AWM4

Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries, 1914-18 War

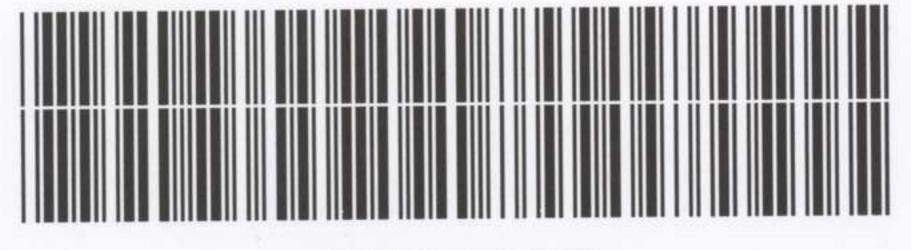
Medical, Dental & Nursing

Item number: 26/82/18

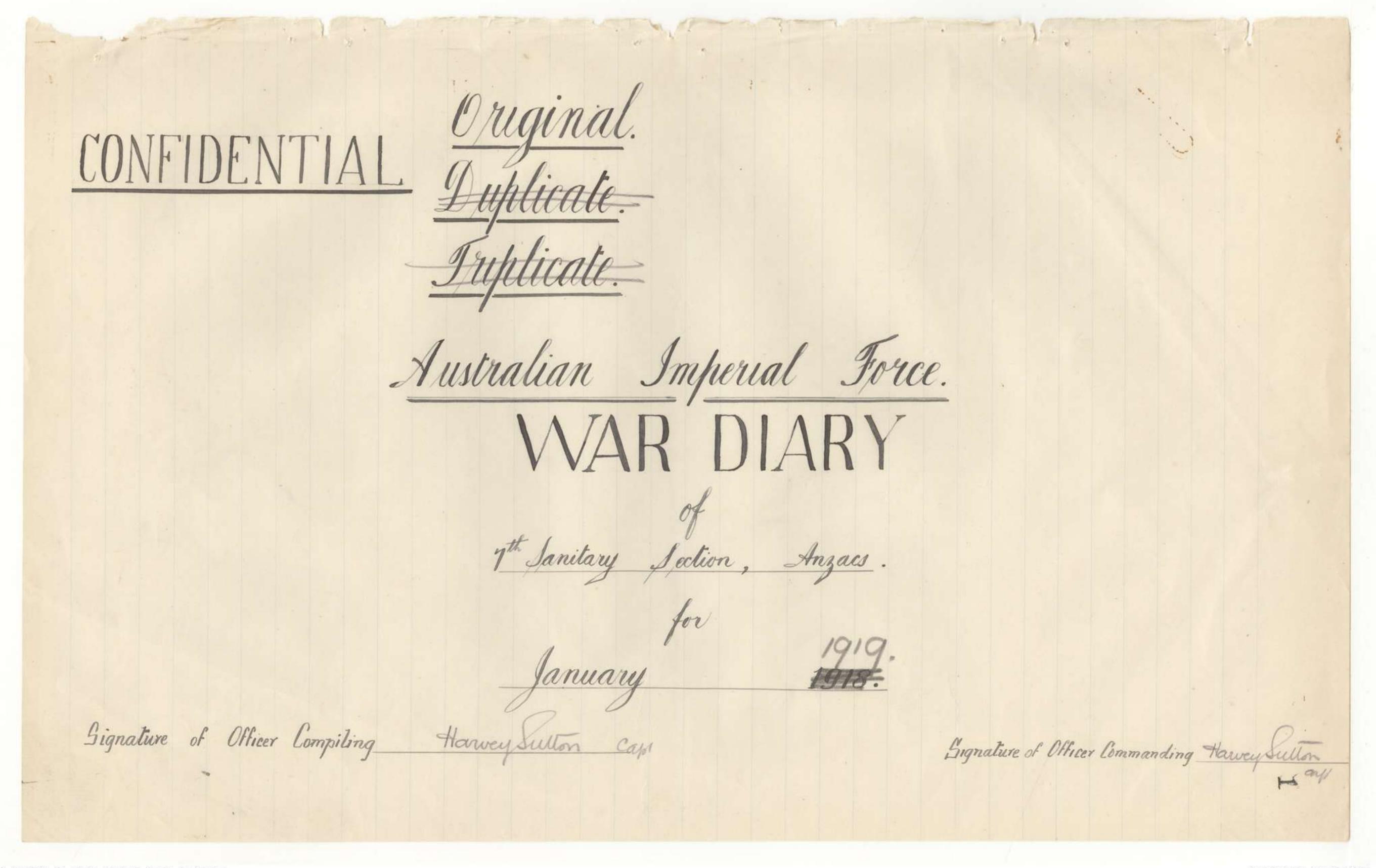
Title: 7th Sanitary Section, ANZAC

Mounted Division

January 1919



AWM4-26/82/18



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL RCDIG1015958

WAR DIARY

07

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.

