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been decided yet, but I will tell you what their proposition is. These War Office men will be out here again in May and they are arranging to have remount depots established in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia to collect this crop when two or three years old and train them to make war horses out of them, so that when they are loaded on the boat in Montreal they would be ready to go anywhere. It was pointed out to them that one reason why the Canadian farmers do not breed horses for remounts was that the War Office does not want them until they are four or five years old, and to give the farmers a quicker return for their money the authorities are thinking about establishing depots, if it is not done by the War Office it will probably be done by some private corporation which will get a percentage for handling the horses.

Q. Something has been said about the appearance of the racing thoroughbred, now could the ordinary person judge the merits of a racing thoroughbred simply by its appearance on the race track?—A. By its appearance on the race track?

Q. Yes. A. Oh no, a horse changes when he is taken from the track. For instance you look around a race track and see a lot of horses there, they are trained to the minute, they are all bone and muscle, without a pound of superfluous flesh. Take a horse that weighs 950 lbs. racing, and he will weigh 1,250 lbs. four months afterwards in the stud. We have one that weighed 950 lbs. and now he weighs 1,250 and he is not fat now, but he has filled out.

Q. Would you recognize the horse from his appearance when on the track?—A. I do not think that his owner, the man who gave him to us, would recognize him now; I am going to show him to that man next spring.

Q. Now I do not know that I need ask you this but I believe there has been some little controversy on this point: is racing necessary for the development of the thoroughbred?—A. Absolutely necessary.

Q. Have you any authority to back you in that statement, any authority who is beyond question?—A. Well, I have Count Lehndorff, the greatest European authority on horse breeding and German Master of the Horse. He is a man who has spent several millions of his own money in developing the breed of horses in Germany. He is the corner stone, I should say, of the German Bureau which is the second greatest bureau in the entire world. He said, and he has the backing of the German Emperor when he takes this stand, that it pays Germany to invest as much as \$100,000 in the best English thoroughbred that can carry weight over a distance of ground and to mate that thoroughbred with the German farm drudge. That is a hard thing for some people to understand, that so valuable a horse should be mated with a common mare, but they prove that by 48 years of experience in Germany and 103 years' experience in France. France paid \$187,500 for Flying Fox for the same purpose. Germany paid \$80,000 for Ard Patrick.

Q. That was a Derby winner?—A. They were both Derby winners. Galtee More cost \$70,000.

Q. You spoke of Count Lehndorff, Master of the German Horse. What does he say in regard to racing as being necessary to develop the thoroughbred?—A. I have got his book with me.

Mr. RANEY.—I thought we passed that line two or three weeks ago?

Mr. MEREDITH.—I did not ask this gentleman to come up. I understand he came up entirely upon his own initiative to present the resolutions of his directors. He wrote to Mr. Miller without my knowledge but I heard he was here to-day and I am very glad he came.

The WITNESS.—This is a copy of Count Lehndorff's book on horse breeding. He says: (Reads)—

"The thoroughbred can, however, fulfill its mission only provided the yearly produce can be continuously subjected to severe trials in public. The only appropriate test proved by the experience of two centuries is the race course, although its adversaries oppose it as too one-sided and propose instead others of