

"THE GENERAL EFFECTS OF SUCH RACE
MEETINGS AND BETTING UPON THE COM-
MUNITY, OR ANY PARTICULAR CLASS
OR CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY.

(Reference No. 4)

The evidence secured by the Commissioner upon this Reference, at the various hearings held in the course of the Inquiry, and from other sources, would appear to indicate -

(1) THAT long continued race meetings, with public betting as an adjunct, are likely, in the communities in which they are held, to exert a bad influence on young and inexperienced men, and others lacking in self control and moral stamina.

This tendency is especially evident in those cases in which the length of the meeting is excessively out of proportion to the size of the community, in point of population.

The management of such meetings would, other things being equal, have a very important bearing upon that phase of the question.

It is, however, noteworthy, that any protracted race meetings which have taken place

in Canada, have been conducted under most unfavourable conditions in this respect.

In considering the present situation, the existing multiplicity of race tracks in Montreal, Toronto, and Windsor, involving as it does, a practically continuous racing season of extended duration in each of these communities, should not be lost sight of.

(2) THAT bad effects, fairly attributable to racing, as carried on locally, are seldom, and then only in slight degree, observable from meetings of reasonable length, especially when these are conducted under the auspices and direct control of reputable and responsible citizens, not actuated by mercenary motives, but genuinely interested in racing as an enjoyable and manly form of outdoor sport, or in the maintenance of the Thoroughbred horse as an important factor from a national and patriotic point of view.

(3) The methods by which betting is carried on also merit consideration in this connection. Much evidence will be found in the Record of Proceedings to the effect that the Pari-Mutuel system is,

for various reasons, greatly less likely to prove harmful than the older custom of book-making, which it has now almost entirely superseded throughout the racing world, except in the United Kingdom where the latter is still the recognised form of laying wagers on turf events.

It will be seen from the evidence of many witnesses that the substitution of the Pari-Mutuel machine for the book-maker had practically eliminated from the modern well-conducted race course and its environment, the undesirable and unsavoury satellites of the old betting-ring. These touts, rail-birds, tipsters, and other unprincipled purveyors of supposedly secret or stolen information, are but rarely in evidence where, through the use of the machines, the element of personal profit to the professional layer-of-odds no longer exists.

Persons of this class were not only in themselves, and in many different ways, a menace to decent society on and off the race course, but were often instrumental in inducing young or unsophisticated individuals to make bets, when, if left to themselves, they would never have thought of doing so.

Their disappearance from the scene, with the consequent freedom from their offensive importunities, has not only brought about a marked improvement in the whole tone and atmosphere of racing, and especially of the race course itself, but has, at the same time, added largely to the safety, as well as to the comfort and enjoyment of spectators, particularly those not interested in betting.

In this connection it is worthy of note that, as will be seen from the evidence, the Pari Mutuel system of betting had, previous to 1917, been generally adopted on Canadian race courses, the only exceptions being in the case of tracks controlled and operated by professional book-makers.

As may be deduced from the evidence and the financial statements submitted, this change is at least partially attributable to the fact that the revenues derived by the various racing associations from the new system are much larger than those from book-making. On the other hand, it is indicated that the betting public also benefit, at least collectively, as the machines are run on business principles, the percentage charged being known in advance, while under the old system there was no way of ascertaining what proportion of the money bet remained in the hands of the book-maker.

Witnesses who, at the various hearings, gave evidence relative to the "General effects of race meets and betting upon the community, or any particular class, or classes of the Community" were as follows:

"Effects of Race Meetings on Community".

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"THE METHODS, DEVICES AND OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH BETTING AT THE RACE TRACKS AND AT OTHER PLACES; AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH AND THE METHODS BY WHICH BETTING IS CARRIED ON, LEGALLY AND ILLEGALLY, IN EACH LOCALITY.

(Reference No. 5)

Full and detailed information relative to the methods, devices, and operations used in connection with betting, at the race meetings, of the various Clubs and Associations, as also the extent to which and the method by which such betting is carried on, legally, in each locality, has already been given in dealing with each individual organization.

Evidence in regard to betting at places other than race meetings, and betting illegally carried on in each locality, which are both included in this Reference was, needless to say, very difficult to secure.

It was, of course, out of the question to obtain information from any of the actual participants in this breach of the Criminal Code, as by coming forward, they could have rendered themselves liable to prosecution.

On the other hand, it was equally difficult to secure from officers of the law, evidence as to the actual present existence of the practice, as this would imply inefficiency in the performance of duty.

The Commissioner has, nevertheless, been made aware, through information received from other sources, that, especially in the larger centres of population, surreptitious betting by means of hand books, prevails in Canada to a considerable extent. This practice is, undoubtedly, largely attributable to the ease with which information as to betting odds and the racing form of horses is obtainable.

A reference to the evidence of the following witnesses will indicate the nature and extent of the information secured at the hearings:

	<u>VOLUME NO.</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Mr E.L. Richardson,	4	776
Mr. A.D. Mahaffy,	4	781
Mr B.S. Mitchell,	4	815
Mr. W.J. Stark,	4	820-821
Mr. E.J. Wellman	4	853-857
Chief McGee,	4	884-886
Mr A.M. Johnson, K.C., Deputy Attorney General, B.C.	4	900-901
Inspector D. McKinney,	5	975 to 990.

ILLEGAL BETTING IN THE UNITED STATES:

The matter of race course betting as carried on in the United States where this practice is contrary to law, was referred to by several witnesses in the course of the inquiry. At the final hearing, in Ottawa, on January, 30th, 1920, the Commissioner purposely elaborated this point, as in the event of race course betting being prohibited in Canada, the authorities here would, doubtless, be confronted with a similar situation. The witnesses who referred to this question are, as follows; special attention being directed to the evidence of Mr Ryan, Mr Lumsden, and Inspector McKinney, in Volume No. 5.

	<u>VOLUME NO.</u>	<u>PAGE.</u>
Mr. Francis Nelson,	2	355-6
Mr B.S. Michell,	4	815
Mr John F. Ryan,	5	1003-1006
Mr John Lumsden,	5	1006-1013
Inspector D. McKinney,	5	1013-1015

RELATION BETWEEN BETTING AND RACING.

During the course of the Inquiry, number of witnesses expressed the opinion that some provision for public betting at race meetings was essential to the maintenance of racing.

The names of the persons holding this, or the opposite view, are given below:

	<u>VOLUME</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>PAGE.</u>
Crown Attorney J. A. Ritchie,	1	45-46
Mr S. McBride,	2	202
Mr Francis Nelson,	2	340 on
Mr W. P. Fraser,	2	399 and 412
Mr Bradley Wilson,	3	719
Mr W. I. Smale,	4	748-751
Mr D. T. Elderkin,	4	757-761
Mr E. L. Richardson,	4	777 to 780
Mr F. A. Johnston,	4	787-788
Mr E. D. Adams,	4	797
Mr A. E. Gross	4	800 to 802.
Mr Osborne Brown,	4	806.
Mr H. B. Alexander,	4	812.
Mr B. S. Mitchell,	4	814-816
Mr W. J. Stark,	4	819-820
Mr William C. Brown,	4	859 to 862.
Mr James A. Bullerton,	4	866 to 870
Mr W. H. Cochrane,	4	915 to 919
Mr James Brandon,	5	961 to 969
Mr R. E. Gunn,	5	928 to 946
Mr J. F. Staples,	5	969.

PROFIT SHARING BY GOVERNMENT.

At the hearing, which took place in Montreal, on September 25th, 1919, Commander J.K.L. Ross, expressed the opinion that the race tracks should not be allowed to have more than a certain percentage from the Pari-Mutuel machines; that the owners of such tracks as were permitted to operate, should be allowed a fair profit on the money invested, also such amount as might be necessary to cover depreciation and up-keep of track and plant; that all money in excess of that required for these purposes should go back to the benefit of the public in certain specified forms, such as good roads, breeding, and helping in the improvement of the horse, that being what racing was for.

The suggestion as to the inauguration in Canada of this policy, first developed, as far as the Commissioner is aware, in France, and subsequently was adopted in many other countries, was not entirely new, although Commander Ross was the first witness to refer to it during this inquiry.

In an amplified form, it had been laid before the Government in two communications, namely, one from the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Association, addressed to the Honorable the

Minister of Agriculture, on February 22nd, 1918;
 and one from the Canadian Racing Association
 addressed to Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister,
 on November 25th, 1918.

The matter was brought up for discussion
 at a number of subsequent hearings and expressions of
 opinion were obtained from the following witnesses:

	VOLUME <u>NO.</u>	PAGE <u> </u>
Commander J.K.L. Ross,	1	119 to 122
Mr. J. T. R. Launondeau,	1	133
Mr. J. F. Ryan,	1	157 to 159
Mr. S. McBride,	2	203
Lt. Col. H. R. Marshall,	2	242 to 245
Mr. James Pearson,	2	256 to 264
Colonel Wm. Hendrie,	2	320-321
Canadian Racing Association,	2	388-389
Canadian Thoroughbred Assn.	2	390-392
Mr. George M. Hendrie,	3	643-644
Mr. P. A. Johnston,	4	788
Mr. A. E. Cross,	4	803.
Mr. Osborne Brown,	4	806.
Mr. Robert Leighton,	4	852-853
Mr. William C. Brown,	4	852.
Mr. W. J. Taylor, K.C.	4	909 to 911.
Sir John Hendrie,		(See note at end of Windsor Jockey Club, elsewhere in this report.)

TRAFFIC IN CHARTERS.

It will be evident from this report, from the evidence at the various hearings, and from the Charters submitted in the form of Exhibits, that the control exercised by the various Federal and Provincial Governments over instruments of this nature, is altogether inadequate.

There are, needless to say, a number of Jockey Clubs and Racing Associations to which this criticism does not, in any sense, apply.

On the other hand, it is plainly evident that in not a few cases, there has been deliberate trafficking in Charters, that this is still being practised, and that unless effective preventive measures are taken, it may continue indefinitely.

There are now in existence, a very large number of Charters under which racing and betting may be carried on, which have, from time to time, been issued by the Federal or Provincial authorities. Some of these are in the form of special Acts, but the great majority have been issued as "Letters Patent", under the provisions of the Companies' Acts. An uncertain number are, at present, in-operative, having been struck off for failure to make the returns required by law, but where no time limitation

exists, these are, in most cases, eligible for re-instatement on taking the required legal action.

The evidence, as submitted, indicates that since the Criminal Code was amended, in 1910, many new Charters have been granted, a larger number than apparently in-operative, have received Supplementary Letters Patent, and that there has been unrestricted trading in these instruments, a number of them having been adapted to cover undertakings very widely different from those on account of which they were first obtained.

"THE EFFECTS OF RACING UPON THE PRODUCTION OF IMPROVED
BREEDS OF HORSES AND THOROUGHBRED STOCK. "

At a number of the hearings, evidence bearing upon this phase of the inquiry, (Clause No. 6, Order-in-Council), was given by gentlemen interested in the production of Thoroughbred and half-bred horses.

The majority of these witnesses were either men who, as breeders or owners of race horses, were concerned mainly with the sporting aspects of racing, or men actually engaged in the breeding of half-bred horses, or otherwise interested in horses of that class, as saddle horses, hunters, or re-mounts, for army use.

