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not had these advantages is very marked, although the appearance, setting up of of the men and the ceremonial movements of the latter may lead to an entirely erroneous opinion being formed as to their equal, if not superior, value as fighting corps.

(F)—COMMAND AND STAFF.

The command and staff of the Canadian Forces are, to some extent, modelled on the lines of the Imperial army.

The Militia Council is a body which is charged with the functions of a Commander in Chief.

In time of war a Commander in Chief is specially selected and appointed by the Government.

The link between the Militia Council and the troops is the Inspector General who is himself in close touch with both.

So far the Imperial and the Canadian systems are identical.

In Canada, however, the Inspector General is himself a member of the Militia Council.

I cannot help thinking that, in this respect, it would be better for Canada to follow the example of the Army Council at home.

It is, of course, necessary that the Inspector General should be in close touch with the Minister, the Chief of the General Staff, and each head of a Department of the Militia Council, and he can well remain so without being himself a member of Council.

The great objection is that, as a member of the Council, he must in time be regarded as *de facto* Commander in Chief.

He is the one member of Council who is empowered to exercise individual authority on the parade ground or in the field, and, as such, the troops cannot do otherwise than practically regard him as the head of the forces.

Further than this, the Inspector General's duties are of so responsible and onerous a nature that they need his whole time and attention.

I therefore recommend that the Inspector General and his department should be constituted on the same lines as in the Imperial Service.

The Inspector General must, of course, always remain in close touch with the Minister and the Chief of the General Staff, reporting to them constantly, and I am of opinion that it would add much to the smooth despatch of Militia Council business if he took opportunities of holding frequent consultations with the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Master General of the Ordnance with respect to matters which have come to his notice connected with their departments. This is the custom adopted by the present Inspector General.

Since the Office of Inspector General has been held by Major General Sir Percy Lake his whole time has been taken up in supervising the organization and reconstruction of the Canadian Forces.

His advice and assistance have been sought and obtained in every department, and the result of his knowledge, skill, tact and patience are apparent everywhere.

Sir Percy Lake has only been able to devote a part of his great ability to the work of actual inspection and direction of the inspectors under him, and I believe there are very few men who could, under the circumstances, have done anything like so much in the way of training supervision. His hand and his direction are apparent in all the training work of the troops I have seen.

If due efficiency in training is to be expected in the future the Inspector General cannot be hampered in this way.

I think the officers commanding the permanent cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry, respectively, should act as inspectors of these arms in the Militia.

I am aware that this is done in the case of the cavalry and artillery, and to a certain extent in the case of the engineers, but I regard the other arms as standing