

AWM4

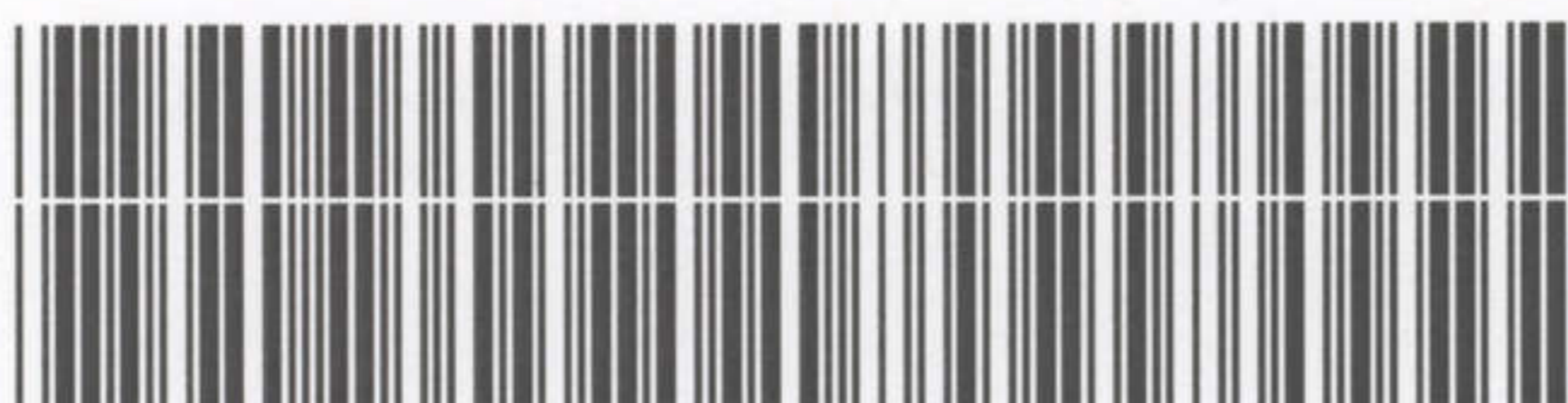
**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War**

Medical, Dental & Nursing

Item number: 26/18/27

Title: Assistant Director of Medical
Services, 1st Australian Division

February 1917



AWM4-26/18/27

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

1246

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages will be prepared in manuscript.

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

A.D.M.S.

(Erase heading not required.)

1st Australian Division

Volume 3.
Sheet 13101

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Enicourt Farm	1/2/17		Soap + powder for treatment of Trench Feet by French Prophylactic Method has arrived at Bazentin M.D.S. + is being supplied to Bns. Quantity is sufficient for 4000 men -	
"	4/2/17	11.30 am.	Inspected Corps Station (Munups) at Becourt (station) to arrange accommodation for offices. Beds etc are to be got from Becordel Bellevue -	
"	7/2/17	2.30 pm.	Conference of A.D.S. M.D. at Hennecourt with D.D.C.S. with regard to new arrangements	
"	8/2/17		Works report sent in -	Appendix I
"	10/2/17	10.30 AM.	Inspected Seven Elms A.D.S. + R.A.P. at Eaucourt L'Abbaye with D.D.C.S. + Lt Col Williams of M.D.S. -	
			Issued op order NOS (A.A.M.C.) for evacuation of Warloy as a Rest Station and taking over Millencourt from 1170 Corps as a Divisional Rest Station -	Appendix II
			4 th + 5 th Bns. (Aust Engrs) raided the Maze - Casualties reported heavy. Preparations had been made by reinforcing M.D.S. with a Reserve ambulance from 2nd Aust Field Amb Co. 2 Motor Amb Co. Cars from same Field Amb Co. and special train All posts forward of M.D.S. had been reinforced by additional bearers - one M.D. from Seven Elms went up to Eaucourt L'Abbaye R.A.P. and the R.M.S. from this point went on with his Bn - The Centre R.A.P. was also taken over by a M.D. from Edward Post + the R. Medical Offr went forward - This M.D. Officer (Regimental) was wounded early	

R.B. Hirstake

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

Volume 3
Sheet 135
1246

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

A.D.M.S. (Erase heading not required.) 1st Australian Division

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Gymer Farm	10/11 Feb	8 p.m.	Extra trucks were requisitioned - No hitch occurred in the evacuation of wounded. They were evacuated by train (broad gauge) to Edgehill C.C.S. the journey taking 2 1/2 hours - Urgent cases went by motor ambulance through the night - but this method is rough + bad for patients who complain of the jolting - Captain Carlisle (R.M.S.) of 5th Aust. Infy Bn was evacuated with shell wound of his arm -	
"	12th	"	Medical arrangements issued -	
"	13th	"	In view of an advance against The Maze on a larger scale, wrote A.D.M.S. my views as to necessary arrangements, after the experience of this smaller raid - Advised a Special Train to leave M.D.S. at 5 am. to carry 200 cases - Other arrangements to stand, as regards reinforcement, but the Centre R.A.P. is to be moved well forward. O/C No 2 saw Sec reports that all Water Points are now labelled + notices posted as to amount of bleaching powder necessary.	Appendix III
"	14/3/17	"	Captain TEAGUE the R.M.S. of 11th Aust. Infy Bn. reported killed by shell fire last night at 9.30 p.m. whilst visiting his men in the line. He was in the habit of visiting his men in the front line + attending to any men requiring medical help there.	R.B. Huntlake

WAR DIARY

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Volume 3.
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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

A DMS

(Erase heading not required.)

1st Australian Division

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Inceourt Farm	16/2/17		At Mullincourt Henencourt with A.D.M.S.	
"	19/2/17		Conference of A.D.S.M.S. with D.S.A.S. at Henencourt. Principal discussion preparing for French Feet in view of coming thaw.	
"	20/2/17	10 am.	1st Aust. Div. Op Order No 8 received. Medical arrangements for the operation against the Mags attached to it as appendix B.	Appendix IV.
"	21/2/17		Inspected 1st F.A. Bde Wagon Lines + 2nd Bde Light Transport Lines near Bottom Wood - Sanitary conditions good except in Artillery Lines with regard to the disposal of manure - Instructed the M.O. in charge as to disposal.	
"	22/2/17	1.30 pm.	One Rec of 2nd Aust. Field Amb ordered to Edgehill CAS. Visited 2nd + 3rd Bde H/Qs with the D.A.A. + Q.M.G. + interviewed the G.O.Cs. Bdes with regard to water supply to men in trenches + for statements of some men that they were drinking shell hole water - Men have a plentiful supply of water + any water drinking from shell holes is done surreptitiously - Also urged renewed precautions against French Feet + making full use of drying rooms for gum boots + socks. Returned 6.30 pm	R.B.H. [Signature]

WAR DIARY

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or
~~INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY~~

(Erase heading not required.)

