

*By Mr. Blain:*

Q. Do you think that would be a desirable change for Canada?—A. No sir.

Q. Why not?—A. I think that if people want to go on the race course that it ought not to be made prohibitory for them to have access to the opportunity to bet. I can see no reason why if people are permitted to bet on a race course, individually or not, any obstruction should be placed in their method of betting; that if the right is conceded to them to bet on the race course, I think that should carry with it the right to bet in as convenient and comfortable manner as they may choose.

*By Mr. Sinclair:*

Q. It is only conceded in order to give revenue to the track, that is the main reason it is conceded, is it not?—A. It is conceded in every country in the world with the exception of some portions of the United States and I think the unanimous conclusion that legislators all over the world have come to was that was the proper method of dealing with this question.

*By Mr. Blain:*

Q. It has been stated here that those who want to bet and who did bet interfered with those who did not; the English practice would put the bettor and the betting man together?—A. Yes, that is why I have suggested that the bookmaker should be put in a place by himself and that was done under the original construction of the law.

*By Mr. McCarthy:*

Q. And he always was until this interpretation of the law under which he had to walk about if he desired to ply his vocation. A. I do not think he wants to do it, or that the public want him to do it either.

Q. Until that decision he was in an enclosure by himself, but the difference between the Canadian and English enclosure was that the English bettor had to pay one pound to get into the part of the course where he was?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Blain:*

Q. And you think that is not as good a way to raise the money as the present system?—A. I think the money is still raised from that portion of the public who bet, in either case; the bookmaker is only a collector, that portion of the public who bet puts up their money to-day, whether they call it bookmaking, the Pari-mutuel or auction pool selling. The money comes from the public who want to bet, and those who do not want to bet do not have to contribute.

Q. What objection would there be to having the bookmaking an enclosure under the English system?—A. And putting a high price on the admission?

Q. Yes?—A. Well, I am afraid it would not be popular.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. You do not believe then, that in all things we should follow the English practice?—A. No.

*By Mr. McCarthy:*

Q. E. King Dodds, on page 165, says (Reads):

‘For at least twenty-five years the fate of Canadian flat racing and steeple-chasing trembled in the balance. What between the then greater popularity of the trotter, the scarcity of good thoroughbred horses, and the still greater lack of thoroughbred horsemen, it was a hard struggle to preserve the running turf from total eclipse. Had it not been for a faithful few, who manfully, for sheer love of the thoroughbred, and often at great personal and financial sacrifice, stood to their guns and kept the old sport alive, the trotter would have had it all