The evidence of these witnesses is, therefore, worthy of the most careful and serious consideration, affording as it does, an opportunity, never before presented in Canada, to acquire what is practically a first hand acquaintance with a phase of the live stock industry which, although holding an important place in most other civilized countries, has not, hitherto, received from either the Governments, or the people of Canada, as a whole, the attention which it deserves and which, if properly encouraged and safe-guarded, it would very soon amply repay.

At the hearing in Montreal, on September 25th, 1919.

COMMANDER J. K. L. ROSS, told of his having become interested in racing shortly before the war, his subsequent absence from Canada, until 1916, and the more extensive stable which he then acquired with the intention of continuing to race his horses in Canada.

In 1916, he bought a tract of land at Vercheres, near Montreal, on which he gradually built up an establishment for the breeding of horses to race in Canada, as well as farm and carriage horses. At first he had only a small number, but has now forty seven mares. When racing stopped in Canada, he had, unwillingly, to send his racing stable to the United States as he could neither race, nor sell horses in Canada. That involved his getting better horses able to compete with those racing there. He stated, also, that, being a Canadian, he did not want Canada to have a bad name due to an inferior racing stable.

If racing is not to be resumed in Canada, it will mean his taking the mares to Maryland and disposing of the breeding establishment at a loss. He is not in horse breeding for gain, but likes horses and racing, and is interested in the improvement of the horse.

MR. D. RAYMOND: stated, in evidence, that he had a farm at Dorval, near Montreal, on which he bred Thoroughbred horses. In selecting breeding stock, he tried to get those that had been successful race horses. He obtained a son of "Flying Fox", a horse which after his racing career was over, was sold in England for \$187,500.00.

His Thoroughbred mares were also selected for their speed, stamina, and endurance. He began breeding in 1911, with three or four mares and continued until in 1916 he had twelve.

After the passage of the Order-in-Council, in 1917, he began to dispose of them and had at the same date of the hearing, only six young horses left. He also bred a number of half-bred horses and considered that the use of a Thoroughbred stallion with cold blooded mares greatly improved the stock.

In trying lately to buy a colt from one of his horses, "Valjean" he found that none ^{was} for sale under \$400, and \$800 was asked for some of his colts. He stated that with ordinary horses selling for from \$150 to \$200, horses from a Thoroughbred sire will bring from \$400 to \$500, or more. Mr Raymond stated, that the test of the Thoroughbred can only be made on the race course.

CANADIAN NATIONAL BUREAU OF BREEDING:

Mr John F. Ryan, Manager of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, stated that the Bureau which is a Company, chartered by the Dominion Government in 1909, was formed for the purpose of improving the breeding of horses in Canada, by means of Thoroughbreds, with the particular object of producing a type suitable for army purposes.

Stallions were secured, most of them by donations from racing men and large breeders, and these were placed under certain rules, all over Canada.

The headquarters of the Bureau are in Montreal, and there are secretaries in each of the provinces. Many applications are received, only some of which it has been possible to fill. The horses were placed with the best men, with instructions that they were to be available for service at a fee not to exceed \$10.00. Under the rules of the Bureau, part of the fee was to be returned to it to help in the upkeep of the work, but the rule was not enforced, the keepers of the horses except in a very few instances, having retained the fees on account of the stabling and attention given the horses.

Full information relative to the plan and the workings of the Bureau having been given

by Mr Ryan at the Inquiry in 1910, he was asked to carry on the story from that time.

He stated that the size of the Bureau had doubled between 1910 and 1913. For two years the Bureau received a Government grant of \$250.00 per horse for horses mated with a certain number of mares, and fulfilling other conditions. This assistance enabled the Bureau to go ahead faster than before. It doubled the size of the Bureau as a going concern all over the country; they got more horses and changed horses which had been too long in one place, and put the Bureau on a fairly good basis with about sixty horses out.

In this connection, Mr Ryan has since submitted to the Commissioner a list of certain Thoroughbred stallions owned by the Bureau in 1914, showing from whom these were received, with their appraised value as of that date. This list appears as Exhibit No. 2, to Volume No. 5, of the Record of Proceedings.

The Government Grant was stopped about a year before the war.

The horses were distributed from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. They were Thoroughbred race horses, mostly obtained from breeders and owners as being too old to race, broken down, accidentally blemished, or otherwise injured for racing purposes. Others, were young horses, uninjured, given specially

to help the breeding industry, but these were not
culls. The Bureau undertook the expense of
sending them out to the applicants.

His Majesty the King, had sent out two
horses to help the Bureau, which he knew was helping
the breeding of re-mounts. These horses were
"Amner" which he sent shortly before the war and
"Spey Pearl" early in 1917; the latter was a very
valuable horse by "Persimmon" and bred by the King.
He had been insured for \$40,000. These horses had
been placed at service in Canada.

In 1913 Mr Ryan went to England, France and
Switzerland, to watch the military manoeuvres. At
that time, the British Government was discussing
the taking from Canada every year of fifteen hundred
officers' chargers, the only animals recognised for
this purpose being those by thoroughbred sires.

At the time of Mr Ryan's visit to Europe,
in 1913, there seemed to be an idea that a war was
possible, and consequently, on his return, in November,
of that year, the Bureau took a horse census of
Canada. In this way they ascertained, that there
were about forty five thousand horses in Canada
available for cavalry, field artillery, and field
transport purposes. He could not say what proportion

of the number were suitable for cavalry purposes, more or less as a result of the Thoroughbred cross.

There were not more than fifteen hundred or two thousand Bureau colts of sufficient age to be of service when the war came on. It would have been possible to sell two hundred thousand cavalry horses had they been available.

Prices paid for horses of all classes at various stages of the war, ranged from \$150 to \$225. For officers' chargers, the French Government paid \$400, or about twice as much as was paid for the others.

About one million five hundred and fifty thousand (\$1,550,000.) horses were taken from America, (United States and Canada) for war purposes. The Canadian Army had 73,291 horses of which some were purchased by the British Remount Commission, for the Canadian Government.

France took 668,000 horses from America including Canada. The French, although anxious to do so, especially before the United States entered the war, were not allowed to buy horses in Canada for the first year and a half, because the Canadian horse supply was being held as a reserve. Mr Ryan had always understood that this was under orders from Lord Kitchener.

The supply of horses in America was fairly well maintained, but the quality greatly deteriorated as the buying went on. As an instance, after the first 6,000 cavalry horses left Kentucky, instead of getting 500 horses in a week, Mr Ryan could not get 25.

Four hundred million dollars was spent in the United States and Canada for horses during the war. Mr Ryan could not state what proportion of this was spent in Canada.

In his opinion, the Bureau, instead of 50 or 60 sires, should have had 3,000 or 4,000 in a country the size of Canada. The Bureau, although a small affair, with but little capital, had been able to help Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, and early in the war, Russia. This was because they had studied the horse situation, had data from all over America, and had a system for procuring the horses; everything in fact, except the actual horses.

Mr Ryan stated, that a large number of the stallions donated to the Bureau in the past had come from American breeders and racing men, but that, now, the United States Government had realized the situation, and an Association was being formed in that country on lines almost identical with those of the Canadian National Bureau. This Association is a combination of the big racing associations.

and the Department of War, at Washington. The chairman, Colonel John S. Fair, was the Chief Re-mount Officer, during the war. They have got together. The Government is going to give a grant. The directors will help, and naturally the American stallions will go to the American Bureau.

This being so, Mr Ryan does not see how the Canadian Bureau can continue without racing, because racing produces the Thoroughbred. If there is no racing in Canada, they might get an odd Thoroughbred from England, or from Australia, one or two in a year. These, would however, get old, take sick, or die, or they might meet with accidents and the stock would have to be replenished. The continuity of the supply of stallions depends upon the continuance of racing.

Assuming this continuance, Mr Ryan stated, that owing to the wastage of horses in all the European armies, there was likely to be a keen demand for high class horses to re-horse these armies on a peace basis.

At the outbreak of war, the British, French, and other European armies, were well horsed, with exceptionally good horses. About 95% of these horses had been killed and their places filled by emergency horses from North and South America.

These regiments will have to be re-horsed, and they will want as many half or three-quarter bred horses as they can get. Canada is not in a position to supply the demand, and this can only be remedied by putting out more sires, which is impossible in the present condition of racing. The French Army is greatly in need of horses, nearly all their good war horses having been killed.

Mr Ryan thinks the French system of breeding army horses was the best in the world. For cavalry, and officers' chargers they used Thoroughbred sires, for field artillery the Thoroughbred, or half-bred out of a farm mare, and for heavy artillery, the Percheron.

The German cavalry was almost as good as the French; they also had Thoroughbred sires. There is still, even in time of peace, a big market. Canada should be easily able to sell 1,500 a year to Britain, and an equal number to France. If, of the best type, the price would be not less than \$400.

Mr Ryan, who is not a racing man, and never has engaged in racing, says that it is necessary to maintain racing if the breeding of cavalry and light artillery horses is to be maintained in this country.

Cross examined, by Mr Raney, Mr Ryan gave information as to some of the sources from which the Bureau had obtained stallions. The Bureau had

about sixty horses when the grant stopped in 1913, and has now about forty-four. Asked by Mr Raney, as to whether he would approve of the suggestion that the surplus profits of Jockey Clubs, above a moderate reward to these Jockey Clubs, should go to the Bureau, he expressed the opinion, that part of the proceeds should go toward the breeding industry but would include the breeders of heavy horses.

He gave considerable information, as to the methods followed in France, Germany, and other European countries, in regard to the taking of percentages from the Pari-Mutuel machines, by the various governments, and the purposes to which the money so taken was applied.

In reply to the Commissioner, he stated, that he had been interested in finding out how the French got their breeding industry to such a high standard that they had half a million good horses at the time the war began. The system is carefully thought out, very elaborate and far reaching. A national institution in the truest sense.

The betting is done on the Pari-Mutuel system, which has been adopted nearly all over Europe, in Spain, Italy, Austria Hungary, and Germany.

In France, out of the monies bet by the public, 10% is taken, of which 2% is applied by the Government towards the maintenance of hospitals.

Another portion is applied to the carrying on of the Paris Waterworks, which reduces the taxation of the people of Paris; that being the centre of racing activity. Two per cent goes to the breeding industry; the clubs gets 6%, out of which they pay their purses. As the season advances, the purses increase in size; starting with 10,000 francs, they run up to 200,000 francs for the Grand Prix. The balance of the 6%, which does not go into the purses, together with gate receipts, goes to pay the upkeep of the track and the dividends to the shareholders. They spend a great deal of money on the tracks, which are the beauty spots of Paris.

The German system is somewhat similar. The Germans have had a Breeding Bureau for the last forty years.

In reply to Mr McCarthy, as to how many people had applied to the Bureau for stallions, Mr Ryan stated, that they had received over 3,400 applications, that in the Province of Quebec alone, there had been between 600 and 700 applications, which, of course, they had been unable to supply.

At the request of the Commissioner, Mr Ryan undertook to furnish full information, as to the conduct of racing in the various countries of the world; the methods of betting, and the attitude of the respective governments in connection there-

with. This statement was read by Mr. Ryan at the final hearing in Ottawa on January 30th. 1920, and will be found at page 991 and following pages of Volume No. 5 of the Record of Proceedings.

At this final Ottawa hearing, Mr. Ryan, cross examined by Mr. Godfrey, said that it was necessary that the Thoroughbred should be preserved in order to obtain horses for Army use, as also half-bred horses for other purposes. It was largely a matter for the Government and was handled by Government in other countries. He thought it should be handled by the Government here in order to get the best results; it was Government work. Asked if he would favour a direct subsidy, he said he did not think it made much difference how the subsidy came.

