

structure went hand in hand with complication of function, giving much greater variety to life and behaviour; and, as this increased the philosophical interest with which the human mind contemplates natural things and events, it was inevitable that the idea of design should enter the field of scientific thought, thus bringing the living creation nearer to that point of view which treats Nature as following a definite plan in the same way as man himself creates an artificial world of tools and mechanisms in order to achieve definite purposes.

## II.

We have already noted in a former chapter that Images or Ideas in the human mind exert a definite control over the primordial but involuntary mobility and restlessness of the human being. They act as a directing force. Among them the physical sensations, such as hunger, thirst, and others, are the earliest, and remain fundamental in spite of their relegation to a lower sphere as the workings of the emotions and the intellect gain more or less superiority in the course of life. In fact they become, or should become, more and more automatic, whereas the Images and Ideas of the intellect gain in that attractive force which we call interest, and, being once established, acquire an influence over our movements through which we become active and creative in the world of Values.

Events in this world originating in individual and collective interests prompt us to look for Design, Meaning, and Purpose not only in the narrow sphere of