

APPENDIX No. 8

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, A.I.F.

The following shows, in concise form, the chief B.E.F. and A.I.F. Medical establishments as in 1918

	Officers		Other Ranks A A M C		Total Medical Corps	A.A. N.S.
	Medical (Officers)	Quartermasters	Warrant and Non-commissioned	Privates		
Regimental (Infantry Battalion) Medical Establishment <sup>1</sup>	1		1	4	6	
Field Ambulance <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	0	1	23	159	192	
Dental Unit .. .. .	1		2	1	4	
Sanitary Section <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	1		5	20	26	
Mobile Laboratory <sup>4</sup> .. .. .	2		1		3	
Advanced Depot of Medical Stores <sup>5</sup>	1		2	4	7	
Motor Ambulance Convoy <sup>6</sup>	4		4	14	22	
Casualty Clearing Station <sup>7</sup>	7	1	16	62	86	
Stationary Hospital .. .. .	12	1	20	99	132	5-15 <sup>10</sup>
General Hospital—520 beds	21	1	23	122	167	27
1,040 beds	32	2	36	167	237	32
2,300 beds	38	2	77	209	326	73 <sup>11</sup>
Convalescent Depot (Base)	7		4	11	22	125
Base Depot of Medical Stores	2		1	7	10	
Dermatological Hospital	32	2	38	229	301	
Sea Transport Section <sup>8</sup> .. .. .	2		5	16	23	7
Hospital Ship .. .. .	11	1	19	64	95	21

Footnotes to Appendix No. 8 on p 912.

<sup>1</sup> 16 combatants from the Battalion strength, including one N.C.O., were allotted as stretcher-bearers. While so employed they wore the Red Cross brassard and came under the Geneva Convention. The "Sanitary Squad" comprised a corporal and 7 other ranks (combatants). One Maltese cart was allotted for carriage of panniers and stretchers. A medical orderly (corporal) and a private (combatants but wearing brassards and protected) were allotted to assist the M.O. The private drove the Maltese cart.

A Field Artillery Brigade had one R.M.O. and 5 medical details attached. The Engineers of an infantry division had one R.M.O. and 6 medical details (2 to each Field Company).

<sup>2</sup> The Transport attached to a Field Ambulance comprised 3 horsed-ambulance waggons and 7 motor ambulances (2 Fords), 10 G.S. waggons, 3 water-carts, 2 motor cycles, 1 bicycle and 1 Maltese cart. The Ambulance was *not* allotted a field cooker—greatly to the detriment of its efficiency and its service to the wounded. With the A.S.C. personnel "attached" for transport, and 4 batmen, the total personnel in 1918 was 241. (For its complete organisation see *Vol I*, p. 8.)

<sup>3</sup> One 30 cwt lorry was allotted for tools—later a "box car" was substituted, to the detriment of efficiency.

<sup>4</sup> 1 motor laboratory, and 1 motor car were allotted to the Mobile Laboratory, and 3 A.S.C. were attached.

<sup>5</sup> The Advanced Depot of Medical Stores had 1 A.S.C. driver attached and requisitioned transport as required.

<sup>6</sup> The establishment comprised 50 heavy motor ambulances organised in two sections, a workshop lorry, one 30-cwt and 2 store lorries, 4 motor cars and 7 motor cycles. 4 officers and 146 other ranks A.A.S.C. were "attached."

<sup>7</sup> Three 3-ton lorries were allotted to each C.C.S. The personnel was augmented, as required, by surgical teams.

<sup>8</sup> This was the establishment early in 1918. When berths were not available for female nursing staff, the number of A.A.M.C. personnel was increased.

<sup>9</sup> Including Pharmaceutical and Dental officers.

<sup>10</sup> These were not carried on the establishment, but were "attached" when and in the numbers as required.

<sup>11</sup> In the A.I.F., the establishment of female nurses was considerably increased, as many as 92 being allotted to a General Hospital of 1,040 beds. The reason for this will be found in *Vol I*, p. 28, and in the present volume, p. 415.