

object has always a definite location or environment, whereas the same thing, if imagined, presents itself as it were in the void. This may be proved by the fact that we can never be quite sure that we have seen and not only imagined an occurrence, unless we can locate it in time or space, or both, and in its position towards other things and ourselves.

It is, however, quite possible to receive such a detailed and lifelike description of various events or situations that we firmly believe that we have experienced them ourselves. And a great part of the interest of fiction depends upon the ability of the writer to create this illusion in the minds of his readers.

It has been mentioned above that in the course of our education, and in after life, we have to abstract from some of the peculiar characteristics of personality in dealing with practical things. And this is eminently the case in scientific observation and reasoning. A similar fate seems to attach to the characteristic of individuality. It was a marked step in advance when Natural Science learnt to consider things lifeless and living, not in their detachment from each other, but in that special "together" which they present in nature.

The property of detachment or separateness is made conspicuous to us not merely by different location, which leads to the notions of distance and arrangement; it would very likely never have become known to us were the separate objects not different also through other properties, that is, sensations and impressions. The two main sources of the variety which things present to us are differences of light and