

winning money prizes, pari-mutuel payments, or any similar intelligence with respect to or applicable to any horse-race, whether such race be held within or without the Dominion of Canada, and whether at the time of advertising, printing, publishing, exhibiting, posting up or supplying such news or information such race has or has not taken place.

The rest of the section, with the exception of the words "or race, other than a horse-race," is in the old Act.

Hon. SMEATON WHITE: What measures will be taken to prevent the entry into Canada of British and United States papers which print this information?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: This clause would prevent the circulation in Canada of newspapers from the United States which violate this prohibition.

Hon. Mr. WHITE: British papers, too?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: British papers coming into this country ten days after their issue in Great Britain could hardly come under the clause. Whatever appeared would concern races that had already taken place a number of days before the appearance of the papers in Canada.

Hon. Mr. WHITE: No. They sometimes give odds on races, as well as the weights carried by the horses, and other information, as long as two or three months before the race. The amended clause says:

Whether such race has or has not taken place.

There is no limitation to the time at all.

Right Hon. Sir GEORGE E. FOSTER: It would apply to all newspapers.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I have not consulted the Minister of Justice, who has charge of this Bill, but if my honourable friend feels that there should be an extension in favour of British papers coming across the Atlantic, I would suggest to the Minister of Justice that he accept such an amendment.

Hon. Mr. WHITE: If an exception is to be made in favour of the British newspapers, why not in favour of the newspapers printed in Canada?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: The reason, it strikes me, is that Canadian papers can conform and must conform to Canadian laws, while British papers need not. If we stop the reception and circulation of British papers because they happen to have information concerning horse-races in Europe, I confess that we should have a situation for which I

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.

should not like to take the responsibility. In a discussion of the Bill with the Minister of Justice at noon, I was informed that he did not believe there was any danger of the London Times or other London newspapers coming under the Act. But my honourable friend says that tips or selections sometimes appear weeks before the event. I am not versed in this matter.

Hon. Mr. FORKE: When they are ten days old they are stale.

Hon. Mr. WHITE: Perhaps my honourable friend would tell me what is meant by "pari-mutuel payments." Does that mean that after a race takes place there is to be no report of the winnings or the odds prevailing at the time of the race?

Hon. Mr. BARNARD: That is what it says.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I asked the Minister of Justice as to the rights of a newspaper to announce winners after a race. His opinion was that it could do that without indicating the odds on the horses.

Hon. Mr. WHITE: All those pari-mutuels are licensed by the provincial governments, who get certain receipts from them. It seems extraordinary that this Parliament should attempt to pass laws concerning pari-mutuels, which have been legalized by the provinces.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I must confess that I was never able to understand why an exception should be made in the law with regard to the betting on horse-races. The only explanation I have ever heard was that it was done to encourage the breeding and improvement of horses. The Parliament of Canada is opposed to games of chance; we have often reaffirmed that principle. I was the chief mover in the abolition of lotteries some twenty-five years ago. At that time the Criminal Code prohibited games of chance, but there was an exception made in favour of the Royal Art Society of England. I do not remember whether the exception was not extended to favour art associations generally, but, in any event, under the protection of this exception so-called art associations were being formed all over the country. I saw them operating for years in Montreal. One became a member of such institutions by buying a ticket. The association would display a number of pictures, chiefly chromos, priced from perhaps \$10 to \$500. A member would hold a certain number, and if this turned up on a revolving wheel he would be entitled to some picture. He then had the option of taking the picture or leaving it on the premises and accepting payment instead. The