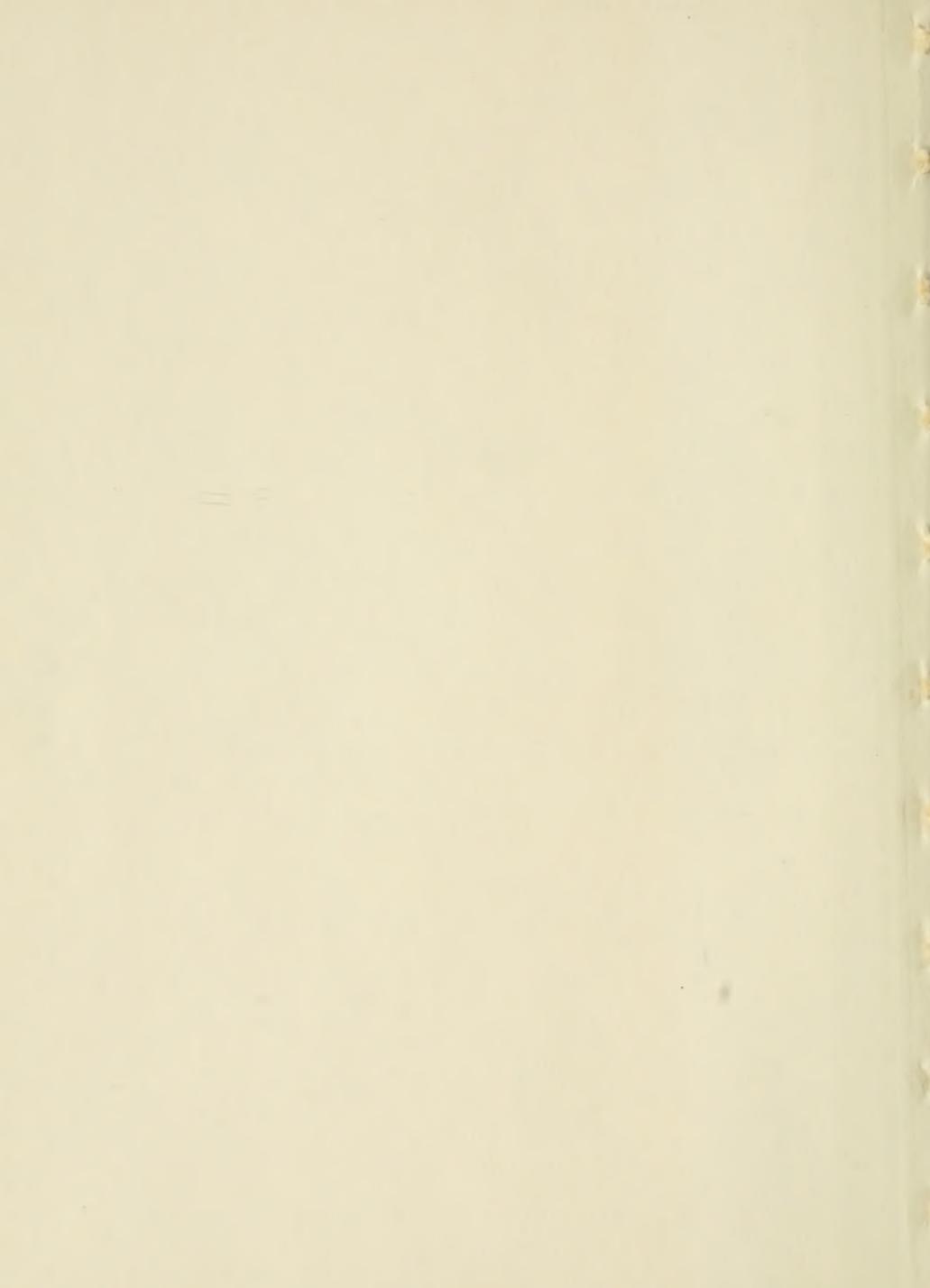


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Colorado State Racing Commission



OFFICERS

J. A. BURNETT - - - - - President
D. L. SILVER - - - - - Vice-President
J. L. BEAMAN - - - - - Secretary-Treasurer

COMMISSION

J. A. BURNETT - 410 E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
J. L. BEAMAN - Opera House Blk., Pueblo, Colo.
DR. A. P. DREW - - - - Grand Junction, Colo.
D. L. SILVER - - - - - Lamar, Colo.
DR. M. J. DUNLEAVY, 1326 Acoma St., Denver, Colo.



D. OF D.
OCT 31 1914

Racing Laws and Rules

ADOPTED BY THE

Colorado State Racing Commission



The Colorado State Racing Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor under an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, passed 1913.

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Rules Governing the State Racing Commission of Colorado

1. The officers of the Commission shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Board, who shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. **Officers of Commission.**

2. The President shall preside at all meetings at which he is present. He may call a meeting of the Commission whenever he deems it advisable, and he shall call a meeting whenever requested to do so by any two members thereof. He shall countersign all checks drawn on the funds of the Commission. **Duties of President.**

3. The Vice-President shall preside at all meetings when the President is absent, if he, the Vice-President, be present, and he shall have the power to perform all other duties to be performed by the President when the President is absent from the State of Colorado. **Duties of Vice-President.**

4. The Secretary shall perform all the duties required of him by the Act creating the Commission, and he shall issue all checks drawn on its funds, and shall notify through the mail each member of the Commission of any meeting of the Commission **Duties of Secretary.**

that is called by the President or Vice-President.

Duties of Treasurer.

5. The Treasurer shall be custodian of the funds of the Commission. He shall keep a strict account of all receipts and disbursements, and shall make a full report at the annual meeting, showing the financial condition of the Commission.

Office of Commission.

6. The principal office and meeting place of the Commission shall be at Denver, Colorado, but special meetings may be held elsewhere in the State, either upon call of the President, or Vice-President, when the President is absent, or by any two members of the Commission, as hereinafter provided, or by resolution adopted at any regular meeting of the Commission. Regular meetings of the Commission shall be held in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday in November each year.

Meetings of Commission.

Quorum.

7. A majority of the Commission shall constitute a quorum at any meeting for the transaction of business.

Notices of Meetings.

8. All notices of meetings of the Commission shall be given through the mail, addressed to the residence of the members and deposited in the mail at least seventy-two hours in advance of the holding of the meeting.

RACING RULES.

Rules Governing.

These rules govern all races over the the courses of the associations or corpora-

tions licensed by the State Racing Commission. Whenever a case arises not covered by these rules, the rules of that particular association or corporation shall govern, provided they are not in conflict with these rules.

Any rule adopted may be changed or amended, by a majority of the full board, after thirty days' notice in writing, of such proposed change or amendment has been given to each member of the Commission.

How Rules are Amended.

9. All associations making application for a license from this Commission shall give the names of the officers of their corporation or association, and also submit to this Commission the names of the presiding judge and starter of their meeting, when making application for racing dates, and no official shall act until his appointment has been approved by the Commission, provided, in case of sickness or inability to act, the association may provide a temporary official subject to approval by the Racing Commission.

Application for Racing License.

Names of Officials.

10. All applications for racing dates must be made in writing to the Secretary of this Commission by the association or corporation licensed by the Racing Commission at least thirty days prior to the first day of the proposed meeting. Said application shall be considered made when received at the office of the Secretary.

Application for Racing Dates.

Fee for License.

11. The fee or assessment for such license shall be in such amount as the Commission may determine at its annual meeting each year. Said license or fee shall be paid for before the license can be issued.

Form of License.

