The diet was increased to 3 pints of milk, dry toast, weak tea, and bovril.

May 14.—A steady improvement maintained, temperature and pulse are normal, and there are now no signs of oedema. During the past twenty-four hours 67 oz. of urine were passed, only a trace of albumin being present.

The superficial stitches in the abdomen were removed to-day; the wound has healed per primam. The patient asked to have a large wart on her lower lip removed, and this has been done by means of CO₂ snow.

May 19.—To-day for the first time the urine is free from albumin. There has been a slight rise in temperature to 99° F. in the evening for three days due to increased mammary secretion, this being somewhat late in making its appearance.

She was now on practically full diet, and was allowed to sit up.

May 26.—She was allowed up for a few hours to-day.

June 7.—The patient was discharged from hospital.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Roberts, F.R.C.S.Eng., for his assistance at the operation, and to Major Fielding, R.A.M.C., for administering chloroform.

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Report.

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF CONSCRIPTS FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY.

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EXAMINATION OF CONSCRIPTS.

I attended the examination of conscripts held at the office of Kanda Ward, Tokio City, on the morning of May 23, 1913.

Kanda Ward forms part of the Azabu Ward R.R.D. (Recruiting District). The recruiting party of this district had already conducted examinations in the rural areas of their district, and for the next two months or so will continue them in the various wards of the city.

The examinations in Kanda Ward occupied from May 23 to May 29, and other wards take about the same time. As a general rule, the party has one day's rest after the examination of each ward or area is concluded, but, if this comes on a Friday or Saturday, the following Sunday is not observed as a holiday.
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PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN CONDUCTING THE EXAMINATION.

The total personnel employed on the day on which I attended the examinations was as follows:—

The Commandant of the B.B.D. (a lieutenant-colonel of infantry); 3 medical officers (1 captain and 2 subalterns); 1 infantry N.C.O. (clerk to the commandant); 2 N.C.Os. of the medical service; 2 men of the military police; the chief of the ward; 4 officials of the Department of Education; 2 clerks of the ward office.

ROUTINE OF THE EXAMINATION.

The sequence of the examination was, briefly, as follows:—

The men for examination, who had been ordered to attend in batches, at different hours, were collected in a waiting room under the supervision of the military policemen, each man carrying his conscription sheets. These sheets, two in number, are identical, and are ruled in columns with printed headings for the results of the different examinations, &c. The men passed, in turn, into a room occupied by the four officials of the Education Department, and were examined, each by one official, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Each man was made to write his name, in the square hand, on a slip of paper, which was then attached to one of his conscription sheets. This plan of making the men write their names does not appear to be a very good test, as it seems to be the general rule, and each man has probably been taught how to write his own name, even if he can write nothing else. The men returned to the waiting room after this examination and were brought into the general examination room in batches of about twenty, as required. This room was a large hall, in which the rest of the examination was held. On a batch entering this hall they were taken possession of by a N.C.O. of the medical service, and made to sit down on mats on the floor. The N.C.O. explained to them the exact order in which the examination would be conducted, pointing out parts of the room which the men would have to visit in turn, and explaining particularly the details of the vision testing, illustrating how they were to describe the types that would be shown to them. After this the N.C.O. proceeded to take the weight, height and chest measurement of each man, calling out the results to a civilian clerk, who entered them on both conscription sheets. The men, who were barefooted, removed all their clothes, except a loin-cloth, putting them together in a large basket (of which there were two), until this part of the examination was over, when they dressed again, and passed on to wait in front of the N.C.O. responsible for the vision testing. This N.C.O. merely estimated the degree of vision. After this they passed in turn to:—

(a) A junior M.O., who carried out the colour vision test, examined the eyelids, and made a detailed examination in a dark room of any men whose degree of vision was below the required standard.
(b) A junior M.O., who examined the movements of the joints, the ears, mouth, nose, and head.

c) The senior M.O., who took a general survey of the body, tested the man's intelligence, examined the chest, pudenda and anal region, and decided, on the results of his own and other examinations, into what class he should be put.

d) The chief of the ward, who, by comparing the man's answers to questions with entries in a register, satisfied himself as to his identity, entered on the conscription sheets from the register, the highest grade of school that he had passed, and filled in his register, from the conscription sheets, particulars as to his physique, &c.

e) The Commandant of the R.R.D., who decided the arm of the service to which those passed as fit should be assigned, allotted the others to the second levy of the national army, rejected them altogether as unfit, or postponed them for a year, according to the results of the physical examination and other circumstances.

