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VETERINARY MANUAL FOR WAR.



1923.

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PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and 25, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
or 120, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

1923.

Price 2d. Net.

Issued by Command of the Army Council,

H. J. Creed

THE WAR OFFICE,
April, 1923.

CONTENTS.

SECTION.	PAGE
I.—Organization	4
II.—Director of Veterinary Services	5
III.—Deputy-Director of Veterinary Services	6
IV.—Assistant Director or Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services of a Division	6
V.—Officers attached to units	7
VI.—Veterinary Establishments with Units	8
VII.—Mobile Veterinary Sections	9
VIII.—Veterinary Evacuating Stations	10
IX.—Veterinary Hospitals (Horses, etc.)	12
IXA.—Veterinary Hospitals (Camels)	13
X. Veterinary Convalescent Depots	14
XI.—Veterinary Laboratories	14
XII.—Veterinary Stores and Equipment... ..	15
XIII.—Duties of an Officer attached to a Remount Depot	16
XIV.—Officers allotted to the Adjutant-General's Office at the Base	16
XV.—General system of dealing with Casualties before and after Admission to Hospital	17
XVI.—Contagious Disease	17
XVII.—Veterinary Arrangements for the Civilian Popu- lation in Occupied Territories	18
XVIII. Voluntary Aid	19
XIX.—Shoeing	19
XX.—War Diaries	19
XXI.—Audit of Accounts	20
APPENDIX.	
I.—Form to be sent with Consignment of Animals on Evacuation from Mobile Veterinary Sections or Evacuating Stations	22
II.—Labels for attachment to Animals on Evacuation from Units to Mobile Veterinary Sections	22

SECTION I.

ORGANIZATION.

1. The Veterinary Services of an Army in the Field are organized and controlled by the Director of Veterinary Services. The general principles governing the Veterinary Services are contained in "Field Service Regulations," Volume I, but more detailed instructions as to their execution are given in this Manual. The function of the service is to promote efficiency by preventing and reducing wastage amongst animals of the Army. This object is achieved:—

- (a) By preventing the introduction and spread of contagious disease.
- (b) By professional advice regarding the feeding and maintenance of health of all animals, including the care and protection of the feet.
- (c) By providing for the prompt care of all sick and injured animals.
- (d) By the collection and evacuation of sick and wounded animals and their subsequent treatment and care until again fit for duty.
- (e) By arranging for the recuperation of all war-worn and debilitated animals.
- (f) By arranging for the necessary veterinary supervision required to control contagious disease amongst civilian-owned animals in occupied territories, and providing when necessary a Veterinary organization for the care and treatment of these animals during the period of military operations.

2. The following is the organization for a Field Force; the units used will depend on the country in which the campaign takes place:—

- (a) Veterinary establishments with units and formations.
- (b) Mobile Veterinary Sections (Cavalry and Divisional).
- (c) Veterinary Evacuating Stations.
- (d) Veterinary Hospitals (Horse and Camel).
- (e) Veterinary Convalescent Depots.
- (f) Veterinary Laboratories.
- (g) Depots of Veterinary Stores.

3. The personnel allotted to the above units is laid down in War Establishments.

3A. The designation and the rank of the head of the service will depend on circumstances. In a small war, for example, he might be styled deputy or assistant director, whereas in a war of first magnitude a director might be necessary. Similarly his immediate assistants at G.H.Q. may vary from deputy, assistant, or deputy assistant directors.

SECTION II.

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES.

4. The duties of the Director of Veterinary Services (D.V.S.) comprise all questions connected with:—

- (a) The general welfare of animals, including the prevention and suppression of disease and injury in the field.
- (b) The transport of sick animals.
- (c) The construction, plans and sites of stables for all veterinary units.
- (d) Veterinary stores and equipment.

5. He advises on all technical matters, and subject to the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, conveyed to him through the Quartermaster-General's branch of the staff, controls all arrangements in connection with the Veterinary Services. He administers and co-ordinates the veterinary personnel of the force and is responsible for its distribution. He is assisted by one or more Deputy-Directors and Assistant-Directors, and is represented in divisional commands by Commanders, R.A.V.C.