Said license shall be in the following form:

The Form of License issued by the Colorado State Racing Commission to Racing Association shall be as follows:

No..... [Under Act 1913]

COLORADO STATE RACING COMMISSION

LICENSE

This Is to Certify, That on the.....day of.....19...a license was granted to....., by which it is authorized to hold race meetings on its course at.....at such times as the Commission shall assign and fix during the year 19.. This license is issued with the express conditions:

First. That the corporation or association accepting same shall permit all owners and trainers not ruled off or suspended for fraud by a recognized meeting, to race over its course, subject to the general rules of racing.

Second. That no racing official shall act at its meeting except by approval of the Racing Commission.

Third. This license is further conditioned that all races or race meetings conducted thereunder shall be subject to the rules and regulations and conditions, from time to time prescribed by the Commission, and shall be revocable by the Commission for any violation thereof, or whenever the continuance of such license shall be deemed by the Commission not conducive to the best interests of legitimate racing.

.....Secretary.President.

- 12. No license shall be issued for a longer period than nineteen consecutive days, and no license shall be issued for a race meeting to be held in the same city until at least sixty days shall have elapsed since the date of the last meeting. **Days of Racing.**

- 13. It shall be the duty of the secretary of each association to furnish to the Secretary of the State Racing Commission a full and complete report of all races held under their jurisdiction within five days of the close of their meeting. **Report of Racing.**

- 14. The associations licensed by this Commission shall not furnish to pool rooms or their agents any information whatever in regard to racing or permit to be furnished from its course any such information. **Pool Rooms.**

- 15. All racing associations acting under the authority of this Commission are prohibited from allowing on their grounds during any racing meeting any telegraph or telephone **Racing Information.**

wires, or other devices by which information can be disseminated, **under penalty of forfeiture of their licenses.**

Pari-Mutuel.

16. All racing associations licensed by this Commission are hereby instructed to permit only the pari-mutuel system on their grounds.

Any violation of this rule will be punished by revocation of their license.

17. "Any one guilty of making a handbook on the grounds of any racing association licensed by this Commission during any race meeting thereof, shall be ejected from the grounds and denied further admission thereto, and any owner, trainer, jockey or other person interested in any horse, or horses at said race meeting who shall be guilty of betting with or through any such handbook, shall be ejected from the grounds, fined or suspended and the license of such persons who are licensed by this Commission shall be revoked."

18. At a track located in a city in Colorado having a population of 100,000 or more, licensed by this Commission shall employ and pay a graduate veterinary surgeon, who shall be present on each racing day at the tracks of such associations.

**Veterinary Surgeon
to be Employed.**

Drugs and Mechanical Appliances.

19. No injection of drugs shall be made, no drench of anything shall be administered, and no electrical, mechanical or other appliances other than the whip and spur

shall be used for the purpose of stimulating a horse or affecting his speed in a race. Any person so offending shall be ruled off.

20. Every person or horse expelled or ruled off by any reputable turf authority for fraud, or by the American or National Trotting Association, shall stand ruled off the courses running under licenses issued by the Colorado State Racing Commission.

Persons or horses expelled from running and trotting turf.

When a person is ruled off the course, or expelled, every horse wholly or partially owned by him shall also be ruled off or expelled, so long as his sentence continues; he shall not be qualified, whether acting as agent or otherwise, to subscribe for, or to enter or to run any horse for any race, in either his own name or that of any other person, and no horse of which he is wholly or partly the owner, or which is under his care, management, training, or superintendence, or in the winnings of which he has any interest, shall be qualified to be entered or run in any race. . And if an entry from any person, or of any horse that stands ruled off or expelled is received, such entry shall be void, and the money, if any, paid for such entry, refunded. And any money or prize won under said entry shall be returned by the party that received it.

Persons ruled off or expelled cannot enter or run horse.

21. When a person is ruled off for any fraudulent practice in relation to a particular horse, wholly or partially belonging

Winnings, when fraudulently won to be returned.

to him, he shall return all money or prizes which such horse has fraudulently won.

Final appeal.

22. A final appeal in case of "ruling off" of any owner, trainer, or jockey imposed by any corporation or association racing under a license issued by the State Racing Commission may be taken to the Racing Commission; provided, however, that said appeal is taken within thirty days after sentence is imposed by said corporation or association.

DEFINITIONS.

Definitions of terms employed in rules.

23. The definitions of terms employed in the Colorado State Racing Commission Rules of Racing are as follows:

Horse.

"Horse" includes mare, gelding, colt, or filly.

Age.

The "age" of a horse is reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January in the year in which it is foaled.

Maiden.

A "maiden" is one that has never, in any country, won a race on the flat, other than a match or private sweepstakes, and a maiden which has been disqualified after having finished first is still a maiden.

Race.

A "race" is a contest for "purse," "stake," premium, or wager for money, or admission fees, on any course, and in the presence of a judge or judges.

A "purse" is a race for money or other prize for which the entrance money, if any, must be paid, and every other condition complied with at the time of closing or in case of handicaps, at the time of accepting weights.

Purse.

A "sweepstakes" or "stakes" is a race publicly declared open to all complying with its conditions, to be fulfilled, wholly or in part, subsequent to its closing, or in handicaps subsequent to the acceptance of weight, and in which stakes are to be made for each horse engaged, but no "overnight event," whatever may be its conditions, shall be considered a sweepstakes within the meaning of this rule.

Sweepstakes or Stakes.

A "private sweepstakes" is one made by the owners of the horses engaged without having been publicly declared open to any others.

Private Sweepstakes.

A "match" is a private sweepstakes made between two horses. If either party to a match dies or a head heat is run, the match is off.

Match.

A race is still a "sweepstakes," "private sweepstakes," or a "match," respectively, when to the stakes is added money, cup, plate, or other prize.

An "overnight event" is one for which the entries close, or if a handicap, accept-

Over-night event.

ances are to be made on the day preceding that on which it is to be run.

Handicap.

A "handicap" is a race for which the horses are weighted according to their merits in the estimation of the handicapper for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning.

Free handicap.

A "free handicap" is one in which no liability is incurred for entrance money, stake or forfeit, until acceptance of the weight allotted, either by direct acceptance or through omission to declare out.

Owners' handicap.

An "owners' handicap" is a race wherein the owner fixes, at the time of entry, the weight his horse is to carry.

Post Race.

A "post race" is one for which the subscribers declare at the usual time before a race for declaring to start, the horse or horses they intend to run, without other limitation of choice than the racing rules and the conditions of the race prescribed.

Selling Race.

A "selling race" is one in which every horse entered "to be sold," if a loser, may be claimed, and if the winner, must be offered for sale by public auction.

Produce Race.

A "produce race" is one for which horses are named by whose produce the race is to be run.

Guaranteed Race.

A "guaranteed race" is one for which an association guarantees by its conditions a specified sum, which shall be the limit of

its liability. However, if in any such race there should be any surplus from entries and subscriptions over the sum guaranteed, it shall also be paid to the winner, unless by the conditions it is to be paid to other horses in the race.

