

AWM4
Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War

Medical, Dental & Nursing

Item number: 26/18/28

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

March 1917



AWM4-26/18/28

WAR DIARY

Vol. 3.
Sheet 139.

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

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Faucourt Farm	1/3/17	4pm.	<p>Informed by "phone" message that Lt Col Williams of 1st Aust Field Amb. had been seriously wounded at 11 am. by shell fire (Shrapnel) whilst remounting in the vicinity of Faucourt d'Abbays. He was brought to M.D.S. Bagentui in a very poor condition - an orderly with him had his thigh fractured.</p> <p>visited the M.D.S. Bagentui to ascertain his condition -</p> <p>Report on "Trench Feet" required by D.D.S. 4th Army sent into D.D.S.</p> <p>Instructed ofc Baths at Bagentui to order for 50 drums of Chloride of Lime to clear the outflow of soapy water -</p> <p>1060 men were bathed at Bagentui Baths yesterday -</p> <p>Monthly Sanitary Report by ofc 2nd Prod Saw Sec. attached</p> <p>" " " " " A.D.S. attached</p> <p>Reports of tests of water from wells at in enemy conquered territory attached. They are from TIGNY NO 1 + TIGNY NO 2. and from LE BARGVE. Samples NO 1, 2 + 3. and from LUISENHOF FARM - 3 samples.</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>Appendix II</p> <p>Appendix IV</p>
"	2/3/17		<p>visited M.D.S. at Bagentui. Col Williams improved somewhat. Transferred at 1pm. to C.S. Edgell</p>	
"	3/3/17	10pm.	<p>Informed that Col Williams died this evening -</p> <p>Deauville Disinfectin left M.D.S. this evening</p> <p>Report on Scabies attached -</p>	<p>Appendix V</p>

R.R. Huxtable

or

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

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A.D.M.S.

12 Australian Division

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Fricourt Farm	4/3/17		Division coming out of line on relief by 2nd Aust Div - Operation order No 6 for move of 1st Aust Field Amb. (revised) to Fricourt Farm.	Appendix 5
"	5/3/17	am.	Inspected Millencourt A.P.S. 1st A. Field Amb. at Fricourt Farm - their transport parked at Redfottage - arrangements for evacuation of 1st wounded on 28/2/17 attached A.D.M.S. on duty.	" 5/11
"	6/3/17	2.30 pm.	attended Confer of A.D.S.M.S. at Henencourt - 3rd Aust 7. Amb. bearers staged at Fricourt Farm for the night en route to Millencourt. 2nd 7. Amb. bearers rejoined unit at Becourt Chateau - Capt Appleby relieved Capt McManus at Fricourt - Capt McManus to report to Brown 1st A.G.H. -	
"	7/3/17		Major Cowlishaw transferred to Naples - weather very bleak. A bitter cold wind blowing - Snow on ground in patches - The coldest day we have had here -	
"	8/3/17	pm.	Inspected Millencourt A.P.S. with G.O.C. of the Div. Snowing in the morning -	
"	10/3/17		Redfottage taken over from 2nd A.7. amb. by 1st A.7. amb. A+C bearer subd'n from Bagrutin to 2nd Aust. Div. Post Sta Recordel. B. Sec. complete removals at Bagrutin. Thaw set in - weather warmer - very muddy.	R. D. Austell

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

A DMS

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1st Australian Division

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Incoint Farm	8/3/17		Works Report "A" for period 23/2/17 to 8/3/17 sent in	Appendix 5th
	11/3/17	am.	Inspected Mullencomt D.R.S. with D.D.M. Rifle Racks + Pack Store Racks are required there.	
	12/3/17		Foden ferry ready for work at Red Cottage - balance of 2nd Inf. blankets to be put through - D.D.M. 5th Army inspects Mullencomt	
	13/3/17		Inspected Mullencomt D.R.S. great improvement generally + also in the Sanitation of the village.	
	14/3/17		Showery: very muddy, cold wind blowing	
	15/3/17		Inspected transport of 1st A.F. Amb. Very satisfactory - Inspected Incoint Baths taken over from 5th Aust. Div. yesterday -	
	17/3/17		Bright sunshine. No wind. Letter to D.D.M. advising formation of special operating centre in Forward Area -	
	18/3/17	pm	Bapanui taken by 5th Aust. Div. Meeting of M.U.D. at Incoint Farm. Visited 15th Aust. Div. HQs at Bernafay - with G.S.O.I. -	
	19/3/17		Major Souther, evacuated with measles. Inspected Mullencomt D.R.S. Second camp station.	

R. B. Strickland

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

(Erase heading not required.)