The Government in this country had never done very much for the Thoroughbred. It should either put up a straight subsidy, or arrange so that a portion of the profits would go to that branch of the breeding industry. It was the duty of the Government to see that the Thoroughbred was preserved.

It being suggested by Mr. Godfrey that this might be done by bringing in valuable sires as had been done in South America and other countries, Mr. Ryan said he did not think this Government could compete with these other Governments; they had too much money. In the United States, the Government is taking the matter up in conjunction with the Jockey Club of New York and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Ryan also submitted a statement from the Directors of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, giving a full history of that organization from its inception up to the present time. This statement furnishes information as to its objects, methods and finances, as also suggestions as to the possible future of the work, which, unless immediate further support is forthcoming, will have to be discontinued. This statement will be found appended as Exhibit No. 3 to Volume No. 5 of the Record of Proceedings.

Mr. Ryan has, since the last hearing, supplied the Commissioner with more recent data received by him from France, with regard to the Government's system of regulating the allotment of the profits from the Pari-Mutuel system. This is also appended as Exhibit No. 4 to Volume No. 5 of the Record of Proceedings.

The following letter, received by the Commissioner, from Brigadier General Hervey, is being embodied in this report, as having a direct bearing on the work of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding.

11704

Montreal, November 30th, 1919.

Dr. J.G. Rutherford, C.M.G.,
Racing Commissioner,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,-

I intended to testify before you when the Commission was in Montreal, but unfortunately was out of Town on business and did not get back in time. If you hold another session here, I would like to testify, and in case I do not get an opportunity, I am writing you.

I have been interested, in the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding almost since it was organized. I have kept Bureau sires at my farm in Olenarry County, and have raised colts by them, and know how the work has progressed. I have no hesitation in saying that the work is, and always has been one worthy of encouragement. These horses have been sent all over Canada and distributed free of charge with all freight and expenses prepaid by the Bureau.

No direct financial aid has ever been received from the Racing Associations, and very little from the Government.

As a shareholder in the Bureau, I know that the work will have to cease, unless something is done at once to divert part of the great profits made by the Racing Associations to the breeding industry

as represented by the Bureau, which is the only organization making use of Thoroughbred sires. Canada is the only country in which the proceeds of racing, gate receipts, betting, and other privileges, go into the pockets of a few individuals, many of whom are not even citizens of Canada and none of whom do anything for the farmer and the small breeder. It is the half-bred industry that needs and deserves assistance. The Thoroughbred can earn his own way.

There is not a racing association in Canada that has not continually shouted about improving the breed of horses, but they have done nothing and have never paid a dollar of the Bureau expense. They never will do anything unless the Government intervenes.

Since it started, the Bureau has been practically doing Government work. If a farmer in the West writes to the Department of Agriculture for a Thoroughbred stallion, he is referred to the Bureau, and we are supposed to secure the stallion and pay all expenses for transportation to the farmer who may, perhaps, live in British Columbia. For two or three years, we received some Government aid, but there has been no grant since 1912 or 1913. This is the time when the Bureau work should spread out, and it will require a lot of money to do this work

properly. I do not see why racing should not be made to support the work the same as in all other countries. When the racing interests get into trouble they are not backward in calling on the Bureau for protection. This was so, at the time of the Miller Bill in 1910, and the same condition exists now.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

C. L. B. Hervey

Brigadier-General.

At the hearing held in Toronto on October 1st, 1919,

MAJOR GENERAL LESBARD : formerly Inspector General of the Canadian Forces, prior to that, for many years, commanding officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and now farming in the vicinity of Toronto, gave the following evidence:-

(Examined by Mr McCarthy) During the last 20 years he has had much experience in judging at Horse Shows, at the Olympia, in England, the National Horse Show, New York, and at nearly all the leading Canadian Shows from Coast to Coast.

To his mind, saddle horses and hunters, especially in Ontario, have improved greatly in recent years, and he attributes this improvement to the Thoroughbred, which gives them stamina, courage and endurance. The only way to select the best Thoroughbred stallion is by racing .

Colts from Thoroughbred sires bring better prices; among the horses purchased by him for army use those with Thoroughbred blood had more endurance. This was his own experience in the South African War, and the same was true in the recent war. Half-bred horses with sufficient weight are the best light artillery and transport horses; they also stand farm work better than others. The supply for army use was not nearly equal to the demand. He instanced

colts from the King's horse "Amner" and from "Wiley
"Buckles".

In answer to Mr. Toney, General Lessard, stated,
that he had no connection with racing.

MR. JOSEPH KILGOUR: (Examined by Mr. McCarthy) stated,
that he had been interested in saddle horses and
hunters almost all his life. He had, at present, in-
cluding colts, about 25 or 30 of the hunter class.
He does some breeding, using Thoroughbred sires only,
usually a horse that has been tested in racing, this
being the only way to test a horse.

He has bought a great many hunters and tries
to get as near to the Thoroughbred as possible, buying
half, three-quarters, or seven-eighths horses, the
nearer he gets up, the better horse he has. He will
not buy as a hunter any horse not sired by a Thorough-
bred. The horses from such sires are the most
valuable in point of price, and at all the shows, which
he has attended in Canada and the United States, horses
of this type win the prizes.

For the Thoroughbred "Cannie Jean", he has
been offered and declined \$5,500.00. Mr. Kilgour
submitted photographs of some of his hunters, one being
a Thoroughbred, and the others half-bred. (See Exhibits
to Volume No. 2)

He has had great difficulty in securing half-
bred colts, as they are in keen demand by American

buyers. He buys them at two and three years to insure against their being taken out of the country. The demand is unlimited and the prices good. If the supply were adequate there would be a good revenue to the country.

He farms 700 acres and finds the half-bred horse more serviceable than any other in farm work. On heavier clay land a heavier horse would be wanted, but he breeds them up to 1,400 pounds and they will plough 25% more than any other horse. The only way to test a Thoroughbred sire is on the race track.

Cross examined by Mr Raney: Mr Kilgour stated that he never raced a horse, was not even an amateur racer. He had been a director of the Ontario Jockey Club, only since the war. He was, he thought, a holder of one share which he had had for three or four years. He had received no dividends and was not looking for any profits. He sometimes goes to the Jockey Club in Toronto but does not attend race meetings elsewhere.

MR THOMAS ROULSTON: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) - stated, that he had been buying half-bred and Thoroughbred horses for about 25 years. He buys horses of the saddle and hunter types with as much Thoroughbred blood as possible. He pays higher prices for these

and there is a good demand from the Americans at enhanced values. The number of Thoroughbred stallions has decreased of late, especially along the North Shore of Lake Erie, where, within his memory, there were a dozen stallions of this class, he does not think there are now five. He could not name, among the sires he had known, one that had not been raced. Asked, as to stamina and endurance, Mr Roulston said: "They have to have the Thoroughbred to do the work".

Cross Examined by Mr Raney: The witness stated, that he knew nothing whatever of race tracks. He knew there were four in Toronto, but had not been on them. While admitting, that there were not as many Thoroughbred Stallions as formerly, he would not agree that they were going down hill. There was a lot of breeding going on and greater demand for them now. The most useful horse we have is the Half-bred.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. R. MARSHALL : (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated - that he had been interested in breeding and racing for ten years. For the past five years, he had been Overseas with the Canadian Forces, having gone over as a Private and finished up as Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General of the Division.

During the winter of 1916-17, which was very severe, with eight or nine inches of

snow and the thermometer at zero Fahrenheit, for two or three weeks, hundreds of horses died of ~~the~~ debilitation. Horses with Thoroughbred blood stood the test better than cold blooded horses. During the last hundred days they got information that the German Army would be, or was, to a large extent beaten, at the end of the war, for lack of horses. He said, "When we got to them, we found they had little Russian scrubs which could not drag their guns along. It was the Thoroughbred strain which gave ours the mobility to go on right through the campaign".

The Hunter type, derived from the Thoroughbred is the type for cavalry and light artillery purposes. His experience, has led him to prefer as a sire, a horse which has proven his endurance on the race course. As a sire of pole ponies, it has been proven in England that no horse, other than the Thoroughbred is worth considering. Mr Whitney, recently bought one of the English type for \$10,000. He, himself, had when hurt, sold his four ponies; for the half-breds he got from \$200 to \$400, but for the one Thoroughbred he got \$1,000. There is an excellent market for pole ponies today. He stated, that as a result, of his experience both at home and at the war, he thought the type of horse for cavalry, hunting, and saddle purposes, was, undoubtedly the horse-bred from a Thoroughbred sire.

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Cross examined by Mr Raney - Lt. Colonel Marshall stated, that he had about 22 horses, Thoroughbreds and half-breds, and that he bred for sale. He was not a racing man. He had to send a motor ambulance forty miles to Mr Jarvis' place at Aurora, for a stallion, to which to breed his mares this year.

He thought that Mr Ryan, Manager of the Canadian Breeding Bureau, was more or less correct when he stated that there ought to be distributed over Canada, from 3,000 to 4,000 Thoroughbred sires.

He was a member, but not a shareholder, of the Ontario Jockey Club, and got none of the profits. He was of opinion, that racing should be under governmental control with Pari-Mutuel betting.

Asked if he would be in favour of the suggestion, that a percentage of the earnings of the Jockey Clubs, from the betting, should be taken by the government for public purposes, after allowing for a dividend of 6% or 7% to the shareholders, the witness stated, that he would leave the matter in the hands of the authorized Jockey Clubs giving a percentage to the Government. He thought the French system a good example.

He explained his statement that breeders were not getting encouragement, by citing his own experience last season, as an illustration of the

difficulties encountered by owners of mares in securing the service of Thoroughbred stallions.

He did not think it possible to disconnect racing from some sort of betting, and there must be sufficient racing to give encouragement to breeders who are the back bone of the thing.

Not being a racing man, he declined to express an opinion, as to whether, under existing conditions, there was too many days racing in Toronto, but attributed the growing scarcity of Thoroughbred stallions since 1907 or 1908 to fear of interference from the up-lift people, who thought it was all down to money grubbing. He thought betting should be controlled as in France, did not approve of gambling, but did approve of the Pari-Mutuel system .

MR. JAMES MCFARLAND: (Examined by Mr McCarthy): stated, that he had been interested in the horse industry for thirty years, in the County of Middlesex and the surrounding counties. He had always been deeply interested in saddle horses and hunters; these horses were got by using Thoroughbred sires. They are today in great demand, in fact, the only light horse in demand today, the automobile having taken the place of the road horse. They are hard to find. The demand being greater than formerly, and the trade is harder to supply. The supply

is not increasing; the country was pretty well bought out during the war, but there are some young ones coming on. Mr McFarland named several Thoroughbred horses which had stood in his district, notably, the horse "Halfing" owned by himself, and which had been imported by Mr Seagram. He had got excellent stock. The Thoroughbred is of more commercial value than any other strain of light horse, and there should be more sires of that kind in the country. He believes horses should be tested by racing, before going to the stud.

Cross Examined by Mr Raney: the witness stated, that the demand for riding horses was not confined to wealthy men, although there are now a great many such men. The demand for this type of horse was not as great in 1910 as it is now. There was a great demand in 1914, just before the war, but the demand today is possibly greater. The supply in 1914 was about similar to that in 1910. The supply in 1910 was possibly equal to that in 1914. His idea, that the supply was less, might be owing to the greater demand at present.

