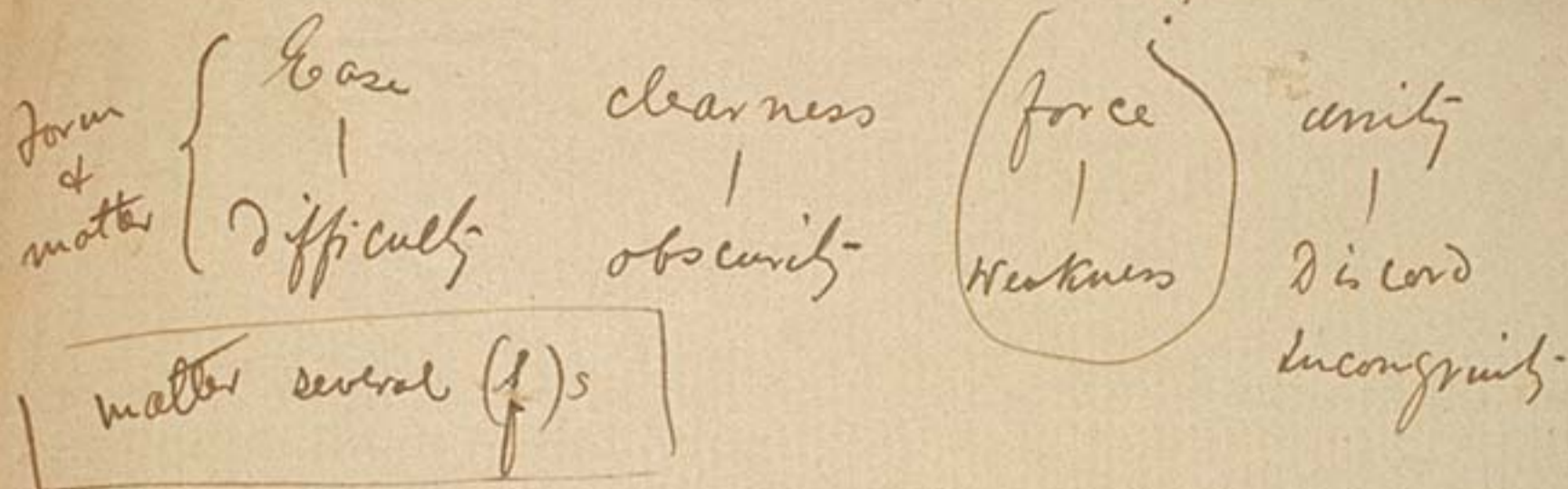


# Law of Economy



pleasure is proportional to the amount of energy spent.

$$\frac{\text{Energy spent at a time}}{\text{Sum T. of Energy}} = \frac{P.E.}{T.E.}$$

I When P.E. is very small compared with T.E.

the pleasure received is from Ease, Clearness, unity

II. When P.E. is great compared with T.E.

the pleasure we feel is from force, novelty, & difficulty

(of a certain degree)

III if P.E. is too small compared with T.E., we will reach a <sup>point at</sup> ~~stage~~ in which we feel no pleasure. If P.E.

is too great comp. with T.E., we shall reach a ~~stage~~ a point also at which we feel no pleasure. Then the form or substance is too either too easy, too clear, or too much <sup>has</sup> unity or too forcible, too novel, or too difficult.

IV The limits as regards the loss of energy within which we feel a certain amount of pleasure is different according to individuals. Consequently it cannot be calculated with mathematical accuracy.

V. The consumption of energy  $\&$  depends upon the length of time. Thus the same degree of ease, clearness, ease does not give us the same degree of pleasure ~~when~~ after a certain space of time. Similarly the same degree of difficulty etc. . . . . It follows then what has been laid down in IV, may be applied with equal force to an individual.

VI. Ease, clearness  $\&$  ease <sup>on one hand &  $\circ$  diff. nov. etc</sup> are not of necessity of universal validity. Hence the difference as regards the pleasure we feel in reading literature of older times or of distant countries.

VII To point out the conditions which contribute to ~~the cause of~~ <sup>to</sup> this difference is the object of its scientific study of <sup>the</sup> literature & literatures.