A "race on the flat" is one run over a course in which no jumps or other obstacles are placed. **Flat Race.**

A "walkover" is when two horses in entirely different interests do not run for a stake. **Walkover.**

The "deciding heat" of a race is one which, after two or more have been run, determines the result by the starters for that particular heat. **Deciding heat.**

"Place" in racing means first, second, or third. **Place.**

"Weight for age" is the standard weight apportioned by these rules to horses according to their ages. **Weight for age.**

"Feather weight" is seventy-five pounds. **Feather weight.**

"Welter weight" is twenty-eight pounds added to weight for age. **Welter weight.**

"Heavy welter weight" is forty pounds added to weight for age. **Heavy welter weight.**

"Catch weight" is where the rider need not weigh either before or after the race. **Catch weight.**

Duration of meeting.	A "meeting" begins at 10 o'clock A. M. of the first day, and ends one hour after the last race of the last day.
Day.	A "day" means twenty-four hours, ending at midnight.
Month.	A "month" means a calendar month.
Year.	A "year" means a calendar year.
Owner.	"Owner" includes part owner, but an interest in the winnings only of a horse shall not constitute ownership.
Nominator.	The "nominator" is the person in whose name the horse is entered.
Untried horse.	An "untried horse" is one that has not produced a winner before a specified time.
Starter.	A horse is a "starter" for a race when it has left the paddock for the post.
Arrears.	"Arrears" include all sums due for entrance money, subscriptions, stakes, forfeits, jockey fees, fines, purchase money in races with selling conditions, and any default incident to these rules.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Decisions of Officials Final.	24. Every person who subscribes to a sweepstakes, enters a horse, or in any way participates in any race or racing under these rules, thereby obligates himself to accept as final the decisions of the racing officials, including that of the Colorado State Racing Commission upon any question relating thereto.
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25. At the discretion of officials, and without notice, any entry or the transfer of any entry may be refused. **Entries may be refused or transferred.**
26. That the rules of the American Trotting Association shall govern all harness races conducted by any fair or racing association in Colorado. **Harness rules.**
27. That all racing associations shall be required to specify upon their speed program under which "system" each race will be conducted. **System of racing.**
- The speed program shall be interpreted to mean regularly advertised harness or running races conducted under regular standardized rules, and must be filed with the Secretary with application for license. **Speed Program.**
28. In running races four or more horses in entirely different interests must enter and start, or the race may be declared off. **Four or more to start.**
29. Conditions of races shall not conflict with the racing rules in any manner, nor shall the conditions of a race be so made as to favor horses of a certain age over horses of any other age. **Conditions shall not conflict with rules nor favor horses of certain age.**
30. No dash races shall be given for horses three years old and upwards of less than one-quarter of a mile. **Length of Races.**
31. Walkover by any horse entitles him to only one-half of the added money in stakes. **Walkover.**
32. No money shall be added to any race exclusively for two-year-olds at a greater distance than one mile. **Length of two-year-old races.**

- Winners and losers in hurdle races and steeplechases. 33. Winners or losers of steeplechases or hurdle races shall not be considered winners or losers on the flat, and vice versa.
- To be run over when run at wrong weight or distance. 34. A race run by all the horses at wrong weights or at wrong distance is void, and shall be run over, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, if the distance to be run is two miles or less, or of not less than thirty minutes if over two miles.
- Stakes may be declared off or run over another course. 35. In case of fire or accident, or for other reasons, after due public notice, all races or stakes may be declared off, and, when so declared off, all subscriptions and declaration money paid must be refunded; or they may be run off over another course; and when a special course is named in the conditions of a race, the officials of that course may substitute another of the same distance.
- Conditions to maidens 36. Conditions referred to maidens shall mean maidens at the time of starting.
- Horses running dead heats considered winners. See Rule 136. 37. Each horse that runs a dead heat for a race, or place, if for any cause the dead heat for first place is not run off, shall be deemed a winner of that race or place, and shall be liable as such winner to any penalty or disability attaching to the same and for the full amount that it would have received if it had won, and there had been no dead heat.
- Postponement of races. 38. When races are postponed, handicaps stand, but purse races are off, and may be

reopened and closed at the hour prescribed by the rules. In case of postponement, associations may double up their races in order to finish their meeting on the last day, so as not to interfere with the meeting of any other that may follow. No race or heat shall be run after sunset, but every such race shall be continued by the judges to the next day (omitting Sunday) at such hour as they shall designate.

Races may be doubled up.

Races not to be run in dark.

39. A horse, after leaving the paddock for the post, may be excused by the judges in case of accident or casualty, but only in cases where they consider such horse crippled or disabled so as to be unfit to run, and in such case they may grant additional time.

When a horse can be excused.

40. No one interested in the result of a race, either because of ownership of any horse entered, or of its sire or dam, or otherwise, shall act as judge, starter, or official therein; for any violation of this rule, the guilty party, or parties, may be suspended or ruled off.

Officials must not be interested in race.

41. A horse must be ridden out to win second and third, the same as first money.

Horses to be ridden out for place.

42. A horse or stable, whose entry is ordered refused by any reputable Turf Association because of inconsistent racing, shall not be permitted to race on any track where these rules are in force, during the continuance of such ruling.

Refusal of entry for inconsistent racing.

When two-year-old can compete in all age races. 43. No two-year-old shall compete in any all-age race prior to August 1st.

ENTRIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Horses must be registered and named. 44. No horse will be allowed to start unless duly registered and named through the Registry Office of the Jockey Club. In case the name of the horse is changed, the new name, together with the former name, shall be published in the Bulletin for at least thirty days, and in no case shall the former name be left off from its entry until after the horse has started five times. The violation of any part of this rule may be sufficient cause for ruling off.
- Change of horse's name. 45. Any person or persons who shall enter in a selling race a horse, mare or gelding on which a mortgage has been placed shall be ruled off, unless the written consent of the mortgagee is filed, prior to the entering of the horse, mare, or gelding with the Secretary of the Racing Association of the course on which the mortgaged horse may be entered or raced.
- Entry of mortgaged horse prohibited, unless, etc. 46. A horse shall not be qualified to run for any purse or sweepstakes unless it has been and continues duly entered for the same; and, unless otherwise specified in the conditions of a race, any horse eligible at the time of entry shall continue to be qualified, except in an "overnight event," in which it must also be eligible at the time of the start.
- Horse must be duly entered. Eligibility, how determined at entry and at start.

47. In entering a horse it must be clearly identified by stating its age, name, if any, color (when possible), whether it is a horse, mare, or gelding, and the names of its sire and dam, and if the sire or dam is unnamed, such further pedigree or description as will distinguish the horse intended to be entered from all other horses. If its dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names of all of them must be given in the order of service. Description of horse in entry.
- No alteration or condition shall be made in any entry after the time fixed for closing, but an entry in any race may be corrected. No altering entry after entry.
48. Joint subscriptions and entries may be made by two or more owners. Joint subscriptions and entries.
49. The person entering a horse thereby becomes liable for the entrance money, stake or forfeit. Liability for stake and forfeits.
50. The death of a horse, or a mistake in its entry, when eligible, does not release the subscriber or transferee from liability for stake or forfeit, and the entrance money to a purse that is run off shall not be returned on the death of a horse or its failure to start for any cause whatever. Death or mistake in entry.
51. No entry, subscription, or rights of entry under it, shall become void on the death of the nominator or subscriber. Death of subscriber.
52. No entry shall be received from husband or wife while the name of either remains in the forfeit list. Entry by husband or wife.

- Sacrilegious and blasphemous names. 53. No entry shall be received of any horse bearing a sacrilegious or blasphemous name.
- Entrance money, stakes, forfeits, etc., go to winner, unless, etc. 54. The entrance money, forfeits, starting and subscription fees in every race shall go to the winner, unless otherwise provided in its conditions; but when, from any cause, a race is not run, all stake, declaration or entrance money, if any paid, shall be returned.
- How entry in purse race made. 55. Every entry in a purse race must be in the name of the person having ownership in the horse, and must be made in writing by the owner or trainer, or by some one deputed by him; and the full name of every person having an ownership in a horse, or, excepting the trainer's per cent, any interest in its winnings, must be registered with the Secretary before it starts at any meeting, as must be every change in such ownership or interest thereafter made during that meeting. Any failure to comply with this rule shall be punished by fine or suspension, and if an objection because of such default is duly made and sustained against a horse that has run in a race, its winnings in that race shall be forfeited to the horse that finished next behind him.
- Names of owners and persons interested in horse must be registered with secretary.
- Penalty for failure to do. See Rule 146.
- When entries close. 56. Entries for purse races, the conditions of which have previously been published, shall close at the time advertised in such publication, and no entry shall be received after that time.