In reply to the Commissioner, Mr McFarland said, that it took six years to produce a mature horse.

To Mr Raney he said, he was not a race horse man, but thought that if they allowed the Thoroughbreds to come in as race horses the supply would be kept up. He could not say definitely how the supply of Thoroughbred stallions in Middlesex compared with that of 20 years ago, but thought it was about the same.

Asked as to whether there had been any direct benefit to his County from horse racing, the witness stated, that there had been a very direct benefit from race horses. He had never followed the race horse business. He had never known of a Thoroughbred horse standing for service in his County which was not a race horse. He agreed with previous witnesses that his endurance and metal should be ascertained by racing.

Re-examined by Mr McCarthy: witness stated, that, many farmers, especially with labour conditions as they have been, for the last three or four years, do not like the trouble of keeping stallions. He keeps one, because he wants oge in the County. The best classes of hunters are bought in the vicinity of London, Ontario, owing to the strain of breeding in the mares get by Thoroughbred stallions left there by the officers when the British troops were stationed there.

He Mr Haney, he stated, that the good strain had been maintained by the sires standing there in the last twenty years: the introduction of cold blooded horses would certainly spoil it. The strain is maintained by continuing the use of Thoroughbred sires, of which there should be two or three times but not ten times as many.

MR JAMES PEARSON: (Examined by Mr McCarthy)

stated, that he had a large farm in the County of Peel. He had no interest whatever, in any race track, or racing organisation. He thought that the necessity for the retention of the Thoroughbred as a breeding element was growing in importance. The Thoroughbred strain was, in his opinion, the most desirable for the breeding of light horses. The Thoroughbred can only be properly ~~and~~ developed by racing and race tracks properly managed, regulated and governed, both as to number and operation, doing away with the book-maker, would be the proper way to encourage the breeding of Thoroughbreds. Racing, properly conducted is recreative, there is no more beneficial amusement than a well conducted race meeting. If a man takes an interest in the Thoroughbred there is no harm in his making a selection and investing a dollar or two, in it, under the Pari-Mutuel system, not book-making. It might be used, by appropriating part of the funds for that purpose as an assistance to the income of the country. People will go to see sports; they will spend their money and racing conducted in a clean way is a good sport. He did not believe in legislation to curtail personal liberty.

Cross-Examined by Mr Raney; witness stated, that his farm consisted of 700 acres; that he had been in the Thoroughbred line for about 10 years

and had been working the farm for ~~fixxx~~ fifteen years. He had not gone extensively into Thoroughbred breeding, because it is not an ordinary farmers occupation, and it is somewhat expensive. If he went into it, like Mr Seagram or Mr Davies, he would have to have a track on his premises.

The remainder of the evidence, given by Mr Pearson, had reference to the control of betting and the taking by the Government of a percentage of the earnings from the Pari-Mutuel machines.

MR HARRY GIDDINGS: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated; that he farmed 295 acres, near Oakville, and had bred a number of winning race horses. He gave details regarding many of these animals. Three colts from one mare "Lady Lightfoot" brought to this country, more or less directly as a result of racing, he sold for \$11,500. His evidence, in detail, regarding his horses, is interesting. Most of these animals, forming his foundation stock came to Canada as a result of racing and were picked up by him at sales. A list of his horses appears, as Exhibit No. 4, A., page 270 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Volume 2).

During the last two years, there has not been much sale for Thoroughbreds. As a direct result of the stoppage of racing, he has reduced his

establishment to four mares, as against ten which he previously had. He thinks the Thoroughbred the only horse for breeding purposes. He has to have the race track test; he must have conformation and staying qualities to win on the race track.

Cross-Examined by Mr Raney, witness stated, that his was not one of the largest establishments in Ontario. Those of Mr Seagram, Mr Hendrie, Mr Dymont, and Mr Davies, were much larger. He admitted having been one of the largest winners on the Canadian Turf in 1913 and 1914. He thought we were breeding better horses than 15 or 16 years ago; not so many stallions, but of a better quality. He bought all his sires himself; the horse "Bassitlaw" he bought in New York; this horse was imported from England, being from the Duke of Portland's stud. He had had the stables at Oakville since 1891.

MR GEORGE BEARDMORE; (Examined by Mr McCarthy)

stated, that he had been Master of the Toronto Hunt for 24 years, and that during that period he had consistently ridden his ^{own} horses to hounds, year in and year out. He has had in his stables at different times from 25 to 30 horses, and uses as a riding horse a Thoroughbred, or a well bred horse.

Well bred horses always com and the highest prices here and in the States; they cost no more to feed and they are much more valuable, having the stamina and intelligence, and being useful as hunters, as saddle horses, and for farm work. He has bought all his horses, which are all by Thoroughbred sires, in and about the vicinity of Toronto. In the last few years, he has gone into racing just for the sport. He has bred a few, but not extensively. He has some Thoroughbred stock that was brought into this country for racing purposes, and would not otherwise have been here. He has some mares, but if racing does not go on, he will just keep a few hunters. He wants to help the horse industry of the country as a whole.

Cross-Examined by Mr Rancey; witness stated, that he was a shareholder and a director of the Ontario Jockey Club. He has one share for which he thought he paid \$1,500, when he became a director three or four years ago. He did not remember getting any dividends, but probably did if any were issued. He has been a member, but not a shareholder for many years. He did not think the best blood would come to Canada unless we had racing, and did not think racing could continue without the Pari-Mutuel. He would not approve of horse racing carried on for no other reason than to enrich the shareholders. He did not know anything about, nor had he taken any interest in other race tracks in Ontario, beyond the fact of their existence.

The following letter, addressed to the Commissioner, by Mr Beardmore, on February 2nd, 1920, will be found to amplify and emphasise the views expressed in his evidence -

Toronto, Feb. 2, 1920.

Dear Dr. Rutherford-

It was my intention, as it was also that of my friends, Joseph Kilgour and H.G. Cox, to attend your final hearing and emphasise our views, if possible, to you, as the Commissioner appointed on this important Racing Inquiry, but a severe cold prevented my doing so. Major Kilgour left hurriedly for Florida, and Colonel Cox was called to England.

While it has been my good fortune to have won the "Kings Plate", I do not pose as a racing man, though I have a number of Thoroughbreds in training. I possess only one share of Ontario Jockey Club stock, but for twenty five years have been master of the Toronto hounds, and can therefore speak with some authority regarding the horses which have come under my immediate observation both in and out of the hunting field. The horses which I have made a practice of purchasing, have been Thoroughbred and three-quarter bred, all by Thoroughbred sires. I wouldn't have any other. I have from time to time, put out a Thoroughbred stallion in different parts of the country over which we hunt, for the benefit of the farmers, with the best results, following that plan from half bred mares.

Colonel Cox, as Master of the "Ranischlaire" Hunt would have backed me up in this, as you know, his stable of hunters cannot be beaten, and includes many Thoroughbred horses, the others being three-quarter bred.

Major Kilgour has had the same experience and is ever on the lookout for a Thoroughbred up to weight. As you are aware, his stable of hunters has a Continental reputation.

Now we all realize that we are indebted to the race course, whether we want to admit it or not, for our horses, - without racing hereabouts, we positively would not have been able to get them and I realize that with racing we must have betting. "for most men - till by losing rendered sager will back their own opinion by a wager".

Again, Thoroughbred horses are owned in this country for the most part by men who are by no means well off, and couldn't afford to subscribe to stakes or purses to the large extent which is done by the wealthy patrons of the turf in Great Britain, consequently both stakes and purses must be found and made by the Jockey Clubs, who are compelled to look to the assistance derived from the Pari-Mutuel for that purpose.

Racing, when properly conducted is a splendid sport, and a great recreation, to a very large number of our people, and why should we not have the same privileges to enjoy it as all other British peoples?

At the same time, I wish to make it clear to you that a race course existing as a commercial enterprise has not my sympathy.

If I could have been in Ottawa, on Friday last, I would have asked to be allowed to state just what I have now written you, in order that it might have been placed on the records.

With my kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

{Signed} George W. Beardmore.

MR EDWARD B. CLANCY: (Examined by Mr McCarthy)

stated; he had been an owner and breeder of Thoroughbreds and half-breds; he had also judged at many shows. He lives at Guelph, Ontario, and has standing at his farm at present, two stallions "Spey Pearl" a horse given to Canada by King George, for the purpose of improving the breeding of horses, being one of these. He had been at Mr Clancy's farm for over a year and had served quite a number of mares, both Thoroughbred and half bred. He has, also, an American bred horse "Charlie Gilbert".

This horse was formerly owned by the Estate of Mr William Hendrie, of Hamilton, and was handed by the Bureau to the witness to stand in that country. Mr Clancy stated that he considered the Thoroughbred sire the most valuable thing we have in the way of a horse as he improves the breed in any class of horse. He had even traced it back to the grand dams of heavy horses, proving that they got their quality from the Thoroughbred. He was getting more enquiries from the United States for hunters and saddle horses than he had ever heard of before, the attention of horsemen seeming to be concentrated on the saddle horse and the hunter. He thought that the more Thoroughbred sires there were in the country the better.

When racing is on there is an opportunity to buy Thoroughbreds cheaply. Farmers are not anxious to handle Thoroughbred stallions, as until recently, few farmers understood them, and the present high cost of labour and feed are draw backs. The low price of service, as limited by the Bureau, is also a deterrent. He, himself, had cut down his Thoroughbred mares from six and eight to two since racing stopped.

From his experience, as Judge, at shows, he stated, that a horse with a dash of Thoroughbred blood wins in any class.

Cross-Examined by Mr Rancey, witness stated, that he had bred horses to race and sell; he had raced on and off, at the Woodbine, at Fort Erie, Hamilton, and Windsor. He was not a shareholder in any of these Clubs.

MR. AMILIUS JARVIS: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated that he had been interested in horses and Thoroughbreds since 1903, when he commenced to breed. He has a farm near Aurora, and has imported hunters; is a hunting man himself. In his opinion, the horse most suitable for hunting and saddle is the horse that has the most Thoroughbred blood in him. He is also the best for the farm; Mr Jarvis has two mares, one imported from the Hunters' Improvement Society of England, and another, well bred mare weighing upwards of 1300 pounds. These two mares can do more ploughing and hard work than any other two horses he has, including two Clydesdales. They can go farther in a day, do it quicker, and stand up under the work better, or he can take them out and hunt them. One can be raced; one has been raced, but cannot now. Horses of this class are in keen demand. In 1914 he took five of his nine hunters to Maryland and sold them all within a week at from \$1,200 to \$1,800 apiece; they were nearly all Canadian horses, one only being imported. The Thoroughbred stallion "Pan Longin" which he has had for five years, has been very successful. (Photographs are submitted, illustrating the type of horse under discussion).

Mr Jarvis is not a racing man; is not connected with any racing associations, other than point to point, or amateur races. He believes that unless new blood is brought in deterioration will take place. Encouragement to bring in new blood is naturally the race course. He considers racing necessary as a test of stamina.

Cross-Examined by Mr Raney; witness stated, that he gives the service of his horse free to any body who brings a proper mare. He has made tests of endurance and mettle in cross country races, chiefly in the Governor-General's Cup Race at Ottawa, which was established by Lord Grey, and he won three times by Toronto horses. This was a point to point race, four miles, two furlongs across country, with thirty-two four foot jumps. It called for a horse with a great deal of stamina. He was breeding up for that now, and tests his horses on a mile course on his own farm just over the natural fields, a test good for that kind of racing, but not any good for flat racing. He has never entered any of his horses at the regular meetings. (10 photographs exhibits).