1st Australian Division

ADMS

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Fruin Farm	27/2/17		Report on Scabies sent in - ADMS visited Mullen Court, Bellevue, Becont, Buine, Warloy.	Appendix V
"	23/2/17		Baths at Baginatti working today - Capacity of 800 to 1000 men a day.	
"	24/2/17		In view of alteration in Divisional Area ADMS visited 2nd Bde HQs; Factory Corner R.A.P. + Grass Lane R.A.P. and Hers - Patients can be carried from Grass Lane to Factory Corner, so that our evacuation will still be down Oceanville tramline to M.D.S. at Baginatti, except from Bu in Hers, which must Evacuate through 5th Aust Div M.D.S. at Bernafay - Orders to hold units ready to move at short notice received through the night -	
"	25/2/17		Advance of our front line took place - ADMS went up to reconnoitre - 3rd motor Ambulance sent up to M.D.S. Baginatti from 2nd Aust Field Ambulance and ONE bears subdivision - Train arranged to leave at 5 am (Special) to carry 200 patients - Casualties 5 off + 101 OR - No hitch whatever in evacuation - Our arrangements for evacuation of wounded are now as in sketch attached -	Appendix VI

RB Huttable

WAR DIARY

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or
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

Volume 3
Sheet 138

1246

ADMS (Erase heading not required.)

1st Australian Division

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Freemantle Farm	26/2/17	3.40 pm.	Sanitary Report for month sent in Report from M.A.S. states 42 wounded through this morning at Casu making total of 146.	Appendix <u>VII</u>
"	27/2/17		Report of O/C No 2 Aust-Seen forwarded -	" <u>IX</u>
"	28/2/17		Situation has settled down in the front area. though units are still pushing on + desultory trench fighting continues. Casualties much fewer and easily handled.	

R.R. Huvelat

WORKS PROGRESS REPORT "A" for Period to 8/2/17.REGIMENTAL AID POSTS.

Location:- Right Bde.- Bn. in Line. FACTORY CORNER, N.19.c.6.2.

Left Bde. - Right Bn. in Line. ... M.30.a.3.6.
Left Bn. in Line. ... M.23.d.5.8.

Right R.A.P. FACTORY CORNER. A deep dug-out capable of holding 18 lying-down cases if properly constructed racks are put in. The construction of a type of bunk in this dug-out has been started by the Battalion using the post.

Box seat latrines have been sent forward for use here and in the vicinity.

Left R.A.P. (near EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE). A splinter proof cupola dug-out, not affording sufficient shelter or accommodation for the purpose for which it is used.

No new constructional work has been undertaken here.

Present accommodation:- 6 Stretchers in emergency.

Central R.A.P. M.30.a.3.6. A dressing station only, used for local sick and wounded.

Attention has been paid to sanitary arrangements, but no increased accommodation has been made available for this R.A.P., cases from which are evacuated through No. 2 Relay Post.

ADVANCED MEDICAL POSTS (& Relay Posts).

Edwards Post. M.35.b.6.8. The deep dug-out for patients has been racked for the reception of stretcher cases, and its total capacity increased up to 20 lying-down cases.

A splinter proof shelter has been dug for the storing of blankets, stretchers, and other equipment of the post.

Box seat latrines are in course of erection.

Relay Post No. 2 at M.30.d.1.7. This dug-out has been extended to accommodate 12 stretchers, and racks are being fitted for their reception.

Seven Elms. M.28.d.3.6. The dug-out at this Medical Post has been improved, and is now capable of taking 22 lying-down cases in emergency.

Racks are being put up as the extension of the dug-out progresses.

The dressing-room - a splinter proof cupola structure - has been fitted to shelter 4 lying cases for simultaneous dressing.

Latrines and a shelter for stores have been erected, and the kitchen improved.

At both these medical posts a supply of hot drinks, etc., for patients has been instituted.

Miller's Post. Work has been started on the new site for this medical post at CLARKE'S DUMP. A cupola shelter 30' x 10' x 8' with 4 layers of sand bags, and sunk about 8 feet into the ground is in course of erection, and when completed will accommodate 20 cases.

A similar structure will be erected alongside this as a dressing station and accommodation for medical officer and personnel.

(2)

At the present post (S.3.c.8.2.) arrangements have been made for the supply of hot drinks, etc., to patients and to men passing to and from the trenches at night as a temporary measure, pending the opening of the Coffee Stall at CLARKE'S DUMP.

Superstructures to carry 4 patients are being fitted to 6 light Decauville trucks for the transport of patients from the forward area to MILLER'S POST, bringing the total number of trucks so fitted to 10.

6 specially designed trucks are under construction at Corps R.E. workshops for use on the line from CLARKE'S DUMP to M.D.S., BAZENTIN LE PETIT.

MAIN DRESSING STATION - BAZENTIN LE PETIT - S.8.d.7.2.

The construction of a cupola dug-out is being completed. This will provide shelter for stretcher cases awaiting evacuation by train.

A siding has been constructed for the entraining of sick and wounded on to the broad guage line to C.C.S., EDGEHILL.

Much improvement has been effected in existing latrines and kitchen, and paths in the camp have been duck-boarded.

Stoves have been installed in all huts.

The heating of all medical posts and stations in the forward area has received attention, and is now quite satisfactory.

8th. February, 1917.

R B Huxtable
Colonel,
A. D. M. S.,
1st. Australian Division.

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Appendix II
War Diary for Feb 1917
8

SECRET.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

Copy No.....

A.A.M.O. Order No. 5
by

Colonel R. B. HUXTABLE, A.D.M.S. 1st Australian Division.

Map Reference :- ALBERT Combined Sheet 1:40,000.

- (1) The O.C., 3rd Aust. Fld. Amb. will take over the charge of the III Corps Rest Station, MILLENCOURT, at 12 noon on the 13th inst, and administer it as a 1st Australian Divisional Rest Station.
- (2) He will detail a tent sub-division as an advance party to be attached to the Fld. Amb. (British) at the III Corps Rest Station, MILLENCOURT, on the 11th inst.
- (3) He will arrange for the gradual evacuation of the Divisional Rest Station, WARLOY; leaving behind sufficient personnel and equipment to attend to the cases left, and reporting daily to this Office as to the number of patients remaining.
- (4) The III Corps Rest Station, MILLENCOURT, will be gradually vacated by cases from the III Corps. No cases from that Corps will be admitted after 11th inst. It will be arranged that sufficient personnel and equipment, from the British Fld. Amb. at present administering the Station, remain at the Station to attend to the cases left after the 13th inst.
- (5) Headquarters of 27th Motor Ambulance Convoy will be at MILLENCOURT.
- (a) Acknowledge.