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ADAMS

1st Australian Division

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Inconit Farm	20/3/17	6.30 pm	Orders to move received from ADAMS. Visited Bapaume with SA S.A.S. through Pozzeville, desars along the main Albert Bapaume Road - very congested. Evacuation of wounded consequently takes a very long time.	
"	21/3/17	-	Issued operation order NO 7.	Appendix IX
"	22/3/17	8.30	Saw 1st Aust Field Amb. move out - Snowing - but sunshiny - cold wind blowing.	
"	23/3/17	9.30	Left Inconit Farm for Basseux Chateau.	
Basseux	"	10.30 pm	arrived Basseux Chateau. Visited ADAMS. Heeneumont. Weather cold but sunshiny.	
"	24/3/17		Inspected P.O.W. Camp Basseux. 192 prisoners - very comfortable. Clean + healthy. Prisoners are very well cared for - much more comfortable than our own soldiers in billets. Lt Col Graham Butler assumed command of 3rd Aust F. Amb. Inspected Scabies Stn Buire - Freezing + cold wind blowing.	
"	25/3/17	am	Visited Heeneumont. ADAMS on leave. Line received that B. Sec 1st A. F. Amb. are to stay at Bagautin.	
"	28/3/17		Arranged with ADAMS 2nd Aust Div. for return of bearings of 1st + 2nd A. F. Amb. from Recordel to their units. Visited Willerumont.	

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R.R. Huellake

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

A.D.M.S. (Erase heading not required.) 12th Australian Division

Vol 3
Part 1443
1247

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Basseux	29/3/17		At Bde Tactical Exercise in the vicinity of Demancourt (1 st A. Inf Bde) Very wet + cold.	
	30/3/17		at Bde Tactical Exercise (3 rd A. Inf Bde) near Basseux. Cold with bleak wind -	
	31/3/17		At Bde Tactical Exercise (2 nd A. Inf Bde) near Demancourt. Wire + phone message received re closing of Corps Scott's Stn Bunk + resuming tomorrow at Aveluy Chateau - warned 12 th Aust 7. amb a. A.D.M.S. + Major Stack inspected Aveluy Chateau - Interviewed G.O.C 2 nd Inf Bde re No. of 5 th Bn - Showery - bleak wind -	

R.A. Australia

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Appendix I

REPORT ON THE PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT OF TRENCH FEET

BY THE FRENCH METHOD.



Period covered :- 1st to 24th February 1917.

Method of use. In order to commence quickly and with uniformity one Officer was detailed by each Brigade to select huts in Standing Camps where initial treatment could be instituted, supervisors instructed, and men treated quickly.

Difficulties met with were :-

- (a) Vessels for washing feet.
- (b) Fuel for heating water.

In the beginning and before wooden troughs could be made biscuit tins cut in half (and kerosene tins) were used. Extra fuel had to be collected from woods adjacent to camps.

Distribution of Soap and Powder varied. In some units C.Q.M.S's issued it to platoon serjeants. In others it was issued to A.M.C. Details or specially instructed men in each Section. N.C.O's inspected men's feet before soap was washed off. One R.M.O. recommends issue of one teaspoonful of soap to each man, rubbed on to the foot and then washed off with water. This prevents waste and has greater cleansing power. One teaspoonful of powder to be poured into each sock.

In support trenches very little was done, the difficulty being with regard to fuel, though majority of R.M.O's report using R.A.P's for a few cases, and individual cases treating themselves. In the vicinity of one Battalion Headquarters where there were cellars and a deep well men were treated easily.

Men carried up to the trenches either one or two pairs of socks already powdered.

Effect of powder. Majority state no physical effect on unimpaired skin but men using it remark freely on the "comfort of the method", that it "tends to harden the feet". They like the treatment and take much interest in it so that the careful use of it is made so much easier. R.M.O's in some cases state that there "fewer traumatic abrasions", "Abrasions heal more quickly", "Minimum of chafes", "Feet not affected so much by long marches over duck-boards", etc.,

Amount of Soap and Powder From the varying statements made it is estimated that where two washes per week for 800 men are used

amount of Soap required would be	12lbs)	
" " Powder " " "	30lbs)	per week.

Remarks. General opinion is favourable; and though R.M.O's will not commit themselves to a definite opinion as to there being any specific action they are strongly of the opinion that rubbing ~~the feet~~ and attention to the ~~feet~~ circulation of the feet should be used invariably in conjunction with the cleansing.

Copy of report of one R.M.O. is attached,

R.A. Sturtevant

1st March 1917.

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

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

Report on the efficacy of the French "Camphor" method treatment
of Trench Feet.

