eases, and that, conversely, the neglect of these precautions will surely sow the seeds of trouble:-if we can get this knowledge well implanted, it is wonderful how well the men will co-operate in carrying out the sanitary instructions. We therefore arrange for concise, lucid features, to all ranks, along these lines; and the officers in all branches of the Service have to pass examinations in Sanitation before getting promotion. In camps, the disposal of garbage and refuse is a very important question. Whenever a lot of men go into Camp together, the accumulation of garbage soon becomes enormous; especially as the soldier's daily ration is a very liberal one in the plain foods. Tommy is very prone to supplement his rations with fancy stuff from the canteen, and so a lot of food is left over. This has to be thrown away, because the next day's rations come along just the same. If the garbage is allowed to accumulate, it not only furnishes excellent culture media for bacteria of all kinds, but affords the best kind of a feeding and breeding place for the common house-fly. which is really one of the worst enemies the soldier has to encounter. In the disposal of garbage and refuse, we adhere to the old rule: "Burn all you can, and bury the rest"; but we try to leave as little as possible for burial. The Field Incinerators, pictures of which are shown, are very easily constructed at any Camp or summer cottage, and it is astonishing to see the vast quantities of wet garbage, each one will consume without producing any nuisance whatever, except a little ordinary smoke. To prepare for it, a couple of cross trenches are dug, crossing at the middle at right angles. See diagram. They are each 9 feet long, 1 foot wide and 1 foot deep, and at the outer ends are splayed out; making a large opening for draught. The square in the middle is covered by a grating, such as a few iron rods, and an ordinary sugar barrel with both ends knocked out, is stood over it for the chimney. Next the trenches from the edge of the barrel to the splayed ends are covered by boards or branches, and wetted clay is closely packed all around the barrel. Outside of the clay, sods are placed giving the whole a neat appearance. To make a fire, the splayed opening toward the wind is left open, and the other three covered. A fire is then kindled

in the bottom of the barrel, and when it has once got well started, the garbage may be fed in. There is very little danger of choking the fire, as the draught is excellent. Of course the barrel is soon all burned away. and you have a clay chimney which lasts well. To prepare kitchen garbage for the incinerator, we have a garbage barrel on a soak-pit. For the soak-pit, we dig a pair of cross trenches of the same dimensions as for the incinerator, except that they are 12 feet long. See diagram. Over the middle square places we stand a solid coal-oil barrel with 10 or 12 augar holes in the bottom.

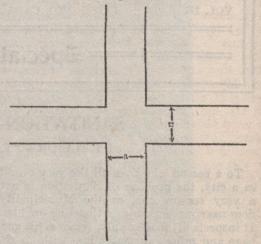


Fig 1.-Incinerator Plan of Trenches.

Two Trenches 8 ft. in length crossing in centre, width 1 ft., depth 1 ft. at centre, and sloping gradually to level at ends.
First—Dig trenches, dimensions as above; cover each area of the trenches with some non-infammable material for a distance of about 2½ ft. and place iron bars on this foundation to form a grating.

Then cover the four trenches completely. provide a close fitting cover for the barrel. and our apparatus is complete. This not only strains off the fluids, but soaks them away in the earth; whereas, if they are thrown on the ground-surface, they make a thriving breeding place for germs and flies. A convenient extra fitting for the garbage barrel is a rectangular box which just fits inside the barrel, into which all the slops and garbage are thrown. The sides and bottom are pierced by many auger holes which strain off the liquid. This box can be conveniently lifted out and emptied into the incinerator by means of handles made of auger holes near the top. This combination of incinerator and garbage barrel is to be highly recommended, for