

(ii) *Military Population.* In connection with the numbers available, the figures of male population are of interest. The total number at cadet age, *i.e.*, between 12 and 18, at the Census of 1911 (3rd April) was about 260,000; at citizen soldier age, *i.e.*, between 18 and 26, 366,000; these latter, with 330,000 at ages between 26 and 35, give 696,000 as the total males at the best period for military service. In addition, there were about 614,000 between 35 and 60.

(iii) *Record for Anthropometric Purposes.* In connection with the medical inspection it has been arranged that the colour and character of hair, and the colour of eyes of those examined, shall be recorded for statistical purposes.

A systematic record of height, weight and chest measurement of each trainee is also made.

It is possible that later the recommendations of the British Anthropometric Committee will be adopted.

The object of the investigation is to study the development of the Australian nation, the necessary statistic for military identification purposes affording a unique opportunity. A possibility exists of co-ordinating anthropometric work in the schools with that done in connection with compulsory military service.

In Official Year Book No. 11, pp. 1203-1209, an analysis is given of the data collected for the year ended 30th June, 1912.

(iv) *Compulsory Training.* By the Defence Acts of 1903 and 1904 all male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and 60 years were made liable to serve in Australia with the defence forces *in time of war*. The more recent Acts make training and service compulsory *in time of peace*. By the Act of 1909 the principle of universal liability to be trained was made law for the first time in any English-speaking community. It prescribed junior cadet training for lads twelve and thirteen years of age, followed by senior cadet training for lads from fourteen to eighteen years of age; and thereafter adult training for two years in the citizen forces, to equal sixteen days annually, followed by registration (or a muster parade) each year for six years. Arrangements for registration, enrolment, inspection, and medical examination of persons liable to be trained were made. The latter Acts introduced necessary modifications, the principal being the extension of adult service to eight years. On 1st January, 1911, by proclamation, compulsory training was established. The already existing militia (voluntarily enlisted) were free to complete the three years for which they had engaged to serve, but conformity to the new system was essential. Officers and non-commissioned officers might re-engage. All male inhabitants of Australia, who are British subjects, and have resided in the Commonwealth for six months, are liable to serve. Exemptions (see *infra*, p. 1003) exist for certain individuals and classes of people, and may be granted in the case of unpopulated and sparsely populated areas. The training is as follows:—

- (a) From 12 to 14 years of age, in the junior cadets.
- (b) From 14 to 18 years of age, in the senior cadets.
- (c) From 18 to 26 years of age, in the citizen forces.

(v) *Visit and Report of Viscount Kitchener.* At the end of 1909 and before the Act of that year came into operation, the late Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener visited Australia at the invitation of the Government, and after inspection of the military forces and the forts and defence works erected or in course of erection, reported upon the whole scheme of land defence. His scheme was based on the provisions of the Defence Acts 1903-9. The trend and purport of the published report are given in Official Year Book No. 4, pp. 1085-1088. The adoption of some of Lord Kitchener's recommendations necessitated further amending Acts. The proposed organisation is based upon necessary considerations of (a) the numbers available; (b) the length of service demanded; (c) the proportion of the various arms required. It differs in some of its details from the scheme propounded by Lord Kitchener and includes—

- 28 regiments of light horse;
- 56 batteries of field artillery;
- 92 battalions of infantry;

and a due proportion of engineers, army service and army medical corps, troops for forts, and other services.