1. Procedure. (a) Warm water. In reserve, two Soyers stoves with boilers, supplemented by sundry individual amounts, provided hot water enough for the Bn.; equal amounts of hot and cold water were mixed, in support, thawed ice and shell-hole water were used. (b) Basins or utensils: 6 - 8 biscuit tins, cut in half, were used in each hut of 20 - 25 men. Men bathed their feet in their own huts and kept the floor dry. (c) Special Soap: Issued in each hut by an N.C.O. who gave a teaspoonful to each man. Rubbed direct on to the feet, the soap formed a strong lather and toe nails were especially attended to; foot washing followed. If first placed in the water most of soap was lost or had only weak cleansing power. If shortage of special soap, ordinary soap was used. (d) An Officer or senior N.C.O. then examined each man's feet and if satisfied with cleanliness of toenails directed the powder to be issued. An N.C.O. placed a teaspoonful of powder into each sock. If either soap or powder was issued in bulk by C.Q.M.S.'s to huts to be passed around this invariably led to wastage by some and to a shortage for others. (e) Feet are washed every four days in support or reserve. Every two days, whether in the line or out, clean powdered socks are put on. Powder is placed in socks at Q.M. Store before socks are issued to Coys when in trenches.

The question of water and fuel are the chief obstacles to footbaths in front line; protected space in trenches or dugouts, utensils and necessity for concealment of smoke are smaller difficulties.

(f) Typed instructions were issued to O.C.Coys and a lecture on the method given to all Officers and N.C.O.'s. I have personally used the method on my own feet to observe effects.

2. Physical effects of powder on mens' feet.- No detrimental effects have been observed nor any complaints of such made. Many fewer cases of traumatic abrasions of the feet, the commonest being over the insertion of the tendo Achilles, became septic. Fewer cases of onychia and painful ingrowing toenails reported. The skin is drier, especially between the toes, and after the usual amount of walking in the day, than would be the case without the treatment. Observation on this point, however, was limited since no long marches were done. The frequency of a stagnant perspiring cul-de-sac between the small toe and its neighbour is often overlooked; infections beginning here are common. Such disappeared under the camphor treatment but no doubt would under any method of cleansing thoroughly. The men remark on the comfort of the method.

3. Amounts of the ingredients used.-

For one Coy 1½ lbs of special soap) every 4 days, i.e. one
2 lbs " " powder) footbath & 2 pairs of
powdered socks.

For whole Bn 5 1 bs " " soap) every 4 days (as above)
8 lbs " " powder)

At present while the Bn is full strength 6lbs of soap and 10 lbs of powder are required.

4. During the period of trial only one case of trench feet has occurred - a recurrence of a previous lesion. During the same time

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practically no rain has fallen nor mud formed. Considering that wetness with mud is almost a sine qua non in the causation of Trench Feet I consider it impossible upon the above data to decide finally on the real preventive value of the French "Camphor" method.

The principle of this method is to keep the skin of the feet as near asepsis as possible, i.e., dry and clean. To maintain this in wet and muddy trenches, daily footwashing and changing of socks would be necessary. These measures alone however would not prevent Trench Feet. The important factor of maintaining blood circulation and warmth in the feet is not enough insisted upon.

It is my opinion that if sufficient daily massage of the feet, under supervision, is insisted upon in conjunction with the footbath and changing of socks, the French method is of real value in the prevention of Trench Feet and superior to the use of whale oil.

23-2-17.

~~END~~ (sd) S.C. FITZPATRICK.
M.O. 3rd Bn.

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Appendix 9

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 ~~cases~~ 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

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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 PETIT, 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

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to these precautions.

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

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

This shews 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.	<u>2</u>	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:-

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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. 248

Total. Pan latrines for trenches.

75

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

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

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.

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Appendix No 2. 14

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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	-
22.2.17	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 shows 90% of samples had been chlorinated.

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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.

25.2.17

1247

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.

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FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION - 2ND SANITARY SECTION.

Report for week ending _____

Name of Village, Camp, or Area _____

~~xxx/xx~~ under supervision _____

Report furnished by _____

LATRINES

Number of Standard Latrines

(a) Completed, roofed, & screened.....)

(b) In use, but not completed.....)

(Total in use.....)

Remarks.-

Condition of latrines.....

Material required for work)

now in progress)

What other methods of)

disposal of excreta)

exist at present.)

INCINERATORS. Number completed and working.....

Number under construction.....

Remarks.- Condition of Incinerators.....

By whom attended.....

Material required for)

work now in progress)

What other methods of disposal)

of refuse are in use.)

STABLES & HORSE LINES. Manner of disposal of refuse.....

WATER SUPPLY. Sources of Water Supply..... Test B.P.....

Particulars of distribution.....

Particulars as to regularity of chlorination.....

Wells. Number in use by troops..... Test B.P.....

Number prohibited by notice fixed on wells.....

Underground Tanks. Number in use..... Test B.P.....