6. The offices of the Director and Deputy-Director or Directors will be located as may be ordered from time to time by the Commander-in-Chief.

7. The Director or a Deputy-Director, will, when necessary, precede the Army to the theatre of war and make such preliminary veterinary arrangements at the Base and the Lines of Communication as may be necessary.

8. He will draft such orders as may be necessary in connection with the veterinary arrangements of the force, and will keep such diaries and records of veterinary work in the field as may be required. He will communicate direct with his representatives on all matters of technical detail in connection with his services.

9. He will carry out such inspections and make such recommendations as he may consider necessary regarding the health and efficiency of the animals of the force, and will closely supervise all veterinary arrangements.

10. He may delegate to his representative such portion of his financial powers as he may decide.

In all such cases the representative concerned will be responsible to him that his powers in this respect are not exceeded. Should the representative be called upon to undertake services which necessitate his exceeding his powers, and the emergency does not admit of prior reference to the next higher authority in his service, he should obtain written instructions from the officer ordering the services.

11. He is directly responsible to the Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, for the due and economical exercise of such financial powers as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Director-General.

If it is found necessary in an emergency to exceed these powers, and reference to the War Office is impracticable, he should obtain written instructions in the matter from the Quartermaster-General's Branch.

He is further responsible that all transactions undertaken by his service, which involve the expenditure of money or material, are satisfactorily conducted and properly accounted for.

SECTION III.

DEPUTY-DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES.

12. The duties of a Deputy-Director of Veterinary Services are broadly those indicated for the Director, differing only in degree; his responsibilities are confined to that portion of the force to which he is posted.

SECTION IV.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OR DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY SERVICES OF A DIVISION.

13. The A.D.V.S. of a Cavalry Division, or D.A.D.V.S. of an Infantry Division, called the Commander, R.A.V.C., is the responsible adviser of the General Officer Commanding and his staff on all technical matters appertaining to the veterinary services of the formation.

14. He administers the personnel of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps allotted to the formation, and in regard to technical matters issues orders to them directly.

In addition to his administrative duties he controls the pool of veterinary officers attached to headquarters of cavalry brigades and divisional artillery, and allocates duties to each officer in accordance with the situation and location of the different units.

Orders and instructions in respect of other matters affecting the veterinary personnel allotted to units are communicated to commanders of brigades or units concerned.

The R.A.V.C. personnel attached to units are under the command of the respective officers commanding for pay, clothing and discipline.

15. Under the orders of the divisional commander, and in consultation with the staff and representatives of other services concerned, he will, when necessary, draft instructions regarding veterinary matters for inclusion in divisional orders.

16. He will countersign all requisitions for veterinary stores which have been submitted by veterinary officers, after satisfying himself that the demands are not abnormal, and will pass them on to the O.C. Veterinary Evacuating Station for collection at the advanced base.

17. He will furnish to the Director of Veterinary Services every Sunday a telegraphic statement under the following headings:— "Remaining Last Report," "Admitted Since," "Cured," "Transferred Sick," "Killed in Action," "Died," "Destroyed," "Missing," "Remaining under Treatment," and "Total Strength of Formation." This statement will include casualties up to and for the previous Thursday, and will be supported by A.F. A. 2000 rendered by post. A copy of the telegraphic report will be sent for the information of the Deputy-Director of Veterinary Services, and a duplicate of the A.F. A. 2000 will be sent to the Officer i/c Records at the Base for statistical purposes.

18. In subordinate commands to which no Administrative Veterinary Officer is appointed, the senior officer, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, is the representative of the Director of Veterinary Services, and the responsibility for the efficient administration of the veterinary services in the command will devolve on him. His administrative duties are the same as if he had been appointed the Administrative Veterinary Officer of the formation, and will be performed in addition to his executive duties.

SECTION V.

OFFICERS ATTACHED TO UNITS.

19. The veterinary officer in charge of a unit will treat all sick and injured animals with that unit. He will advise officers commanding units which animals should be transferred to the Mobile Veterinary Section of the formation, including those showing marked wear and tear which are likely to become permanently inefficient in a short space of time unless they receive special treatment which it is not possible to give them if retained with the unit.

