CONTENTS.

CHAPTER III.

ASSOCIATION.

1-4. The criterion of independence — 5-10. The conception of association, and testing for the same by the comparison of percentages—11-12. Numerical equality of the differences between the four second-order frequencies and their independence values—13. Coefficients of association — 14. Necessity for an investigation into the causation of an attribute A being extended to include non-A's.

CHAPTER IV.

PARTIAL ASSOCIATION.

1-2. Uncertainty in interpretation of an observed association—3-5. Source of the ambiguity: partial associations—6-8. Illusory association due to the association of each of two attributes with a third—9. Estimation of the partial associations from the frequencies of the second order—10-12. The total number of associations for a given number of attributes— 13-14. The case of complete independence.

CHAPTER V.

MANIFOLD CLASSIFICATION.

 The general principle of a manifold classification—2-4. The table of double entry or contingency table and its treatment by fundamental methods—5-8. The coefficient of contingency—9-10. analysis of a contingency table by tetrads —11-13. Isotropic and anisotropic distributions—14-15. Homogeneity of the classifications dealt with in the preceding chapters : heterogeneous classifications .

60 - 74

42 - 59

PART II.—THE THEORY OF VARIABLES.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FREQUENCY-DISTRIBUTION.

 Introductory-2. Necessity for classification of observations : the frequency-distribution-3. Illustrations-4. Method of forming the table-5. Magnitude of class-intervals-6. Position of intervals-7. Process of classification-8. Treatment of intermediate observations-9. Tabulation-10. Tables with unequal intervals-11. Graphical representation of the frequency-distribution-12. Ideal frequency-distributions-13. The symmetrical distribution-14. The moderately asymmetrical distribution-16. The U-shaped distribution

75-105

25 - 41

PAGES

X