R. B. Huxtable

Colonel, A.D.M.S.,
1st. Australian Division.

D.H.Q.,
10th February 1917.

DISTRIBUTION:-

No. 1 to	D.D.M.S. 1st Anzac.	No. 10 to	O.C. 3rd Aust. Fld. Amb.
2 "	D.D.M.S. III Corps.	11 "	O.C. 2nd Aust. San. Sec.
3 "	A.D.M.S. 2nd Aus.Div.	12 "	1st Aust. Inf. Bde.
4 "	A.D.M.S. 4th " "	13 "	2nd " " "
5 "	A.D.M.S. 5th " "	14 "	3rd " " "
6 "	"G" Broh, 1st Aus.Div.	15 "	War Diary.
7 "	"Q" " " "	16 "	" " "
8 "	O.C. 1st Aust. Fld. Amb.	17 "	File.
9 "	O.C. 2nd Aust. Fld. Amb.		

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.DISPOSITION.

<u>1st Aust. Fld. Amb.</u>	Main Dressing Station, BAZENTIN LE PETIT, S.S.d.7,2.
<u>2nd Aust. Fld. Amb.</u>	<u>BECOURT CHATEAU.</u>
less	(a) Ambulance Station up to 150 beds, (b) Corps Mumps Station up to 300 beds.
1 Tent Subdivision.	Red Cottage, FRICOURT.
1 Bearer do.	Attached 1st Fld. Amb. Main Dressing Station.
<u>3rd Aust. Fld. Amb.</u>	Divisional Rest Station, WARLOY.
less	
2 Bearer Subdivisions.	Attached 1st Fld. Amb. Main Dressing Station.
<u>2nd Aust. San. Sect.</u>	Red Cottage, FRICOURT.
<u>Foden Lorry Disinfecter.</u>	BAZENTIN LE PETIT.
<u>Transport Lines.</u>	
1st Aust. Fld. Amb.	Red Cottage, FRICOURT.
2nd " " "	BECOURT CHATEAU.
3rd " " "	WARLOY.
<u>Dental Units.</u>	
No. 18 attd. 1st F.A.	Main Dressing Station, BAZENTIN LE PETIT.
No. 3 attd. 2nd F.A.	BECOURT CHATEAU, to be moved to Main Dressing Station when accommodation available.
No. 5 attd. 3rd F.A.	Divisional Rest Station, WARLOY.



R. B. Struble
Colonel, A. A. M. C.
A. D. of M. S. 1st. Australian Division.

SECRET.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION - MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

map Reference :- Albert Combined Dist 1/40,000.

Appendix III
Ward diary Feb 1917

Formation	R. A. P.	Relay Posts	Advanced Dressing Posts.	Main Dressing Station	Divl. Rest & Spol. Stns.	Ambulance Positions	Water Points.	Remarks.
RIGHT Bde Bn. in Line Bn. in Support	FACTORY CORNER N.19.e.6.2. Accommodation 20 Stretcher Cases	No. 1. M.30.b.9.5. Patients not accommodated.	EDWARDS POST M.35.b.6.8. Accommodation 20 stretcher cases	BAZENTIN LE PETIT S.8.d.7.2. Accommodation 60 Stretcher cases. 12	Div. Rest Stn WARLOY (150 beds) 3rd. Aust. Fld. Amb. (less 2 bearer sub- divisions) to take over 3rd. Corps Rest Stn. MILLENCOURT as Divl. Rest Station (400 beds) on 13/2/17.	BECOURT CHATEAU 2nd. Aust. Field Amb. holding up to 150 light cases up to 48 hours.	LOZENGE WOOD X.27.d.4.9.) X.27.a.9.2.) 1/2 meas. B.P. FRICOURT FARM X.29.e.3.6. 1/2 meas. B.P. BOTTOM WOOD X.29.a.5.4. 1 meas. B.P. X.29.e.5.9.	Evacuation is by hand stretchers to EDWARD'S & SEVEN ELMS Dress- ing Posts except at night, when trucks can go up further. Thence by hand pushed trucks up Decau- ville to M.D.S. to C.C.S., EDGEHILL, by Broad Gauge, Rest Station cases being de- trained at BECORDEL, and distributed to Rest Station by BECORDEL Collect- ing Station. Urgent cases sent to C.C.S. at any time by ambulance cars.
	M.30.c.4.1.	No. 2 M.30.d.1.7. Accommodation 12 stretchers	MILLERS POST S.3.e.8.2. Patients not accommodated. Clears whole forward area to M. D. S.	AMIENS huts, 1 NISSEN hut 4 Marquees. Hqrs. of Amb. admin- istering forward area.	Corps Mumps Station. BECOURT CHATEAU. (300 beds). 2nd. Aust. Fld. Amb.	RED COTTAGE FRICOURT 2nd. Aust. Field Amb. (tent sub- division) Local sick & wounded. Transport to BECOURT.	MAMETZ WOOD 1 meas. B.P. BAZENTIN LE PETIT S.8.d.4.5. S.8.d.6.4. CRUCIFIX, BAZENTIN. S.9.d.8.2. S.3.d.1.4. S.10.b.0.3.	
LEFT Bde Right Bn. in Line	M.30.a.3.6. Majority of Evacuations this R.A.P. at FACTORY CORNER R.M.O. here does support companies.	M.34.b.6.1. Not accommodated	SEVEN ELMS M.28.d.3.6. Accommodation 22 stretcher cases in dug- out and 4 in dressing room	Left Bn. in line.	M.23.d.5.8. Shelter for 6 stretchers	M.34.a.7.1. Not accommodated		

R. B. Huxtable
 Colonel, A. A. M. C.
 A. D. of M. S., 1st. Australian Division.

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MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN ADVANCE ON 1st. AUSTRALIAN DIVISIONAL FRONT CENTRE AREA.

Ref. - 1st. Aust. Div. Trench Map, dated 4/2/17.

1 EVACUATION OF WOUNDED.

1st. Stage.

(a) Advanced R.A.P. M.24.b.1.2.	1 Off	<u>Personnel</u> (RMO) 12 O.R.
through Relay Post M.24.d.5.4.		12 O.R.
to		
(b) Centre R.A.P. M.30.a.8.1.	2 Off	12 O.R.