BATHS & ABLUTION PLACES. Water supply to Baths & Ablution places.....

Disposal of drainage water.....

General Remarks.....

GENERAL SANITATION. General cleanliness and) Sanitation of village,) camp, or areas)

Condition of Cook houses.....

FATIGUE PARTIES. Strength of parties available) for Sanitary Work.)

Work done by them.....

P.T.O.

1247

General remarks on matters of Sanitary interest, and on any difficulties met with in carrying out sanitary duties.

Report for week ending

Name of Village, Camp, or Area

Report furnished by

Number of Standard Latrines

(a) Completed, roofed, & enclosed

Total in use

(b) In use, but not completed

Remarks

Condition of latrines

Material required for work

now in progress

What other methods of disposal of excreta exist at present

Number completed and working

INCINERATORS

Number under construction

Remarks

Condition of Incinerators

By whom attended

Material required for work now in progress

What other methods of disposal of refuse are in use

Manner of disposal of refuse

HOUSE LINES

WATER SUPPLY

Source of water supply

Particulars of distribution

Particulars as to regularity of distribution

WELLS

Wells in use by troops

Number prohibited by notice fixed on wells

Underground Tanks

Number in use

BATHS & SHOWER

Water supply to baths & shower places

Disposal of drainage water

General Remarks

General cleanliness and sanitation of village, camp, or area

Condition of Cook houses

NOTE:- A block plan of village, camp or area, is to be kept, and on it is to be marked the location of all sanitary works such as standard latrines, incinerators, baths, water supplies, ablution benches, etc., This plan must be kept up to date.

1247

MONTHLY SANITARY REPORT.

by

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

for month ending March 28th 1917.

PHYSIQUE.

No deterioration. The general health of the men has improved during the month. New drafts from the Base arrive in the same condition as reported last month. The majority have been inoculated though records in paybooks are not always satisfactory, - enquiries have been made regarding this matter.

BILLETTS & CAMPS.

The Division were out of the line by 6th March, and occupied standing camps at FRICOURT & MAMETZ. On 21st and 22nd - 23rd the Division moved into billets at BUIRE, RIBEMONT, BRESLE, and BAIZIEUX, one Batta being accommodated in huts at HENENCOURT WOOD.

Billets occupied in BUIRE, BRESLE and BAIZIEUX are on the whole in good condition.

Three Battns were billeted in DERNANCOURT for about 20 days previous to this move. Billets were not universally satisfactory, many being inadequately roofed and very draughty. Bunks in several billets were badly in need of repair.

CLOTHING.

As previously reported, but as the weather conditions improve the clothing will become more suitable, with regard to breeches, puttees and boots.

Complaints have been received that clothing has been issued at various baths in a verminous condition. VIVIER MILL Baths, FRICOURT Baths, and BAZENTIN Baths have all been mentioned. No direct evidence has so far been obtainable as to the reason for this.

Battalions have also complained that socks returned from Corps Laundry have shrunk to such an extent that they are practically useless.

FOOD & COOKING.

No change to report. Troops of this Division being now out of the line, are in some cases able to supplement rations by extra purchases at Canteens etc.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the forward move of this Division water from wells in conquered enemy territory was tested before use of it was allowed. List of wells tested is attached.

LABORATORY CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.

As in last report.

BATHS.

Baths used have been those at FRICOURT and BECOURT, both of which have a capacity of 1 Bn per day. These were used by troops as soon as they came out of the line.

Troops billeted in DERNANCOURT used baths at VIVIER MILL, and troops in BRESLE and BUIRE are now being bathed.

LAUNDRY.

Corps Laundry - HEILLY - for soiled clothing.

Disinfection by :-

1. Foden Disinfector.
2. Decauville Disinfector.
3. Sulphur Chamber.

11309 Blankets, besides shirts, drawers, socks and towels have been put through the Foden and Decauville Disinfectors exclusive of blankets sent to BUIRE.

HEALTH OF TROOPS.

Good. Mumps still prevalent, but not increasing. Scabies lessening.

General Rr

GENERAL
REMARKS:Improvements. (2)

1. The general cleaning of camps and surroundings has been maintained. Special attention has been paid to treatment of horse manure and units warned to get rid of old accumulations, and to deal with fresh manure.
2. R.M.Os report that Sanitary Squads of Battns are not required to do any other duties with the following exceptions:-
 - 3 Infantry Battns and 1 F.A.Bde, in which units these men are sometimes required to attend drills, or for necessary fatigues when in the front line.

R B Shulabbe

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

1247

ON Appendix No 4
War diary

21

REPORTS ON SAMPLES OF WATER FROM CONQUERED GROUND.

