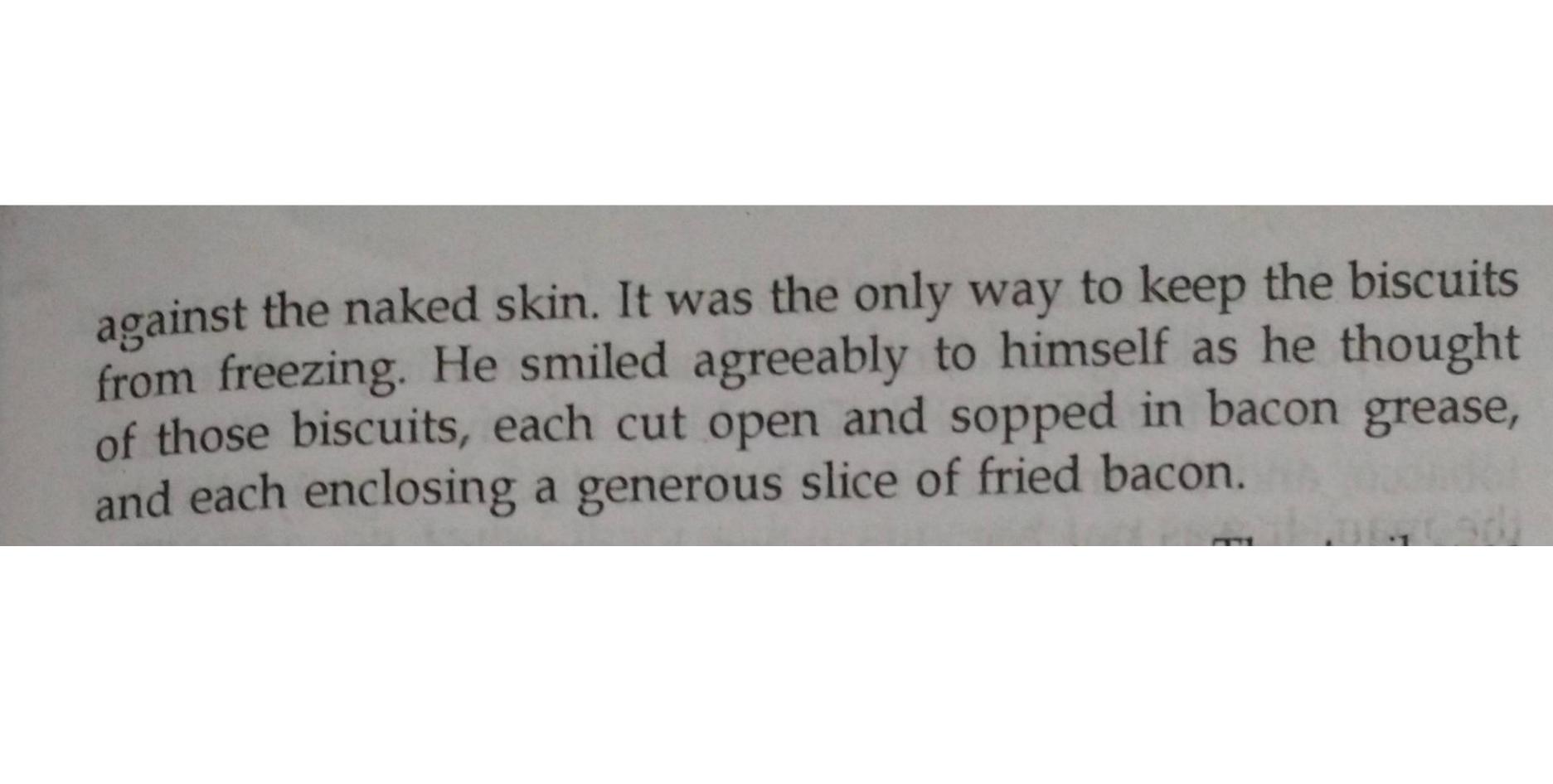
Day had broken cold and gray, exceedingly cold and gray, when the man turned aside from the main Yukon trail and climbed the high earth-bank, where a dim and little-travelled trail led eastward through the fat spruce timberland. It was a steep bank, and he paused for breath at the top, excusing the act to himself by looking at his watch. It was nine o'clock. There was no sun nor hint of sun, though there was not a cloud in the sky. It was a clear day, and yet there seemed an intangible pall over the face of things, a subtle gloom that made the day dark, and that was due to the absence of sun. This fact did not worry the man. He was used to the lack of sun. It had been days since he had seen the sun, and he knew that a few more days must pass before that cheerful orb, due south, would just peep above the sky-line and dip immediately from view.

The Yukon lay a mile wide and hidden under three feet of ice. On top of this ice were as many feet of snow. It was all pure white, rolling in gentle undulations where the ice-jams of the freeze-up had formed. North and south, as far as his eye could see, it was unbroken white, save for a dark hair-line that curved and twisted from around the spruce-covered island to the south, and that curved and twisted away into the north, where it disappeared behind another spruce-covered island. This dark hair-line was the trail—the main trail—that led south five hundred miles to the Chilcoot Pass, Dyea, and salt water; and that led north seventy miles to Dawson, and still on to the north a thousand miles to Nulato, and finally to St. Michael on Bering Sea, a thousand miles and half a thousand more.

