

be taken into the interior by the Yukon  
will then reduce the cost of the necessities

les necessary in an outfit for a man one year  
but the following is said by experienced  
very demand:

#### THING—75 lbs., \$100.

- 1 pair rubber hip boots.
- 2 woolen sweaters.
- 2 pairs heavy blankets.
- 1 dozen towels.
- 6 pairs overalls.
- 1 suit oil clothing.
- 1 suit corduroy.
- 1 suit fleece-lined duck.
- 2 rubber blankets.
- 1 sleeping bag and 1 oil blanket.
- 1 pair felt boots.
- 1 pair heavy rubber overshoes.
- Roll of flannel for insoles, wrapping  
the feet and bandages.

#### ERIES—1,125 lbs., \$85.

- 5 pounds yeast.
- 5 pounds soda.
- 10 pounds salt.
- 1 pound pepper.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  pound mustard.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  pound ginger.
- 5 pounds evaporated onions.
- 2 dozen condensed milk.
- 5 bars tar soap.
- 5 bars laundry soap.
- 1 large tin box matches.
- 1 quart evaporated vinegar.
- Assortment soup tablets.
- Tobacco to suit.

#### AND CAMP OUTFIT—200 lbs., \$50.

- 6 teaspoons.
- 3 tablespoons.
- 1 compass.
- 1 hunter's ax and sheath.
- 1 drawing knife.
- 1 magnifying glass.
- 1 mixing spoon.
- 1 dust belt.
- 1 whetstone.
- 2 granite cups.
- 1 frypan.
- 1 retinned dishpan.
- 1 four-quart coffee pot.
- 1 coffee mill.
- 1 granite kettle, retinned cover.
- 3 granite plates.
- 1 whipsaw.
- 1 gold scale.
- 1 sled.
- 1 tent.
- 1 sheetiron stove.
- 1 box candles.
- 1 spirit thermometer (mercury freezes).

#### EDICINES—5 lbs., \$10.

- 1 ounce tincture iron.
- 8 ounces cough mixture.
- 1 bottle toothache drops.
- 1 bottle vaseline.
- 2 drams iodoform.
- 2 yards lint.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen assorted bandages.
- 2 feet rubber adhesive plasters.
- 4 ounces absorbent cotton.
- Monsell's salts for hemorrhages, in  
quantity in accordance with the  
person's liability to attacks of the  
trouble.
- 1 pair smoked glasses to prevent  
snow blindness.

#### ARMAMENT—20 lbs., \$24.

- 1 repeating rifle, 30-30, with reloading  
tools, and 100 rounds of brass-shell  
cartridges.
- 1 large hunting knife and an assort-  
ment of fishing tackle.

A shotgun or revolver might be sub-  
stituted for the rifle.  
The Canadian law against carrying  
concealed weapons is rigidly enforced  
by the mounted police.

#### MISCELLANEOUS—2 lbs., \$3.

- 1 package assorted needles.
- 2 spools linen thread.
- 2 dozen bachelor buttons.
- 2 papers safety pins.
- 1 book of pins.
- 1 spool of tape.
- 1 pair medium scissors.
- 4 pads note paper, with blotter.
- 50 good envelopes.
- 1 bottle ink (in metal).
- 1 indelible pencil (extra leads).
- 25 U. S. and Canadian postage stamps  
(and holders).
- 1 pen holder and pens.

Cost and weight can be materially reduced by prospectors  
traveling in party, so that one camping, hardware, armament and  
medicine outfit will answer for two or more persons. When men  
intend to work together, it would be wasteful and burdensome to  
load up with hardware, tools, medicine, etc., when combinations  
can be made. Outfits can be bought in Seattle from merchants  
who understand the business and know how to pack for the trip.  
A trunk is not the thing to carry goods in; a canvas pack is much  
better, protected with oil skins. Mark your baggage with name  
and address, and also put on some distinctive characters in glar-  
ing colors, so that you can easily identify your own in the great  
quantity of goods piled up at landing places. Trading companies  
in the Klondike region are American, and buy their goods mainly  
at Seattle and pay duty on entering Canadian territory. If there  
was any considerable saving by the purchase of goods in Canadian  
ports, they would avail themselves of the chance, but the way to  
the Klondike is through American territory. Canada exempts  
from all duty miners' blankets, personal clothing in use, tent,  
broken packages of provisions being used, also cooking utensils  
in use and 100 pounds of food for the journey, charging ordinary  
customs duty on everything in excess of this amount. The duty  
is about the same charged by the United States on Canadian  
goods.

#### THE GRUB STAKE.

A good many prospectors who have gone to Alaska have been  
furnished with means for the purchase of supplies, tools, transpor-  
tation, etc., by friends, who, under a contract, are to share equally  
in the profits, which includes part ownership of any claims located,  
discovered or purchased, or of any metal that may be mined.  
The prospector agrees to devote his whole time and effort to the  
joint venture and make faithful report of his doings. If he fails  
the money advanced and lost is offset by his labor. As a rule  
"grub stake" contracts are quietly made, for reasons personal to  
the staker and staked. Ex-Senator Tabor of Colorado, Tommy  
Cruse of Montana, and other well-known miners and operators  
made their start originally by being grub staked.

#### MINING LAWS.

The general mining laws of the United States apply to Alaska.  
Claims, usually called "placers," including all forms of deposits  
excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place, are subject to en-  
try and patent. No single individual can locate more than twenty  
acres of placer land, and no location can be made by any com-  
pany, composed of no less than eight bona fide locators, exceed-  
ing 160 acres. The price per acre of placer claims is \$2.50.  
Where placers contain veins or lodes the cost per acre is \$5.00.  
Rules not conflicting with this can be made in any state or ter-  
ritory, and it is not uncommon for miners to establish smaller sized  
claims, and this is the case in Alaska, where the ground is hard  
to work. When a new district is discovered the miners agree to  
this and select a Recorder of Claims, provided no regular gov-  
ernment official is on hand.

The Canadian authorities have ruled that placer claims in the  
Yukon district shall not exceed 100x100 feet, and only alternate