Appendix IV

W18/148

A. D. MEDICAL SERVICES
AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

LIGNY. d/1/3/17.

Well No. 1.

Water clear, without sediment.

Chlorination,

1 measure B.P. ample.

No trace of metal.

No trace of Arsenic.

No trace of Cyanide.

Well No. 2.

Water

Light brown coloration and contains suspended solid matter in considerable amount, which settles on standing for an hour.

Sediment light brown as though containing iron.

Chlorination.

2 measures B.P.

No trace of metal.

No trace of Arsenic.

No trace of Cyanide.

SAMPLE No. 1 (WELL No.1.)

This water is GOOD and SAFE, but should be chlorinated and boiled in case of presence of water borne organisms.

SAMPLE No. 2 (WELL No.2.)

This water shows evidence of considerable organic pollution, and is discoloured with a large amount of solid matter in suspension.

I recommend that it should not be used until further examination shows the source from which the suspended matter comes. The well is very shallow and probably liable to pollution.

3/3/17.

(Sd) M.J.Holmes.
Divl San.Officer.

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REPORTS ON SAMPLES OF WATER FROM CONQUERED GROUND.

LE BARQUE. Samples from wells forwarded by R.M.O. 4th Bn.

<u>Sample No. 1</u>	<u>Sample No. 2.</u>	<u>Sample No. 3.</u>
At back of destroyed house.	Near chalk pit.	Near chalk pit.
Chlorination: 1 measure B.P.	Chlorination: 1 measure B.P.	Chlorination: 1 measure B.P.
No trace of any metal.	No trace of any metal.	No trace of any metal.
No trace of Arsenic. Marsh test.	No trace of Arsenic. Marsh test.	No trace of Arsenic. Marsh test.
No trace of Cyanide.	No trace of Cyanide.	No trace of Cyanide.

WATER IS CLEAR. WITHOUT SEDIMENT

These waters may be considered safe, but precautions should be taken to guard the wells and to prevent pollution getting access from the surface when water is drawn by troops.

The water should be chlorinated when drawn and boiled before use.

LUISENHOF FARM. Samples from Wells forwarded by R.M.O. 6th Bn.

<u>Sample No.1.</u>	<u>Sample No.2.</u>	<u>Sample No.3.</u>
Well at M13.d.8.7.	Well at M13.d.9.8.	Well at M13.d.9.8.
Chlorination: 1 measure B.P.	Chlorination: 1 measure B.P.	Chlorination: 1 measure B.P.
No trace of any metal.	No trace of any metal.	No trace of any metal.
No trace of Arsenic.	No trace of Arsenic.	No trace of Arsenic.
No trace of Cyanide.	No trace of Cyanide.	No trace of Cyanide.

The well supplies may therefore be considered safe but precautions should be taken to guard the wells, and to prevent pollution getting access from the surface when water is drawn by troops.

Water must be chlorinated and should be boiled before use.

2/3/17.

(Sd) M.J. Holmes.
Div. San. Officer.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.Headquarters,
3rd March 1917.D.D.M.S.
1st Anzac,
-----Report on Scabies.

- (1) RM R.M.O's report having inspected their units during the week with certain exceptions, where complete inspections were impossible owing to Battalions being engaged in active operations.
- (2) Numbers admitted to Field Ambulances from 1st Feby to March 2nd:-

Total for Division: = 45 cases.Distribution:-

1st. Bn.	4	11th. Bn.	2
2nd. "	2	12th. "	1
3rd. "	3	1st. Pnr Bn.	1
5th. "	3	3rd. Coy Engrs	1
6th. "	6	2nd. A.F.A. Bde.	1
7th. "	3	1st. D.A.C.	1
8th. "	4	3rd. M.G. Coy.	2
9th. "	5	Y2.M.T.M.B.	1
10th. "	4	2nd. San. Sect.	1
	1st. D.H.Q.	1	

R.M.O's report a decrease in Scabies and in louse infestation of troops.

(3) DISINFECTANT DISINFECTION.(a) Blankets.

- (1) Foden Steam Disinfector at M.D.S. 2190 blankets disinfected since 24-2-17
- (2) Decauville Steam Disinfector at M.D.S. In 7 days from 24-2-17 to 2-3-17, 3020 blankets and 55 pairs were put through.
- (3) Clayton Disinfector at Corps Scabies Station BUIRE, Blankets are put through from Units in back area and from the vicinity of FRICOURT.

(b) Clothing, Tunics etc.,

Oxford Powder and Grease (see last report)

The erection of a Sulphur Chamber at BAZENTIN LE PETIT (M.D.S.) is now practically completed. This will be used immediately a Clayton Disinfector is supplied.

