which was removed in making the box, the edges being bent up in a 1-inch flange and the corners left unsoldered. About a hundred perforations were made in the base with a ¾-inch punch. The dimensions of the tray are 12 inches by 8½ inches by 1 inch and the wire handles at each end are about .5 inches high. The hand grips of twisted wire, for lifting the tray out of hot water, are about 7½ inches high and 4 inches wide at the base and their circular portion has a diameter of about 3½ inches.

It should be noted that, in the event of the box portion being accidentally burnt out, a new box can be constructed by the fitter in a maximum of ten minutes.

This sterilizer has undergone fairly severe tests and appears capable of standing up to prolonged boiling. In use, each end is supported on three 9-inch bricks, placed side by side and end upwards, which enables a Primus stove to be slipped underneath and removed for filling when necessary.

I have to express my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Trumper, R.A.M.C., for permission to submit this note for publication and to Private F. J. T. Green, R.A.S.C., my Company Fitter, for putting my ideas into concrete form.

THE OIL DRUM GREASE TRAP.

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A difficulty which frequently arises in cook-houses in requisitioned buildings is that standard types of field grease traps are unsuitable for use in a paved yard. The ordinary cold water grease trap, when made with the poor materials available at present, will seldom hold water if it cannot be sunk into the ground. One finds that most units in these circumstances use no grease traps of any kind, with the result that sooner or later the drains become blocked.

The grease trap illustrated in the accompanying sketches is an attempt to overcome this difficulty.

Materials required are a four-gallon petrol tin, half of which becomes the strainer box, the strainer itself being made from the lid of a small tin; a sheet of flat galvanized iron, forming the cylindrical baffle plate; and a five-gallon oil drum. The handles are taken from the petrol tin. In making the baffle plate, it is best to rivet the joint first with three or four nails, and then solder it.

It is unnecessary to use straw or bracken in this grease trap. The object of the narrow tube is to carry the hot water below the grease level. The success of this particular trap depends on its ability to lose heat rapidly, and for this reason it must not be sunk into the ground, and the castellation of the top of the baffle is important.

It has been found in practice to deal satisfactorily with the grease from a cookhouse for forty to sixty men.
SPOUT. Diameter 2"

Sleeve of galvanized iron. Height 2" greater than that of oil drum. Diameter 2" less than diameter of oil drum.

1" pipe projects 3" below water level.

STRAINER. Lid of Polish Tin.

Section.

Perspective Drawing.