He is responsible that the labels referred to in Appendix II are attached to animals before they are transferred, at least two labels being attached to each animal, one being plaited low down in the hairs of the tail and the other rolled up and placed under the tongue of the poll strap of the head collar.

20. He will immediately bring to the notice of Officers Commanding any points which may bear upon the health and condition

of animals, including the care and protection of the feet, or which affect wastage of the animals in his professional charge.

21. He must always be on the alert to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious disease and will report immediately all suspicious cases and outbreaks to the Administrative Veterinary Officer of the formation and to the O.C. unit concerned.

22. He will make frequent and careful inspections of all animals in his charge and will also inspect all remounts on joining their respective units.

These inspections should be carried out as the military situation permits.

23. He will submit through the Administrative Veterinary Officer all requisitions for veterinary stores.

24. Every Friday he will send to the Administrative Veterinary Officer a weekly return on A.F. A 2000, showing the sick and injured animals in his charge. This return will include casualties up to midnight Thursday.

He will keep a record in A.B. 32 of all cases treated.

SECTION VI.

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENTS WITH UNITS.

25. The Royal Army Veterinary Corps as allotted to formations is laid down in War Establishments.

26. Veterinary Officers allotted to a division are attached to Divisional Headquarters and they are controlled by the Commander R.A.V.C. of the division who details each officer for duty in accordance with the requirements of the respective units.

27. Serjeants, R.A.V.C., are attached to units as laid down in War Establishments.

A serjeant's duties are to render first-aid and, under the orders of the veterinary officer, to nurse any sick animal of the unit to which he is attached.

In an emergency, if the services of the veterinary officer are not available, this N.C.O. will take entire charge of the case and will be responsible to the O.C. unit and the veterinary officer conjointly.

28. When a unit is detached from its formation or is too far away for a veterinary officer of the formation to look after the animals properly, special arrangements will be made:—

- (a) between the Administrative Veterinary Officers of the formation and the area (in which the unit may be temporarily situated) respectively, or
- (b) by reference to the Director of Veterinary Services.

SECTION VII.

MOBILE VETERINARY SECTIONS.

29. Mobile Veterinary Sections are field units, and include:—

- (a) Cavalry Mobile Veterinary Sections.
- (b) Divisional Mobile Veterinary Sections.

The former are allotted to Cavalry Brigades and the latter to Infantry Divisions. Their personnel is as laid down in War Establishments.

30. Their function is to relieve units of all sick and injured animals sent to them under proper authority and to arrange for their treatment during transfer to Veterinary Evacuating Stations or Veterinary Hospitals on the lines of communication.

31. Subject to the orders of divisional commanders their movements are controlled by the Administrative Veterinary Officers of the formations concerned.

32. A consignment of animals sent from a Mobile Veterinary Section to an Evacuating Station will be in charge of a N.C.O. and as many men as necessary.

33. With each consignment of animals a statement in duplicate (in the form given in Appendix I) showing the number of animals transferred will be sent with the conducting party, one copy being signed by the O.C. Evacuating Station and returned to the O.C. Mobile Veterinary Section as a receipt.

34. A.F. W 3384 will be carefully completed in respect of every convoy of sick animals, each animal being given a serial number.

35. The O.C. will check the labels on each animal as sent from the unit. If both labels are missing, or the writing on them is illegible, he will re-label the case according to his own diagnosis.

36. When troops are stationary, Mobile Veterinary Sections may retain a limited number of cases for treatment, but they must be prepared to clear rapidly and move at short notice. Considerable discretion must be shown in choosing suitable cases for retention, and when cured they will be returned to units.

37. Os.C. Sections will send specially selected men to the Veterinary Evacuating Station to fetch the veterinary stores which have been collected there for their respective formations.

SECTION VIII.

VETERINARY EVACUATING STATIONS.

38. Veterinary Evacuating Stations are Army Troops normally allotted at the rate of one for each corps. Their function is to relieve Mobile Veterinary Sections and Army Corps Troops of sick and lame animals and arrange for their treatment pending evacuation to Veterinary Hospitals on the Lines of Communication.

