99. It is undesirable, too, in that, in operation, it would tend to create competition between the totalizator on the racecourse and the off-course totalizators. This would be disadvantageous to racing in many respects and would certainly be disadvantageous in that the diversion of money to the outside totalizators would seriously limit the potential income of clubs, and so limit their capacity to provide adequate amenities for patrons actually attending race meetings. Another unfortunate characteristic of the scheme is that the existence of numerous independent totalizators would produce divergent dividends as between the various off-course totalizators and different dividends as between those totalizators and the totalizator on the racecourse. This would produce disharmony and, in the ultimate result, dissatisfaction. The scheme might well prove impracticable, for particular districts might not provide a sufficient pool to ensure the payment of a reasonable dividend. Mr. Winter himself perceives the possibility of that position arising, for he expressly stipulates that the totalizator company is to have the right to remit the investments on any local totalizator to any other totalizator if the pool in any local totalizator should, in any instance, prove insufficient. Such a transfer of funds might well give rise to dissatisfaction, for apparently the totalizator company is to have the sole right to determine when a pool is insufficient, and the effect of such a transfer might seriously affect the dividend that an investor might have been justified in expecting from the totalizator on which he made his investment. There is always a danger, too, that patronage in particular areas might be so meagre or so spasmodic or so limited to particular occasions through the year that the cost of administration would be excessive. Apart from every other consideration, therefore, we are inclined to think that the efficacy of Mr. Winter's scheme is not sufficiently certain to justify its adoption, even if the undesirable features it exhibits were eliminated.

MR. J. L. BRADY'S SCHEME

100. The second scheme suggested was that of which Mr. J. L. Brady was the author. His scheme envisages the establishment of a State-controlled national betting-pool. In it betting-booths are proposed. These are to be appointed in towns and boroughs throughout the country, not at once, but progressively and with caution. What is suggested is that a booth be established first in one town, then in another, but, for precautionary reasons, always on an inadequate scale, until the whole country is covered. The conception is that the booths are to accept bets in cash, either win or place, on any race meeting in New Zealand with the exception of certain minor meetings. Horses scheduled to race in New Zealand on any given day are to be arbitrarily numbered