57. In the event the number of entries to any purse race is in excess of the number of horses that may, because of track limitations, be permitted to start, the starters for that race shall be determined by lot in the presence of those making the entries and the post positions shall be in the order in which they are drawn. The same methods shall be employed in determining the starters and post positions in split races.
- Starters to be determined by lot.
- Post positions.
- Split Races.
- The Racing Secretary shall keep a list of horses eliminated from these races, and they are to have precedence in any race of the kind they may be entered in thereafter. Should a horse be eliminated twice consecutively, he shall have precedence over any and all entries.
- List of horses eliminated to be kept.
58. Every horse entered for a purse must be a "starter" unless it be declared out.
- Declaration in purse race.
59. The owner of a horse, which is prevented from starting in a purse race because of his failure to pay the jockey fee for that race, or arrears against him or his horse, shall be liable for the declaration fee, and he and his horse shall be suspended until same is paid.
- Must pay declaration fee if stopped by arrears.
60. The entrance to a purse shall be free, unless otherwise stipulated in its conditions. If the conditions require an entrance fee, it must accompany the entry, except for free handicaps, when it must
- Entrance free unless otherwise stipulated.

be paid at the time of acceptance of the weight allotted.

When and where entries and declaration to sweepstakes close.

61. In the absence of notice to the contrary, entries or declarations for sweepstakes closing during or on the eve of a race meeting, close at the office of the Secretary at the course.

When an hour for closing is designated, entries and declarations for sweepstakes cannot be received afterward; but, if an hour is not designated, they may be mailed or telegraphed up to midnight of the day of the closing, provided they are received in time for compliance with every other condition of the race.

Entries and declaration: how made in sweepstakes.

62. Every entry and declaration in sweepstakes shall be made in writing by the owner of the horse or of the engagement, or by a duly authorized agent, or may be made by telegram, which must, however, be confirmed at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the time before declaring to start, or the horse shall not be allowed to start.

Name and address.

63. The person making an entry to a stake must give his name in full and postoffice address.

Entry in produce race and when void.

64. In making an entry for a produce race, the produce is entered by specifying the dam and sire, or sires. If a mare entered in a produce race drops her foal before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead,

or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and the entrance money (if any) shall be returned.

65. If a miscarriage of any entry or declaration in a stake is alleged, satisfactory proof that it was mailed or telegraphed must be presented within reasonable time, or it shall not be received. **Entries miscarrying.**
66. A subscriber to a sweepstakes is liable for the stake or forfeit. If he transfers an entry or right of entry therein to another person, he and the transferee shall both be liable, but when the original subscriber shall pay such stake or forfeit, he shall be entitled to a forfeit order against the transferee, except that, however, the conditions of produce races, or races for which nomination of foals are made, may provide that the nominator shall be released from further liability by filing, prior to the time therein fixed, the proper evidence of the transfer, by public or private sale, of his entry and its engagement in that race. **Subscriber and transferee both liable for forfeit, except in produce races, the condition may release the nominator. See Rules 52, 54, 70, 84, 85, 172 and 173.**
67. An entry in a sweepstakes is a subscription and cannot be withdrawn, but before the time of closing, another horse may be substituted. **Subscriptions to sweepstakes are not revocable.**
68. A person who subscribes to a sweepstakes before the time fixed for naming, can transfer the right of entry under one **Subscription transferable.**

or more of his subscriptions to any other person or persons.

- Starter in a sweepstakes.** 69. A horse shall not become a "starter" in a sweepstakes unless it has been announced as such to the Clerk of the Scales not less than forty-five minutes before the time appointed for the race.
- Starting money and arrears must be paid before starting. See Rule 66.** 70. A horse shall not become a "starter" for a race unless there has been duly paid any stake or entrance money payable in respect to that race, and also all arrears due from any person for such horse, or due from the person owning or starting said horse or other horses; but, if there be any such arrears, notice of the same must have been presented to the Clerk of the Scales before ten o'clock of the day upon which the horse is to start.
- Starter must pay entrance, although judges may excuse horse from starting.** 71. A starter in a race must pay its whole stake or entrance, whether or not the judges, on account of accident or casualty, excuse it from starting.
- Entrance, arrears and forfeits to be paid before starting.** 72. Any person, not having money to his credit with the Secretary, must, before his horse can start, pay (in cash), if required, to the Clerk of the Scales, all entrance money, stakes and "arrears" then due by him, or on the horse he intends to start.

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| 73. If the Clerk of the Scales should allow a horse to start in a race without its entrance money or stake, and its jockey fee for a losing mount for that race having been paid, he shall be liable for it, but he may have a forfeit order for the same. | Clerk of scales when liable for entrance money. |
| 74. The number of a horse must be exhibited as soon as practicable after it has been announced by the starter. | Number must be exhibited. |
| 75. If a horse whose number has been exhibited does not start and run the course, the judges may call upon the owner, trainer or jockey for an explanation; and, if no satisfactory explanation be given, shall fine, suspend, or rule off the course, as the case may warrant. | Horses must start after number has been exhibited. |

DECLARATIONS.

- | | |
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| 76. The declaration of a horse out of an engagement is irrevocable. | Declaration irrevocable. |
| 77. Declarations in sweepstakes shall be made in the same manner as is provided for making entries therein to the Secretary, who shall record the day and hour of its receipt, and give early publicity thereto. | Declaration sweepstakes.
See Rule 62. |
| 78. Declarations in purse races must be made by the owner, trainer or other person deputed by him, to the Secretary or assistant the day of the race, or at such time as he may appoint. | Declaration in purse races. |

- Declaring one, declares all, except in handicaps. 79. When a party, having more than one horse entered in a purse, shall declare one out, he thereby declares all out, but this rule shall not apply to handicaps.
- Declaration fee 5 per cent. 80. Declarations in purse races must be accompanied by five (5) per cent of the first money.
- When declaration is free. 81. In purse races with more than eight entries, owners may declare out to that number free of charge. The right to declare free shall be determined by lot if occasion should require.
- Division of declaration fees. 82. All declaration fees in purse races shall go 60 per cent to the second horse and 40 per cent to the third horse.
- In heat races. 83. In case one horse distances the field in heat races, all entrance and declaration money must go with the purse.

FORFEITS.

- Transfer to avoid forfeits and disqualification. 84. If any transfer of a horse or engagement is made for the purpose of avoiding payment of forfeits or disqualification, the person making or receiving such transfer may be fined or ruled off.
- Proof of ownership may be demanded. 85. The officers of an association shall have power to call on any person in whose name a horse is entered to produce proof that the horse entered is not the property, either wholly or in part, of any person who owes a forfeit, or is other-

wise disqualified, or to produce proof of the extent of his interest or property in the horse, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction, may declare the horse out of the race.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS.