Route. Via Duckboard track, distance approximately 1000 yards.

(c) Trolley Head, 50 yards from Centre R.A.P. 12 O.R.

Trucks for 24 stretchers, and hot drinks, will be available at this point.

Liaison officer, Capt. G.M.HUNT will have 40 stretcher bearers at his disposal, and will distribute them from Advanced R.A.P. to Centre R.A.P. and Trolley Head, or from Factory Corner to Edwards Post as the necessity arises.

2nd. Stage.

From Centre R.A.P. via Trolley Head To Main Dressing Station, BAZENTIN. 5 Off 72 O.R.

Route. Divisional tramline, Distance, 3 miles.

3rd. Stage.

From M.D.S. BAZENTIN to G. C. S. EDGEHILL.

or

Recorded D.R.S. MILLENCOURT (detaining at ~~EDGEHILL~~, thence by motor ambulance cars).

Route. Broad Guage Railway by Special Hospital Train = 200 cases and 8 Motor Ambulance Cars.

2. RESERVES.

Officers.	-	1 Off. at SEVEN ELMS A.D.S. if required.
O. Ranks.	-	40 at Edwards Post.
Trucks	-	10 Stretchers at Edwards Post.
Blankets	-	450
Stretchers	-	150
Horsed Amb Wagons	3) at M.D.S. BAZENTIN.

3. ACCOMMODATION. at M.D.S. = 140 cases.

4. COMMUNICATIONS between Forward area and M.D.S. BAZENTIN will be by telephone from Hqrs. Support Bn. M.30.a.8.5. through 1st. Aust. Div. Hqrs. or By Runner.

5. OTHER POSTS. In addition to the above the normal personnel and equipment at all R.A.P.'s., A.D.S.'s., and Relay Posts will be kept up to strength. viz.- Right Sector.

R.A.P. Factory Corner	1 Off (RMO)	9 O.R.
Relay No. 1		6 O.R.
" No. 2		14 O.R.
Edwards Post	1 Off	18 O.R.
Drop Alley Relay Post		18 O.R.



Left Sector.

R. A. P.	1 off (RMO)	48 0.R.
SEVEN ELMS A.D.S.	2 off	24 0.R.
Starfish Siding Relay		6 0.R.
Millers Post A.D.S.	1 off	22 0.R.

20th. February, 1917.
-----*R.B. Huatle*Colonel,
A. D. M. S.,
1st. Australian Division.

*Appendix V
War Diary
Feb 1917*

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.



Headquarters,
21st. February, 1917.

D. D. M. S.,
1st. A.N.Z.A.C.

Report on Scabies.

- (1) Attached is a copy of instructions issued to R.M.O's regarding weekly inspections, etc., of units under their medical charge.

Certain units such as those actually in the line or in support cannot be examined in toto each week, but R.M.O's are fully alive to the necessity for getting away any men showing early signs of the disease, as evidenced by the numbers sent to Corps Scabies Station.

- (2) Numbers admitted to Field Ambulances for 10 days ending 20th. inst:-

<u>Total for Division.</u>		-	57.	
1st. Bn.	3		10th. Bn.	1
2nd. "	5		11th. "	1
3rd. "	3		12th. "	1
4th. "	3		2nd. A.L.T.M.B.	4
5th. "	1		2nd. M.G.Coy.	3
6th. "	2		1st. Pion. Bn.	2
7th. "	1		2nd. A.F.A.Bde.	2
8th. "	17		3rd. "	3
	1st. D.A.C.		5.	

- (3) Disinfection.

(a) Blankets.

(1) Foden Steam Disinfector at Main Dressing Station, BAZENTIN LE PETIT, 4,200 blankets put through up to 18th. inst. (6 days).

(2) Clayton Disinfector at Corps Scabies Station, BUIRE, 400 blankets being sent there daily from battalions in vicinity of FRIGOURT FARM.

(b) Clothing, Tunics, etc.

(1) Oxford Powder and Oxford Grease are being used on uniforms in cases where disinfection by other means is not available.

Cases of irritable dermatitis have arisen from the use of Oxford Grease - affecting the region of the peraneum. Men strongly object to the use of the Oxford Grease.

A sulphur chamber for the use of this Division is in course of erection at BAZENTIN. An issue of flat irons (1 per company) and hard brushes (2 per company) has been advised.

- (4) The existing facilities for disinfection are being used to the fullest extent possible. The addition of the above proposals will still further increase our capacity for disinfection.

- (5) Divisional Baths at BAZENTIN LE PETIT are capable of bathing a battalion per day. These baths were taken over in very bad condition, the continued cold having frozen the water in all pipes and connections, and burst many of them. Repairs are now practically complete, and it is hoped to begin bathing on 21st. instant.

In the meantime the exchange of underclothing has been

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D.D.M.S.

