

Porrigo; sycosis; the syphilides.

Alopæcia, if total.

Nævi; large, livid, hairy, and unsightly spots on the face.

When the imperious need of obtaining men to fill up the dwindling regiments of the national forces resulted in the passage of the enrollment-law, a concise code of instructions to medical officers, for their guidance in examining recruits, formed a part of the official regulations issued by the Provost-Marshal-General for the governance of the conscription. Although the more copious rules just given form the present official standard, the instructions to enrolling surgeons are well worthy of preservation for their own merit and for their pertinence to the history of the draft. In the supplementary part of this volume will be found the expressed opinions of a large number of the surgeons entrusted with the onerous duty of examining men drafted or offered for service, as to the sufficiency and equitable adaptedness of this code for the purpose intended. It met, for the most part, with their emphatic approval, the alterations recommended being chiefly technical or comparatively unimportant.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN AND SUBSTITUTES,
AND GENERAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING.¹

The duty of inspecting men and of determining whether they are fit or unfit for the military service of the country requires the utmost impartiality, skill, and circumspection on the part of the examining surgeon and board of enrollment; for upon the manner in which this duty is performed will depend, in a very great degree, the efficiency of the Army.

In the examination, the examining surgeons will bear in mind that the object of the Government is to secure the services of men who are effective, able-bodied, sober, and free from disqualifying diseases.

The examining surgeons will also remember that the object of the drafted men, in claiming exemption, may be to escape from service by pretended, simulated, or factitious diseases, or by exaggerating or aggravating those that really exist, and that the design of substitutes frequently is to conceal disqualifying infirmities.

The examination by the examining surgeon is to be conducted in the day-time, in the presence of the board of enrollment only, and in a room well lighted and sufficiently large for the drafted man to walk about and exercise his limbs, which he must be required to do briskly.

The man is to be examined stripped.

The surgeon will habitually conduct his examination of a man in the following order, to ascertain:

1. Whether his limbs are well formed and sufficiently muscular; whether they are ulcerated or extensively cicatrized; whether he has free motion of all his joints; and whether there are any varicose veins, tumors, wounds, fractures, dislocations, or sprains that would impede his marching, or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

2. Whether the thumbs and fingers are complete in number, are well formed, and their motion unimpaired.

¹ Revised regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General. Washington, April 1, 1864.

3. Whether the feet are sufficiently arched to prevent the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone from touching the ground; whether the toes are complete in number, do not overlap, are not joined together; and whether the great toes are free from bunions.

4. Whether he has any inveterate and extensive disease of the skin.

5. Whether he is sufficiently intelligent; is not subject to convulsions; and whether he has received any contusion or wound of the head that may impair his faculties.

6. Whether his hearing, vision, and speech are good, and whether the eye and its appendages are free from disqualifying diseases.

7. Whether he has a sufficient number of teeth in good condition to masticate his food properly, and to tear his cartridge quickly and with ease. The cartridge is torn with the incisor, canine, or bicuspid teeth.

8. Whether his chest is ample and well formed, in due proportion to his height, and with power of full expansion.

9. Whether there is any structural or serious functional disease of the heart.

10. Whether the abdomen is well formed and not too protuberant; whether either the liver or spleen is considerably enlarged; and whether the rectum and anus are free from disqualifying diseases.

11. Whether the spermatic cords and testes are free from diseases which would impair his efficiency; whether the testes are within the scrotum; and whether he has any rupture.

12. Whether there is any organic disease of the kidney or bladder, or permanent stricture of the urethra.

13. Whether his physical development is good, and constitution neither naturally feeble nor impaired by disease, habitual intemperance, or solitary vice; whether he is free from phthisis, scrofula, and constitutional syphilis; and whether he is epileptic, imbecile, or insane.

Many of the physical defects above mentioned are insufficient to disqualify for military service. In determining whether the man is fit or unfit for service, the board must be governed by the list of diseases and infirmities enumerated in paragraph 85.

PARAGRAPH 85.

The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which *only* drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest mental imbecility.

2. Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.

3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly-attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the board, and, in addition thereto, by such other evidence as the board may require.

4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.
5. Organic diseases of internal organs, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of his incapacity for military service, and which prevents his pursuing any equally laborious occupation in civil life.
6. Developed tuberculosis.
7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.
8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.
9. Permanent physical disability of such degree as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.
10. Scrofula, or secondary syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
11. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs, alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia, induced by æther only.
12. Total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.
13. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eye-lids so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt.
14. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozæna, dependent on caries in progress.
15. Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease or by other satisfactory evidence, and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.
16. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Ankylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate, (bony;) extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.
17. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.
18. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.
19. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.
20. Total loss of all the front teeth, the eye-teeth, and first molars, even if only of one jaw.

21. Tumors, or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition ; fistula of larynx or trachea ; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.
22. Excessive deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments ; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum, attended with ulceration.
23. Hernia.
24. Artificial anus ; stricture of the rectum ; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.
25. Old and ulcerated internal hæmorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. External hæmorrhoids are no cause for exemption.
26. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis ; epispadia or hypospasia at the middle or near the root of the penis.
27. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder ; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.
28. Incontinence of urine is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.
29. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele ; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.
30. Loss of a hand or foot.
31. Wounds which would manifestly incapacitate the man for military service ; muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds, burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.
32. Fractures, irreducible dislocations or ankylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.
33. Total loss of right thumb ; loss of unguis phalanx of right thumb ; total loss of any two fingers of same hand ; loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of two fingers of right hand ; all the fingers adherent or united.
34. Club-feet ; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.
35. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.
36. Chronic ulcers ; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

No limits of stature are established for drafted men, beyond which they shall be exempted from military service. The matter of stature should be considered by the board only in the general examination as to the physical fitness of the man for military service.

The regulations issued by the principal governments of Europe, and those in force in our own country, touching the physical qualifications of the recruit, are much alike