on advertised lists so that each horse, wherever racing on that day, will have its own distinctive number. Thus, as Mr. Brady says, the date of the race, the name of the issuing-office, the horse's number, and the amount of the bet are the only details that need appear on any ticket. Where a horse is entered in two or more races or at two or more meetings it is to bear different numbers for each race for which it is entered. Then, by synchronizing the starting-times of all races, the administration of the scheme is simplified. The proposal is that all first races should commence at the same hour, as should all second and subsequent races. By this system booth clerks will know on what races they can and on what they cannot take bets as the day proceeds. The dividends to be paid on all off-course bets are to be the dividends declared on the totalizator controlled by the club responsible for the running of the race to which the betting relates. Mr. Brady conceives, however, that some limits would have to be imposed, and he suggests that £20 be the maximum dividend for a win and £5 for a place in the case of galloping races, and £8 for a win and £3 for a place in respect of all trotting horses.

101. It will be seen from this recital of the proposal that Mr. Brady's scheme involves the State being required to embark in business as a bookmaker upon a national scale. The character of the scheme in this respect is made still more emphatic by the suggestion that doubles betting should be provided for at odds determined by the responsible governmental authority. This scheme also is open to the gravest objection. The betting-booths which it is proposed to establish will, from their initiation, be nothing more nor less than betting-shops. For not only are bets to be taken in them, but dividends are to be paid there immediately after each race. As compared with any scheme by which moneys are to pass through racecourse totalizators, the scheme involves a substantial loss of revenue to racing clubs and a loss of taxation to the Crown, for both the clubs and the State are required to predetermine the revenue they expect from betting, and it is only in so far as the predetermined amounts are not satisfied by the totalizators on the racecourses that contribution is to be levied on the moneys adventured in the off-course system. The predetermination of revenue which is suggested will inevitably create difficulty, for there is nothing in the scheme suggesting any limitation on or any control of the right of predetermination. Excessive assessments may therefore be expected.

102. The restriction on the income of racing clubs is imposed in order to provide for the creation of a fund for annual distribution amongst those who have made losing bets. In addition, the scheme involves the stabilization of racecourse amenities at their present standard except upon a few principal courses. This suggestion is frankly based upon the assumption that outside patrons of racecourses get few amenities