

## APPENDIX No. 6

Hughes' law broke up the betting ring and the bookmakers and handbook men got mixed up in the crowd; some of them got into fiths and the police raided the track; people were knocked down and clothes pulled off them, I saw a dozen fights there on one day, they were fighting all over the place.

Q. As a matter of fact from what you say after the Hughes' law had passed betting was still going on only it was in a more disorderly way?—A. It was very disorderly, there were free fights, and there were plain clothes policemen going around among the crowd and people were dodging around behind the grand stand and everywhere else to make their bets and the policemen were watching to catch them.

Q. But there is just as much betting going on but it is the worst kind?—A. They are betting all over the place, in the clubhouse, out in the stable, in the field, behind the stands and everywhere.

Q. What do you think will be the effect of the Bill such as the chairman has introduced, a Bill which will allow individual betting but which will do away with the bookmaker on the chartered race track. Do you think that is going to improve or check the evil of betting, or is it going to increase it or make it worse? What is your opinion from your experience in the United States and in Canada?—A. Well, I would hate to see the same effect produced here as resulted from the operation of the law in New York, but I do not see why there would not be the same trouble here because there is no jurisdiction over the men who are betting, when they are scattered all over the ground. But if you have the bookmakers in a betting ring the ringmaster keeps them in order, and the club keeps the ringmaster in order, and the bookmakers cannot cheat any man by writing a wrong ticket or anything like that. But when you haven't that recognition one man may meet another man and he may bet \$50, and may get your money, and you wait to see what horse wins, and if he loses he gets out. There have been cases like that.

*By Mr. Raney:*

Q. That would not be an encouragement to bet, would it?—A. I do not know, if you get bitten that way you may try to do the same with some other man.

Q. Now, one witness who came here, I think it was Mr. Smith, stated that the climatic conditions in Canada were against the breeding of horses in Canada, now what have you got to say as to that.

Mr. RANEY.—Against the breeding of the thoroughbred he said.

Q. Yes, that the climatic conditions in Canada were against the breeding of thoroughbred horses in Canada, is that true?—A. Well, Victorious was bred in Canada and he was a fine big horse.

Q. Do you see anything in the climate of Canada to prevent it?—A. We are breeding horses all over Canada now, in Alberta and in Manitoba we have foals now by Bureau stallions that were born in February and they are getting on fine.

Q. How is the thoroughbred stallions utilized, what do you cross them with?—A. Coldblooded mares.

Q. How is Canada as a country for a breeding ground for remounts?—A. The War Office say this is the natural nursery for all remounts of the Empire, and they say there is no part of Canada unless you go too far north which is not an ideal country for raising the horses. Colonel McLaughlin told me that if we can ever get enough of our stallions into Alberta to bring out a good crop and to bring them up in the same way as they bring them up in Alberta, that we can produce a cavalry horse that will go 100 miles where any other breed in the world will not go 60 miles; he is the expert on the Intelligence Staff of the War Office. We have sent six stallions out there and they are all booked to the limit for 1910.

Q. And it is your intention to go to the Pacific ocean?—A. We will reach the Pacific ocean in August.

*By Mr. Blain:*

Q. At what age will the War Office buy the remount horses?—A. That has not