

lated by the Government the commission is 8% ; in Australia where it is the national sport 10% ; in New Zealand 10%. The merit claimed for the pari-mutuel system is that the public makes its own odds and all the money wagered on the contests minus the commission, goes immediately back to the public; every winning ticket gets the full amount of these odds.

In the old booking system a winning ticket got merely the odds offered by the bookmakers and instead of the commission paid by the public to the bookmaker being 5% to 10% it was more like 20%, 25% or 30% ; notwithstanding that this commission went to the bookmakers and thence frequently out of the country no complaint was ever made and the public was always ignorant as to what commission the bookmakers were getting. There were also chances for collusion between bookmakers and horse owners but this is **entirely eliminated under the pari-mutuel system**, as collusion is well nigh impossible and instead of bookmakers getting an unknown commission there is a definite sum fixed by law under the observance of officers of the Government, which goes to the local Clubs whose capital is invested in the country. Complaints are never heard on a race track about the commission allowed a Club. Take as an example; a \$5.00 ticket is bought on a favorite horse, the horse wins and the mutuels pay say, \$10. to one which would be \$50. for the \$5. ticket; would the man who had the ticket complain because 5% to 10% is deducted from his winnings by the Club? Or because he only