

professes to have, any such method as that here described. But can it justly, on that account, be charged with incompleteness? A science must not, because it does not teach everything, be therefore reckoned incomplete: enough, if it teaches the whole of its own proper circle of truths. The special question which the scholastic logic proposes to itself is: what are the ultimate abstract forms according to which all the exercises of the discursive faculty proceed? The science is complete, because it furnishes a perfect answer to this question.

But, it may be said, is it not desirable to have a method enabling us certainly to determine, in every case, the relation which any of the concepts explicitly or implicitly entering into a group of premises bear to the others? Most desirable. And herein consists the real value of Professor Boole's labours. He has devised a brilliantly original Calculus by which he can, through processes as definite as those which the Algebraist applies to a system of equations, solve the most complicated problems in the science of inference—problems which, without the aid of some such Calculus, persons most thoroughly versed in the ordinary logic might have no idea how to treat. In expressing our dissent, as we have been obliged very strongly to do, from much that is contained in Professor Boole's treatise, we have no desire to rob that eminent writer of the credit justly belonging to him. Our wish has been simply to separate the chaff from the wheat, and to point out accurately what constitutes, as far as the "Investigation" is concerned, Professor Boole's claim to renown.

Our readers will, however, be now anxious to obtain some fuller information regarding the method about which so much has been said, and which is the same with "the more general process" under which the processes of the scholastic logic are held by Professor Boole to be comprehended. This part of our article must necessarily be altogether technical; and we shall require to ask our readers to take a few things on trust; but we hope to be able to present the subject in such a manner as to give at least some idea of the system we are to endeavour to describe. Those who desire to become thoroughly acquainted with it will of course study the "Investigation" for themselves.

We begin by referring to the development of logical functions. An expression which in any manner involves the concept x , is called a function of the concept, and is written $f(x)$. Now there is one