They should be placed as near the advanced railhead as possible.

39. The personnel will be as laid down in War Establishments.

40. The O.C. Evacuating Station is responsible that the conducting party from a Mobile Veterinary Section is returned to its unit as soon as possible after it has handed over its consignment of animals.

41. The O.C. Evacuating Station will sign one copy of the statement (in the form given in Appendix I) which will be returned to the O.C. Mobile Veterinary Section as a receipt. He will retain the duplicate copy and make out a fresh statement in duplicate which will be sent on with the conducting party to the Reception Veterinary Hospital, the O.C. of which will sign one copy and return it to the Evacuating Station as a receipt.

42. The O.C. Evacuating Station will check the labels on each animal as sent from the Mobile Veterinary Section. In the event of both labels being missing or the writing on them being illegible, he will re-label the animals according to his own diagnosis.

43. Sick and injured animals will be sent from the advanced railhead in the returning empty supply train. The O.C. Evacuating Station will arrange with the advanced railhead commandant for the provision of sufficient trucks for the purpose.

44. A conducting party of one man for each truck and one N.C.O. in charge will be sent with each consignment of animals, every man being provided with a canvas bucket for watering purposes on the journey.

45. The O.C. Evacuating Station is responsible that sufficient forage is provided for the animals to last them until they are admitted to hospital, and that each animal is provided with a head collar and is securely tied up in the truck. He will, if possible, be present when each consignment of animals is entrained.

46. All cases will be dressed and attended to previous to dispatch, and, if necessary, a supply of dressings will be taken for the journey.

47. In the case of mange, the affected animals will be sent in a truck by themselves. The truck number will be stated in the telegrams mentioned in para. 49. Rugs and blankets will accompany the animals to hospital.

A N.C.O. and one man in addition to those mentioned in para. 44 will be in charge of the animals.

48. The O.C. Evacuating Station will issue the necessary instructions to the N.C.O. in charge of the conducting party as to watering and feeding the animals on the journey. These instructions will depend on the country, climate, and the probable length of the journey. It is often impossible to arrange definite watering halts *en route* and so provision must be made for carrying water in the trucks by the use of improvised water carriers, such as biscuit tins, petrol tins, &c., and cartridge cases of shells of large calibre might be borrowed from the R.A.O.C. by arrangement with the Director of Ordnance Services.

The N.C.O. in charge of the conducting party is responsible that due precautions are taken against fire and under no circumstances should fires be lighted in the trucks on the journey.

On arrival at the termination of the journey the N.C.O. will report his arrival to the N.C.O. in charge of the conducting party of men sent from the receiving hospital to take over the consignment of animals. The consignment will be checked in accordance with A.F. W. 3384, as sent from the Mobile Veterinary Section of the formation from which the animals came.

The N.C.O. and men of the conducting party from the Veterinary Evacuating Station will not leave the railway station without authority from the O.C., Veterinary Evacuating Station, or O.C. Reception Hospital.

49. On the dispatch of each consignment the O.C. Evacuating Station will notify, by wire, the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services of the Army or Cavalry Corps concerned and the O.C. Reception Hospital, the numbers of animals being sent and the date on which they left advanced railhead.

50. The O.C. Evacuating Station will send a specially selected man with the next conducting party to the advanced Base to collect the stores for his formation.

51. The O.C. Reception Hospital is responsible for the return of the conducting party without delay. On the return of this party to the advanced railhead, they will travel on the supply column lorries to re-filling point, from thence rejoining their unit.

52. The O.C. will submit the returns laid down in Field Service Regulations for commanders of units.

SECTION IX.

VETERINARY HOSPITALS.

53. Veterinary Hospitals are allotted on a scale proportionate to the strength of the Armies in the Field. They are stationary units located at such places as circumstances require, at the Base, Advanced Base and on the Lines of Communication. Those nearest the Field Army will usually act as reception hospitals.

