which is the sense of Time, we could form distinct spatial notions.

It seems, however, quite clear that the progress of Thought in the narrowest and most abstract form, with all its intricacies, started originally from relations in space. Pure mathematics, for instance, were preceded by geometry and this by mensuration, and though arithmetic is apparently independent of geometry, I do not believe that even numbers were originally invented and learnt without reference to location in Space.

Some persons, as has been shown by Sir Francis Galton, retain all through their life a definite figure in which the numbers appear to them, and it is likely that what he terms "visualising of abstract conceptions," is more common than generally supposed. It would be an interesting research that would show us the enormous number of words and terms which in the vocabulary of civilised nations can be traced to the relations and properties of Space. These must have been invented and transmitted through hundreds if not thousands of years, and the number of them is still on the increase. But so far as the individual mind of infants and children at the present time is concerned, there is no doubt that the different relations of Space are taught and learned by the combined senses of sight and touch, joined to the words of language with which we signify them.

It is impossible here to enter into detail. We need mention only the leading conceptions of number, size, figure, of distance, of position, order and arrangement, of regularity and irregularity, of the simple and the