86. The following is the scale of weights for age, and shall be carried when not otherwise specified in the conditions of the races:

Distance	AGE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
$\frac{1}{2}$ MILE	2 years								93	96	99	99	99
	3 "	104	106	107	109	110	111	113	115	116	117	117	117
	4 "	116	117	119	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5, 6 and aged	120	121	123	124	125	124	122	122	122	122	122	122
$\frac{3}{4}$ MILE	2 years								88	91	94	97	99
	3 "	104	107	109	110	110	111	113	115	116	117	117	117
	4 "	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5, 6 and aged	122	122	123	124	124	124	124	122	122	122	122	122
1 MILE	2 years								84	87	90	92	93
	3 "	104	104	106	106	106	107	109	111	112	113	113	113
	4 "	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5, 6 and aged	124	124	124	125	126	126	124	124	122	122	122	122
$1\frac{1}{2}$ MILES	2 years									79	82	82	82
	3 "	104	104	104	104	104	105	107	109	110	111	111	111
	4 "	120	120	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	124	124	125	126	127	126	125	124	124	124	124	124
6 and aged	125	125	126	127	128	127	126	125	124	124	124	124	
2 MILES	2 years										79	79	79
	3 "	99	99	100	101	102	103	105	107	108	109	109	109
	4 "	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	125	125	126	127	128	127	126	125	124	124	124	124
6 and aged	126	126	127	128	129	128	127	126	125	124	124	124	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ MILES	3 years	98	98	99	100	101	102	104	106	107	108	108	108
	4 "	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	126	126	127	128	129	128	127	126	125	124	124	124
	6 and aged	127	127	128	129	130	129	128	127	126	125	125	125
3 MILES	3 years	94	97	98	99	100	101	103	105	106	107	107	107
	4 "	118	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	125	126	127	128	130	129	128	127	126	125	125	125
	6 and aged	127	128	129	130	131	130	129	128	127	126	126	126
4 MILES	3 years	94	96	97	98	99	100	102	104	105	106	106	106
	4 "	118	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	126	127	128	129	131	130	129	128	127	126	126	126
	6 and aged	127	128	129	131	132	131	130	129	128	127	127	127

In races of intermediate lengths, the weights for the shorter distance shall be carried.

In a race exclusively for two-year-olds, **Two-year-olds.**
the weight shall be 118 pounds.

In a race exclusively for three-year-olds, **Three-year-olds.**
the weights shall be 122 pounds.

In heat races there shall be allowance **Allowance in heat**
of 5 pounds from the scale of weights. **races.**

Excepting in handicaps, fillies two **Sex allowances.**
years old and geldings of all ages, shall
be allowed 3 pounds, and fillies and
mares three years old and upward shall
be allowed 5 pounds before September 1st,
and 3 pounds thereafter.

All two-year-olds shall carry not less **Minimum weights.**
than eighty pounds; three-year-olds,
eighty-seven pounds; four-year-olds and
upwards, one hundred pounds, in any
race including apprentice allowance.
Fillies and geldings shall in all cases be
entitled to sex allowance.

JOCKEYS.

87. If a jockey intends to ride over- **Overweight must**
weight, he must declare the amount **be announced and**
thereof at the time of weighing out, but **shall not disqualify.**
no jockey shall pass the scales with more **See Rules 109 and**
than one pound overweight without the **233.**
consent of the owner and trainer of the
horse he is to ride. And in no case shall
the jockey pass the scale more than 5
pounds overweight—but no horse shall
be disqualified because of any overweight
it may have carried—and any overweight
or any change of weight from that given

on the official program shall be publicly posted.

Weighing out.

88. Every jockey who is to ride in a race shall weigh at the appointed time and place, unless especially excused by the judges, or his horse shall be declared out of the race. No person shall be admitted to the weighing room except owners, trainers and jockeys.

Fee for losing mount must be paid before jockey will be weighed out. See Rule 59.

89. No jockey, except when riding for his contract employer, shall be weighed out for any race unless there has been deposited for him with the Clerk of the Scales the fee for a losing mount in that race; and the Clerk of the Scales shall keep the accounts of the jockeys, pay over to them the money collected, unless he has notice to the contrary, and for his services shall receive two per cent of the amount collected. The failure to deposit this fee for the jockey engaged for any horse shall declare it out of the race.

Whips and bridle must not be weighed.

90. Jockeys must weight out and in without whip or bridle, and a bridle used in races shall not exceed two pounds, or a whip one pound in weight.

Valets, to be furnished by Association.

91. No jockey shall be allowed a valet. The associations shall make the necessary arrangements for attendance upon jockeys, and said attendants shall be paid for their services by the associations from

an assessment levied upon and collected from the jockeys.

92. All riders must be dressed in jockey costumes, cap and jacket of silk, satin or water-proof, white or light-colored breeches, and top boots. **Dress of jockeys.**
93. Each jockey shall wear a number on his arm and saddle cloth, corresponding with the number of his horse on the program of the day. **Jockey numbers.**
94. If a horse run in a hood, martingales or blinkers, it must be included in the jockey's weight. **Blinkers, hood and martingale.**

FROM POST TO FINISH.

95. Every trainer who does not have his horse promptly at the post at the time appointed for the race shall be fined. **Dilatory trainer to be fined.**
96. After the horses are ordered to the starting post, and until the judges direct the gates to be reopened, all persons, except the racing officials, shall be excluded from the course. **Persons allowed on course during race.**
97. The position of horses in starting shall be determined by lot by the officials. The starter shall place vicious or unruly horses on the extreme outside, and the start shall not be delayed on their account. **Position of horses starting; how determined; vicious and unruly horses where placed.**
98. The winner of a heat shall, at the next start have the inside position, and the others shall take their positions to the **Position of winners of heat.**

right in the order in which they came out in the previous heat.

- Horses in hands of starter. 99. A horse in the hands of the starter shall receive no further care from his attendants.
- Horse started by jockey. 100. The horse must be started by the jockey, but with the sanction of the starter it may be led to its position, and it must be free of all hands other than those of the jockey before the starter releases the barrier. The jockey must not dismount, except to remedy insecure equipments.
- Accident at post. 101. If an accident happens to any rider or his equipment, except while repeating heats, the starter may grant a delay not exceeding fifteen minutes, which, in extreme cases, may be extended by the judges. During such delay, the jockeys may dismount and their horses be given up to their attendants.
- When jockey may dismount.
- The rider only to start or assist horse to start. 102. No person other than the rider shall be permitted to strike a horse or attempt by shouting or otherwise to assist it in getting a start. Nor shall any person stand in the track to point out a path for the rider, under the penalty of exclusion from the course for either offense.
- No one shall point out path.
- Leading horse entitled to any part of track. 103. A leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, but if it swerve, or is ridden to either side so as to interfere with or impede another horse, it is a foul, and

- such horse shall be disqualified, whether the foul was willful or the result of careless riding, and if the judges believe it was intentional, they shall fine and suspend the guilty jockey. **Willful and careless riding.**
104. The judges must take cognizance of foul riding, whether complaint is made or not, and no complaint shall be received from any person except the jockey, trainer or owner of the horse interfered with. **Complaints of foul riding.**
105. When a horse is disqualified under this rule, any other horse in the race belonging wholly or in part to the same owner, is also disqualified. **Extent of disqualification.**
106. Every jockey must, immediately after pulling up his horse, ride to the place of weighing and there dismount, after obtaining permission from the judges, and be weighed by the Clerk of the Scales; provided that if the jockey be prevented from riding to the place of weighing by reason of accident or illness, by which he or his horse is disabled, he may walk or be carried to the scales, or may be excused from weighing by the judges. **Weighing in.**
107. No person shall assist the jockey in taking his equipment off his horse, except by the permission of the judges. **Jockey not to be assisted.**
108. No person shall throw any covering over any horse at the place of dismounting until its equipment shall have been removed. **Covering.**

- Two pounds short of weight disqualifies. 109. A horse should bring in its weight out, and, if short of it by two pounds or more, it shall be disqualified.
- Jockey short of weight. 110. If a jockey does not present himself to be weighed in, or does not bring in his proper weight, or is guilty of any careless practice with respect to weight or weighing; or
- Permission to dismount. 111. If he dismounts before obtaining permission, or touches (except accidentally) any other person or thing other than his own equipments, before weighing in, he shall be fined or suspended unless he can satisfy the judges that he was justified by extraordinary circumstances.