54. The personnel will be as laid down in War Establishments.

55. All sick and injured animals are transferred to them for treatment from Veterinary Evacuating Stations, and when fit for discharge they are handed over to the nearest Remount Depot or Convalescent Depot, according to the discretion of the O.C. Hospital. Animals which, in the opinion of the O.C. Hospital are not likely to become serviceable again, are disposed of under the orders of the Quartermaster-General's Branch or destroyed.

56. The situation of a hospital depends upon the local conditions, advantage being taken of any available buildings which are capable of adaptation to the requirements of a hospital in providing shelter from the weather. When no buildings are available, the hospital will be laid out on a plan suggested by the Director of Veterinary Services in co-operation with the Director of Works, and approved by the Q.M.G.'s branch of the Staff. Attention should be paid to the ground on which the hospital is built, good drainage being essential; also, hard standings are just as important as a roof and should be provided whenever possible. This is a general rule which applies to all "standings," whether the animals are in their own unit lines or in a veterinary unit.

Some provision should be made for wind-screens.

57. In choosing the site for a hospital the accessibility to a rail-head or siding must be considered as well as adequate facilities for obtaining forage, water, and supplies.

58. In all hospitals suitable provision should be made to ensure sufficient isolation of animals suspected of, or suffering from, contagious disease.

59. All outbreaks of contagious disease will be at once reported to the Director of Veterinary Services, and the report should state the unit or units from which the affected animals came.

60. The Officer Commanding is responsible for the sanitary condition of the hospital. He will arrange for a systematic disposal of all refuse and carcases of animals dying in hospital, by burning or other methods.

61. The O.C. Hospital will send the necessary number of men in charge of a N.C.O. to meet sick animals arriving by rail, to avoid the necessity for the conducting party from the Evacuating Station leaving the railway station.

62. The O.C. Hospital will send to the Director of Veterinary Services every Friday a weekly return on A.F. A. 2000, made up to midnight Thursday. Separate returns will be rendered for horses and mules. He will also send daily by noon a telegram giving the strength under the following headings:—"Remaining in Last Return," "Admitted," "Died," "Destroyed," "Cured," "Remaining under Treatment," "Transferred" (Remount Depot or Convalescent Depot should be stated). The duplicate of this telegram should be sent to the Officer in Charge R.A.V.C. Records, at the Base. He will also submit the returns laid down in Field Service Regulations for Commanders of Units.

SECTION IXa.

CAMEL HOSPITALS.

63. Camel Hospitals are allotted on a scale proportionate to the number of camels with an army in the field.

They are stationary units located at such places as circumstances indicate, and should invariably be placed in surra-free zones.

64. The personnel will be as laid down in War Establishments.

65. The general instructions laid down for Veterinary Hospitals in Section IX apply to Camel Hospitals except that no stables are required for the patients, as they are accommodated in lines with mud-built feeding troughs.

66. Particular attention should be paid to the following points—
The hospitals should be placed where there is good tree-shade, but not near cultivated land or horse hospitals.
They should be reasonably near to suitable camel grazing and a water supply from which no other animals drink.

67. Provision should be made for wind-screens.

68. The hospital precincts and vicinity, and particularly the immediate surroundings of water troughs, must be kept clear of vegetation and camel dung.

SECTION X.

VETERINARY CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.

69. One or more Veterinary Convalescent Depots will be located on the Lines of Communication as circumstances require. They are intended for the reception of debilitated and war worn animals.

70. Arrangements for these depots will depend upon the climatic conditions and the feasibility of obtaining land suitable for the purpose. They may be placed in open fields or kraals, according to local conditions. Advantage should be taken of existing buildings, but if none are available and it is considered advisable that there should be a depot, it should be erected in accordance with the plans suggested by the Director of Veterinary Services in co-operation with the Director of Works, and approved by the Q.M.G.'s branch of the Staff.

71. Generally speaking, the depots will only receive animals from hospitals, but animals may be sent to them direct from elsewhere under instructions from the Director of Veterinary Services.

72. When animals are fit for discharge they will be sent to the nearest Remount Depot. As regards animals which are not likely to become serviceable again, the O.C. Depot has the same powers as to their disposal as the O.C. of a hospital.

