

And so we always look upon philosophy as one thing and upon literature as another. And we accordingly now ask how the study of literature helps the study of philosophy?

It helps (1) *by giving us the most interesting and instructive presentation of man*. Of course in studying what is in man there is (a) *The introspective method*, the study of consciousness, the looking into the mind itself in its operations to see what is taking place there. Nothing can replace this kind of study. It is true that in examining this action we have only our recollection of states of consciousness; but this knowledge is close and personal and becomes to each the key to the consciousness of others,—the condition of interpreting the acts of others.

And it is marvelous what one will find in the mind if it be closely observed. Browning's words are true here as in other departments of thought: "Keep but ever looking, whether with the body's eye or the mind's, and you will soon find something to look on! Has a man done wondering at women?—there follow men, dead and alive, to wonder at. Has he done wondering at men?—there's God to wonder at: and the faculty of wonder may be, at the same time, old and tired enough with respect to its first object, and yet young and fresh sufficiently, so far as concerns its novel one."

You remember Kant's statement that there were two things of which he never tired thinking—the starry sky above him and the moral law within him, showing how even one of the laws of the mind may become the object of profound and continuous meditation. Introspection must ever be prominent in the philosopher's investigations.

But introspection is not all; it is not enough. A philosopher needs all the facts of human life that can be compassed by a finite mind. He needs a knowledge of *man* and not simply of *a man*—even of so good a man as himself. And so literature comes to his aid as revealing what is in other members of the race—men, women and children.

It gives the most interesting presentation of man's *intellectual* powers. Read a book of philosophy like Locke's or Hamilton's *Metaphysics* and you have indeed a valuable setting forth of man's mind as far as you can exhibit it in a chart. But then read literature and what a new thing man's mind becomes to us. Look at this intellect in its operations as depicted by the great authors, and what marvellous powers it is seen to possess. See what various views of nature are presented by Chaucer and Wordsworth, Shelley and Tennyson—to go no farther afield. Or see men and women as they are set