(f) The clerk of the Commandant of the R.R.D., who filed one of the conscription sheets; and

g) A ward office clerk, who retained the other conscription sheet, and gave the man a slip of paper saying that he might go away, or that he must remain on the premises for the present.

Educational Examination.

This was conducted from printed books containing passages to be read and sums in arithmetic. There were three sets of books, each of a different standard.

Physical Examination.

(a) General.—In every place where the conscripts were required to stand for purposes of examination—e.g., below the height standard, on the scales, the place where the chest measurement was taken, at the required distance from the test-types, and from the officer who tests the hearing, &c.—are either painted on a board or chalked on the floor the outline of two footmarks, on which the men were made to stand. Wherever they had to remove all their clothes, there were baskets to put them in.

(b) Chest Measurement.—Only one measurement was taken—the mean—unless one of the examining medical officers thought it necessary to estimate the range of expansion.

(c) Vision Testing.—A small portion of the room, beside a south window, was shut off by white screens, with the object of showing up the test-types.

The types used are said to be those decided on at an International Congress held within recent years. They ordinarily consist of Arabic numerals, and horseshoe figures the gap in the ring of which varies in position.
Examination of Conscripts for Japanese Army and Navy

This year, for the first time, an apparatus designed by an officer of the Japanese Army Medical Service has been used, and in this district, at any rate, has been found highly satisfactory.

As I was unable to see the inside of the apparatus the following is only based on descriptions which I received.

The apparatus consists of a box, about 1 ft. square and 2½ in. thick, which is suspended vertically at a distance of 5 metres from where the conscript stands, and connected with this, by a string, is a dial which lies on the table in front of the person conducting the test.

Inside the box is a circular frame, which revolves round its centre. To this frame are attached eight circular cards. Each of these cards revolves on its own axis, and has painted on it a number of the test-type horseshoe figures, all of the same size. The sizes of the figures on the different cards are those of the different test-types. When a card is made to rotate, different shaped figures appear at the window in succession—the difference lying in the position of the gap in the circle.

By causing the frame carrying the cards to rotate the size of type that appears is altered; and by rotating one card on its axis the shape is changed. These rotations are produced by pulling or releasing the string which connects the test-type box with the dial, and which emerges from the bottom of the box.

The dial consists of a wooden stand about 8 in. square. Raised from this by about 1 in., and attached to its centre, is a revolving wooden disk, in the middle of which is a knob used as a handle. Near the edge of the disk are engraved the numbers of the test-types: 0·6, 0·7, 0·8, 0·9, 1·0, 1·2, 1·5, and 2·0 (of these 0·6 is the largest type, 2·0 the smallest). Between the disk and the stand is a spring which rotates the former, and a catch to prevent its rotation.

In the centre of one side of the stand are two buttons controlling the spring and catch, and an index line between them. The string from under the test-type box is wound round the lower part of the disk.

When the apparatus is first set up, the figure 2·0 is opposite the indicator, and the corresponding test-type appears in the window of the box. To make any sized type appear the handle is turned to the right.
till the number of the type required is opposite the indicator. The catch under the disk stops it at the place required.

If one of the two buttons is pressed, the disk swings back to the first position (2.0 type). If the other button is pressed, the disk moves back one place—i.e., the next smaller type appears.

If it is desired to show several forms of, say, number 0.7 type, the dial is turned till that number is opposite the indicator, and then, to make the 0.7 card revolve at the window, the second button mentioned above is pressed (this sends the dial back towards No. 0.8), and the handle is again immediately turned to the right, back to No. 0.7. The movement really consists in a short turn or jerk to the left, followed by another jerk back to the former position; but the jerk to the left has to be carried out with the aid of the button.

Three forms of each size of type are exhibited to each eye. The standard required for men to pass as ko (first-class physique) is 0.7 for both eyes. Men whose vision with the right eye is not below 0.7, and left not below 0.4, are placed in otsu 1. Those who can read 0.6 but not 0.7 with the right eye are put in otsu 2; and those who cannot read 0.6 with the right are classed as unfit. Men who are otherwise fit, but whose sight is not up to the ordinary standard, may be taken for artillery or transport auxiliary soldiers (gusotsu).

The colour vision test is carried out by means of a book of plates, each plate consisting of a number of coloured dots on a white ground. The majority of the dots are of one colour, and among these two characters of the Japanese syllabary are shown in another colour. In the diagram Roman letters are given instead of the characters. The colours of the various plates are all different. Each man is shown three or four plates, and if he can read the characters on these is passed. The test seems more difficult than picking out coloured wools.