TRAINER AND JOCKEY LICENSES.

- Trainer and jockey license. 112. Any person who desires to train or ride any horse upon the tracks licensed by the Racing Commission, shall first procure from the Racing Commission a license to so train or ride.
- Trainers and jockeys. 113. In cases of emergency, a trainer or a jockey may be permitted to pursue his vocation pending action upon his application, but a jockey or a trainer having been suspended or ruled off and subsequently reinstated after the expiration of his license, shall not be permitted to pursue his vocation until a license has been granted.
- Apprentice, when not required to apply. 114. An apprentice shall not be required to apply for a jockey's license until after the expiration of his apprentice license.

115. A boy who has never ridden a winner may be granted an apprentice license for one year upon the application of his employer, and the apprentice shall not be permitted to ride for any one except his employer without his employer's permission. Apprentice license.
- The license shall be *prima facie* evidence of the employment of the apprentice.
116. Any person who shall start a horse trained by any one not a licensed trainer or permit it to be ridden by any one not a licensed jockey or apprentice, shall be fined or suspended and shall also be such person who so trained or rode the horse; and if an objection is duly made and sustained that a horse which had run in any race was so trained or ridden, then its winnings in that race shall be forfeited to the horse that finished next behind it. Horse not trained or ridden by licensed trainer or jockey.
117. Every license granted shall be for not more than one year, ending the 31st of December of the year for which it is issued. The fee must accompany the application and shall be ten dollars for each trainer, ten dollars for each jockey, and one dollar for each apprentice jockey. License not more than one year.
118. Upon each application two reputable persons must certify that they know the applicant and believe him to have a good reputation for sobriety and honesty and to be capable and fitted for the vocation which he desires to follow. License recommended.

- License revoked. 119. The license of any one ruled off the turf for fraud or fraudulent practices shall thereby be revoked.
- License revoked. 120. Any license may be revoked for good and sufficient cause by a majority of the members of the Racing Commission of which notice shall be given by the Secretary of the Commission.
- License, boy under age or weight. 121. No boy under thirteen years of age or one who weighs less than seventy (70) pounds shall be granted a license by this Commission.
- Apprentice allowance. 122. A boy who has of his own free will, with the consent of his parents, parent or guardian bound himself as an apprentice to any owner or trainer, for a term of not less than three years, by written contract, a certified copy of which shall be lodged with the State Racing Commission, may claim a five pound allowance, when riding for his contract employer in all selling races, and shall be allowed three pounds in handicaps during the year for which his license has been granted. Apprentices riding for owners other than their contract employers shall not be entitled to any allowance. Allowance under this rule must be claimed at time of entry in selling races and at time of declaration in handicaps.
- Fraudulent transfer of horse. 123. Any sale or transfer of a horse or horses for the purpose of obtaining an

apprentice allowance shall be punishable by fine, suspension or expulsion.

124. Any one acting as starter at any fair or race meeting in this state must first procure a license from this Commission. The fee for said license shall be five dollars. **Starter.**

STARTER AND HIS DUTIES.

125. The starter may give all such orders and take all such measures not in conflict with the rules of racing as are necessary to secure a fair start, and must order the horses to draw up in line, as far behind the starting post as he thinks necessary, but not exceeding seventy yards, and from that point walk up until the starter releases the barrier, when they break and run the race. **Authority of starter to secure fair start.**
126. He shall have authority to fine or suspend a jockey for disobedience of his orders, or for attempting to take any unfair advantage. Such suspension shall take effect from the close of the day's racing on which it was given, and, during suspension, the jockey shall ride for no one, not even his contract employer. Said suspension, however, shall not extend beyond ten racing days, without the approval of the judges. **Suspension of jockey and extent thereof.**
127. The starter shall report all fines, suspensions and other punishments to the secretary of the association in writing. **Fines, etc., to be reported by starter.**

- Fees and fines. 128. All fines shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Colorado State Racing Commission within ten days after the close of the meeting.
- Abusive language by starter, etc. 129. With the sanction of the officers of the association, the starter may appoint his assistants; but neither he nor his assistants shall carry a whip, stick or rod, nor shall they strike a jockey or horse at the post; nor shall they take hold of a horse at the post, except to lead it to its position; nor shall the starter or his assistants use abusive language toward a jockey, and for each violation of this rule the judges shall impose a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars upon the starter.
- Start, how made. 130. The horses shall be started by a machine or flag, or by both, and there shall be no start until, and no recall after, the starter has dropped the flag, and if no flag is used, there shall be no start until, and no recall after, the starter has raised the barrier.

HEAT RACES.

- Only one horse same interest to start. 131. No person shall start more than one horse of which he is wholly or in part the owner in a race of heats.
- When a horse is distanced. 132. All horses whose heads have not reached the distance post as soon as the leading horse arrives at the winning post are distanced, but as proof of the fact the Distance Judge must have dropped his flag in answer to the judges' flag.

133. In heats of three-quarters of a mile, A distance. twenty-five yards shall be a distance.
 In heats of one mile, thirty yards shall be a distance.
 In heats of two miles, fifty yards shall be a distance.
 In heats of three miles, sixty yards shall be a distance.
 In heats of four miles, seventy yards shall be a distance.
 In a deciding heat there shall be no distance. Deciding heat, no distance.
134. The time between heats shall be: Time between heats.
 In heats of three-quarters of a mile, twenty minutes.
 In heats of one mile, twenty minutes.
 In heats of two miles, twenty-five minutes.
 In heats of three miles, thirty-five minutes.
 In heats of four miles, forty minutes.
135. In a race of heats, best two in three, a horse that actually wins two heats, or distances the field, wins the race. A horse running in two consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat, cannot again start in the race. A dead heat is a heat against every horse in the race except those making it, and in their favor to the extent only of allowing them to start in the next heat or heats unless the race is decided or they are distanced therein. When a race is won by two heats the pref- Heats, Running of.
See Rule 98.

erence of the horses is determined by the place they get in the second. If more than two heats are run, the horses starting for the deciding heat shall only be placed.

In a race of heats, best three in five, a horse that actually wins the three heats or distances the field, wins the race. A horse running in any three consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat, cannot again start in the race. A dead heat is a heat against every horse in the race except those making it, and in their favor to the extent only of allowing them to start in the next heat or heats, unless the race is decided or they are distanced therein. When a race is won by three heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the place they get in the third heat. If more than three heats are run, the horses starting for the next heat shall alone be placed. Horses started and drawn before the race of heats is won are held to be distanced.

Horses, how placed.

Horses shall be placed in the race in the position in which they passed the judges in the deciding heat.

A horse not placed in a deciding heat can have no place in the race; nor can such horse have any portion of the purse or prize; provided there is no third money, in which case the third horse in the race of heats shall not be deprived of third money, if ruled out for not winning a heat in two,

three or more heats, as the case may be. The disqualification of a horse in a deciding heat shall not prevent it from having a place in the race.

DEAD HEATS.

136. In races not of heats, unless it is a deciding heat, a dead heat for the first place shall be run off at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, unless the race admits of division, and the owners agree to divide, or all the horses making the dead heat but one is withdrawn, then the one remaining in shall take first money only, but those withdrawn shall also be considered winners as if they had divided. In a race for two-year-olds the owners shall divide. The other horses shall be deemed to have been beaten, but they shall be entitled to their places (if any), as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

Dead heats, when to be run off. See Rule 37.

137. If a dead heat be run by two or more horses for second or any lower place in a race, the owners shall divide, subject to the rules applicable to objection, when the winner is objected to.

Dead heats for second or lower place.