73. The personnel will be as laid down in War Establishments.

74. The O.C. will submit the returns laid down in Field Service Regulations for commanders of units.

SECTION XI.

VETERINARY LABORATORIES.

75. One or more laboratories are allotted to an Army in the Field, and will be conveniently situated for both Field and Lines of Communication units.

76. The personnel will be as laid down in War Establishments.

77. The function of a laboratory is to enquire into any disease among animals, when called upon to do so, by any of the well-known methods of investigation.

78. The necessary material may be sent to a laboratory by any veterinary officer. Each sample so sent should be accompanied by a short history of the case, stating the unit to which the animal belongs, how long it has been with the unit and whence it came,

and any other reliable information which may help in the diagnosis of the case.

79. The O.C. Laboratory will report by telegram direct to the Director of Veterinary Services and to veterinary officers concerned the results of the examination of samples which have been sent to him by the respective officers. He will confirm all telegrams by letter.

80. The O.C. Laboratory will correspond direct with the Director of Veterinary Services on all matters, and he will submit such returns as he may be called upon to render from time to time.

81. All veterinary equipment for use in the laboratory will be obtained from the Base Veterinary Store Depot by indent in the usual way.

82. The O.C. will submit the returns laid down in Field Service Regulations for commanders of units.

SECTION XII.

VETERINARY STORES AND EQUIPMENT.

83. On the outbreak of hostilities arrangements will be made for the dispatch to the theatre of war of a supply of veterinary stores and equipment which is calculated to last three months.

84. A Base Depot of Veterinary Stores will be located at the Base and an Advanced Depot will be attached to the advanced or receiving veterinary hospitals. The personnel will be as laid down in War Establishments.

85.—(a) The officer in charge of the Base Depot will submit to the Director of Veterinary Services requisitions necessary to keep the stock up to requirements. He will be responsible for the receipt, custody, issue, and details connected with the supply of all veterinary stores.

He will correspond directly with the Director of Veterinary Services on all subjects.

(b) The officer in charge of the Advanced Depot will have a similar responsibility to that of the officer in charge of the Base Depot. He will correspond directly with the Director of Veterinary Services or his representative on the Lines of Communication.

86. The Base Depot will receive all veterinary supplies, and will issue to Advanced Depots, Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Convalescent Depots, Veterinary Laboratories and units on the Lines of Communication.

The Advanced Depot will deal with the requirements of units of the field army.

Demands for stores will be carefully scrutinized by the officer in charge of the depot, who is authorized to under-issue any item at discretion, if the amount in stock and the number of demands make part issues advisable. Any abnormal demand, which is not satisfactorily explained, will be reported to the Director of Veterinary Services. All requisitions for stores will be submitted in conformity with para. 23, Section V.

87. No local purchase of veterinary stores will be made except on the authority of the Director of Veterinary Services.

The sale of veterinary stores by units is prohibited.

88. The Director of Veterinary Services is responsible for the maintenance of sufficient supplies at the Base, and the Advanced Base, Veterinary Store Depots, respectively. He should send his demands for supplies to the Army Veterinary Stores, Woolwich, in sufficient time to permit of the supplies being received at the Base Store Depot early enough to meet all requirements.

He should utilize any available local sources of supply.

SECTION XIII.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO REMOUNT DEPOTS.

89. Officers of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps will be attached to Remount Depots as shown in War Establishments.

Their duties will be analogous to those laid down in Section V. They will correspond directly with the Director of Veterinary Services or his representative on the Lines of Communication on all technical matters.

SECTION XIV.

OFFICERS ALLOTTED TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE AT THE BASE.

90. An officer of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps will be allotted to the Adjutant-General's office at the Base to deal with correspondence and documents relating to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps personnel engaged in the campaign. He will receive his instructions through the Deputy Adjutant-General at the Base (D.A.G., 2nd Echelon).

91. He will prepare the veterinary statistics from information supplied by Administrative Veterinary Officers of formations,

Officers Commanding Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Evacuating Stations, Veterinary Convalescent Depots, Veterinary Laboratories, and by veterinary officers doing duty with Remount Depots.

