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which is discovered in the following manner:-If a heavy piece of lead is tied to a line and thrown overboard it will sink. We will suppose that the current at the surface of the water is running from west to east, which is usually more or less the case in Hudson's Strait; when the lead has been allowed to descend sixty or eighty fathoms, it comes into a current running from east to west. If we tie a buoy to the end of the line, it will float and keep the lead from sinking. Now the under current would carry the lead towards the west; but it cannot move in this direction, because the upper current would carry the buoy towards the east, and thus they both remain stationary. The small pieces of ice which are not so deep as to feel the under current, would now float past the buoy; and if this were an iceberg, we should think that it must be at the bottom of the sea, because it did not move.

Every one would probably be disappointed by the first sight of an iceberg. At a considerable distance may be seen a small white mass, which perhaps does not look larger than the palm of the hand; and the sailors, being accustomed to judge of the size of objects at a distance, will say— "There is a large iceberg. It is as high as thetop of our masts. That berg is not less than six hundred feet high." The spectator might begin to think—"St. Paul's is about four hundred feet high, so that is half as high again." He would not perhaps remember, that four or five hundred feet of its height were below the water, and that he was too far off to see its real size; thus he would be disappointed, and think that it looked

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