

workers in hydro-electric works, and in public-works camps, workers in dairy factories, transport drivers, farmers, sawmillers, and all those who are tied by the exigencies of their work to their places of employment during week-ends and holidays. These men, it would appear, are now accommodated by a representative of the bookmakers who calls at their camps or at their places of employment and takes their bets. Alternatively, it is suggested that where no bookmaker's agent calls, some delegate appointed by the men telephones to an agent of the bookmakers.

115. The scheme proposed by the two Conferences seems to be a satisfactory substitute for either form of accommodation. It is obvious that if bets are made through a visiting representative of the bookmakers, then those bets must be made prior to the day of the races or early on that day. There should be no difficulty, therefore, in the men telegraphing their bets or sending them in writing to some convenient agency and sending the cash by money-order or in the form of bank-notes. On the other hand, if the volume of business warranted it, a totalizator agency could be established at such places. It will be the business of the Conferences to see that agencies are provided wherever they are needed. If the bets are telephoned by a delegate, then, instead of telephoning the bookmaker's representative, the delegate could just as easily telephone some agency of the totalizator that is reasonably conveniently situated. As no credit betting will be accepted, the latter alternative will involve the making of some previous financial arrangement, but doing this should neither be difficult nor burdensome.

116. The next objection was that this scheme would not satisfy the demands of those who want the latest information such as the names of the jockeys, the state of the course, scratchings, and the like before lodging their bets, and who consequently want to leave their bets to the last possible moment. To this there appears to be two answers. The first is that the names of the jockeys in all major races and the positions of the horses at the post are published in the press days before each meeting, whilst any other useful information is broadcast. As will later appear, we do not recommend any restriction on the publication of such information.

117. The remaining objections raised will be dealt with in the course of the comments which follow. The type of bettor who must have a system as universal and as flexible as the present bookmaker system and to whom any system less universal and less flexible cannot but fail to be satisfactory is the type of bettor who is known as "the progress bettor"—that is, the man who wants to bet on each race after having heard the result of the preceding race. It is suggested by the Dominion Sportsmen's Association that these bettors constitute 80 per cent. of the off-course bettors.