

APPENDIX No. 6

more or less impracticability. The last struggle for victory in which culminates the exertion of the race results from the co-operation of the intellect, the physical and mechanical qualities of the horse, the development of which combined power is higher and more reliable than any that can be obtained in the same animal by other means. The combination of these three qualities forms the value of the horse destined for fast work; the mechanical in respect to the outward shape and construction; the physical as regards the soundness and normal development of the digestive organs and motive power; the intellectual in the will and the energy to put the other two into motion and persevere to the utmost. The attained speed is not the aim, but only the gauge of the performance."

Q. Are all the shareholders in your Bureau Canadians?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all the officers Canadians?—A. Yes, sir, except our London representative. He is an Englishman.

By Mr. Blain:

Q. How many of your horses have been trained on the track?—A. How many have been on the track?

Q. Yes, how many of the total number of horses that you have in the bureau have been trained on the track. There were some that had not—

Q. Do you not accept any but those that have been trained on the track?—A. We will accept a horse that has not been raced, but if we can get a horse of good formation, and soundness of pedigree which has always shown his ability to carry weight for a distance, we prefer him to an animal that has only been exhibited in horse shows.

Q. But you do not draw the line and say you will not accept any without they have been trained?—A. Oh, no. We do not draw the line.

Q. As I understand the Bureau, it is to perpetuate a first class breed of horses for remount purposes?—A. Well not only that, we—

Q. My point was that possibly the Bureau would not accept anything, or put them to service, without they were trained on the track?—A. We will accept a horse which has not been raced but we value the horse which has been raced more, because those experts in Europe have shown that a horse which can go a distance and carry weight gets thoroughbreds and chargers that can march further than the race horse can that can go six or seven furlongs. Therefore we should get a horse that has more endurance than the horse that is not raced at all. There is a difference between stamina and endurance. A horse may have stamina and yet may not have much endurance. So what we aim at is a horse with endurance. Stamina can be shown in a six furlong horse, but when he goes a mile and a half or a mile and six furlongs he has got the endurance as well and his 'get' will work more. If they were pulling a transfer waggon they would go more trips and work longer hours and if pulling a cab they would work longer hours. The type of horse the Bureau develops will do all the light work of the nation. They are not needed solely for cavalry purposes, or are not cavalry horses, they will do any kind of work. When they are needed at the war office they will be found here in Canada and Great Britain will not have to go to foreign countries for them.

By Mr. Sinclair:

Q. Do you regard the race track as necessary to discover the horse that has endurance?—A. Well, I do not see how you can discover it in any other way, because the carrying of weight over a distance is merely another advance on a horse race.

By Mr. Meredith:

Q. Now as to these stallions that you have got, as a matter of fact those that have not been raced are all English thoroughbreds.

Q. You have got their pedigrees?—A. Yes.

Q. And do you not trace most of them back to celebrated horses that raced on the track?—A. They all trace back to celebrated horses that raced on the track?—A.