MR J. C. FLETCHER: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated, that he had a farm near Toronto, where he kept the King's Horse "Amner" during the breeding season. Witness is breeding half-bred stock. Has done some

racing in the Orient, in Japan, and Siberia, where he has seen marked improvement, from the use of Thoroughbred blood in the native horses. In Japan and in Siberia, every effort is made to obtain Thoroughbred horses for crossing purposes, and the result is a material improvement in type. He corroborated the evidence of Mr. Jarvis as to the value of Thoroughbred blood in this country.

MR THOMAS T. SEAGRAM: (Examined by Mr. McCarthy) stated, that he was a son of the late Joseph Seagram, for many years President of the Ontario Jockey Club. Mr. Seagram, submitted lists, of horses complete as possible, from the records of his late father's racing and breeding establishment, and these lists have been embodied in the Record of Proceedings.

The witness stated that a great number of the stallions went out into the country, farmers having bought them for breeding purposes. A number are today in Waterloo, and adjoining counties. The number of horses sold at the Seagram annual sales during the last twenty years has varied from twelve to forty. There has been a large reduction in the breeding establishment since 1916, when the witness went Overseas. On his return, he found, about thirty horses as against an average of from eighty to ninety kept during the past ten years.

If racing ceases, the horses will be sold immediately, as there will be no incentive to keep on breeding.

Mr McCarthy asked, - "If racing ceases here, Mr Seagram's breeding establishment, which has existed for more than twenty years,"-

Witness:- "More than thirty years".

Mr McCarthy- " I am not under estimating, when I say, that during these thirty years, more than one thousand mares and stallions have been distributed throughout the country, and that this establishment will come to an end ! "

Witness: "Without a doubt".

The witness had not, himself, been in this country for some years, and did not know anything about racing conditions. He was not in any way connected with the Canadian Jockey Clubs and was not interested in racing.

MR. WILFRID DAVIES: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated, that he was a son, of the late Robert Davies, who owned Thorncliffe Farm and who was a large importer and breeder of Thoroughbred stock. He also raced all over this Continent.

The witness submitted lists of the Thoroughbreds foaled at Thorncliffe Farm some ninety in number.; of the horses imported from England, and the United States for breeding and racing

and of the stallions twenty eight in number which had been sold from time to time. Many of the latter, as also of the mares sold, went to different parts of Canada. The lists above referred to have been embodied in the Record of Proceedings.

Witness stated that as against 125 head of Thoroughbreds kept at Thorncliffe, seven or eight years ago, as a result of breeding and purchase, there are now only 25 head. The reason for the reduction is that if there is no racing there is no use keeping them. They have been gradually cutting them down and will continue to do so. If racing disappears they will sell everything on the place, including the training track and stables. The former investment, in imported horses was, according to the witness, way over \$100,000.

Witness is a shareholder in the Ontario Jockey Club, holding one share, transferred to him by his father. He considers the Thoroughbred necessary in this country and believes the race course to be the only one, as if there is a failure on the turf he will, for any purpose, be a failure in stamina, endurance, and mettle.

Cross-examined by Mr Raney, witness stated, that he did not know the amount of stock in the Ontario Jockey Club, held by himself, his brothers and sisters, and his father's estate.

They had raced to some extent since his father's death four years ago. His father bred chiefly for the sport of racing; in his time the horses had raced at Toronto, Hamilton, Port Erie, Windsor, and Montreal; they only went to the States on two occasions. Six horses had been imported since his father's death

COLONEL WILLIAM HENDRIE: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated, that he was a son of the late William Hendrie, for many years President of the Ontario Jockey Club. His father's breeding operations were carried on at The Valley Farm, near Hamilton, where he had bred Thoroughbreds for from 25 to 30 years.

Colonel Hendrie could not furnish an estimate of the number of horses imported in that period, but there were a good many; his father went to Kentucky and bought from 10 to 15 yearlings every year. When the establishment was at full strength, he had from 60 to 80 race horses, brood mares and colts all Thoroughbreds. Annual sales were held, and the stock was thus distributed through the country at good prices. Some went to the North West and British Columbia.

At Mr William Hendrie's death, the establishment was sold; the brood mares and colts were bought by Sir John and Mr George Hendrie, brothers of the witness.

Cross-Examined by Mr Roney; witness stated, that, he had been personally associated with one racing club; the Ontario Jockey Club, in which he was a shareholder. He was a shareholder also in the Hamilton Jockey Club at the time of the inquiry at Ottawa, in 1910, but afterwards sold his shares in that Club to Mr Counsell. He was never associated with the Fort Erie Club.

MR EMBESON BARNES: (Examined by Mr McCarthy)

stated, that he was a nephew of Mrs Livingstone, and had been managing her farm, at Cobourg, for the past two years. This farm consisted of 135 acres and was bought in 1907 for the purpose of raising Thoroughbred horses for racing purposes in Canada only. Mrs Livingstone had brought from the States between 20 and 30 brood mares and several stallions. The breeding establishment had been carried on from that time to the present, but of late years, owing to the lack of racing, had been reduced, there now being about 16 mares and 2 stallions.

Witness stated, that Mrs Livingstone had told him that if racing was not restored next Spring she would ship her stock back to the United States. If racing is resumed she will bring up some of her mares from the States and make this a permanent racing stable.

MR ALBERT E. DYMENT: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated, that he was a Director of the Ontario Jockey Club and interested in the Brookdale Stables with Mr Simon Dymont. He had given his opinions and views as to the use of the Thoroughbred in this country before the Special Committee of the House of Commons in 1910, and had no reason to change them since, except that they were strengthened. He and Mr Simon Dymont had imported from England, during the last fifteen years, possibly 25 or 30, both stallions and brood mares, including such horses as "Red Fox", a son of the great "Flying Fox", also "Zippsance", said, by Colonel Bruce of the Stud Book, to be the finest bred horse ever brought to America. About the same number had been imported from the United States. They have sold horses, mostly by private sale, largely to farmers and people who do not intend to race them much. Their stallions have been at the service of farmers in Simcoe County; their breeding establishment has been somewhat reduced as a result of the cessation of racing, and it has not been increased, as it no doubt would have been, if racing had been continued and the owners were assured that they were going to be able to race. If racing is not continued the horses will be cleaned right out and sold and the establishment closed up.

The Messrs Dymont gave the horse "Fort Hunter" to the National Breeding Bureau for their service.

Cross examined by Mr Raney; witness said, that he had been a Director of the Ontario Jockey Club for probably seven years, and a shareholder somewhat longer.

MR THOMAS A. CROW: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated, that he lived in Toronto and had been a horse fancier and dealer for from 25 to 30 years. He has dealt in light horses, saddle horses and hunters. As to the necessity of having Thoroughbred stock, in these animals, to make them of any value, Mr Crow said that it is pretty nearly impossible to do without it. It would be a calamity if he had to do without it in this Province. There is no question as to the desirability for breeding purposes of a horse that has been tried out. There is at present a good demand for light horses, but they are hard to find, as under present conditions, not so many are being bred as formerly. It is difficult to get farmers to take a stallion under present labour conditions. Mr Crow has watched the different stallions in their locations throughout the Province and has been able to trace the influence of good horses on the stock. If racing is discontinued and the racing and breeding stables are given up, it will be harder to get some hunting or saddle horses.

Cross examined by Mr Raney, witness stated, that during the war, prices for this class of horse have

been a little low on account of so many men being away. There was a keen demand at high prices for real horses before the war. He thought that present prices for this class of horse were possibly better than in 1913 and 1914. He would not care to say that the prices offered in 1913 and 1914 were not good enough to induce farmers to breed that class of horse. He could not say as to whether the race tracks, of Ontario, down to August 1917, had done their full duty, as far as the number of race horses in Ontario was concerned. He did not think there was enough racing in 1917 to encourage the breeding of this class of horse. People would sooner breed from horses that had been tried out. Asked as to whether, in his view, there should, for the encouragement of breeding, be more racing in Ontario than there was in 1916 and 1917, witness said he did not think there would be any great harm from the race track in developing the horse and in the horse interests.

MR W. P. FRASER, Secretary, Canadian Racing Association
In the course of his examination by Mr McCarthy (p. 365 Record of Proceedings) Mr Fraser said in reply to a question, as to whether the number of breeders had increased through the country, that up to 1917, as the value of races for Canadian bred was increased the breeders began to see that there was money to be won. It is money that must be given the breeders to encourage them; they will not breed unless they get it.

They cannot breed horses for sport, if there is no money held up as a reward for them. The numbers increased up to 1917. Proceeding, he said, that he thinks he receives almost daily, calls or letters from breeders who are mystified as to what their actions will be in the future; they ask if he can give them any assurance. He knows that, in some cases, breeders have materially reduced their studs. He, himself, had four mares and now has but one. People cannot keep horses and breed horses at great expense unless there is some inducement. In his opinion, the breeding of Thoroughbreds can only be encouraged by continual inducement in the way of offering big purses. There has been no definite assurance that racing would be continued. Men have said to him, "Yes, I would willingly buy a farm and get some mares, but we never know how long it is going to continue"; this was because they were subjected to the continual oppression of some people who were opposed to racing.

At the hearing held at Windsor, on October 4th, 1919 -

MR. GEORGE H. HENDRIE: (Examined by Mr. McCarthy) stated that he was both a breeder and a racer of Thoroughbred horses. For some years he had been in partnership in a breeding establishment with his brother Sir John Hendrie, but for seven or eight years, he had operated alone. He had, also, been an importer of mares and stallions; his breeding establishment in

Ontario is at The Valley Farm; he has very few now as since the cessation of racing he moved most of them to Kentucky. If racing is not continued here, he will have to carry on his breeding operations there and practically close his establishment in Canada. He submitted a list of mares and stallions which he had from time to time, imported from England and the United States. (This list is embodied in the Record at page 604).

COLONEL E. A. WIGLE: under cross-examination by Mr Raney; stated, that he considered the conduct of betting in connection with horse racing highly essential to the breeding of horses, which is essential in any country. His experience in France has taught him a lot in that way. Of the cavalry horses in France, two-thirds were of Thoroughbred blood. In his conversations with officers over there, they said, Thoroughbreds made the best cavalry horses and that they looked largely to the breeding of that kind of horse for cavalry purposes.

At the hearing held at Regina, Sask., on
October 17th, 1919 -

COLONEL D. S. TAMBLIN: late Director of Veterinary Services, Canadian Section, G.H.Q. France, and Chief Inspector for Saskatchewan, Health of Animals Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture; (examined by the Commissioner) stated, that he had had a wide experience in the matter of re-mounts and the handling of military horses. He had served through the South African War and had also been through the great war from the beginning until very recently. In his official capacity he had every opportunity of judging as to the value and serviceability of the various types and kinds of horses used in army service. He considered that the heavy hunter, with a Thoroughbred cross, was the most suitable horse for cavalry work of all kinds. Other classes of cavalry horses had generally, gone down under the strain. A horse with a heavy infusion of Thoroughbred blood, the heavier the better, is absolutely in point of endurance, courage and general suitability as a charger for officers or as a troop horse for men, more likely to stand up under the strain of active army service.

Such horses were not plentiful; early in the war they were more so, but as the war progressed there was certainly a great scarcity. During the early part of 1917, they withdrew a large number of the officers' chargers from the different infantry divisions and sent these horses to the cavalry.

