

Headings for Reports—continued.

Ravine.—Depth, width, nature of banks, bushy or rocky.

Redoubt.—See Fort.

River.—Depth, width, current, nature of banks, bottom, watering places, crossings, boats, material for rafts.

Road.—Nature (made or unmade), width, height above surrounding country, fences alongside, repairing material.

Station.—See Buildings; also state number of platforms and their length and width, number of entrances to them, amount of coal, spare rolling stock, rails, etc., sleepers, water tanks, telegraphs.

Supplies.—Amount of food or men, such as meat (living or dead), flour, vegetables, groceries, fuel, etc., and forage, such as oats, mealies, grain, barley, hay, grass, etc.

Telegraph.—Number of wires, height of poles and their material, direction in which line runs.

Town.—Extent, *i.e.*, length and width, number of inhabitants or houses, material, etc. (describe as in Buildings), situation (as for Position), and its sources of water and gas supply, also its supplies (as above).

Transport.—Number of waggons, carts, mules, horses, trucks, etc., or carriers.

Village.—See Towns.

Water.—Whether good or drinking, flowing or stagnant, whether stream, pool, or well and size and depth, how many horses can drink at a time, or whether buckets required.

Wells.—Depth to bottom, depth of water.

Woods.—See Forest.

Field Kitchen.

The trench kitchen shown in our diagrams is the form of cooking place in most use and the measurements given will be found useful when you are in doubt.

The trench should be dug 7 feet 6 inches long, 9 inches wide and 18 inches deep at the mouth, and continued for 18 inches into the trench, then sloping upwards to 4 inches at the back, with a splay mouth pointing towards the wind, and a rough chimney 2 feet high at the opposite end formed with the sods cut off from the top of the trench.

It will be advantageous if these trenches are cut on a gentle slope.

The trench shown will hold 7 large oval kettles.

Place cooking bars across the trench to support the kettles (and part of chimney). The kettles are placed side by side with their bottoms resting on the bars. Pack the spaces between them with clay or wet earth, which should reach as high as the loops of the handles.

The fuel is fed into the trench from the splay mouth which should face to windward.

