

1 Medical Examination:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|---|---|---|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | Yes |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment. Marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of the spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier. | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they good teeth. | Yes – one rotten tooth and two unfilled cavities. |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres) | Poor eyesight – needs glasses |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | lungs and heart are fine |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | limbs freely move |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history |

Medical Examination # 2:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | No (eyesight is fine) |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | No (heart and lungs are fine) |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | No (limbs freely move) |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No |

Medical Examination # 3:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Lungs and heart are fine |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs freely move |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history |

Medical Examination # 4:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Vision is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Healthy heart and lungs |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history |

Medical Examination # 5:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | Teeth are good after recent fillings |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 6:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 7:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 8:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 9:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 10:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 11:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 12:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (<i>how this was assessed is not clear!</i>) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 13:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | Yes - D |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 14:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 15:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | Yes, rotten teeth, 2 missing. |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 16:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 17:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 18:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 19:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 20:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 21:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 22:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 23:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 24:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | Yes |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Poor eyesight, needs glasses |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 25:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | Yes, fever |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 26:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 27:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 28:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | Yes, ring worm |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 29:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |

Medical Examination # 30:

| Condition | What is it? | Do you have it? Yes or no? |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Scrofula | Glandular swelling, a form of Tuberculous | No |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) – a bacteria that most often affects the lungs | No |
| Syphilis | A Venereal Disease (VD) bacteria spread by sexual contact. Presents as sores or rash on genitals, rectum, or mouth | No |
| Impaired Constitution | General medical term related to feeling unwell; specifically, fever, weight loss, headache, muscle aches and pains. | No |
| Defective Intelligence | Not very smart (how this was assessed is not clear!) | No |
| Defects of vision, voice, or hearing | Problems with eyesight, speaking and hearing | No |
| Hernia | Internal organ or other body part protrudes through the muscle or tissue that normally contains it. | No |
| Haemorrhoids | Or 'piles', varicose veins of the rectum or anus that appear as lumps. | No |
| Varicose veins, beyond a limited extent: | Swollen, twisted blood vessels just under the skin on the legs and feet. | No |
| Marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle | A varicocele is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. Pendent testicle is an undescended testicle that has not moved into the scrotum or a testicle that moves between the scrotum and the groin. | No |
| Inveterate cutaneous disease | Scurvy, leprosy and ring worm | No |
| Chronic ulcers | Areas on the legs, ankles or feet where tissue damage, or a trauma, has caused skin loss, leaving a raw wound that takes a long time to heal. | No |
| Traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C. | Were examined for scars and marks that show beating or having BC or D tattooed on their left chest. This was to look for signs of British Army punishment for bad character BC, and D for deserter. | No |
| Contracted or deformed chest | Chest wall disorder (Pectus Carinatum) where ribs and the breastbone do not grow normally and gives a caved in appearance. | No |
| Abnormal curvature of spine | The spine should run straight down the middle of the back. Abnormalities of the spine are where the natural curvatures of the spine are twisted or exaggerated in certain areas | No |
| Any other disease | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. | No |
| Other physical defects to make unfit for the duties of a soldier | Any conditions picked up by the examining medical officer or anything disclosed by the enlistee. As part of this examination men's teeth were examined to ensure that they had good teeth. | No |
| See the required distance with either eye | The required distance to see is what we refer to as 20/20 vision today; to be able to read at a minimum distance of 20 feet (6 metres). | Eyesight is good |
| Heart and lungs are healthy | Medical officer would listen to heart and lungs with stethoscope for any signs of heart and breathing problems | Heart and lungs are healthy |
| Free use of his joints and limbs | Reflexes were checked and arms and legs moved to ensure they move freely without visible discomfort | Limbs and joints move freely |
| Declares he is not subject to fits of any description | This was to find out if the enlistee had epilepsy | No history of fits |