

in air about 500 feet for every pulsation of a healthy person at 75 in a minute. A bell sounded under water may be heard under water at 1200 feet distant. Sounds are distinct at twice the distance on water that they are on land.—In a ballon, the barking of dogs on the ground may be heard at the elevation of three or four miles. On table mountain, a mile above Cape Town, every noise on it, and even words, may be heard distinctly. The firing of the English on landing in Egypt was plainly heard at 100 miles on the sea. Dr Jameson says, in calm weather he heard every word of a sermon at a distance of two miles. Water is a better conductor of sound than air, and so is flannel or riband. {Sound affects particles of dust in a sunbeam, cobwebs, and water in musical glasses; it shakes small peices of paper of a string in concord.—Deaf persons may converse through deal rods held between the teeth, or held to the throat or breast. Echoes are formed by elliptical surfaces combined with surrounding surfaces, or by such of them as fall into respective distances of the surface of an ellipse, and are therefore directed to the other focus of the eclipse: for all the distance from both foci to such surface are equal, and hence there is a concentration of sounds at those points direct from one focus, and reflected back again from the other focus. An echo returns a monosyllable at 70 feet distance, and another syllable at every 40 feet additional. The echo of artillery is increased or created by a cloud, or clouds. Miners distinguish the substance bored by the sound; and physicians distinguish the action of the heart and lungs by a listening tube. Gamblers can distinguish in tossing money, which side is undermost, though covered by the hand.

A NEW KIND OF LIGHT-HOUSE.—A drunkard's nose is said to be a light-house, warning us of the little water that passes underneath.

"Let it Live."

From the Sunday School Advocate.

"Let it live," said a kind-hearted lady, a short time since, as she picked up a flying bug from the floor, and helped it out of the window. She probably thought there was plenty of room in the wide world for it, and there was no good reason for killing it.

We can see nothing wrong in killing a poisonous serpent, or a dangerous beast of the forest, as they are hurtful, and are evidently our enemies. God has also shown us that it is perfectly right to kill such animals as are good for our food; but to kill anything that has life and feeling merely for sport, or through wantonness, is wrong and the habit indulged in begets and cultivates cruelty in one's heart.

The fishes that swim in the waters, the beasts that roam through the forests, the birds that fly in the air, and the insects that crawl among the leaves, were all made to live, and they *love* to live; and when we through recklessness, destroy them, it does no good, but brings death to them, and the act injures us, as it endangers a cruel feeling.

More than half the music in the world is made by birds and insects; and yet there is cruelty enough among men and boys to hush all this melody made by recklessly killing the creatures which God has made to live, to sing, and be happy.

Let us not be thus cruel, but let these creatures live and enjoy life as best they can; let them skip over the hills, or glide through the waters, or fly in the air, or sing among the trees as God has given them ability. Let them live and add beauty to the world; for some of them are very beautiful. Let them live, and by their example teach us lessons of activity and industry; for they are usually industrious and active according to their several necessities. Be kind toward insects, birds and beasts, and you will be more likely to be kind to your fellow beings, and to secure kindness in return.