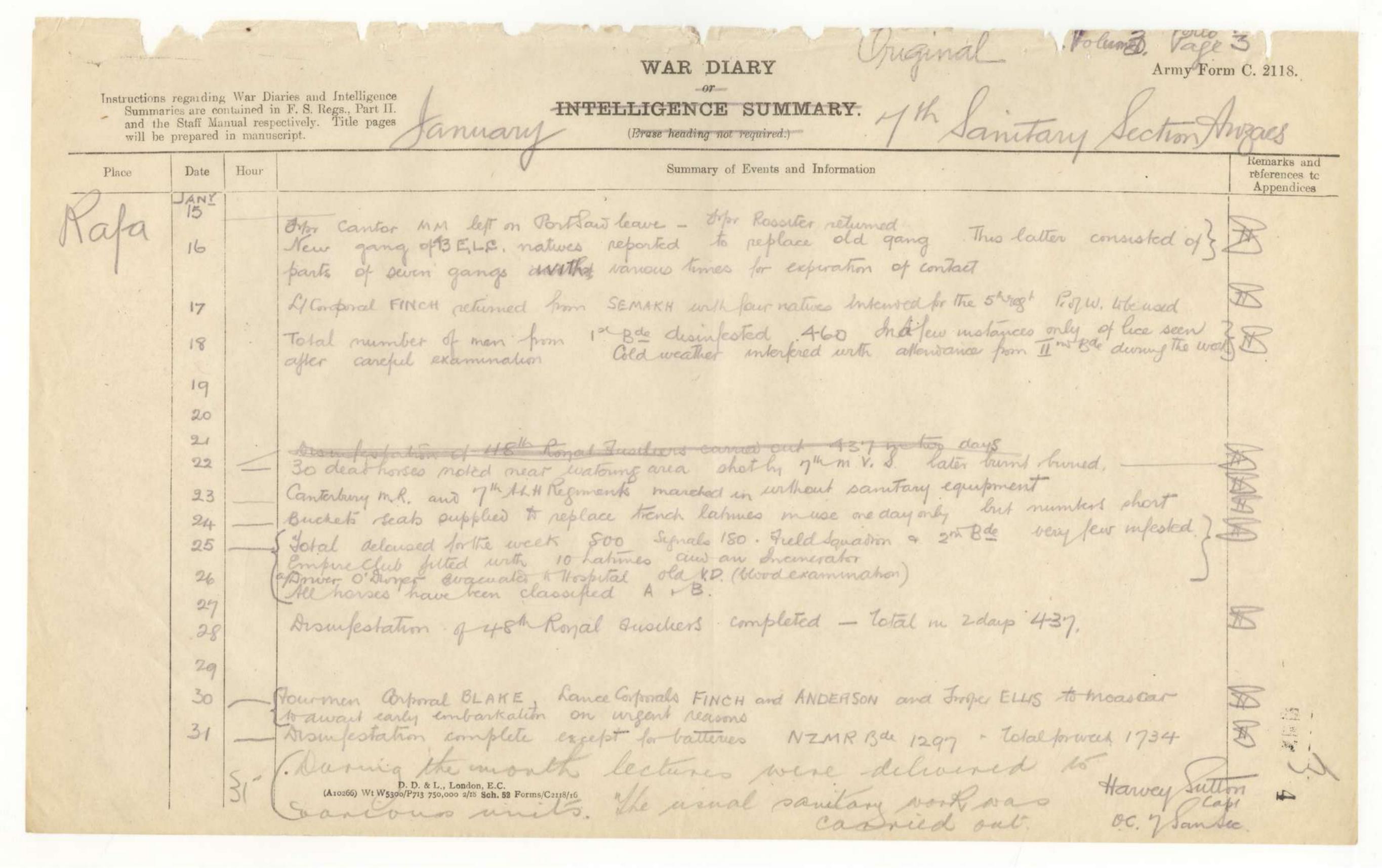
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

