

latter comprise by far the greater number of those things which we call Real, including also persons, they form very early in our mental development a kind of standard of Reality which we carry about with us, which always obtrudes itself in our reflection, and is extremely difficult to get rid of. Looking at these outer things, we may gather up their characteristics under the following four properties :—

1. They must exist not only for each of us individually, but for other persons.
2. They must be definite, so that they can be singled out and detached in our observation or reflection—*i.e.*, they must have individuality.
3. They must stand in certain relations to each other, these relations being those of space.
4. They must present a certain order of arrangement, forming all together a system or Universe.

Although these four properties belong to the most common and unobtrusive Reality that we know of, they need not be always united as they are in what we term the outer world ; and the presence or absence of one or more of these properties in a class of sensations and experiences may characterise other orders of Reality, of which we may now give some examples.

## X.

Quite another order of Reality is formed by the relations which exist between the separate things in the outer world. These relations can be stated independently, and form quite a different order of ideas from that which the things themselves constitute, which as we