138. When owners divide, they shall divide equally all the moneys and other prizes which any of them could take if the dead heat was run off; and if they cannot agree as to which of them is to have a cup or other prize, which cannot be divided, they

How and when owners can and cannot divide.

shall draw lots for it, but owners cannot divide in a race of heats, unless it is for a deciding heat or in any race where division would conflict with any of its conditions.

Disqualification,
extent of in dead
heat.

139. If in running a dead heat off, either horse should be disqualified, it shall be decided by the judges whether that disqualification shall extend to the loss of the second or other place.

Same jockey to
ride.

140. In running off a dead heat, the rules as to declarations of overweight, weighing out and weighing in shall apply, but the horses shall carry the same weight and the same jockeys ride as in the dead heat.

Division in selling
races.

141. In selling races, if owners should agree to divide, the horses making the dead heat, if entered to be sold, shall be offered separately at public auction, and any excess that may arise shall be divided equally between the third horse and the association, but all horses running a dead heat shall be considered winners of the race and the price for which each horse is entered to be sold shall be increased by the difference between the value of the purse or stakes it actually gets and the value of the purse or stakes that would have gone to the winner if the race had been won outright by one horse.

If owners disagree
as to division, not
compelled to run.

142. If the owners of the horses making the dead heat do not agree to divide, they shall not be required to run it off, but the first

money shall be awarded to the owner that insists upon running, and to the other refusing shall be given the second money; but all horses running the dead heat, if so entered, shall be sold, and considered winners of the race, and the price for which each horse is entered to be sold shall be increased by the difference between the value of the purse or stakes it actually gets and the value of the purse or stakes that would have gone to the winner if the race had been won outright by one horse.

Should one of the horses running the dead heat be entered not to be sold, the one entered to be sold shall be offered, and the surplus, if any, shall be disposed of as above.

OBJECTIONS.

- 143. Every objection, unless otherwise provided, must be made within forty-eight hours after the race is run, and shall be determined by the judges of that meeting. When made; by whom decided.

- 144. Every objection must be made by the owner, trainer or jockey of some other horse engaged in the same race, or by the officials of the course, and on race days must be made to one of the judges, and at other times to the secretary of the association. By, to whom and how, made.

The person to whom an objection is made may require it to be in writing and signed.

Every objection which can not be decided by the judges during the meeting must be made in writing and lodged with the secretary of the association.

Withdrawal of.

An objection made in writing can not be withdrawn without permission from the officers of the association.

To matters occur- 145.
ring in races.

An objection to a horse on the ground of its not having run the proper course, or of any other matters occurring in the race (except as otherwise provided) must be made before the official numbers of the horses placed in the race are put up.

On account of un- 146.
licensed trainer or
jockey, and failure
to register owner-
ship. See Rule 55.

An objection to a horse that has run in a race on the ground that it was not trained or ridden by a licensed trainer or jockey, or that the names of all those having ownership in it or an interest in its winnings, have not been registered with the secretary, must be made not later than the day after that upon which the race was run.

Effect of, if valid. 147.

If an objection to a horse which has won or been placed in a race be declared valid, the horse shall be regarded as distanced in races of heats, and as last in other races, and the other horses shall take their places accordingly.

Judges may order 148.
examination and
call for proofs of
age of horses.

The judges shall have power at any time, either upon or without objection being made, to order an examination of such person or persons as they think fit, as to the age of any horse entered for a race, or

which has run for a race, and shall withhold any money the horse or his owner may have won until such examination is made, and if the horse be declared to be of a wrong age, the expense of such examination shall be paid by the owner; otherwise it shall be paid by the person (if any) at whose request the examination is ordered, or by the association, as the judges direct.

149. When a dead heat is run for second place, and an objection is made to the winner of the race, if such objection be declared valid in time for the dead heat to be run off on the day of the race, the judges may direct it to be run off accordingly; otherwise, the horses which run a dead heat shall divide equally or draw lots for an indivisible prize, and each horse which divides shall be liable to the penalties attaching to the winner of the race. In case of dead heat for second place.
150. An objection on the ground of fraudulent or willful misstatement or omission in the entry under which a horse has run, or on the ground that the horse which ran was not the horse which he was represented to be in the entry or at the time of the race, or was not of the age which he was represented to be, may be received at any time within twelve months after the race. To entry, when to be made in case of fraud.
151. If by reason of an objection to a horse, a race or place is awarded to another, its owner can recover the money for such Recovery of money paid over before objection.

race or place from those who wrongfully received it, and, in case of default, shall be entitled to a forfeit order.

- Money held until decision is rendered. 152. Pending the determination of an objection any money or prize which the horse objected to may have won or may win in the race shall be withheld until the objection is determined, and any forfeit payable to the owner of any other horse shall be paid to the Secretary, and held for the person who may be determined to be entitled to it.
- Penalties attach to both horses claiming races pending objection. 153. Pending the disposal, by the racing officials, of any objection, both the horse which finished first, and any horse for which the race is claimed, shall be liable to all penalties attaching to the winner of that race until the matter is decided.
- When frivolous. 154. If the officers of the association or the judges decide an objection to be frivolous, they may fine the person making it or rule him off.
- Expenses; by whom paid. 155. All costs and expenses relating to determining an objection shall be paid by the person decided against.

OBJECTION IN SELLING RACES.

156. Subject to the rules relating to objections, the following special provisions shall apply to selling races:
- Objection after sale. 157. If the objection has not been made until after the horse has been bought, the person

who bought him shall, if the objection is declared valid, have the option of returning him or retaining him at the selling price, and any money returnable by reason of the exercise of such option, whether price or surplus, shall be repaid by those to whom it has been paid over, and, in case of default, the person to whom it is due shall have a forfeit order for the same.

158. If the objection has been made before the horse has been bought, the time for delivering, but not for selling it, is thereby postponed until such time after the determination of the objection by the judges, and, if the objection is declared valid, the person who bought it in shall have the same option as in the last mentioned case. **Before sale.**

159. If the objection be declared valid before the close of the races of the same day, the horse to whom the race is given shall then be sold by auction, if it be a condition of the race that the winner is to be thus sold, and any surplus resulting from its sale and from the previous sales of the horse objected to, shall be treated as surplus from the sale of the winner, and be divided accordingly; but liability to be sold shall, in all cases, end with the day of the race. **Liability to be sold, ends day of race.**

SELLING RACES.

160. Every horse entered "to be sold" that runs in a selling race shall, if the winner, be sold by public auction immediately after **Division of money.**

the race, and one-half of any surplus over the selling price shall go to the second horse and the other half to the association.

If sold, the horse shall not leave the place of sale until authorized by the judges to do so; and if the horse be not paid for, or the secretary be not satisfied with the security, he may order the horse to be put up a second time, and the purchaser at the first sale shall be responsible for any deficiency arising from the second sale.

Claiming.

161. The other horses starting may be claimed for the selling price plus the value of the stake or purse, by the owners of horses running in the race, or their authorized agent, but for such owner's account only.

Every claim must be in writing and sealed and filed with the clerk of the scales within fifteen minutes after the result of the race is announced. The owner of the third horse shall have the prior claim, and then other owners may claim, and if more than one should claim the same horse, they shall cast lots for priority in the presence of the judges. No owner can claim his own horse, or more than one horse. If the judges should be of the opinion that an owner is not claiming for his own account, they shall require him to make affidavit that he is doing so.

Only one horse in 162. In selling purses not more than one same interest can start. horse in the same interest or under control

of the same trainer can start. If two or more should be entered, the first one recorded from the entry box shall be eligible to start.

