

## APPENDIX No. 6

Q. And the object is merely to make both ends meet?—A. The object is to make both ends meet. If we do well one year and they find they have sufficient surplus to make the races larger the next year they usually do that—the purses I should say.

Q. Well, you have not told us the definite effect you think the passage of this Bill would have on racing at London?—A. Well, I think it would have a similar effect in London to what it would have at all trotting meets.

Q. What would that effect be?—A. Well, to explain that I might go back a little.

Q. Explain it in your own way?—A. Years ago the trotting record for the standard bred was something like 3.6.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. How many years ago was that, doctor?—A. Well, that was in the neighbourhood of a hundred years ago; I am not speaking from experience, but only from history now. I am trying to give you my reason for this, or will later on. Fifty years ago that time was reduced to some 2.24½, and to-day the horse that cannot trot close to the two-minute mark is not cherished any more than the horse that fifty years ago could trot in 2.24½. Now there are two causes for this reduction in time. One is inheritance and the other is development, and by development I think we can virtually create inheritance, and inheritance if left to itself will, I think, greatly degenerate. Now, what I am trying to get at is development. Do away with betting and I think you do away with the track. Do away with the track and you do away with development. You do away with development and you do away with an industry which to my mind is very beneficial to the farmers and breeders of this country. I do not know of any better way to answer your question.

Q. And you mention that the interest of the farmer in the standard bred and trotting horse is very considerable?—A. In the different counties where I am in the habit of purchasing or dealing, it has a great deal to do with it.

Q. You have been dealing with a number of counties throughout Ontario?—A. Yes.

Q. Those counties are scattered all over the province?—A. They are scattered nearly all over the province. Take for instance, Middlesex, Elgin, Peel, Huron, in fact I might mention all the western counties; I have bought horses nearly all over this province, I will not say all over the province.

Q. So you are familiar with the interest that the farmers throughout the western part of Ontario take in the standard bred?—A. Fairly well, especially in my own jurisdiction.

Q. Do you find that that interest exceeds the interest taken in the thoroughbred?—A. Well, I think it does.

Q. That is where you have been in the habit of dealing?—A. Where I have been dealing? Well, I have been more intimately connected with the standard bred, and I have paid equal attention to the thoroughbred, and that is probably my reason for making that statement; but I know that a great many farmers and their sons to-day are endeavouring to get a good standard bred for a driver, and for a third horse on the farm where they only use two horses, and in my opinion the value of the standard bred, that is after you have style, conformation, soundness, is in the amount of speed that he has; that is where the value lies, the more speed he has the more the horse is worth both to the farmer and to me.

Q. Speaking of development, we were told yesterday by a witness who pretended to be an expert, that a developed sire was not as valuable as an undeveloped sire.

Mr. RANEY.—No, no.

Q. Practically that, I think, is what his contention was. What is your opinion?—A. My opinion is this, that the progeny of the undeveloped animal cannot compare with the progeny of the developed animal. That has been my experience.

Q. Do you believe that is the opinion generally of the expert breeders and horse-men?—A. Well, I think so; of course I cannot give the views of others any more than what I have heard them express themselves.