But all this—the mysterious, far-reaching hair-line trail. the absence of sun from the sky, the tremendous cold, and the strangeness and weirdness of it all-made no impression on the man. It was not because he was long used to it. He was a newcomer in the land, a chechaquo, and this was his first winter. The trouble with him was that he was without imagination. He was quick and alert in the things of life, but only in the things, and not in the significances. Fifty degrees below zero meant eighty-odd degrees of frost. Such fact impressed him as being cold and uncomfortable, and that was all. It did not lead him to meditate upon his frailty as a creature of temperature, and upon man's frailty in general, able only to live within certain narrow limits of heat and cold; and from there on it did not lead him to the conjectural field of immortality and man's place in the universe. Fifty degrees below zero stood for a bite of frost that hurt and that must be guarded against by the use of mittens, ear-flaps, warm moccasins, and thick socks. Fifty degrees below zero was to him just precisely fifty degrees below zero. That there should be anything more to it than that was a thought that never entered his head.

As he turned to go on, he spat speculatively. There was a sharp, explosive crackle that startled him. He spat again. And again, in the air, before it could fall to the snow, the spittle crackled. He knew that at fifty below spittle crackled on the snow, but this spittle had crackled in the air. Undoubtedly it was colder than fifty below-how much colder he did not know. But the temperature did not matter. He was bound for the old claim on the left fork of Henderson Creek, where the boys were already. They had come over across the divide from the Indian Creek country, while he had come the roundabout way to take a look at the possibilities of getting out logs in the spring from the islands in the Yukon. He would be in to camp by six o'clock; a bit after dark, it was true, but the boys would be there, a fire would be going, and a hot supper would be ready. As for lunch, he pressed his hand against the protruding bundle under his jacket. It was also under his shirt, wrapped up in a handkerchief and lying



## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Jack Groiffith Chancy aka Jack London was a prolific Amorican Novelist afournalist and social activist. He was the pioneer in the world of commercial magazine Viction. He was also a part of the radical literary group "The Crowd" in San Francisco and supported cocialism and the rights of the workers the roomains one of the most translated American arthons during the 20th contury

He entered the University of California in 1895 However, he quit it after a year to goin the Klondike Gold Rush. His works The Call of the Wild and White Frang were set in this area. His first book, The Son of the Wolf: Yales of the Fan North (1900) was a collection of whent istorics that he had published preciously in magazines. The book gave him immensessuccess. During his whole life, he wrote and published wome 50 books of fiction and non fiction Among his well-known hoods are The Call of the White. White Fang and Burning Daylight.

All his nowols point may the assential human istninggle for survival, braven the handships of nature.

## ABOUT THE STORY - A CRITICAL OVERVIEW

Jack dondon's short story To Build a Fire has two consions

The carlier one was published in 1902 in The Youth's

Companion and 1908 consion was published in Contury

Magazine. The 1902 certain differs from the 1908 consion

Though both the stories depict a wimilar plat.

The story is about a solitary hirer who remains unnamed throughout the story to conturos out with his dog from the main Yukon trail and is destined for a camp in Hondenson

creek there the boys are waiting Turon trail is a 33 mile long passage through the Coast Mountains from Barrnett British Columbia in the North to Syea Alaska in the South It is a rungged trail in the wildentras along the bonder during between Alaska and the mountains of Western Canada

The story depicts a man's futile afforts to overcome the horstile nature. It portnays the conflict between man and nature Though the man in the story is adventonous and does not accept defeat easily he surrendens to his unfortunate fate. He is confident and determined to reach his destination despite the hansh weather and rugged land scape.

The setting of the story is uninhabited Yukon The day is extremely "cold and groy". The setting establishes The role of nature in the story Nature is cold and stark and indifferent to the needs of an indiceidual. Ignoring the power of nature can bring downstating consequences but he fails to understan this. At down the man starts his yourney from the main of Yukon trail At the and of the day the man will reach the camp - near Henderson Creek when the wishesto be rounited with the 6 boys shis travelling comparions There is no sun in the clear sky. There prevails a contain subtle gloo that has made the day dark. This place has not seen daylight for several days. The "unbroken" - white land is broken by the main trail which leads southwards five hu miles to the Bitothoon Chilcoot Pass & Dyca

and salt water and one thousand five hundred miles to north, all the way to St. Michael on the Bening Sea. The rugged landscape does not affect the man. The 6 mysterious of far-reaching hair like trail's "the absence of sun from the Sky fail to make an impression on him. He is a newcomen in the area and lacks imagination to understand a situation. He is competent and resourceful But does not comprehend the significances behind things He is "quick and alert' but without imagination. The temperature is not merely colder than fifty below zeno. His lack of knowledge and limited imageration make him under estimate the power of nature. The cold-weather discomforts him but does not frighten him. He fails to imagine his own weakness and that can never win against the hostilities of nature. The harrish weather does not cause him to reflect on the risks and his own impending death. He is determined to reach his destination and nothing can thwart his mission

Hence the man thinks little and continues to walk thenking of the camp. Hendenson check where the boys are waiting for him. He ispite and hears 6 wharps exploraine chackles that startles him. He discours the liquid from his mouth freezes in the aire before it can fall on show. He assumes that the temperalure is colder than below fifty though he has no exact idea about it. He plans to reach the camp by six o'clock a bit after dark He anticipates getting fire to-warm himself and hot supper to feed his hungry bod istomach once he reaches the camp. The man's freezing whit rainforces the danger lurking in the trail but he ignories it He overlooks the winsks of involved in such a yourney and thenks little about the grace consequences of the foolish visks understaken by him He carries his burch, biscuits, torapped up in hand Kenchick, lying against naked skin to present that for our freezing.