Army Form C. 2118.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
RAFA	JAN. 1919		interviewed CRE Angaes and O.C. Aursimal Frain regarding lectures Supplies etc	S.
	2	1030	dispected abbution area Afforesent quite inadequak for the dissound needs and 3 disposal of wash water careless Rectures tignal Aquadron 9-10.15 Second Bryade 10.30-11.45 First Regt 1-30-2.30 Some braught horse died this morning and carease Bent to horse cometing Three Threshops collected (Two from Section Horse F.A.) John Brown fectors including hirecon 4. Lectures Accord Brigade Arrel Machine Gun Section 4 LIFA -Brig Angaa Auromail Mhletic Operts all day	
	Summay 5		APM called se kative MHALIL whated assurement area little up abbution tough for delowing } Disinfection operation askaris of Frain	8
	6	1030	Rain of Thurse storm Lecture ogoo Sefral Squadron Tield Squadron	*
	7	13.30	Lecture First Bde (1st Regt) D. D. & L., London, E.C. (A10266) Wt W5300/P713 750,000 2/t3 Sch. 52 Forms/C2118/16 Harvey Lutton	A 4:

Army Form C. 2118.

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afa.	JAN 8	1030		8
	9	1030	Sgema Bale (mas FA) Lecture	X
Free	10	1320	A Design Office of the Control of th	
Sat	11		Stay Sergiant BANSGROVE in charge with the ADMS as acting oc.	8
Sin	12		Inspection of Borgades maintained contribute Satisfactory & Delousing of units maintained as a poutine measure	8
Mon	13		A Nature boy, from Hebron attached by permission A.P. M.	
	14			



January 1919 5th RAFA 1 San Sec hizas A feature of The work at TRAFA has been the central momerating area -tor the first time since early 1916 the division has been concentrated base camp conditions and Owing to local circumstances and also with a view to early dimobilization the Dursionalisite is of very limited area and units are closely packed with narrow roadways between. The Dursion included three Brigades of 2 Regiments Machine Gun Squadon, Field Ambulance Mornt HQ units cach & Together with the 18th Artillery Brigade and The whole of the Duroional Units. DHD. Signal Squadion, Field Squad, Eng. San Sec and Dursional Train. about Goodmen and 8000 horses The "high trusumal had is about Theatownardy allotted to one Byak At the outset a preliminary inspection of the area by The DADMS relater the A Man 9. showed that the independent unit expotem of incineration of feces and all refuse was certain to cause much discomfort aux prove a perious musance Orders were issued that . every unit should collect buckets tures done to and cart this and its latine brickets turce daily to a central incomerating area the crected by the 4th Sanctary Section where all of it would be thoroughly disposed of by burning The carling began in the 27th Dicember Thiste was Chosen toothe N. W. angle of the damp. so that the prevailing wind from Want S. blows the smoke away from the camp the nearest unch to the East is Dooydo distant Roads were defined and a square formed first of manerators so that transport moves around this till an empty incinerator is reached and the rubbrsh dumped straight on from cart to incinerator In order to cope with the work at the start Vinemenations. were breeted (5-10 minutes per momerator) practically as The first carts drewin. As soon as possible These were preplaced by a more sold out permanent duple of greater capacity. These consist of a framework of 6 upright and 3 crossurse "angle irons lashed together with wire and supporting two bottom sheets of non and two each piec so as beform a box with both ends and Top open, almost a trough rather than a box Later one end was closed with were netting or The draught and two pieces of from work kept in reserve so as to keep of rain if required button tast oc. of Sausec Macin

These box incinerators were constructed at The rate of about Sex a day. StaffSergt Bansgrove exercises immediate control with 4 Saintary inspectors and about 14 natives tell 1100 During these two hours 30 wagon loads are dealt with anchoung 50 full buckets of feces on the afternoon the work is less about to fullwagen loads including 20. full fecal buckets between 1300 11600 Thus represents the repose of about 5000 men The Batteries Frets quadron and Dursimal Fram still retaining independent methods owny to length of Fransport Waster Tibbun is also carted and a large reserve of damage stuff filed in a large heap forms a reserve for bad weather During the actual rains C'solution was used I five the fires of start the refuse is simply thrown straight in, bottles alone being taken out. Thebin is thrown in with it especially with the vegetable matter. Teces require special treatment Tocope with the . much ant yet allow of the straining off of surplus fluid (unice) a stand with four old perforated brickets was erested Buckets full of feces from the wagons are tipped into these and returned at once to the wagons. the fluid strams of into a galvanized won trough and this that a large irrine fit The soled part is then tepped in turn into the top of full manerator well mixed with tilbin so as to form a sort of iving . By morning these are Thoroughly him Fout, the two rashes are then paked out of this stacked to form alaye heap on the square the incineration is completely effective and no particle of refuse has gone unvergent wine alone excepted and no unburnt stuff he whole panetation the muto is most favorably influences they difficulties occurring from rains, which in Thehon we found occasioned the Tourial of Jeces, no longer ause and instead of about 20 or more. mainerators dishibites our the area. The 26 compadly arrange, have reduced greatly the total foul area