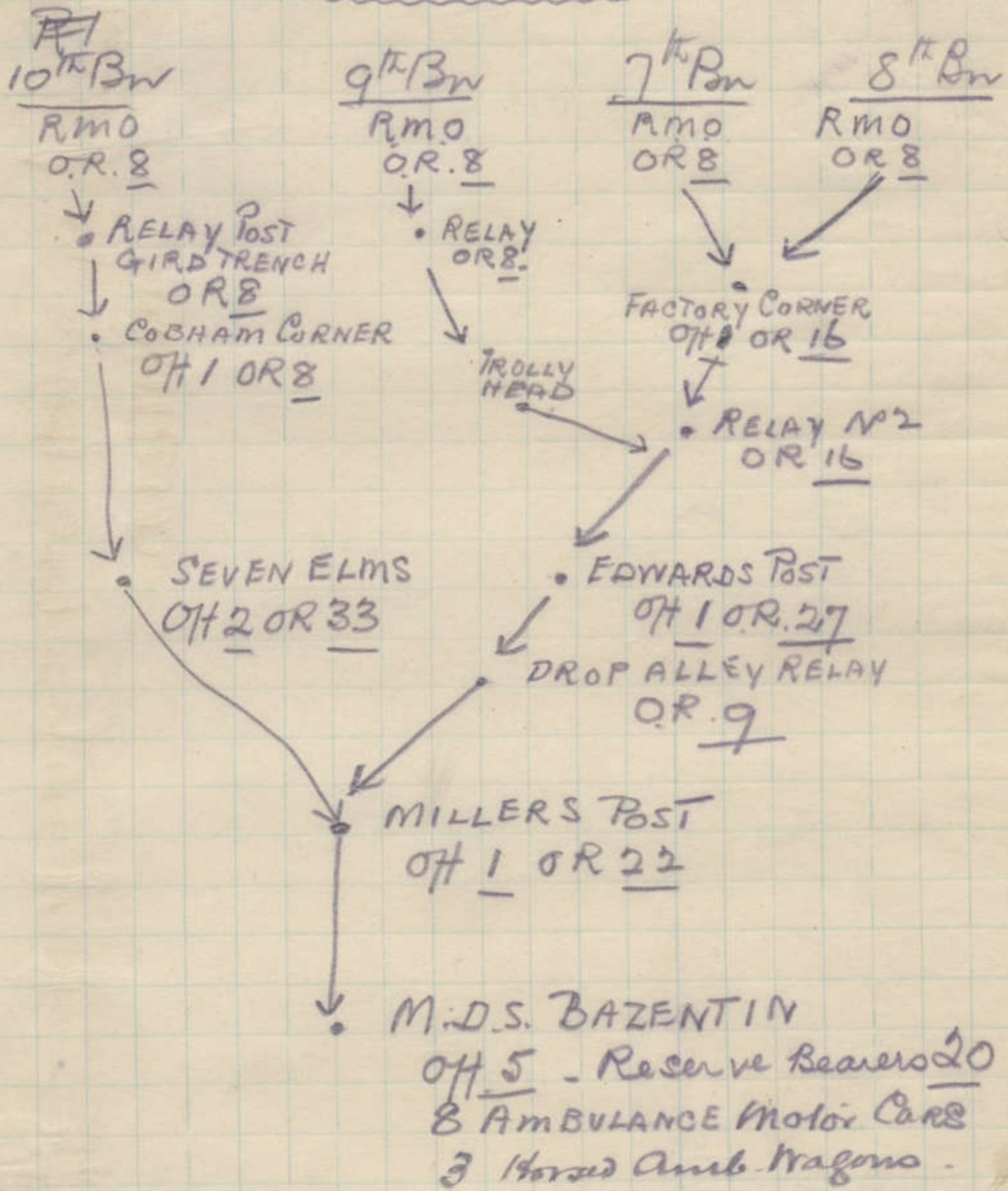
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proceeding at the baths, over 7,000 complete changes having been distributed.

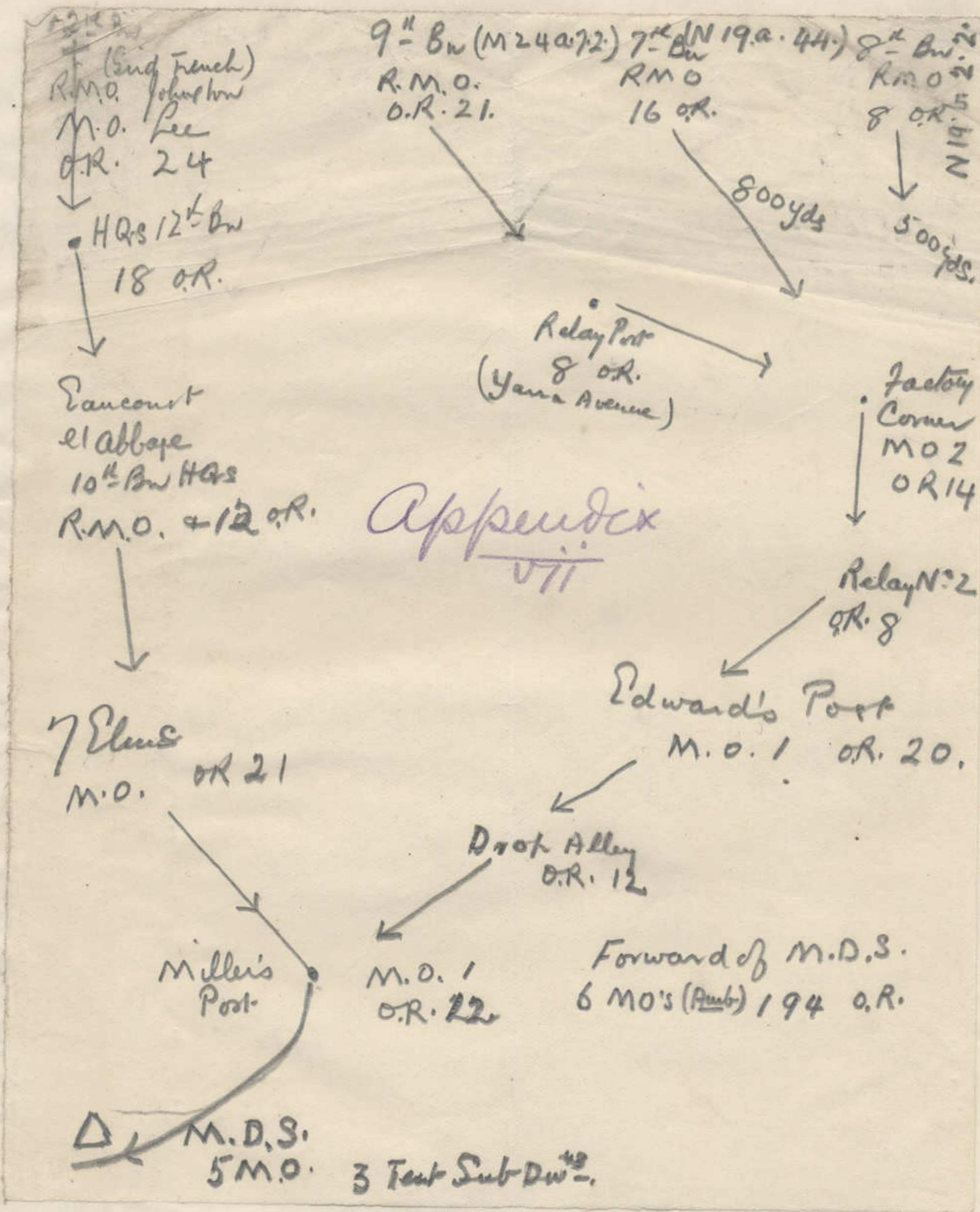
R. B. Huell

Colonel,
A. D. M. S.,
1st. Australian Division.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS Appendix VI
 EVACUATION OF WOUNDED.
 25-2-17



RB Thule
 will
 advise 1st post
 etc.



WORKS PROGRESS REPORT "A" for Period 9/2/17 to 23/2/17.REGIMENTAL AID POSTS.

Location:- Right Bde.- Bn. in Line, FACTORY CORNER, N.19.c.6.2.
 Left Bde.- Right Bn. in Line M.30.a.8.1.
 Left Bn. in Line M.23.d.5.8.