- (4) Existing facilities for Disinfection are being fully availed of, except that some units receiving orders to move at short notice were unable to send their full complement of blankets.
- (5) The Divisional Baths at BAZENTIN LE PETIT have been working

(2)

for the past week, doing up to 1000 men per day. Clean under-clothing is exchanged here for dirty. Units in back area are being bathed at VIVIER MILL Baths.

Nicholas May
for

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

1247

Appendix 7

15

Copy No.....

SECRET.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

A.A.M.C. Order No., 6

by

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

Map Reference :- ALBERT Combined Sheet 1:40.000

- (1) The 1st Aust. Fld Amb. (less one tent sub-division and complete bearer division) will be relieved by a Fld Amb. of the 2nd Aust. Divn, relief to be completed by 12 noon on 3th inst.
- (2) The two tent sub-divisions thus relieved will move to FRICOURT FARM, X.28.c.5.8. immediately on relief, and will arrange for the evacuation of sick of units of 1st Aust. Divn in the camps in the vicinity.
- (3) Bearer sub-divisions of 2nd Aust. Fld Amb. and 3rd Aust. Fld Amb. will be withdrawn and will march to BECOURT CHATEAU and MILLENCOURT Divisional Rest Station, to rejoin their respective units on 3th inst.
The O.C. 1st Aust. Fld Amb. will arrange this movement in consultation with O.C. of the relieving Fld Amb.
- (4) The O.C. 1st Aust. Fld Amb. will move the 18th and 3rd Dental Units on 3th inst. to FRICOURT FARM and make arrangements for continuing their dental work there.
- (5) Station Stores will be handed over and receipts obtained, duplicates of which will be forwarded to this Office.
- (6) The Feden Lorry will move to RED COTTAGE Dressing Stn. F.3.b.2.7. on 3th inst. and continue the disinfection of the blankets etc., of this Division.
- (7) Troops moving by road east of MEAULTE will march in file.
- (8) A C K N O W L E D G E S

R. B. Huxtable

D.H.Q.
4th March 1917.

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

DISTRIBUTION.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| No. 1 to D.D.M.S. 1st Anzac. | No. 10 to C.O. 3rd Aust. Fld Amb. |
| 2 " D.M.S. Fifth Army. | 11 " C.O. 2nd Aust. San.Sect. |
| 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", 1st Aust. Div. | 15 " War Diary. |
| 7 " "Q", " " " | 16 " " " " |
| 8 " C.O. 1st Aust. Fld Amb. | 17 " File. |
| 9 " C.O. 2nd " " " | |

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FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EVACUATION OF WOUNDED ON 28/2/17.

Regimental Aid Posts.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Right Brigade. | (Rt Bn in lone. N.13.d.6.8. near LUISENHOF
(FARM.
(Lt Bn in line. N.13.d.0.3. in BAYONET
(TRENCH. |
| Left Brigade | (Rt Bn in line. M.24.a.7.2. moving forward
(this evening to suitable
(position on outskirts of
(LE BARQUE.
(Lt Bn in line. M.12.d.3.3. in WHEAT TRENCH. |

