

tions in Alaska in developing its resources and, as the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Northern Railway will all connect with the railroad in Alaska, that means more opportunity for the farmers of the West. And all this comes from Bob's discovery.

The reason for the wonderful ice jam on the Yukon River: In the first place it is two thousand miles long, rising from the Rocky Mountains, running North-West one thousand miles to Fort Yukon, in the Arctic Circle, then South-West twelve hundred miles to the Behring Sea. It has many tremendous tributaries. Commencing at Dawson on the left hand going up, there is the Indian River, five hundred miles; Stewart, one thousand; Pelly, one thousand; Big and Little Salmon, five hundred each; Hoodlinke and Tisling Lakes, eight hundred; and on the right hand the Sixty-Mile, five hundred; White, one thousand; Nortenskol, five hundred; Tarkino, five hundred, and Lebarge, fed from glaciers and the mountains. When the warm weather starts in May a mighty rush of water starts and when it runs about three hundred miles the river goes through more mountains where the sun does not shine and the ice is five feet thick, the river rises thirty feet and when the ice breaks it carries all before it. I have seen the jam sweep islands with timber fourteen inches through and cut it close to the ground as if it were straw. You can imagine what dangers I have escaped after getting into these terrific ice jams and come out alive.