For artillery purposes the witness would prefer a heavy bodied horse, more heavily boned than the hunter, but still he would maintain the blood cross. Even in the heavy field artillery, and the heavier work of artillery transport the heavy horses fell to pieces while the lighter horse seemed to carry along and maintain flesh. On the supplier end of the work, the heavy horse did well as the work was slow. Asked as to whether in the class of work where there is need for rapidity of motion, and at the same time, considerable weight to be moved, he would prefer a horse say of 1,400 pounds weight, with an infusion of Thoroughbred blood, to a horse 150 pounds heavier, without it, he stated without hesitation that he would take the 1,400 pound horse with the Thoroughbred blood. There were a few Canadian horses with the blood strain; the great majority of them came from England. The Canadian cavalry horse obtained here, lacked the blood strain; the British he fancied, from what he had seen, had more than the French. The French horses seemed to be heavier bodied than the British, but still they maintained the blood strain and naturally the British and French horses are preferable from a cavalry standpoint, to the Canadian, under present conditions. The witness stated, that there seemed to be a tremendous shortage of cavalry horses and there should be a great opportunity in this country to continue the breeding of these, provided the animals were properly selected. The demand, in England alone, and in

Belgium and France, for both kinds of horses, will be very great; the demand for saddle horses in civil life is very high; as high as 6,000 or 7,000 francs, can be obtained today for that class of horse, whereas, for the ordinary cayuse, or ordinary saddle horse, you could not get butcher's money, that is 400 francs.

At the hearing held at Calgary, Alta., on October 20th, 1919 -

MR. E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager, of the Calgary Exhibition Association for the last eighteen years, (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, in the course of his evidence, when asked his views as to the value, or otherwise of racing in stimulating the production of horses, - that the development of the Thoroughbred in particular depended upon it, that if there was no racing for the development of the Thoroughbred these horses would deteriorate; for that reason he believed it was a great benefit to have some inducement for this development.

Apart from the development of the Thoroughbreds as a horse for racing purposes only, the witness stated that when the most experienced buyers are looking for -remounts or for police horses, or good hunters or saddle horses the first essential is Thoroughbred blood.

MR. FRANK A. JOHNSTON, First Vice-President, Calgary Exhibition Association, (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, that to his mind, racing was a strong essential to the encouragement of breeding. Horses tested under actual racing conditions and proven, are much more popular as breeders. It is practically an undisputed fact that the progeny of horses that have raced are better racers themselves than those from undeveloped sires and dams. The race course is the actual test. Later in his evidence the witness said, - "The Thoroughbred blood when crossed with cold blooded horses makes a better horse and gives longer life and better quality."

MR. ARCHIBALD McKILLIP: Director, Calgary Exhibition Association, (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, that he agreed absolutely with the evidence of Mr Richardson and Mr Johnston and had no opposite views to express.

MR. ERNEST D. ADAMS: (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, that he was and had been for many years, an owner and breeder of Thoroughbred horses. He had raced in a small way. He thought the Thoroughbred the only kind to cross with the ordinary mares to get horses, satisfactory for re-mount purposes, for light and heavy artillery, mounted infantry, hunters,

cow horses and general riding horses.

It was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary that Thoroughbred horses should be raced. It is invariably the rule on the race track, or the Steeplechase course that the best stays up; it is a matter of serviceability. Horses may be well bred, but they fall down and pass away; performers usually turn out to be producers. He would not want to use as a sire a Thoroughbred stallion descended from several generations of Thoroughbred horses that had not been raced, because such a horse would be lacking in courage, stamina, probably in endurance, but especially in courage, also in speed. Witness has resided in Alberta for 27 years; he considered it one of the best countries in the world for raising all kinds of horses. At the time of his arrival the conditions, as regarded the use of the Thoroughbred stallion and the breeding of half bred horses were very good. There were, at that time, a good collection of Thoroughbred stallions; they were also importing mares from Ireland, the Quorn Ranch, the Bar U, and other ranches had the best of light horses; as a result of the use of these Thoroughbred stallions the class of half bred horses raised at that time, and for a number of years thereafter, was good. Even later on, although heavier sires were used, the fact remained that the blood was still there.

At the time when these valuable Thoroughbred stallions and mares were being imported, there was an understanding that the British Government had the intention of making this a market for the purchase of re-mount horses, gun horses and riding horses. As a matter of fact, there were during the periods between 1890 and 1900 and later, a very large number of excellent cavalry and artillery horses in the district. The British Government however, bought very few, and there was no outside market for these horses except the Police. The cessation of this line of breeding was due to lack of co-operation between the British and Canadian Governments.

There were now practically no horses of a good re-mount class available, due to the lack of a market. The horses were not here as a result of lack of Thoroughbred sires. The witness had been interested in the efforts made during the last five years, to secure cavalry horses in Alberta. The majority of the horses available he would not want to ride; he would rather walk. He attributed this to lack of sires; they had no shoulders, and a horse without a riding shoulder was no good. You could not get them without a Thoroughbred stallion. He firmly believed that if a reasonable outlet had been provided for the half-bred horses produced in

that country during the latter years of the nineteenth century this country would have been a useful and valuable breeding ground for the British Army, and they would have had horses second to none for army purposes. As matters now stood, it was practically impossible for even the Mounted Police to secure a sufficient number of typical re-mounts in that country. He instanced the case of a man who came to him shortly before, who wanted to get 3 half-bred horses, 15.3 hands high, and with lots of blood in them, but after hunting for two weeks could not find them.

Witness was a large user of horses; he was interested in the Pacific Cartage Company and also used horses in other lines of work, in cartage and farm operations. For light baggage work he found the half-bred horse much better than any other, because he would stand on his feet longer, stand hard work longer and had more courage.

Asked if he had an opportunity of buying two horses, both perfectly sound and right in every way, one a half-bred horse of 1,400 pounds, the other, a purely draught bred horse of 1,500 pounds, and, weight being a consideration in the particular work to be done, would he have any choice between them, the witness stated, that he would

take the horse with the Thoroughbred blood. Asked why, he said because he had ~~been~~ the courage; he would kill the other one. He did not care what the heavy horse breeders would say; give him that half bred horse, he would kill two of the others.

MR. ALFRED E. CROSS: (Examined by the Commissioner) stated that he had resided in that district for about 36 years, and during the whole of that time had been interested in ranching and horse breeding. He agreed with the statements made by the preceding witnesses, Mr Richardson, Mr Johnston, Mr McKillop, and Mr Adams. He stated, that he would like to add a little to what Mr Adams had said about the horses that are in the country, and the horses that should be there, and the mistakes that have been made by not directing the minds of the people in to producing the proper kind of horse. It was largely owing to ignorance and to lack of encouragement for the ordinary man to produce the best horse he could, that he has produced a lot of unsaleable rubbish and a lot of money has been lost. If they had the Thoroughbred sire here continuously, they would have had a much better class of horse, a good saleable animal and there would be no need of people getting up an agitation that a lot of horses should be killed for dog meat or anything of that sort. They would have been able to sell these horses during the war and would have created a permanent market at good and profitable prices.

He stated that racing was the first incentive to produce the best class of horse. Good race meetings, properly conducted, show the power, endurance, and success of the horses, which will in turn, produce the proper offspring. Racing is the only proper test and the only proper way of educating the farmer or the public to produce the best kind of horse.

MR OSBORNE BROWN: (Examined by the Commissioner) stated that he had been a resident of that part of the country for nearly 35 years; during the whole of that period he had been interested financially and otherwise, in horses and horse breeding. He had personally taken a very keen interest in the Thoroughbred horse and in his use as a sire on the ordinary mares of the country. He held the same opinions in regard to these matters as Mr Adams and Mr Cross. He would be inclined to speak even somewhat more strongly than either had done as to the importance of the Thoroughbred sire in that country.

He was the representative in Alberta of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding. There were several Thoroughbred stallions in Alberta furnished and maintained by the Bureau. He did not know the exact number of Thoroughbred sires in the Province, but said there certainly were not enough. He considered the Thoroughbred sire indispensable;

polo ponies were being bred in the vicinity of Calgary, but nothing like enough. He had sold four a few days previously to go to California, getting \$500 for one. They were all by a Thoroughbred sire. Asked as to the comparative value of a polo pony by a Thoroughbred horse and a polo pony of other breeding, other things being equal, he stated, that one could hardly have a polo pony by any other sire; he would be useless; in value one would be worth (one might say) nothing; and the other: - any reasonable price. Good polo ponies were very dear; he was told they brought as high as \$5,000 each in California. There was no better country in the world for breeding them than Alberta.

MR R. B. ALEXANDER: (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, that he had been a resident of that part of the world since 1884; during the major portion of that time he had been engaged in ranching and horse breeding; he had imported "Silk Gown" one of the first Thoroughbred horses taken into the country.

He agreed with the opinions expressed by Mr Adams, Mr Cross and Mr Brown, and corroborated their statements as to their having been at one time a large number of good horses in the country due to the fact that Thoroughbred sires were available, and, that the scarcity of horses of that class today was due to the lack of such sires.

Mr Alexander had frequently been back to the Old Country and during the war had been on that side all the time. The British Government had encountered great difficulty in securing an adequate supply of horses and had commandeered everything in the shape of a horse that was suitable for the war. Witness had a good deal of knowledge as to the purchase by Continental powers of English Thoroughbreds for use in the breeding of army horses. In Ireland especially, the chief purchasers had been foreigners, mostly Austrians and Germans. It had been said that all the good stock was going to Germany and Austria and some wanted to prevent its going on. The Thoroughbred was the stock the foreigners wanted; they would not touch anything else; they took over a great many Thoroughbred stallions and also tried to get all the Thoroughbred mares they could. This exportation from Britain had been going on for a long time to France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, in fact all the European countries. Of the horses used in the war, those bred in Britain were of the best quality, but the number was limited. As the war progressed the French Government offered at one time to take over all the colts that were left in Great Britain and Ireland; they offered to take them and pay the same price as the British Government was paying at the time. This showed that they regarded that class of horse as the best they could get.

The witness stated, as showing what they considered the importance of Thoroughbred horses and racing

in England; that, during the war, when feed was very short, it was absolutely forbidden to use oats or grain of any kind for feeding horses which were not doing work considered absolutely necessary; the only exception made was in the case of Thoroughbred mares and Thoroughbred stock; these had a full ration of oats. That was done because it was considered impossible to keep up the breeding of Thoroughbred stock otherwise. They really were obliged to give a smaller share to human beings, in order that the Thoroughbred horse should be fed. They considered it very important when they went to that length. It was thoroughly discussed at the time and the Government came to the conclusion that racing was absolutely essential to breeding Thoroughbred horses; that the breeding of these horses would go out of existence if racing was not carried on; owing to that they decided that they could not carry on the breeding without feeding them and they accordingly allowed them to be fed.

MR. B. S. MICHELL, (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, that he had resided in that country for 20 years, and that during that time he had been connected with ranching and horse breeding. He stated that he was in entire agreement with all that had been said by Mr Adams, Mr Cross, Mr Brown, and Mr Alexander.

At the hearing, in Vancouver, on October 23rd, 1919,

MR ROBERT LEIGHTON (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, that his experience in regard to Thoroughbred horses had extended from 1872. He expressed the opinion that, apart from racing, the Thoroughbred horse was indispensable in the breeding of general purpose light horses. He said, - "You cannot do without it, and you cannot improve upon the Thoroughbred. You must have the Thoroughbred for the continuance of the breeds of horses of that kind; it is the Thoroughbred blood that is the desirable qualification. That is recognised in every country of the world". He might say that this was, without exception; why would these foreign countries pay the enormous prices they do for Thoroughbreds if he was not the best; if that was not so, the high price would be demanded by some other animal.