Centre W.A.P., M.30.a.8.1.

The erection of a new splinter proof dugout has been commenced to act as a dressing room and temporary accommodation for stretcher cases. The tram line running from this post to the main tram line at M.30.c.8.6. has been repaired and made fit for traffic.

ADVANCED DRESSING STATIONS (& RELAY POSTS.)

Edward's Post, M.35.b.6.8.

The accommodation of this post is being increased by the evacuation of two chambers off the main entrance - about half way down the Stretcher ramp. General repairs to roof of dugout which was leaking have been effected. A new kitchen has been built; also new latrines.

Seven Elms, M.28.d.3.6.

Further evacuation has been carried out at this dugout, and more stretcher racks put in thereby increasing the accommodation for stretcher cases. Lack of mining timber has impeded the progress of the work.

Miller's Post.

The necessary evacuation for the Cupola Shelter (30' x 10' x 8') at CLARKE'S DUMP is completed and the erection of the Cupola and sandbagging are being proceeded with.

A new Relay Post has been prepared for temporary use at M.24.d.central.

MAIN DRESSING STATION, BAZENTIN LE PETIT, S.8.d.7.2.

A Cupola dugout for the protection of patients has been completed-floored, lined and covered in with four layers of sandbags.

Nissen Hospital Hut, (20' x 60') In course of erection.

Fumigation Hut. In course of erection.

Paths throughout Station previously of corduroy have been taken up and duck boards laid.

Fly-proof latrines for (1) Patients and (2) personnel have been installed.

 A plentiful supply of fly-proof latrines of both the box and the pan type have been sent into the forward area for use in Advanced Posts and trenches.

Nicholas Major
 Colonel,
 A. D. M. S.,
 1st Australian Division.

23rd February 1917.

MONTHLY SANITARY REPORT

by

A.D.M.S., 1st Australian Division,

for Month Ending 25th February 1917.

PHYSIQUE.

No deterioration, observed.

New drafts from Base appear to have introduced Mumps and by their arrival at frequent intervals keep up the incidence of that disease in the Division. Otherwise new drafts are fit though not so hardened to climatic conditions, and consequently more prone than the older man to minor illnesses. Especially among these men has the effect of heavy fatigues and necessary exposure to severe weather been noticeable of late. The percentage of inoculated men in new drafts is high.

BILLETS & CAMPS.

No billets occupied, except for a few days by one Battalion in BRESLE.

Camps are practically all of Nissen or Amien huts in good repair, well ventilated and well drained.

Stoves are installed though there has been considerable shortage of fuel.

Energetic measures have been taken to reduce the lice infestation with good results.

CLOTHING.

Is suitable with the exception of breeches and puttees which are not as suitable as slack trousers would be under the same conditions. Complaints of poor material in boots have been received. Late issues have not been watertight. During the frosty weather boots have been found to be frozen in the morning and in this condition have added to and in many cases caused abrasions of the feet.

FOOD & COOKING.

Hot food and drinks supplied as a routine by all Battalions to their men in the trenches; carried up in specially constructed 4 gallon containers. Food is sufficient in quality and quantity. Monotony in diet has been complained of by some Units - mainly caused by deficiency in fresh vegetables and potatoes. Substitution of chestnuts for potatoes was not appreciated by the men.

WATER SUPPLY.

Chlorination of water is being carried out by permanent men at water points under constant supervision of sanitary Officer and his Inspectors.

During the recent cold weather water froze in the carts and considerable damage resulted.

Protection of water at water points is under the control of Corps Officer.

CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.

Faeces are buried.

Latrines are of flyproof deep pit type and in front trenches of the oil drum and flyproof cover type.

Urine pits are distributed throughout most standing camps.

BATHS.

Divisional Baths at BAZENTIN LE PETIT.

Daily capacity 1 Battalion. These baths have only been working for five days, delay resulting from frozen pipes, etc.

LAUNDRY.

Dirty clothing from Baths exchanged at Corps Laundry, HEILLY.

Disinfection by:-

1. Foden Disinfecter.
2. Decauville Disinfecter.
3. Sulphur chamber at Scabies Station (BUIRE).

- 2 -

HEALTH OF
TROOPS.

Generally is good. Increase in sick wastage is mainly due to Scabies and Mumps. Beyond mumps there has been very little infectious disease this month.

GENERAL REMARKS.Improvements.

- (a) Establishment of permanent water duty men at all water points.
- (2) Erection of flyproof latrines, both public and for camp use, throughout the area where not already in existence.
- (3) General cleaning up of camps and their surroundings.

Defects.

- (1) Now that the frozen conditions have apparently ceased, Division has been asked to have all water carts thoroughly overhauled.
- (2) The blankets of the Division have been disinfected as rapidly as possible since the above means have been at our disposal.

R. B. Sturtable

Colonel,
A. E. M. S.,

26th. February, 1917.

1st. Australian Division.

The A. D. M. S. ^{APPENDIX}
1st Australian Division.

I beg to forward the enclosed copy of the Monthly Report for FEBRUARY 1917 of C.O. 1st Australian Division Sanitary Section for your information & file. The original has already been sent to you for transmission to D. D. M. S. 1st Corps.

W. H. Jones Capt
Des. San. Officer

SANITARY SECTION, 1st AUSTRALIAN DIV.
27.2.17.
No.....
Date.....

1246
MONTHLY REPORT OF C.O. 2nd SANITARY SECTION. 1st AUST. DIVN.

FRICOURT. 27/2/17.

CONSERVANCY SYSTEM. In the 1st Australian Division Area deep pit latrines are made use of as far as possible. In the trenches however a pan system is being introduced with daily burial of faeces.

At the Divisional Rest Station, MILLENCOURT, a pan system with incineration of faeces is in operation.

Deep Pit Latrines. Deep trenches are dug to a depth from 8 to 10ft. The length of the trench depends on the number of seats to be installed, but is usually about 8ft by 10ft wide, to take a 4 seat cover. The cover renders the latrine fly proof and is provided with self closing lids to seat orifices. The sides of the trench require to be strongly revetted to prevent collapse.

These latrines are very cleanly and last for two or three months.

Latrines are screened with hessian and roofed with Malthoid or iron.

The system is working well in all cases in the trenches. The existing system of shallow holes in the vicinity of trenches or in offsets from a trench, proved very ineffective and insanitary.

