

APPENDIX No. 6

By Mr. Meredith:

Q. To run for what?—A. Next year's Derby. That is, I think, the only instance of horses in this country going over.

By Mr. McCarthy:

Q. The main criticism of the race track seems to be of racing run at a financial loss; there is some evil lurking in its trail; it would not be so harmful to run at a financial gain; what do you say as to that?—A. Well, I think the only answer would be that any institution or enterprise would be very much better if it were run on such a basis at least that it paid its way.

Q. Mr. Raney distinguished yesterday between the time when, at some period in his mind, racing in Canada became what he called commercialized; have you ever had any experience before the race tracks were commercialized and since they were commercialized, as to whether their morals are better or worse?—A. Well, if by commercialized you mean attaining the stage of ability to pay their way, I have had some experience. I have still an account against the original Fort Erie Jockey Club which was conducted by amateurs.

Q. You think the commercializing and the payment of the debts is not as successful as has been suggested?—A. No. I know there was a time when the Ontario Jockey Club had to ask some of its principal winners to wait for their money. I know there was a time when the Hamilton Jockey Club had a very precarious existence and when it was very hard scratching for them to pay the comparatively small salaries of their employees. They have prospered, and they are now in a position to meet their obligations and to increase the extent of their operations.

Q. Are you able to tell me what the effect of the anti-betting legislation in the United States has been, first, upon the races and, secondly, upon the breeding of horses?—A. Well, only in just such a way as I have referred to some other things here, as the result of the observation that a man would get to whom it was some part of his business.

Q. Have you been in Kentucky recently?—A. Not recently.

Q. How long ago?—A. About 8 years.

Q. I thought it had been more recent than that?—A. No, I am acquainted with a number of breeders in Kentucky.

Q. And you have talked with them recently?—A. Only last summer.

Q. You can speak as to what the effect of stopping the racing in New York has been upon horse breeding?—A. Well, in Kentucky—

Q. That is a horse breeding state?—A. Yes. In Kentucky, in the days of the prosperity of racing, their chief market naturally was New York, and the banks of Kentucky loaned money on the crop of yearlings the same as the banks in the Northwest do on the crop of wheat. Because of the destruction of that market very many of the small breeders went out of business, and men like Mr. Haggin, who, I think, sold 500 mares—

Mr. RANEY.—That is all hearsay.

A. No, to a large extent I know it is hearsay, but I say that I am acquainted with a number of breeders who raised horses in Kentucky, and it was from them and what they told me of their own experience, that I have my information.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—That is right, go on.

A. As I say, it was so far as they reported, the stopping of the betting on the New York tracks which had a very disastrous result on horse breeding in Kentucky.

Q. We will leave it in that way. Now it has been stated that there is an objection to the bookmaker because he is not a producer. Does the bookmaker occupy any different position from the broker or the middleman of any kind?—A. The bookmaker is simply a convenience to the individual bettor, that is he is a middleman. All the betting is done by the public, all the money is supplied by the public, and racing is