

## LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1875-6.

APPLIED LOGIC.

MONDAY, APRIL 3RD :—2 TO 5 P. M.

*Examiner*..... REV. PRINCIPAL MACVICAR, LL.D.

I.—(a) Define Applied Logic.

(b) What is the general distribution of the subject proposed by Sir W. Hamilton?

II.—(a) Define Induction and Deduction. Give examples.

(b) What are the essentials of Induction?

III.—Indicate the method of reasoning by Analogy. Give an example.

IV.—(a) Show that the same cause always produces the same effect; but that the converse is not true.

(b) What is the popular belief in case of a plurality of causes; and what the scientific rule in this respect? Illustrate.

V.—(a) Mention the relation of Analysis to Observation; and show the superiority of Experiment over Observation.

(b) Name the methods pursued in the elimination of causes.

VI.—State and illustrate the canon of Concomitant Variations.

VII.—Define Chance; and give the rule for estimating the probability of the concurrence of two independent events.

VIII.—(a) What is meant by Natural Laws?

(b) Illustrate the subsumption of one law into another.

IX.—How may an approximate generalization be rendered certain?

X.—Give Aristotle's distribution of judgments as to their degrees of credibility. Explain.

XI.—Show by examples that a Logical definition contains the *genus* and *differentia*.

XII.—Explain the methods by which the meaning of terms is extended.

XIII.—What is the first rule of Division and Classification. Give an example of its violation.

XIV.—State generally the nature of Fallacies, which come within the province of Applied Logic.

XV.—Give an example of (a) Ignoratio Elench, (b) Proving too much. What is meant by the Elenchus?