Trachoma.—Light cases of trachoma are passed as fit. "Medium" cases are put in class otsu; severe cases in class tei (unfit).

From a table showing the statistics for trachoma in the earlier examinations held in this district, it appeared that, out of a total of 853 men examined, 104, or 12.12 per cent, were found to suffer from trachoma,
and of these 10, or 1.16 per cent, of those examined were rejected as unfit on this account.

A neighbouring room was temporarily fitted up as a dark room for the ophthalmoscopic examination of men whose vision was below the standard.

Hearing Test.—The hearing test is carried out by the examining officer repeating in a whisper single words (names of places, &c.) at a distance of about 4 ft. from the examinee, who closes the ear not being tested with a moistened finger.

The ears are examined with an auroscope, and a forehead mirror is used in the inspection of the mouth, nose, and throat.

Flatfoot.—As, owing to the men moving about the room barefooted before coming to the senior inspecting medical officer, the soles of their feet get dirty, the presence of flatfoot is easily recognized. In doubtful cases they are made to wet their feet and pace the floor. Men are passed fit with what seems rather a marked degree of flatfoot. It is said that flatfoot is commonest among fishermen and boatmen, who work barefooted.

A small portion of the room was screened off for the examination of the pudenda, &c.

The number of cases of venereal disease among the 858 men referred to above was 32, or 3.73 per cent. The examination for hernia and for abnormalities of the spinal column appeared to be very superficial. I saw several men passed as fit without any physical examination of the chest having been made.

The regulations lay down that the senior medical officer must test carefully, with his nose, for the presence of an offensive odour in the axilla. This was not done at all at the examination which I attended.

**DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AMONG THE DIFFERENT ARMS.**

The O.C., R.R.D. had in front of him a table showing the number of conscripts required from the Kanda Ward for each arm of the service and for the Ersatz Reserve. This is made out by dividing up the number required from the whole R.R.D. among the various wards, towns, villages, &c., in the district. This table also showed the average number required for each arm per day of the examination in the ward. In blank spaces in the table were filled in the number of men allotted to each arm as they were passed. In this way the C.O. was able to see, as the day went on, whether he was likely to get more men, or fewer, than he required, and to raise or lower the standard of height according to the supply of men passed fit.

The absolute minimum for infantry for Tokio City, this year, is said to be 5 ft. 1.2 in. The highest minimum standard that was reached in any area of this district before the party came into the city was
5 ft. 1·91 in. (The absolute minimum is fixed by higher authority, but the O.C., R.R.D. raises it in areas where the supply of taller men is sufficient to enable him to do so.) The tallest men, if otherwise of good physique, were allotted to the artillery.

It was stated that the highest standard of intellect is required for the cavalry and transport; and that men physically fit are never rejected on account of dullness of intellect, unless they are actually wanting.

A man is not allowed to join the same arm in which a brother of nearly the same age is serving, or has served in, lest, in the case of war, they should both be killed and possibly leave their family without means of support.

One blind man came up for examination. His weight and height were taken and he was passed on to the senior medical officer, who marked him "unfit." He was then seen by the head of the ward and by the commandant and allowed to leave.

The average number of men examined in one day, where there are three M.Os., is said to be between 140 and 170. Sometimes, however, over 200 are got through in a single day.

The whole of the examination which I attended was remarkable for its smooth working and for the absolute quiet maintained, although men were being examined in seven different parts of the room at the same time. The treatment of the examinees by the examiners was throughout considerate and patient—a point on which great stress is laid in the regulations.

ADDRESS TO THE CONScriPTS.

At 12 o'clock, when there was an hour's break in the day's examinations, the Commandant gave an address of about fifteen minutes' duration to those men who had been passed fit in the morning and those who were to be examined in the afternoon. He explained to them that conscription service is not only a duty, but also an honour and a privilege. He then outlined the growth of the Japanese Army and its history, enlarging on its successes in all wars in which the country has been hitherto engaged. These successes were due, he said, to the magnificent army formed of their predecessors, and it lay with them to see that the army of the future was even more magnificent and more successful. He finally told them of the necessity, and advantages to themselves, of their keeping in good health and working industriously at their trades, &c., in the interval remaining before they would have to join their regiments.

The address was delivered with great warmth, and was listened to with apparent interest and attention.

A similar address is delivered every day either by the Commandant or by one of the medical officers.