92. He will submit such periodical consolidated returns as may be desired by the Secretary, The War Office.

SECTION XV.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF DEALING WITH CASUALTIES BEFORE AND AFTER ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.

93. Veterinary Officers will use their discretion as to which animals are to be treated with their units and which sent to Mobile Veterinary Sections for further treatment or evacuation, but they should always bear in mind that it is their duty to do all that is possible to maintain units up to their fighting strength in fit animals.

94. No case should be kept with the unit for treatment unless it is likely to make a rapid recovery.

95. The O.C. Mobile Veterinary Section will decide which cases are to be kept in the Section for treatment and which are to be evacuated. He should never keep a larger number of cases than can be cleared rapidly, as the section may have to move at short notice, and to retain its mobility it should not be encumbered with sick animals that cannot move with it.

96. All animals evacuated by a Mobile Veterinary Section will be sent to a Veterinary Evacuating Station, or to an Advanced Base Veterinary Hospital, according to circumstances. They will then be sent to other hospitals or Veterinary Convalescent Depots under the orders of the Director of Veterinary Services. When they are finally discharged cured they will be transferred to the nearest Remount Depot and will be available for re-issue at the discretion of the O.C. Depot.

97. As a general rule animals should not be discharged from a Veterinary Unit to a Remount Depot until they are in such condition that they will be fit for issue to units at the end of a few days.

SECTION XVI.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

98. All suspected cases of contagious disease will be at once isolated and reported to the nearest veterinary officer.

99. All captured stock will be passed through a Veterinary Unit before being utilized by the Troops. Similarly animals slaughtered for human food will be examined by a Veterinary Officer before being issued to units.

100. No animal will leave a theatre of operations without being subjected to a veterinary examination as to its freedom from contagious disease.

101. A carcase of an animal which has died or been destroyed on account of one of the following diseases will be burnt by means of a field incinerator, or hurried; in the latter case it will be covered with lime and the hole will not be less than 6 feet deep:—

Glanders.
Farcy.
Epizootic Lymphangitis.
Anthrax.

The place of burial of carcases of animals affected with the above diseases will be marked "Foul Ground."

102. The only satisfactory means for the disposal of carcases of animals which have died or have been destroyed for contagious disease is by burial in lime or by burning. If, however, in hot countries there is a shortage of labour, or if sufficient fuel is not available and the expanse of the country permits it, carcases may be disposed of as follows:—

They may be taken away from the main roads and all other places where troops and animals are likely to be and disembowelled, the viscera buried deeply and the carcases left to be disposed of by nature. When dried up the remains can be easily burnt, and to facilitate this the carcases may be stuffed with straw or other combustible material.

SECTION XVII.

VETERINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

103. Every attempt should be made to control contagious disease amongst the indigenous herds, during the military occupation of a country, both while a war is in progress and after its conclusion during the process of re-settlement. All possible help should be afforded the inhabitants to facilitate the care of their animals.

SECTION XVIII.

VOLUNTARY AID.

104. No offers of voluntary assistance will be accepted by the Army Veterinary Services without the approval of the Army Council, and such assistance will then be controlled by the Director of Veterinary Services.

SECTION XIX.

SHOEING.

105. Units will make their own arrangements for shoeing their animals.

Those units which have no staff of farriers will be attached to others for farriery purposes.

No charge is admissible for shoeing public animals.

SECTION XX.

WAR DIARIES.

106. A War Diary will be kept by all Veterinary Officers, in duplicate, from the first day of mobilization.

The Diary, which is a secret document, will be made out on A.F. C 2118, entered up daily as far as possible, and will contain a concise and accurate record of all matters connected with the campaign in so far as they relate to the duties and experiences of a R.A.V.C. Unit, a Veterinary Officer i/c of a unit, or an Administrative Veterinary Officer.

Officers will confine their entries chiefly to technical matters, or such other matters as they think may be of use to the Veterinary Services on future occasions either in peace or war.