It has been decided to give the pan system a good trial under supervision. Pans, oil drums cut down to half length, so as to hold not more than one days faeces, have been provided with strong wooden covers fitting on to the upper rim of the pan. These covers have self closing lids. Such a pan and cover can be placed anywhere that is convenient in a trench or at the mouth of a dug-out, or an outpost. To empty, the cover is removed and the pan taken away and emptied in a pit specially set aside for the purpose and marked by a notice board, the excreta then being covered with earth.

PUBLIC LATRINES AND URINALS. have been erected at various places both in the forward and back parts of the area where troops are constantly passing, as at crossroads, Decauville dumps, and alongside duckwalks. These are standard deep pit latrines, usually of 4 to 6 seats. The number of these is being increased as fast as possible. All camps are at present fairly well supplied with deep pit latrines, and any deficiencies are being quickly remedied.

REFUSE. is mostly incinerated, in all ~~XXXX~~ areas except that forward of HIGHWOOD where incineration is not permitted and refuse is necessarily buried.

The incinerators are of various patterns. They are mostly built of galvanised iron in the form of a hollow square column with fire bars about a foot from the ground. A type of large half round incinerator is being introduced into camps, the iron being bent over in the form of a semi-circle and set into brickwork, the fire-bars being laid laterally, and the incinerator chamber leading to a chimney flue at the back of the incinerator. A drying chamber can be readily built over this form of incinerator.

Both these types are satisfactory.

A pit incinerator dug in a bank, with a draught flue leading under the bank to beneath the fire bars, is also in use and is very satisfactory.

The form of incinerator existing in some camps consists of an expanded steel cage slung to iron uprights at the corner. It is very effective, and is being replaced by efficient types.

Camps on the whole are well supplied with incinerators.

In the forward part of the area, where burial of refuse is done, efforts are being made to localise the use of shell holes for this purpose, as much as possible, and to prevent the practice of tipping small amounts of refuse into a large number of holes and leaving it there uncovered.

By getting the co-operation of C.O's of units and by placing notices painted on tin plates at the shell holes to be utilised

(2)

for dumping ~~purposes~~ refuse, it is hoped to localise the dumping to these shell holes, and thus to prevent unnecessary fouling of ground. When full these holes can be covered over with earth. The same system is being applied with regard to pits used for latrine waste, but in this case earth is thrown in every time pans are emptied.

HORSE MANURE. is incinerated in a few instances, but with difficulty. Instructions are given to dump refuse from horse lines at one spot, and to properly pack it, covering the new daily addition with old manure from the sides of the dump. This is now being done, but the old practice has been to dump the horse refuse in small heaps over a large area, and a large amount of trouble is now being experienced in getting these heaps collected to one dump. Refuse from horse lines is sometimes dumped in large shell holes or old trenches and covered.

WASTE WATER FROM COOKHOUSES ETC., In many cases, in camps, the waste water runs through a so-called grease trap which is quite ineffective, and thence to a pit in the ground filled with stones. Soakage is necessarily slow and very imperfect, and the pit soon becomes clogged.

The question of waste water from camps is being considered, and more efficient forms of grease traps will be introduced. Waste water from the Divisional Baths runs into concrete settling pits and then away over ground surface.

ABLUTION AND BATHING: Men are bathed at the Divisional Baths at BAZENTIN LE BETT, which are in good order.

Ablution. More ablution benches and facilities are required in the camps.

WATER SUPPLY. All water supplies in the area have been examined and properly labelled.

The water is almost entirely drawn from reservoirs at water points, the water being pumped to the reservoir from ~~the~~ a well near CATERPILLAR WOOD.

The water is of very good quality, but requires chlorination to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 measure Bleaching Powder per 100 gallons.

This chlorination is now done by men specially detailed from Battalions for the work at each water point, and placed under the supervision of the Sanitary Section from which they receive instructions and demonstration regarding the work they have to perform.

The work of these men is checked and supervised by three Sanitary Section water supervisors.

Copies of the instructions given both to the men detailed from Battalions as water chlorinators, and to Sanitary Section Supervisors, are attached for information, as is also a copy of the ~~an~~ special report form utilised by the Sanitary Section Supervisors.

Examination of numerous samples of water at various camps now shews that water is being regularly chlorinated.

Water is issued to the men in the trenches and in the forward part of the area, ~~and~~ in petrol tins. This water is drawn from a water point at CLARKE'S DUMP where it is regularly chlorinated. Water is also obtained from wells at FACTORY CORNER, FLERS, and EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE. These are deep wells. The matter of chlorination of these wells waters rests at present with the R.M.O. of Battalions in the line, and in the support and reserve trenches.

Water police are stationed at the authorised water points to look after the pumping apparatus, and to prevent interference with the reservoirs, especially the dipping of tins and dixies into the reservoir, and the washing of dixies at the reservoirs.

Notices have been posted at all water points with regard

(3)

to these precautions.

The present position as regards water supply in the 1st Divisional Area is satisfactory.

A Return of Water Carts, dioxies, petrol tins, etc., from which samples were taken and tested during the month is attached.

This shows that, whereas, up to 14.2.17 water was found to be chlorinated in only 20% of samples taken, since 14.2.17 the percentage of samples tested and found to be chlorinated is 90%.

DISTRIBUTION OF SANITARY SECTION PERSONNEL.

Strength of Sanitary Section. = 28
Attached for Water duties. = 10

Stationed at.	Number of men.	
-----	-----	
FRICOURT.	8	including cook, batman, office orderly & clerk, and carpenter and workshop men.
BOTTOM WOOD &) LOWER MAMETZ.)	3	
BAZENTIN LE PETIT) & MAMETZ.)	4	
BAZENTIN LE GRAND.	1	
COUGH DROP.	3	for front lines, support and reserve tranches.
MILLENCOURT. Rest Station.	2	
WATER SUPERVISORS.	3	
MOTOR LORRY DRIVERS.	2	
HOSPITAL.	2	28 Total.

WATER DUTIES.	10	attached men.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS. No large increase or decrease of men or horses has occurred during the month.

SANITARY CONDUCT OF MOVING TROOPS. In connection with units evacuating camps, a large amount of litter and refuse is left to be cleaned up by the next unit coming in, and always leads to trouble with the unit. The worst aspect of this practice is the large amount of waste which occurs. It is not uncommon to find scores of tins of preserved meat thrown about in the mud around a camp just evacuated, also clothing and waste food and material of all kinds. This waste is wilful and absolutely unnecessary. In one small camp of only three huts I counted no less than 400 tins of preserved meat in good condition scattered around the camp. It is in the camps of Imperial units that this waste of food is so constantly seen.