In his opinion the inherent qualities which make the Thoroughbred so valuable for breeding purposes are the transmission of his generosity, courage, endurance, and speed; his ability to stand fatigue under extraordinary circumstances, to go further with less food and water than any other horse and to continue to struggle in the face of adversity. The possession of these qualities can only be determined in one way and that is by the race course test. The race course determines which is the best horse.

The horse which is the best at all distances, the half mile, three quarters, mile, and so on, under varying track and weight conditions, would be the one everybody would wish to breed from in preference to any other horse.

He stated, that while racing was in progress in British Columbia it led to a considerable influx of Thoroughbreds, both stallions and mares and also race horses; that since the cessation of racing all these horses seem to have disappeared. In 1915, there were no less than 15 good stallions standing for service in British Columbia; there were a great many people breeding; since racing ceased the breeding industry has been absolutely, "Knocked on the head".

MR JAMES A. FULLERTON: (Examined by the Commissioner) asked if he agreed with the evidence of Mr Leighton in regard to the value of the Thoroughbred horse for breeding purposes said - "I quite agree; I think today we have realized that the crossing of the Thoroughbred stallion upon a good type of ordinary mare has produced good results. The cavalry that was over on the Continent proved that." He also agreed with Mr Leighton, that racing was necessary to develop the good qualities. He stated that he was in favour of long distance racing, except for the young horses, and the carrying of more weight than is usual today.

At the hearing at Victoria, on October 25th, 1919,

MR W. J. TAYLOR, K.C. (Examined by the Commissioner)

said -

Unless there is racing there will not be the breeding of Thoroughbreds because it is the primary outlet for them. The over-plus that are not up the mark as high class race horses find an outlet as ordinary saddle and driving horses, and for various other purposes, but, without racing, we would not have breeding at all. It is the result, the observed experience of nearly 20 years, that without the race course test a horse deteriorates. You may have an exhibition of certain types of horses; some people refer to these as "eye pleasers". Judges' views differ. The exterior appearance of the class of horse that appeals to them is by no means an indication of the interior quality of the horse. The race course test is the only test by which they have been able to arrive at the true merit. While we must admit there are sometimes, not very honestly conducted races, that most races are decided on their merits, and whatever the ultimate result may be, the best horses are selected for the purpose of these performances. The best wins and the best are selected for breeding, and unless that test is continued the horse will deteriorate. Personally, I have bred a good many horses here in British Columbia and have done a good bit of racing. I maintain a stud of about 30 mares and five or six sires. Most of mine went across to United States and were sold there. But, there were always some found their way here and I suppose in the Province today there are probably 20 of them. I allowed the Government at the outbreak of the war to take any of the horses that would suit their purpose and they came down and took 20 head. I do not know what became of those. When I saw there was not going to be any racing I gave my stud away, as a matter of fact, rather than have them sold and ill treated. I cleared out entirely.

MR W. E. COOPERMAN: (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, that he had been breeding Thoroughbred horses in Western Canada for fifteen years, and had also had experience with them in the Old Country. He owned a number of Thoroughbred horses including several stallions imported from

the Old Country. He had considerable experience in breeding half bred mares to Thoroughbred horses and was of opinion that the Thoroughbred was the only possible stallion for breeding saddle horses, cavalry re-mounts, and polo ponies. The horses to use are those that have proved themselves on the race track; they have shown evidence that they are likely to perpetuate their qualities of courage, stamina, speed and good appearance.

MR. JAMES McOLEAVE: (Examined by the Commissioner) stated, that he had had a riding school for 12 years. He said that he found great difficulty in getting horses up to the standard weight. The Government came to Victoria to buy horses during the war period, but there were not more than half a dozen up to the standard of what a military horse should be. They could not buy 9 or 10 horses; They got a few artillery horses. Since racing stopped, it is impossible to buy a decent saddle horse; they have been going down ever since.

The Royal North West Mounted Police had asked him to locate a few horses; he had looked all over Vancouver Island and could not get a horse that would carry a Mounted Policeman. He had bought many horses for the Government in the Old Country and if he received a commission to buy horses in British Columbia, or Alberta today, he would not know where to go to get a horse fit to

carry an officer or a trooper. When he first came to Victoria there were some good horses.

He believed that the Thoroughbred horse was absolutely the only proper sire to use for getting the Army Re-mount, the hunter, the saddle horse, or the polo pony. He has the fine qualities, the endurance, the whole substance, wrapped up in small proportions.

The British Government tried to get horses here but they could not. Decent horses could not be found in the country. He had shipped a few to Calgary to oblige the officers. There had been a "write up" against the men for not buying Canadian horses; they did absolutely all they could but there was nothing to buy; the horses that the North West Mounted police had been obliged to take were a disgrace to the country.

At the Ottawa hearing, on January 30th, 1920,

MR ROBERT E. GUNN, (Examined by Mr Godfrey) stated, that he was a pork packer, connected with Gunn's Limited. He was a member of the Clydesdale Association; had had 12 years experience in the breeding of horses at Beaverton, Ontario; had a farm there of 500 acres, and had bred Clydesdales chiefly and two or three light mares every year to get roadsters.

He had in 1910, written a letter to Mr W.E.Raney, K.C., which was incorporated at page 436 of the Proceedings at the Parliamentary Inquiry. He thought the opinion expressed at that time had been borne out by the Government reports since that date. Racing in Ontario and Quebec had materially increased up to 1917, while the number of Thoroughbred stallions in Ontario had decreased. These statements were fully elaborated, as may be seen from the Record of Proceedings. In this connection figures from the Report for 1918 of the National Live Stock Records, and from the report of Stallion Enrollment in Ontario (as published in 1914) were freely quoted, comparisons being made with those relating to other breeds of horses, especially the Clydesdals (See pages 928 to 930 Record of Proceedings).

Mr Gunn's evidence was directed towards showing that the Thoroughbred horse was not popular among the farmers of Ontario, and was, as a consequence, decreasing in numbers owing to lack of patronage. A subsidy granted by the Ontario Government for Thoroughbred Stallions that covered 35 or more mares was in no case earned by these horses; he did not have the official figures on this point. Back in 1896, or 1897, his father had won prizes at the Toronto Horse Show with a mare sired by a Thoroughbred and again about 1905 or 1906 in the Combination class. There was no question that the Thoroughbred was useful for the purpose of breeding hunters, combination horses, race horses, and military re-mounts.

Stallions proved to be successful sires in the breeding of race horses were seldom discarded and sold in the open market. The value of a horse discarded and sold for breeding purposes, depended largely upon his conformation, size, and so on. If he was a big strong horse and had not been overdone, he would, for instance, in the fruit sections, where they use light horses be likely, if crossed with a light mare, to produce a good horse for the purposes he had mentioned. The cull stallion is, like the cull stallion of any other breed a poor proposition.

In support of his statements, Mr Gunn quoted from the report of the Special Investigation on Horse breeding in Ontario, made in 1906, by Messrs John Cardhouse and William Cain.

Mr Gunn expressed the opinion that, assuming that the Thoroughbred should be kept up to standard and that racing was necessary in order to do that, the Government should, as in the case of Dominion Shows, directly subsidize the race track meetings, give prizes to the best horses, and have the associations give prizes too, added purses.

Cross Examined by Mr McCarthy. Mr Gunn said, that the letter of which he was the author and which appears at page 487 of the Report of the Special Committee, on Bill No. 6 in 1910, was written in response to a letter from Mr Roney asking him to state certain facts.

He was connected with Gunn's Limited and was not now himself engaged in breeding horses, although he and his brother were still in the game to a small extent. He had not had an opportunity of taking any interest in horse breeding at all since 1914.

He was not opposed to the Thoroughbred as a sire; in some cases he was a splendid proposition. That applied to all breeds; when he was breeding Clydesdales he had just as bad luck with them as other people had with Thoroughbred horses.

With Mr McCarthy still cross-examining, Mr Gunn gave further detailed evidence relative to the number of Thoroughbred stallions standing for service in Ontario, between 1906 and 1919, and the conditions affecting their official enumeration. (See pages 934 to 940 Record of Proceedings).

Resuming, (at page 941), Mr Gunn stated that racing was absolutely necessary to the Thoroughbred horse breeding industry. The test of a sire for stamina, soundness, and so on, was on the race track. He gave it as his opinion that racing could be carried on without betting by having the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Jockey Clubs supply sufficient purses. In elaborating this idea, he said he would first go to the Dominion Government, which had set aside money for other live stock classes. Asked by Mr McCarthy, if he would go to Mr Howell, as President of the Privy Council, and

ask him for a Grant from the Dominion Government for Cennought Park, witness said - "No, I would button-hole Mr Neighen or Mr Gathrie".

He would ask for a Grant to be distributed over all the various race tracks in Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Asked as to what fund he would suggest, he said he would eliminate these tracks found by the Commission, not to be run on the level. The Government would be approached for money to augment the purses which would be given by the Jockey Clubs. These would get the money from the same sources as others get it, from their entrance fees, their entrance money. He had no idea of the upkeep of a race course; but knew that it cost a lot of money; he thought that in the case of the Ontario Jockey Club the amount from admission fees should pay the up-keep. They would naturally have to get the purses from the Government, if the admission fees were not sufficient to maintain the up-keep of the club and pay these. He had known Governments to change; if his theory were carried out the meetings would depend entirely upon the whim of the Government as to what they would do from year to year.

The remainder of Mr Gunn's evidence, which dealt at some length, with the conditions affecting the use of Thoroughbred stallions by Ontario horse-breeders, is well worthy of perusal. It extends from page 945 to 950 of the Record of Proceedings.

COMMISSIONER PERRY: Officer Commanding the Royal North West Mounted Police since 1900; (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated that he had been connected with the Royal North West Mounted Police for 37 years. The number of horses required to mount the Force at the present time was 1,840. Asked as to what type of horse he sought as the best for use by the Police, witness said, it was the type of horse described by Colonel Ravenhill, in the extract which Mr McCarthy had read. This absolutely agreed with his ideas, after many years of experience. The extract referred to was from a Report made by Colonel Ravenhill, who acting on behalf of the British War Office, made an extended tour of Canada in 1886, with a view to ascertaining the possibility of securing a permanent supply of Re-mounts from this country. It is here reproduced -

"What the army requires, what the public needs and what every man uses who can afford it, whether for hunting or driving, is a large supply of the up-standing, three parts bred, general purpose horse, of good substance and color, between 15.8 and 16 hands high, such as use to be bred in numbers by our fathers for general work in the stage coaches all over England, and which, the railways have caused to disappear. Such a horse can only be produced by the continuous and mere general use of Thoroughbred sires all over the country, and we must do something to place these within reach of farmers in breeding districts at as low a fee as can possibly be arranged for."

Further extracts from the same report as quoted by Mr McCarthy in the course of his closing argument will be found on pages 1065, and 1066 of the Record of Proceedings.

6.

Asked if there were any difficulties in getting horses today, Commissioner Perry stated, that during the last year they wished to buy 1,000 horses, but, after scouring Western Canada, from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, they only collected about 500; possibly 10% of these were of the type they wanted.

