effect	25
Recent scientific view of causation	27
The principle or axiom of change	29
The first principle or axiom of uniformity	
Plurality of effects, its maxim. Joint effects	88
The second principle or axiom of uniformity	85
Plurality of causes, its maxim. Resultant motion	87
Uniformity of nature. The axioms compared	
	Logic defined and divided In both branches a science of forms. Induction distinguished from deduction and defined. Induction synthetic in extension and intension. Analytic judgments distinguished Induction a generalization from experience Pure truths distinguished from empirical Induction a generalization beyond experience. Summary or closed generalization distinguished Identification to establish a minor distinguished Search after causal relation distinguished The definition adequate and real  II.—PRINCIPLES  Additional principles requisite for induction. General meaning of cause and condition No simple cause or effect. Preventive cause. Theoretic view. Definitions of cause and effect Recent scientific view of causation. The principle or axiom of change. The first principle or axiom of uniformity. Plurality of effects, its maxim. Joint effects The second principle or axiom of uniformity.

#### CONTENTS

	III.—PROCESS		
	P	age	
	An inductive inference exemplified		
	Its conformity to the definition and axioms		
	Its immediate character. Formulas		
8 27.	Aristotle's inductive syllogism examined	44	
§ 28.	Hamilton's inductive syllogism criticised	46	
	Whately's and Mill's syllogism criticised		
§ 80.	General objections to the syllogistic view	48	
8 81:	The function and application of forms	50	
§ 82.	Induction immediate. Preparatory process	51	
	IV.—OBSERVATION		
§ 88.	Phenomera of coexistence and of succession	54	
	Observation illustrated. Its two modes		
§ 85.	Simple observation. Its application	57	
§ 86.	Experimental observation. Its prerogatives	59	
8	V.—ENUMERATION		
§ 87.	Description. Two kinds of enumeration	62	
	Canon and formula of enumeration of cases		
§ 89.	The justification of this form of induction 6		
§ 40.	Its practical and scientific value	66	
§ 41.	Analogy distinguished from metaphor, and described	67	
§ 42.	Canon and formula of enumeration of marks	69	
§ 48.	Justification and limitation of analogy. Examples	71	
§ 44.	Its practical and scientific value	78	
	VI.—PROBABILITY		
§ 45.	Certainty discriminated. Range of probability	76	
8 46.	Practical importance of probable estimates	78	
8 47.	Significance of exceptional cases	80	
§ 48.	Chance occurrence and concurrence	82	
§ 49.	Calculation of chance. Two special cases	84	
§ 50.	Separation of casual from causal phenomena. Canon.	88	
§ 51.	The elimination of chance concurrences	91	
	THE POWERING AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	94	
§ 58.	Their flumerical valuation. Statistics	98	
A-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1			

	CONTENTS	ı
	VII.—DIFFERENCE	
R KA	Scientific or perfect induction. Canon	
	Methods of determining causal relations	
	The Method of Difference. Canon and formula 10	
	Examples of the method from simple observation 10	
•	Examples from experimental observation. Tests 10	Ġ3:
	Formulas of induction and deduction	30.0
	The Method of Residue. Canon and formula 11	
	Examples of discovery by this method	
8 01.	Examples of discovery by this method	*
	VIII.—AGREEMENT	
\$ 62.	The Method of Agreement. Canon and formula 11	6
	Examples of the application of this method 11	
	General precautions relative to the methods 12	
	Imperfection of the method of agreement	
	Its results only probable. Its scientific value 12	
	The Method of Double Agreement. Canon and for-	
82750	mula 12	
	Illustration of its application. Its prerogatives 12	
§ 69.	A standard example, the research on dew 12	8
	IX.—CONCOMITANCE	
\$ 70.	Method of Concomitant Variations. Canon and for-	
: <b>(0</b> ) 11000	muls	0
8 71.	Illustration of its application and insufficiency 13	
	Examples of direct and inverse concomitance 13	
	Measurement of quantity, the mark of advanced sci-	
0 74	The couries of this method in developing a selection of	
	The service of this method in developing a science 13	
8 10.	Three limitations to a mathematical induction 13	ð
	X.—DEDUCTION	
§ 76.	Deductions subsequent to induction. Discovery 14	1
	Deductions precedent. Two classes of effects 14	
	The Method of Deduction. Canon and formula 14	
§ 79.	Three stages in the procedure. Example 15	1

#### CONTENTS

	XI.—HYPOTHESIS	
		Page
	The universal use of supposition or hypothesis	
	Supposition involved in all the methods of science	
	Formal use of hypothesis in the deductive method	
	Definition of scientific hypothesis	
	Hypothesis of cause with known law. Vera causa	
§ 85.	Hypothesis of law with known cause. Other forms.	165
§ 86.	Rival hypotheses. Instantia crucis	168
§ 87.	Verification alone not proof. Power of prediction	169
§ 88.	Proof of an hypothesis, two steps. Illustrated	171
§ 89.	Example of the use of this method by Newton	174
	XII.—NATURAL LAW	
§ 90.	General definition of law	177
	Formal and material law	
§ 92.	Moral and natural law	179
§ 98.	Distribution of natural law	182
§ 94.	Empirical laws of coexistence	188
§ 95.	Empirical laws of succession	185
§ 96.	Rational derivative laws. Examples	187
\$ 97.	Explanation in its philosophical sense	190
§ 98.	Laws of Nature. Examples	198
§ 99.	Inductive sciences becoming deductive	197
§ 100.		199
Twnex	8 8 8 8 1000000 20	201