GENERAL REMARKS. Works completed during the month:-

(4)

Latrines have been erected as follows:-

1. New deep pit latrines, screened, and roofed erected in camps:-

	Latrines.	Seats.
FRICOURT. D.H.Q.	2	12
" D.A.C.	2	11
" A.A.S.C.	5	20
" RED COTTAGE.	1	1
BOTTOM WOOD.	10	40
6th FIELD AMBULANCE.	2	8
PIONEERS.	1	6
LOWER MAMETZ.	6	24
<hr/>		
Total, new latrines erected in camps.	29	122
<hr/> <hr/>		

2. Latrines in camps renewed,
new pits dug, and sheds
shifted.

27

3. Biscuit box latrines supplied
to A.D.S. 1st F.Amb. BAZENTIN.

10

4. Public Latrines.
erected for use of troops on
the march.Fricourt.
Area forward of High Wood.4 Public Latrines.
7 " "

Total. 11 Seats 44.

5. Trenches and Outposts.

Pan latrines with fly proof wooden covers.

Total supplied to trenches. 75

Total latrines built or renewed
during the month.

77

Total Seats. 248Total. Pan latrines for
trenches.

75

(5)

INCINERATORS. Total erected during the month by the 2nd Sanitary
Section = 12.
=====

FRICOURT.	Signallers Camp.	1	large galvd iron.
"	Ø.H.Q.	1	" " "
"	Camp " B ".	1	" " "
"	S.A. Labour gang.	1	small " "
BOTTOM WOOD.		6	" " "
MAMETZ WOOD.		2	" " "
	Total.	12	

=====

The camps on the whole are well supplied with incinerators. A great deal of work has been done in cleaning up accumulated refuse in camps, and in getting horse refuse dumped and packed, and in these directions a great deal still remains to be done.

Outstanding work includes :-

1. Building of more latrines, especially Public Latrines. Public latrines are especially required on the communication lines up to the front, at Decauville dumps, etc.,
2. Providing more pan latrines to trenches and outposts.
3. The localising of the dumping of refuse and latrine waste, in shell holes.
4. Building of more efficient incinerators to replace ineffective types.
5. Problem of dealing with waste soapy and greasy water from camps.
6. Protection of food supplies from access to rats, and later, from flies.
7. Proper dumping and packing of refuse from horse lines in the area.
8. Prevention of the practice of throwing waste food about the camps, and leaving waste food in camps on evacuation by units.
9. Restriction of the use of unauthorised water supplies, such as unguarded wells.

27.2.17

(Sd) M.J.HOLMES. Capt,
Divisional Sanitary Officer.

(6)

Return of Water Carts, Dixies, petrol tins, etc., from which samples were taken and tested to check regularity of chlorination:-

February, 1917.

Previous to 14.2.17 no regulated system of chlorination was enforced and consequently water was rarely chlorinated.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Samples tested.</u>	<u>Result.</u>	
		<u>Chlorinated.</u>	<u>Not chlorinated.</u>
1.2.17	2 from water carts on road.	-	2
2.2.17	2 from petrol tins in camp.	-	2
4.2.17	3 from cookhouses.	1	2
5.2.17	10 from water carts, dixies, and petrol tins.	2	8
13.2.17	6 do	2	4
14.2.17	4 from water carts.	1	3
Total.	27	6	21

This shows 20% of samples had been chlorinated.

Steps were taken to enforce chlorination.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Samples tested.</u>	<u>Result.</u>	
		<u>Chlorinated.</u>	<u>Not Chlorinated.</u>
15.2.17	2 Water carts.	2	-
17.2.17	3 do	3	-
19.2.17	8 Water carts, dixies, and petrol tins.	8	-
21.2.17	5 Water carts & Camp tanks.	4	1
22.2.17	2 Petrol tins.	-	2
23.2.17	1 Water cart.	1	-
Total.	21	18	3
26.2.17	7 Water carts & dixies.	7	-
Total.	28	25	3

This shews 90% of samples had been chlorinated.

DUTIES OF MEN IN CHARGE OF WATER CHLORINATION AT WATER POINTS.

1. To personally chlorinate all water leaving the water points. No difference to be made between water used for drinking, and that to be used for boiling or washing. It must all be chlorinated at the water point.
2. WATER CARTS will be chlorinated as follows:-
One measure of Bleaching Powder is to be put into the water cart before the cart commences to fill. The powder will then mix with the water during the filling of the cart.
One measure B.P. is the amount of bleaching powder which the small scoop found in each tin of bleaching powder, contains when filled just flush with rim of scoop.
3. Petrol tins and dixies are to be chlorinated by means of a "Stock Solution" as follows:-
 - (a) To make a stock solution.
Put one measure of bleaching powder into an empty stock solution petrol tin provided for the purpose. Add a small amount of water and shake well. Then fill the tin with water and allow to stand for half an hour.
 - (b) To use the "Stock Solution" for chlorinating the water drawn by water fatigues in petrol tins and dixies.
Pour one regulation measure tin full of stock solution into the empty dixie or petrol tin before allowing the water fatigue to fill the dixie or petrol tin. A supply of stock solution must be prepared first thing in the morning for use during the day.
4. Stock Solution must be made up fresh every morning and no stock solution is to be used after 24 hours from being made up. Fresh stock solutions can be made up at intervals during the day as required, but must stand for half an hour before being used.
5. The powder measure scoops must be kept clean and not allowed to become corroded or clogged.
6. The stock solution tins must be kept clean and in good order.
7. Tins of bleaching powder must not be allowed to remain open, but the lid must be always firmly pressed down.
8. Dixies and petrol tins are not to be brought within 10 yards of a reservoir situated on the ground level. Water fatigues waiting their turn must remain at a distance of at least 10 yards from the filling point and must draw water in a regular and orderly manner.
9. Water Supervisors of the Divisional Sanitary Section will visit all water points every day. Any difficulties experienced by the men in charge of water chlorination should be referred to him.
Tins of B.P. for ~~the~~ chlorination will be obtained as required from the Water Supervisor.

2nd SANITARY SECTION.

WATER SUPERVISION.

Testing for presence of chlorine.

Information regarding the following points is to be obtained in respect of every sample of water taken for testing purposes.

1. Exact particulars as to place where sample was taken.
 - (a) Water cart, dixie, petrol tin, etc.,
 - (b) Hut, cookhouse, dugout, trench, etc.,
 - (c) Full particulars of unit.
 - (d) Water point from which supply came.
2. Details as to person responsible for chlorination.
3. Statement as to when chlorination was carried out.
4. Time. (a) When water cart^{etc} was filled.
 - (b) When sample was taken.
 - (c) " " " tested.
 - (d) Result of test.

Signature.