The pypieur short of an expansive municipal destructor. of 7 San Sec mon Capi.

Appendix 1.

7th San. Sec. Anzacs.

A feature of the work at Rafa has been the central incinerating area. For the first time since early 1916 the division has been concentrated under base camp conditions.

Owing to local circumstances and also with a view to early demobilization the Divisional site is of very limited area and units are very closely packed with narrow roadways between. The Division included three Brigades of 2 Regiments Machine Gun Squadron, Field Ambulance MVS and H.Q. units each, together with the 18th Artillery Brigade and the whole of the Divisional Units. D.H.Q. Signal Squadron, Field Squad. Eng. San. Sec. and Divisional Train about 6000 men and 8000 horses. The 2nd, 5th, 7th and C.M.R. Regts. being away (nearly 2000 in all). The whole Divisional Area is about that ordinarily allotted to one Brigade.

At the outset a preliminary inspection of the area by the D.A. D.M.S. and later by the A.A.&Q.M.G. shewed that the independent unit system of incineration of feces and all refuse was a certain to cause much discomfort and prove a serious nuisance.

Orders were issued that every unit should collect all rubish and refuse and cart this and its latrine buckets twice daily to a central incinerating area erected by the 7th Sanitary Section where all of it would be thoroughly disposed of by burning.

The carting began on the 27th December. A site was chosen on the N.W. angle of the camp so that the prevailing wind from W. and S. blows the smoke away from the camp. The nearest unit to the East is 200 yds. distant. Roads were defined and a square formed of incinerators so that transport moves around this till an empty incinerator is reached and the rubbish dumped straight on from cart to incinerator.

In order to cope with the work at the start V incinerators were erected (5-10 minutes per incinerator) practically as the first carts drew in. As soon as possible these were replaced by a more solid and permanent type of greater capacity. These consist of a framework of 6 upright and 3 crosswise "Angle irons" lashed together with wire and supporting two bottom sheets of iron two each side so as to form a box with both ends and top open, almost a trough rather than a box. Later one end was closed beth with wire netting or expanded metal so as to retain rubbish without spoiling the draught and two pieces of iron were kept in reserve so as to keep off rain if required. These box incinerators were constructed at the rate of about six a day.

Staff Sergt. Bansgrove exercises immediate control with 4 Sanitary inspectors and about 14 natives. Work begins about 0900 in the morning the rush lasting till 1100, during these two hours 30 full wagon loads are dealt with including 50 full buckets of feces. In the afternoon the work is less about 6 full wagon loads including 20 full fecal buckets between 1300 and 1600.

This represents the refuse of about 5000 men. The Batteries Field Squadron and Divisional Train still retaining independent methods owing to length of transport. Waste Tibbin is also carted and a large reserve of damage stuff piled in a large heap forms a reserve for bad weather. Duting the actual rains C solution was used to give the fires a start.

The refuse is simply thrown straight in, bottles alone being taken out. Tibbin is thrown in with it especially with the vegetable matter.

Feces require special treatment. To cope with the rush and yet allow of the straining off of surplus fluid (urine) a stand with four old perforated buckets was erected. Buckets full of feces from the www. wagons are tipped into these and returned at once to the wagons, the fluid strains off into a galvanized iron trough and this leads it off

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By morning these are thoroughly burnt out, the tins and ashes are then raked out and tins stacked to form a large heap in the square. The incinerator is completely effective and no particle of refuse has gone underground urine excepted and no unburnt stuff even touches the ground.

The whole sanitation of the units is most favorably influenced. My difficulties occuring from rains, which in Rickion we found occasioned the burial of feces, no longer arise and instead of about 20 or more incinerators distributed about the area the 26 compactly arranged have reduced greatly the total foul area. The system short of an expensive municipal destructor is the best.

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