

## II.

A very important character of all those sensations, impressions, or experiences which we call objective is this, that they present themselves to us in space. As spatial, they appear at the same moment both together and apart.

This enables us to distinguish them one from the other, and at the same time also to view them in conjunction. Out of this fundamental property of objective things, which cannot be further explained, there grows the abstract notion of individuality, if we take things singly; and of number and position, if we take them together. Without these spatial properties, definite thought would probably be quite impossible.

The term individuality has in modern parlance lost, to a great extent, the meaning indicated by its derivation; for an individual thing need not be indivisible, but is only for the moment considered to be a unique whole which might lose its specific character if divided. Yet it is true that what we term the higher classes of individuals possess to a large extent this character of indivisibility.

But the character that attaches to all things or beings is more exactly that of separateness. They can be either physically or mentally detached from their surroundings, and viewed and examined by themselves.

And here we may mention the principal distinction between definite objects—that is, clusters of sensations in our field of consciousness, which we remember, and the same objects if merely imagined. A remembered