

In only one instance has there been anything similar to this wonderful voyage of two thousand miles on an ice-raft. On October 22nd, 1869, the crew of the *Hansa*, of the second German North Polar Expedition, were compelled to abandon their vessel which was crushed by the ice in lat. $70^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $10^{\circ} 51' W.$ They built on the floe a house with the patent fuel they had on board, and in this snug shelter, they drifted to the southern point of Greenland, where they took to their boats, and on June 14th, 1870, reached the Moravian Mission Station of Friedriksthal, in lat. $60^{\circ} N.$, just on the western side of Cape Farewell. They thus drifted over ten degrees of latitude, but their sextants showed that the total distance traversed was 1,150 miles. The *Polaris* party passed over twenty-four degrees of latitude, and must have drifted, on their cheerless raft, 2,000 miles. Then the *Hansa* party had a snug house on the ice and ample stores. The others had not enough provisions at starting to sustain them for a month, and had to subsist in the manner I have described. The dangers they encountered too were far more terrible than those which the *Hansa* party passed through, who were only in one instance driven from their floe.

PHIIP BLAIR;

OR,

School Days in the Dominion.

BY E. LAWSON FENERTY, ESQ., HALIFAX, N. S.

CHAPTER VI.

THE result of the council of war held the evening of our hero's arrival home, was, as I have intimated, that he should exercise his ingenuity and receive its fitting reward in a boarding-school known as the Groves, situate about sixty miles down the river, provided he could be accommodated; the reputation of said school being so high, as usually to necessitate an application some time beforehand to secure admission.

Pursuant to this decision, sundry missives were despatched and received, the result being that Master Philip Blair was to be received at the Groves school for one term or more, in considera-