Each entry will be initialled by the officer responsible for it. Only one side of the page will be written on and the handwriting must be distinct. The original copy of a war diary for the preceding month will be forwarded on the first day of the succeeding month, unless otherwise ordered, to the D.A.G., 2nd Echelon, through the Administrative Veterinary Officer of the next higher formation. The duplicate copy, clearly marked as such, should be sent, within a period of three months, through the D.A.G., 2nd Echelon, to the Officer i/c of R.A.V.C. Records at home for safe custody.

SECTION XXI.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

107. Accounts will be rendered only for base depots and advanced depots from which stores are issued in bulk. The accounts will be kept in A.B. 169, a detail being kept of all stores received. Receipts will be taken on charge immediately the articles are delivered, and the vouchers filed. All issues to veterinary hospitals, &c., will be treated as final. Entries in the accounts will be supported by receipted vouchers where possible. If, owing to exceptional circumstances (to be explained) due to war conditions receipted vouchers cannot be obtained, evidence that the articles were indented for and dispatched should be obtained in support of the issue and put with the account.

108. The accounts will be balanced half-yearly, or as mutually arranged between the Director of Veterinary Services and the local auditor, to whom they will be forwarded for audit not later than the end of the month following the date of closing.

109. Stock will be taken from time to time as circumstances permit by the officer in charge of a depot. He will at the same time submit to the Director of Veterinary Services or his representative on the Lines of Communication for instructions, a return of all items which are considered to be:—

- (a) Repairable.
- (b) Unserviceable and recommended for destruction.

Immediately after the termination of hostilities, boards of officers will be appointed to take stock of stores of every description at the depots. The officer in charge of a depot will previously balance his account up to the date of stocktaking, and the board will count personally the articles in possession. The articles thus counted will be entered by the officer in charge as "Stock on (date)" in a line below the "Remain" in his account, and the correctness of the quantities as shown will be certified by the Stocktaking Board. The discrepancies between the "Remain" and "Stock" will be shown by the officer in charge, the surpluses in one line and the deficiencies in another. The account will then be rendered for audit, accompanied by the proceedings of the board, and a statement from the officer in charge giving an explanation of the discrepancies, together with the recommendation of the Director of Veterinary Services.

110. A new or "Peace" depot will also be started, such stores as are in good condition and required for issue being separated from the old or "war" depot stock and transferred by voucher to a

"peace account." The officer in charge of the old depot will be held responsible, as far as the exigencies of the service permit, for the old depot account until the disposal of the stock is effected. Any stores considered to be unfit for issue will be dealt with in accordance with instructions from the Director of Veterinary Services.

111. In the case of veterinary stores in hospitals and with units, &c., similar stock will be taken, and the stores remaining will be immediately brought on charge in the ordinary "peace" accounts. All veterinary stores not required for current use will then be returned to the nearest depot, and struck off in the account supported by the usual vouchers.

APPENDIX I.

FORM TO BE SENT WITH A CONSIGNMENT OF ANIMALS ON EVACUATION,
FROM A MOBILE VETERINARY SECTION OR A VETERINARY
EVACUATING STATION.

Herewith.....horses (veterinary cases).....horses (non-
veterinary cases).....mules (veterinary cases).....mules
(non-veterinary cases) of.....(formation) in charge of.....
and.....men.

The N.C.O. and men have been rationed up to and for.....
Kindly acknowledge receipt of these animals hereon and return by
the N.C.O. in charge of the conducting party.

Signature
O.C.

Mobile Veterinary Section or Veterinary
Evacuating Station.

APPENDIX II.

LABELS FOR ATTACHMENT TO SICK AND INJURED ANIMALS SENT
FROM NO. MOBILE VETERINARY SECTION THROUGH
NO. VETERINARY EVACUATING STATION TO
VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

White—Medical Cases.

Green—Surgical cases.

Red—Specific cases.

Blue—Cast animals other than veterinary cases.

Instructions for using labels :—

- (1) Ink, if allowed to dry, black indelible pencil or lead pencil is suitable for writing on labels, but blue indelible pencil is unsuitable as it runs when wet.
- (2) BLOCK LETTERS should be used.
- (3) Writing should be heavy.
- (4) Number on back of label should correspond with nominal roll as shown on A.F. W 3384 (*see* Section VII, para. 34).