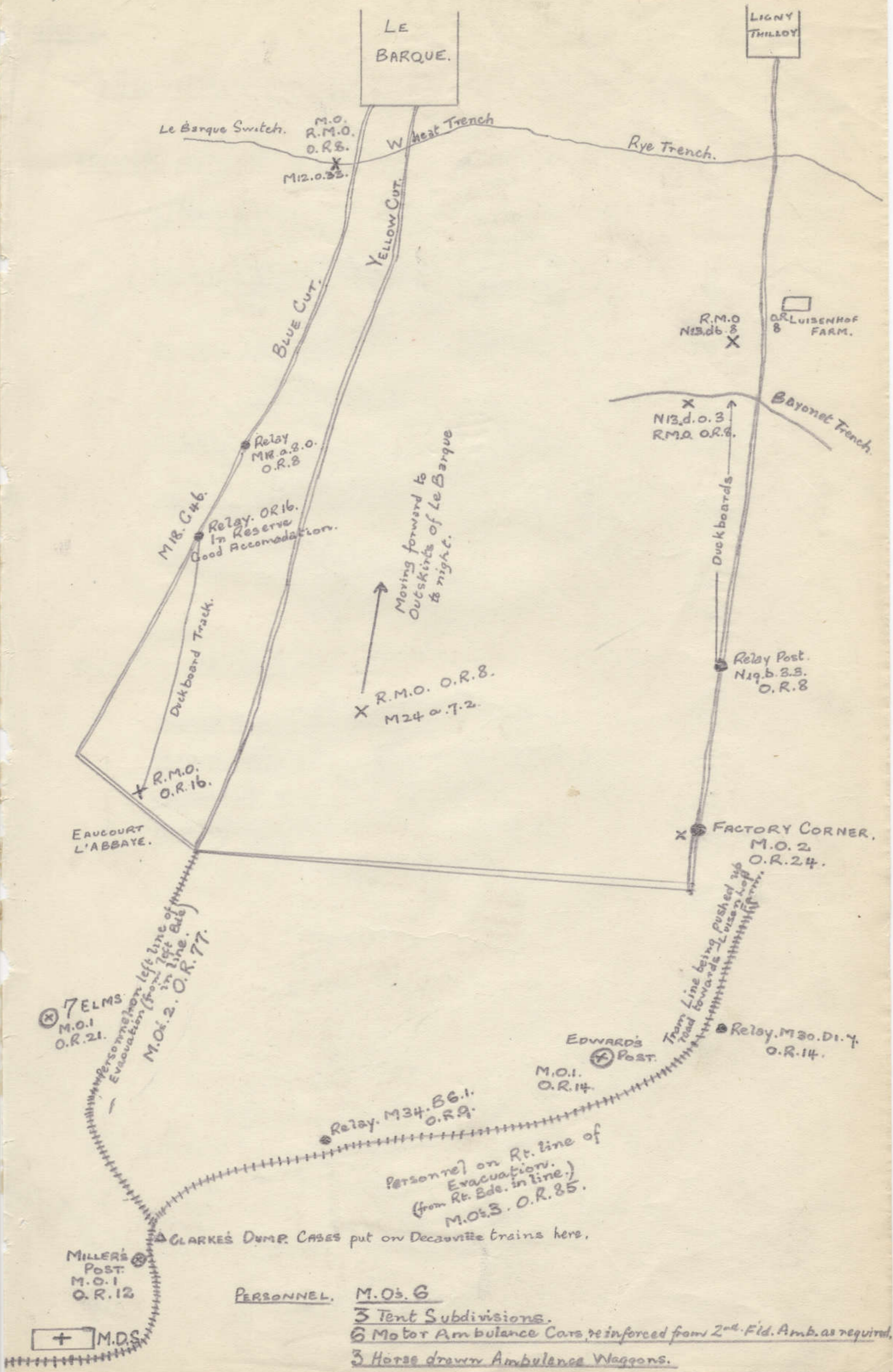
Evacuation from Right Bde is thro' Relay Post at N.19.b.3.3. to FACTORY CORNER. Duckboard walk from LUISENHOF FARM to Relay Post; bad carry from this post to FACTORY CORNER.

Rt Bn, Left Bde also evacuates to FACTORY CORNER thro' a Relay Post in the SUNKEN ROAD in M.24.d. With the removal of this R.A.P. to a more advanced position evacuation will be down the left side thro' EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE. Nearly half of this carry is over duckboards, and it is hoped that duckboards will be laid over the remainder of the distance during the next 24 hours.

From FACTORY CORNER cases are evacuated on Divisional Tramline to CLARKE'S DUMP. This line is being pushed forward in the direction of LUISENHOF FARM, and will pass in close proximity to Relay Post at N.19.b.3.3., and to R.A.P. near the Farm. It is anticipated that a Decauville tractor will run regularly to HEXHAM ROAD on this line very soon, but meanwhile cases have to be pushed down.

From EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE the tramline is in use to CLARKE'S DUMP. Thence cases are conveyed on the Decauville trains to Main Dressing Station.

1247



Le Barque Switch.

M.O. R.M.O. O.R.8.

M12.o.23.

YELLOW CUT.

BLUE CUT.

R.M.O N13.d.6.3

O.R. LUISENHOF FARM.

N13.d.o.3 R.M.O. O.R.8.

BAYONET TRENCH.

Relay M18.a.3.o. O.R.8

M18.C.46. Relay. O.R.16. In Reserve Good Accomodation.

Moving forward to outskirts of Le Barque to night.

X R.M.O. O.R.8. M24 a.7.2.

X R.M.O. O.R.16.

Eaucourt L'ABBAYE.

Relay Post. N19.b.3.3. O.R.8

X FACTORY CORNER. M.O.2 O.R.24.

7 ELMS. M.O.1 O.R.21.

PERSONNEL on left line of evacuation (from left Bde. in line.) M.O.2. O.R.77.

Relay. M34.B6.1. O.R.9.

PERSONNEL on Rt. line of Evacuation. (from Rt. Bde. in line.) M.O.3. O.R.85.

EDWARDS POST. M.O.1 O.R.14.

Relay. M30.D1.7. O.R.14.

MILLERS POST. M.O.1 O.R.12

CLARKES DUMP. CASES put on Decauville trains here.

PERSONNEL.

