

complex, which are but a few of those familiar relations that we learn by regarding things in Space.

This process of developing or learning a vocabulary upon the ground of spatial and geometrical relations would, however, not be possible without the sense of Time, that is of Memory, for very few of the notions referred to could be formed without the help of Change,—that is, if applied to the Space of Motion.

Postponing for a moment this attribute of change which belongs to all external things, we may note a fourth property, which as it exists to a larger or smaller degree imparts to single or complex physical sensations the character of Reality. To begin with, it is clear that except physical sensations had in our earliest experience presented themselves in clusters, or coalesced into complexes which were more or less permanent, and disappeared and reappeared again in the same order, we could never have formed the conception of definite beings or things. Thus, next to definition and distinctness, an easily recognised and remembered order of sensations forms the condition of our knowledge of the outer world. This recognition of order remains with most persons incomplete and fragmentary, and must have been so in the earlier ages even of advanced Thought. But as exact or scientific thinking grew up, the fragments of order which surround us coalesced into larger complexes, and these we call Systems. Thus every science begins even at the present day with what is termed a systematic treatment of its subject, wherein the region of fact, or field of experience with which it deals, is placed before the learner in some kind of orderly arrangement. Gradually within the last few hundred