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I embarked on the 12th June, 1917, with a party of 300 sisters bound for Salonika. After an uneventful voyage I arrived at Suez where I entrained for Alexandria. I was billeted at the Savoy Hotel for ten days, when I embarked on the "Gorgon" for Salonika, where we arrived after seven days, fortunately not having sighted any submarines.

We were met by ambulance transports and taken to the 66th General Hospital, which was about 17 kilometres out of Salonika. It was a tented hospital, capable of taking about 500 patients. Here we had an R.A.M.C. male personnel and an Australian nursing staff. This combination worked very well indeed. The conditions under which we worked were very fair. Most of our patients were suffering from malaria, and responded very well to the treatment.

In the beginning food was rather scarce owing to transport difficulties, and the fact that Salonika had been burnt down a few days after our arrival. The patients were all very good indeed. There were practically no amusements for them, as we were so far out of the town. We were fairly well billeted, but we were never allowed out of the camp after sundown.

A number of our sisters suffered from dysentery, but there were fortunately no fatal cases. I felt the cold very much indeed here as we had practically no heating arrangements. During the Vardar Winds the tents were frequently blown down.

We stayed in the hills until November, when the whole of the male personnel were transferred to Italy, and we came down to the 42nd General Hospital which was a dysentery hospital situated at Kalamaria about four kilometres out of Salonika. This was also a tented hospital. We worked under very good conditions here. The food had improved considerably. We lost patients here from dysentery and the extreme cold having very little warmth for them, it being so difficult to get hot water to fill the few bottles that were in the wards.

I remained at the 42nd General Hospital until the end of March 1918, when I was transferred to the 52nd General Hospital, which was also for malaria. We worked under very good conditions here. It was a hutted hospital and much better equipped. The patients here responded very well to the treatment. Concerts were provided for the patients from the camps around. They had a tent theatre where these concerts were held. I was very happy here, and remained until I left for England in February 1919.

After three weeks furlough I was transferred to the 3rd Aust. Auxiliary Hospital, Dartford, where I am now awaiting transport to Australia.