- M.O.5.6
- 3 Tent Subdivisions.
- 6 Motor Ambulance Cars reinforced from 2nd. Fid. Amb. as required.
- 3 Horse drawn Ambulance Waggon.

+ M.D.S.

SECRET.WORKS PROGRESS REPORT "A" for period 23/2/17 to 8/3/17.ADVANCED DRESSING STATIONS (and Relay Posts).

MILLER'S POST. 2 more days work put into this but it is not yet completed.

EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE. New dugout commenced with the idea of accommodating M.O. and Stretcher bearers. Very little made before line was advanced.

Dugout, (German) M.18.c.6.8. cleaned out for a Relay Post.

Dugout, (German) M.12.d.6.3. cleaned out for a Relay Post.

Dugout, (German) N.19.b.3.3. cleaned out and used for a Relay Post.

Dugout, (German) M.13.d.6.7. cleaned out and used as a Relay Post.

Dressing Station Dugout in a large crater, for 4 patients
N.18.b.6.2. commenced.

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

Cupola dugout further improved and is now completed.

Nissen Hospital Hut, (20' x 60') three parts finished.

Fumigation Hut, nothing further.

Duck-board track to loading point and side of Railway line improved.

Directing Sign Boards put up along tracks in forward area.

R B Huxtable

Colonel, SA/D, MGS.
1st Australian Division.

8th th March 1917.

1247

Appendix
IX

SECRET.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION.

Copy No. 15.

A.A.M.S. Order No. 7

by

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

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

- (1) In accordance with Medical Instructions No. 3 of D.D.M.S., 1st Anzac, and 1st Aust. Divl Order No. 14 of 20th March the following moves of Medical Units of 1st Anzacs Divn will take place :-
- (2) An Advance Party of 1st Aust Fld Amb. will move to Corps Scabies Station BUIRE on 21st inst. and make preliminary arrangements for taking over from the 13th Aust. Field Ambulance the administration of that Station.
- (3) 1st Aust. Fld Amb. (less "E" Tent Sub-division and Bearer Division) will move on 22nd inst. from FRICOURT FARM and RED COTTAGE to the Corps Scabies Station at BUIRE, and take over from the 13th Aust. Fld Amb. Move to be completed by 12 noon.
Route FRICOURT FARM - BECOURT - ALBERT Cross Roads at D.17.b.
The column must be clear of Cross Roads LOZENGE WOOD X.27.d.3.9. by 0845.
- (4) The 2nd Aust. Fld Amb. will send one bearer sub-division to 2nd Aust. Divl Rest Station BECORDEL on 21st inst. at 10 am to relieve a bearer sub-division of 4th Aust. Fld Amb.
- (5) Distances to be maintained on the march :-
200 yds between transport of each unit and other unit on the march.
- (6) During, and after the moves, arrangements for evacuation of sick of the Division will be made as follows:-
 - (1) 1st Aust. Fld Amb. will evacuate sick from units billeted in BUIRE and RIBEMONT.
 - (2) 2nd Aust. Fld Amb. will detail one motor ambulance to follow in rear of each Inf. Bde during the march.
 - (3) 3rd Aust. Fld Amb. will collect and evacuate sick from units billeted in BAIZIEUX - BRESLE - HENINCOURT.
- (7) Dental Units will be established as follows :-
 - (1) 18th Dental Unit at BUIRE.
 - (2) 5th Dental Unit at MILLENCOURT.
 - (3) 3rd Dental Unit at BRESLE.

P. T. O.

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(2)

- (8) Foden Lorry will move from RED COTTAGE on 22nd inst. under orders from O.C. 1st Aust. Fld Amb. and will report to O.C. 3rd Aust. Fld Amb. at MILLENCOURT Divl Rest Station the same day.
- (9) A.D.M.S. Office will close at ERICOURT FARM at 12 noon on 23rd inst, and will reopen at BAIZIEUX CHATEAU on that date at the same hour.
- (10) A C F N O W L E D G E S

R.B. Huxtable

D.H.O.
21st March 1917.

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

DISTRIBUTION:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| No. 1 to D.M.S. 1st Anzac | No. 10 to C.O. 3rd Aust. Fld Amb. |
| 2 " D.M.S. Fifth Army | 11 " C.O. 2nd Aust. San. Sect |
| 3 " A.D.M.S. 2nd Aust Div. | 12 " 1st Aust. Inf Ede. |
| 4 " A.D.M.S. 4th " " | 13 " 2nd " " " |
| 5 " A.D.M.S. 5th " " | 14 " 3rd " " " |
| 6 " "G", 1st Aust Div. | 15 " War Diary. |
| 7 " "Q", " " " | 16 " " " " |
| 8 " C.O. 1st Aust Fld Amb. | 17 " File. |
| 9 " C.O. 2nd " " " | |