

The paper on "Accidental Discoveries" was intended to be followed up by another which was to bear the title of "Nature's Hints." In this production the idea was to maintain that it was part of the Divine Plan gradually to educate mankind in physical science and contrivances in the Arts, by means of phenomena in Nature, and the structure of various forms in the animal kingdom.

These were to be observed from time to time by the human mind and utilized practically.

Thus the moon comparatively close at hand, gave in its form, phases and movements, hints, for many a year not heeded, of things as they are in the solar system, and even in the larger universe beyond.

That the earth itself was globular in form like the moon was shown by the way in which the high summits of peaks and promontories presented themselves to the eye on a distant ocean horizon, long before their massive bases are discovered, proving that the surface before the eye is spherical and not flat; the same fact being also shown by the masts of ships when approaching the shore.

That some such indrawing force as that which we now style gravitation existed, was proved by the manner in which ships everywhere adhered to the globular surface, and also by the manner in which the great unsheltered sea itself kept in its bed; a hint was thus given of that mighty and mysterious force by which under the Divine management the universe is held together so to speak.

From a study of the anatomy of the eye resulted the Telescope in one direction and the Microscope in another.

The study of the Trachea and Larynx would in due time suggest the organ pipe and ultimately the construction of the grandest of human musical inventions, the Church Organ.

The primitive man doubtless very soon began to develop in some way the musical faculty that was in him, besides being the possessor of the gift of articulate speech, he was (if one may so express himself) a humming and whistling animal; and by having recourse to these powers which sometimes seem to us so trivial and commonplace, he was enabled to give utterance to certain simple combinations of sounds which gave pleasure to him, and which he would desire sometimes to recall, and give fixity to; hence would be suggested at last the necessity of some musical notation, rude enough at the outset, but culminating at last in the elaborate score of a maestro.

The computation of numbers began with the Fingers of the Human hand; and the expansion of numerals to any extent by multiples of Ten, was suggested as the most convenient method.

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