

rules of one applicable to the rules of the other; they enforce it in that way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, can you give me some example that you have in mind for the purposes of comparison in the matter of length of racing? It has been suggested that these racing meetings in Canada are mere short sprints—I think my friend, Mr. Raney, called them gambling events. How would a day in Canada and a day in England compare; have you got one in mind?—A. I did compare two days, and I thought—I selected two days that would afford a fair basis of comparison. I took the programme for the St. Leger at Doncaster, the oldest classic feature in England and the longest of the classic races, and I compared the programme of races for that day with the programme at the Woodbine on the day the Jockey Cup is run, which is also our longest May race.

*By Mr. McCarthy:*

Q. I have got your figures here. The first race in each case was three-quarters of a mile; the second race in England was two miles and one-eighth as against one mile; the third race in England was one and three-quarters and at Toronto one mile and seventy yards?—A. One and three-quarters was the St. Leger. It is just a little over that, one hundred and thirty-two yards.

Q. The next three-quarters of a mile and at the Woodbine two miles and a quarter. The next in England was five-eighths of a mile, and is that three miles?—A. Yes, three miles at the Woodbine.

Q. The next in England seven-eighths of a mile and in Canada one mile and one-sixteenth. That you would call a fair comparison of the length of races under climatic conditions practically the same; you think it a reasonably fair comparison?—A. Horse racing is comparatively modern with us, and in a great many ways it would be hardly natural to expect that we should have attained the standard of racing which obtains where they have raced for two hundred years. But that is what is aimed at, and we have gone a long way in that direction, and I think the comparison of these two days is evidence of that.

Q. There is no doubt in your mind that is the aim?—A. That is the aim.

Q. And there has been substantial progress made towards that end?—A. Very decided. I might say that not only is that the aim, but these different racing associations are not allowed to get away from it. If you will just pass me that little blue book on the table I will read, if I may, a clause of the Canadian Racing Association's rules which applies to all. This is a rule governing all horse racing in Canada. (Reads):—

Only two over-night events for a distance of less than a mile for horses three years old and upward shall be given on any race day; but, should it be found necessary to add an extra race, this rule shall not apply to such a race.

After September 1st in each year there shall be no race for two-year olds less than five furlongs, and no race of less distance than five and a-half furlongs at any time or date for three-year olds and upward.

That is really a little better than the English rule, which allows races for three-year olds and upward to be run at five furlongs. We have set the minimum distance at five furlongs.

Q. Then, Mr. Nelson, Canada has had some success in winning races in other countries?—A. Yes.

Q. Have we ever been ambitious enough to try our luck in England?—A. I think we have not sent any thoroughbreds there. We have sent harness horses that were very successful, and I understand that Mr. Raymond Daly, of Qu'Appelle, has engaged racing quarters with one of the noted English trainers, Sam. Darling. Next month he is shipping to England a colt bred at Qu'Appelle to run at next year's Derby.

Q. Bred at Saskatchewan?—A. Yes, sir.