To say that one term, say \( u \), is logically simpler than another, say \( w \), means precisely that the affirmation of \( w \) concerning any subject implies the affirmative truth of \( u \) concerning the same subject, while the affirmation of \( u \) does not reciprocally imply the affirmative truth of \( w \); and it may be remarked, by the way, that disquiparance is thus necessarily involved in logical simplicity: but we need not argue from that principle.