While unable to speak with absolute definiteness, witness knew the number of Thoroughbred sires in Western Canada had decreased in late years. There was not, outside of the Police, very much of a market in the West for that type of horse. He had been acquainted with many of the army purchasers of horses for England, and they were looking for the type described by Colonel Ravenhill. The Police wished to buy horses in Eastern Canada and he had been making many enquiries; his advices were to the effect that they probably could not be secured of the type they wanted to buy.

MR MCCARTHY:- "That is the type Colonel Ravenhill described" ?

WITNESS: "If we want a Mounted Corps, we must have them."

The Thoroughbred horse undoubtedly stood hardship, in the West; he had the temperament and the endurance which enabled him to do so; he stands up better in any climate.

(Cross Examined by Mr Godfrey) Commissioner Perry admitted that there was always a scarcity of horses after a war; there was not a great scarcity after the South African War because the demand was not so great. Speaking of Western conditions, he would say "No", because at that time there were very many more ranches in Western Canada and these were breeding horses; there were large herds after the South African War, unbroken, running on the Prairie.

He thought the demand of the Force for re-mounts would be fairly steady. He had frequently taken up with the Government the matter of sending in good Thoroughbred stallions and had made recommendations.

He favoured the use of the Thoroughbred stallion. He was speaking now strictly of the horse they required. Asked if he believed that the Government should introduce those horses directly into the breeding industry in the West, he declined to make a pronouncement upon a policy so definite as that. Whatever system was used to increase the number of stallions, either in Eastern or Western Canada, would be satisfactory to him. He did not care how it was brought about.

MR JAMES BRANDON: (Examined by Mr Godfrey) stated, that he lived at Forest, Ontario, and was a farmer and horse-man, having been in the horse breeding business for 12 or 13 years; had been brought up at it pretty well. He had at present 13 stallions

68.

He went in largely for Clydesdales, sometimes, Standard-breds. He considered the Thoroughbred a good sire of light horses, of road horses, saddle horses, and horses for Army purposes. He understood it gave them stamina that no other light horse has, in breeding on a cold blooded mare. Thoroughbred stallions entered very little into the horse breeding industry in his part of the country; they were starved out; there had been several of late years in that district, but they got none, of very little business. Very few farmers would breed their mares with the idea of getting race horses.

(Cross examined by Mr McCarthy) witness said, he was, possibly speaking very largely for his own County; he did not know anything about the outside. He had 13 stallions today, 9 of them being enrolled. He was a member of the Clydesdale Association and so registered his stallions at half price. Asked if with that number of stallions, he was but naturally boosting the Clyde, he stated, that he endeavoured to do so. His horses travelled covering pretty much the whole County of Lampton. The men who travelled the horses were in duty bound to boost the Clyde; with 9 enrolled stallions, 13 altogether, he naturally would not advise the farmer to breed to any other class of stallion. Asked, if as a successful Clydesman he had not practically driven the Thoroughbred stallion out of the County, witness said that there did not seem to be business for them anyway.

They did the best they could with their Clydesdale horses.

Witness had advised them to breed to Thoroughbreds when they had the right type of mare. He realized the importance of the Thoroughbred in the matter of stamina for the hunter and saddle horse. There was a fair market for the saddle horse and for a good hunter.

Asked as to why he attended this hearing, witness said he was told to come; he was not there to run down the Thoroughbred in any shape or form. He agreed that there was nothing that could beat the Thoroughbred for cavalry, artillery, saddle, and carriage horses. He knew that the prices in New York today, or even in Toronto, for that type of horse were high, admitting that a really good one might bring \$1,000 or \$1,500. He had attended the races at Forest, but had never made a bet. He had never attended the races at the Woodbine, at Hamilton, Fort Erie, or Windsor. He agreed that the only way of testing the Thoroughbred was on the Race Course. He thought that racing was necessary and the purses had to be augmented, it should be helped by the Government in some way.

MR. JOHN LUMSDEN: (Examined by Mr. McCarthy) stated, that he had been interested in horses and horse breeding for several years; he had a breeding establishment in Jersey and the foundation of one here; there was not much doing in it now. His

intention had been to breed here, and he established a farm near Ottawa four years ago; he had been previous to that but moved to Ottawa in 1916, the year before racing ceased; he had intended to breed horses but did not do so as they stopped racing, and there was no use breeding them if they did not race; on his farm in Jersey he breeds Thoroughbreds only. Asked if there was any market for the Thoroughbred outside the Race Course, he presumed there might be for hunters and saddle horses to a limited extent. Speaking of the use of the Thoroughbred sire for breeding, not only Thoroughbreds, but half breeds, witness said, that his work horses in Jersey were a cross from Thoroughbred horses and Clydesdale mares. He found that for farming purposes they worked admirably, having more stamina, more life, and being more easily handled than anything else they ever had there. In reply to the Commissioner, Mr Lumsden said, he had had a great deal of experience in handling work horses all his life.

To Mr McCarthy he stated, that the man from whom he bought the farm in Jersey, had started that line of breeding and he kept it on; he had had 15 years experience in using the Clydesdale without this cross. The cross had worked out admirably on his farm; he used them for ordinary farm work.

A gentleman having a place close to his in Jersey, bred for nothing but cross country hunters, using a Thoroughbred horse with cold blooded mares; his prices ranged from \$500 up. He, himself, was offered \$15,000 for one he had last fall.

Witness stated that there was no way of testing a Thoroughbred sire other than by racing.

(Cross Examined by Mr Godfrey) witness stated, that he had in his racing stable from 15 to 17 horses and about 60 at his farm.

(Re-Examined by Mr McCarthy) he said, that if there was racing in Canada he would breed here, but, that without racing there would be no object in doing so.

MR. T. C. BATE: (Examined by Mr McCarthy) stated, that he was interested in horse breeding. He had a farm up the Gatineau, 60 or 70 miles from Ottawa, at which he had carried on an extensive breeding establishment for some years. He used a Thoroughbred sire, crossing him with all kinds of mares, with good results. His Thoroughbred sire was "Gold Note" a horse that had been successful as a race horse on the Canadian circuit. He was bred in the United States, being by "Gold-finch", by "Ormonde" and was brought to Canada by the racing men.

Asked by the Commissioner if he knew anything about "Ormonde" Mr Bate said, he knew he was the greatest Thoroughbred that ever raced in England.

To Mr McCarthy, witness stated, that "Ormonde" was sold to go to South America, his price being \$150,000, afterwards sold to a man named McDonagh in the United States. Mr Bate stated that he had bred "Gold Note" to mares of almost any type; he had half breds from cold blooded mares, three years old, weighing 1,250 pounds. His neighbour, had a horse, from a half bred mare two years old weighing 1,200 pounds. Witness thought that one could raise any horse one wants, up to 1,400 or 1,500 pounds, from a Thoroughbred stallion, if one picked the right kind of mare.

His horse had been very successful in getting stock for general purposes, and in the show ring, for a military horse, a cavalry horse, saddle horse, or hunter; he had got all these results.

Mr Bate considered that at present with the tractor and the automobile, the Thoroughbred stallion is the most valuable animal for the farmer to breed to, because there is a great demand for cavalry re-mounts and saddle horses; there was no trouble in selling them; it was well worth while breeding that type of horse.

Asked as to the necessity of racing as a test of the Thoroughbred horse, witness said, that he would prefer a horse to prove what he was.

He was not a racing man.

(Cross examined by Mr Godfrey) Mr Bate said, that he would go on breeding if racing stopped, as long as he could get a good Thoroughbred stallion, but thought he would not be so liable to get him.

MR J. F. STAPLES: (Examined by Mr Godfrey)

stated, that he lives in the County of Durham, and was engaged in farming; he was interested in horse breeding, generally raising from three to five colts a year, principally Clydes, some Hackneys. He thought he had an knowledge of the general horse breeding industry, so far as it related to the community.

Asked, as to the importance of the Thoroughbred, in so far as the general farming community was served, Mr Staples said that he was practically of no use in his district, and from any knowledge he had of where he had been patronised, which was very limited, he did not see any good results, nothing profitable, that is, from the standpoint of the peoples sales.

"A Government Horse" (presumably a Bureau stallion) had been stationed six or seven miles from his home, for three, four, or five years, but he did no business. He had seen some of the progeny, but they were not as suitable for the market in that locality as such a heavier horse.

The Clyde was a more marketable horse in that district.

(Cross examined by Mr McCarthy) Mr Staples acknowledged that he was probably the biggest Clydesdale owner in Durham. He was not a very big one; there were not very many large breeders in that County; very few having more than one or two horses. There were only four Standard Breds enrolled in Durham in 1919, and there were no Thoroughbreds. He did not think that Clyde was the only horse, but that he was the best for farming purposes. There had been no Thoroughbred horse in the County for the past four or five years.

Personally he had not very much use for the Thoroughbred horse as, from his knowledge, he was not a marketable horse in that locality. He had had very little experience with the Thoroughbred horse.

The horse referred to previously as a "Government Horse" was named "Stringency". He stood in Victoria County about six miles from where Mr Staples then lived. He was a good individual, with a good constitution and looked like a good horse. Mr Staples saw some of his stock after they were broken in and he did not consider that they were going to make their owners any money. Asked as to what type they were, Mr Staples said they were just about what they would call a mongrel in that part of the country.

He had never made a study of the progeny of this horse; asked if he had seen Mr Cox's, Mr Kilgour's or Mrs Livingstone's horses, Mr Staples said that he thought he had seen their horses jumping at Cobourg four years ago; that type of horse was not useful in his business.

On Mr McCarthy suggesting that he was a Clyde man, Mr Staples said he was not a Thoroughbred man.

He did not go to the races and was not in a position to express an opinion as to racing, or the necessity of racing as far as the Thoroughbred was concerned. He did not agree that a horse to be bred, should be tested first in some shape or form, stating that they did not test other breeds of horses. He acknowledged that, when testing for breeding, the governing features were constitution and conformation. Asked as to how he tested the constitution he said "By the appearance of the horse;" and later, added, - "Soundness". He did not profess to know anything about racing, or its value from the stand point of the Thoroughbred.

DIRECT AID BY RACING ASSOCIATIONS AND
JOCKEY CLUBS TO THE HORSE BREEDING INDUSTRY:

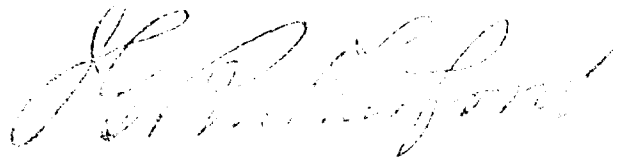
While, as shown elsewhere in this report, certain Racing Associations have been reasonably generous in the giving of special purses for Canadian bred horses at the regular race meetings, others have not distinguished themselves in that respect.

It is, however, apparent that, notwithstanding the large profits which have accrued, there has been but little inclination on the part of any of them, to offer direct financial assistance to the horse breeding industry.

This does not apply to conditions in the three Prairie Provinces where all the profits derived from racing form part of the general revenue of the Exhibition Association, under whose auspices the meeting is held.

So far as Eastern Canada is concerned, the only information secured on this subject is contained in the somewhat vague and inconclusive evidence offered by Mr. W.P. Fraser at the Toronto and Ottawa hearings, and by Mr. George H. Hendrie at the hearing at Windsor. Their statements will be found at pages 414 and 415 of Volume No. 2, pages 638 and 639 of Volume No. 3, and pages 1017 and 1018 of Volume No. 5 of the Record of Proceedings.

All of which is respectfully submitted:



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