

the exact amount of soakage there would be in that ground. Provision was made for taking the drainage off the manhole by letting in leads and making fresh soak-pits, which we are doing now. Then there is the question of grease-traps beside the cookhouses. Grease-traps were not put in beside the cookhouse. The water from the cookhouse really should go through a grease-trap, but this should be sufficiently far away from the cookhouse to allow the water to cool prior to the grease running into the trap. It should be cool enough to allow the grease to form a solid, so that it will be caught in the trap.

45. There are none?—I think they put one in, or were in process of putting them in, when the camp broke up. I think there is one in.

46. *Mr. Ferguson.*] On whose advice was that put in?—I do not know. I complained about the thing.

47. To whom?—To the Commandant, verbally. I think I spoke to Mr. Scott, or Mr. Mackay, if I remember aright. He was the man who was in charge of the drains. I do not know who it was, to tell you the truth.

48. *The Chairman.*] With regard to drainage and sewage, have you other observations?—Yes, I have, sir. In my opinion, as a layman, each row of huts or row of cookhouses should have its own soakage, apart from anything else: that is to say, the drains from those places should be laid to one soak-pit.

49. *Mr. Ferguson.*] What is your reason for that?—With the quantity of water which is at present going into that area of country to be soaked away, it is only a matter of time when the strata will not be able to absorb any more. Soakage will be prevented owing to the quantity of grease and soap going into the pits and collecting round the sides.

50. *The Chairman.*] What further criticism do you offer? What did you observe that you thought should be remedied?—In connection with drainage, the only other thing is that a trap or a manhole or something should be placed immediately adjacent to the latrines to prevent the silt—sand or earth—after it has been washed down off the concrete going right through the drain. Something should be put there to hold this.

51. *Mr. Ferguson.*] Are you satisfied about the arrangement of the urinals: first of all, as to daytime?—We combine urinals with latrines.

52. I know, but the liquid from your urinal runs away from your sewage system?—Only one at present, and the one that is being constructed will presently.

53. And the others?—They go into the soak-pits which were constructed last November, and have acted admirably.

54. How far are these soak-pits from the living lines?—I should say, from 40 to 50 yards.

55. There has been no smell from them?—No.

56. How deep are those soak-pits?—14 ft. deep by 8 ft. square.

57. And they take the drainage from how many—I refer to the urinals only?—Roughly, one thousand six hundred men.

58. What do you find with regard to the soil: is it gravel all the way down?—Gravel all the way.

59. Any clay?—The subsoil is of clay, but it varies in different parts of the ground. In some parts it is 6 in.; in others 5 ft. 6 in. I never saw it below 5 ft. 6 in. I refer to the surface clay.

60. Below that is there good gravel all the way?—Splendid. It is porous material.

61. Much water in it?—No.

62. Quite dry the whole 14 ft. down?—I have soak-pits in use at present which have been in use since the 19th October last. They are still used and are sweet.

63. Have they been opened up from time to time to see the condition?—You can see them. I have a lid over the top to allow of a free circulation of air.

64. They are ventilated by means of manuka?—Manuka fascines placed across the top.

65. And from time to time you inspect them?—Yes; and the manuka is taken away and burned and replaced—on an average about once a month.

66. Do you find much mud in them?—Yes, a certain quantity of silt and fat collects.

67. When you take the manuka out you take it away and burn it?—Yes.

68. In your opinion there could be no better system than that: it has been perfectly satisfactory?—It has been perfectly satisfactory.

69. Now, about the night urinals: what is the system at night?—The system at night has been a system of tubs placed in the lines beside the tents—now, of course, at the ends of the huts. A row of earth is taken out and a quantity of stones put in, and the tub is placed on them. In the morning the tub is taken away and emptied, and the tub refilled with water and kerosene. The place between the tubs is disinfected every night with creasote, and then the formalin spray is used later on in the day. The position of the tubs is shifted. They are not kept in the one spot.

70. How many were there—one to each two tents?—One to each three tents—one for twenty-four men, roughly. These tubs were ordinary oil-drums.

71. Now, you have one at each end of a hut?—There are two in between each two huts.

72. That is one at each end of each hut?—Yes.

73. What distance is it between the huts?—Approximately, 10 ft. or 12 ft.

74. *Dr. Martin.*] Do you remember when the Trentham Regiment arrived?—Yes.

75. You were notified on the 19th April that it was about to arrive?—Yes.

76. You knew the number of men who were coming?—Yes.

77. Did you apply for boots and blankets?—Yes.

78. At what date did you apply?—I cannot say from memory. I can send you the requisition.

79. Supposing that you got a notification to-day, when would you apply?—It would be probable within a day or two at the outside. But apart from my requisitioning altogether, a system