163. The price of every horse sold or claimed must be paid to the clerk of the scales within fifteen minutes after the sale or claim is decided, and an order be given by him for the delivery of the horse. **Payment and order.**
164. Any person who refuses to deliver a horse entered to be sold, or one bought or claimed in a selling race, shall be ruled off, as shall be the horse also: **Refusal to deliver horses.**
165. Any person offering or entering into an agreement to bid or not to bid, or attempt to prevent another person from bidding on the winner of a selling race, or claiming any horse in such race, or attempt by intimidation to prevent any one from running a horse in any race for which it is entered, or demand any portion of the surplus from the owners of the horses which are entitled to it, or any owners running horses in a selling race who may make an agreement for the protection of each other's horses shall be ruled off. **Agreements as to bidding or not bidding, etc., or to intimidate from running, etc.**
166. Any person who fails to pay for a horse bought or claimed in a selling race, within fifteen minutes after the sale or claim has been made, shall forfeit his right to the horse, and shall be fined, suspended or ruled off by the judges; but the owner may still require that the horse shall be taken **Failure to pay for horse bought or claimed. See Rule 172.**

and paid for by the purchaser or claimant, who, if he fail or refuse to do so, shall be suspended until he makes good his default to the owner.

Liens on horses must be known at time of entry.

167. Any person who shall enter or run a horse or allow a horse to be entered in a selling race while any claim is held against such horse, either as a bill of sale, chattel mortgage or lien of any nature by any one, without making the fact known at the time of entry, shall be considered guilty of fraud, and shall immediately be ruled off by the judges, and any and all persons claiming title or ownership of any horse after such horse has run in the name of another person having peaceable and undisputed possession of same, shall be considered guilty of fraud, and be ruled off by the operation of this rule.

Two horses in same interest can start in sweepstakes.

168. In selling sweepstakes, starters, with their selling prices, must be named through the entry box. More than two can be named by the same nominator, but only two in the same interest can start, although the starting fee must be paid for all named. In the event of an entry running first and second, the winner shall be sold, and the surplus (if any) divided between the association and third horse.

SALES, FORFEITS AND TRANSFERS.

Sales with engagements and liability.

169. When a horse is sold with its engagements, or any part of them, the seller can

not strike it out of any such engagements and he remains liable for the forfeits; but he shall, if compelled to pay them, be entitled to a forfeit order against the purchaser.

In all cases of sale by private treaty, the written acknowledgment of both parties that the horse was sold with the engagements, is necessary to entitle the seller or buyer to the benefit of this rule, and if certain engagements be specified, it is to be understood that those only are sold with the horse; but when the horse is sold by public auction, the advertised conditions of the sale are sufficient evidence, and if certain engagements only be specified it is to be understood that these only are sold with the horse.

170. When a horse is sold without an engagement, the seller may grant or refuse the right to start for it, and if it does not start, the forfeit order shall be issued against him. **Sale without engagement.**
171. The engagements of a horse bought or claimed in a selling race pass with the horse to the purchaser or claimant. **Engagements in selling races.**
172. When a person entitled by purchase or otherwise to start for any engagement a horse which was entered by another person, and he is prevented by these rules from starting the horse without paying forfeits or defaults for that horse to which **Forfeits and defaults.**

he would not otherwise be liable, he may, if he pays such forfeits or defaults, start the horse, and shall be entitled to a forfeit order with the name of the horse in respect of which they were paid, against the person for whom he was compelled to pay.

Transfers must be exhibited. 173. In case of any transfer of a horse with its engagements, such horse will not be eligible to start in any stake, unless at the usual time of the running of the stake, or prior thereto, the transfer of the horse and its engagement shall be exhibited when demanded to the Secretary of the Association.

WINNINGS.

How estimated. 174. Winnings shall include all prizes up to the time appointed for the start, and shall apply to all races in any country, and embrace walking over or receiving forfeits, but not second and third money, or the value of any prize not of money or not paid in money. Winnings during the year shall be reckoned from the first of January, preceding.

Winner of a certain sum shall mean winner of a single race of that value, unless otherwise expressed in the conditions.

Value of races and how estimated. 175. In estimating the value of a sweepstakes the winner's own stake shall be deducted from the amounts won, but en-

trance money to a purse shall not be deducted.

176. In estimating the value of a series of races in which an extra sum of money is won by winning two or more of the series, the extra amount shall be estimated in the last race by which it was finally won. **Of a series of races.**

PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES.

177. Penalties and allowances are not cumulative, unless so declared by the conditions of the race, and shall take effect at the time of starting, except that in over-night events a horse shall have only the allowance to which it was entitled at the time of entry. **Not cumulative.**
178. Penalties are obligatory. **Penalties obligatory.**
179. Allowance is optional as to all or any part thereof, and in over-night events must be claimed at the time of entry. **Allowances optional.**
180. Allowances and extra weight in races on the flat shall not be allowed or incurred in respect to matches, private sweepstakes, steeplechases or hurdle races. **Not allowed or incurred in respect to matches, steeplechases, etc.**
181. Where winners of selling races are exempted from penalties, only such horses as have run to be sold shall be entitled to the exemption. **As to selling races.**
182. Allowances to the produce of untried horses shall be claimed before the expira- **Allowances in produce races.**

tion of the time for naming, and shall not be lost by winning after that time.

Allowance not allowed for beaten races.

183. No horse shall receive allowance of weight nor be relieved from extra weight for having been beaten in one or more races, but this rule shall not prohibit maiden allowances or allowances to horses that have not won a race within a specified period or a race of a specified value.

ENGAGEMENT OF EMPLOYES.

Jockey contracts.

184. No person shall be allowed to hold a contract on a jockey or apprentice unless he be in control or possession of such a stable of horses as would, in the opinion of the judges of the meeting where the jockey or apprentice makes application for license, warrant the employment of a contract jockey or apprentice.

Engagements of jockeys and stable employes.

185. Owners and trainers employing riders, grooms, or attendants shall make their contracts in writing, properly signed and witnessed, whenever the time covered by the contract exceeds thirty days. Any person who shall entice or attempt to entice away from an employer a rider, groom, or attendant who is under contract, may be fined or ruled off.

Contracts which give employer interest in earnings of jockey, not binding.

186. No contract shall be binding under these rules, the provision of which gives to the employer any interest whatever in the earnings of a jockey. Any employer or

jockey misrepresenting the terms of a contract shall be fined, suspended or ruled off.

187. In the absence of a written agreement, **How terminated.**

the engagement of a jockey, groom or attendant terminates with the last day of each month. If a jockey, groom or attendant be prevented from riding or service by suspension for fraudulent practices or other misconduct, any person who has retained or employed him may cancel the contract or retainer. If any owner or trainer be prevented from running or training by suspension for fraudulent practices or other misconduct, the rider, groom or attendant may cancel the contract or retainer.

188. When an owner or trainer shall discharge a rider, groom or attendant, he shall give him a written statement, setting forth the cause and reason for the discharge. Refusing to do so, he shall be fined or suspended; and **Discharge.**

189. Any owner or trainer who shall employ a rider for the purpose of preventing him from riding for other parties in the same race, may be fined, suspended or ruled off. And any rider or employe prevented thereby from obtaining employment shall have the right of appeal to the judges, who may authorize an engagement. **Preventing rider from riding for another.**

190. No jockey under contract of employment shall ride for any person other than his contract employer in any race where **Jockey must not ride outside mounts where employer has a starter.**

a horse is entered which is owned or trained by his contract employer.

- Jockey must have employer's consent to ride. 191. If a jockey rides, or agrees to ride, a race without the consent of the owner or trainer to whom he is under written contract, he may be fined or suspended, or the owner or trainer for whom he agreed to ride or rode, may be fined or suspended.
- Jockeys must fulfill engagements. 192. If a jockey engaged for a certain race, or for a specified time, refuses to fulfill an engagement, the judges shall fine or suspend him.
- When owners not allowed to ride. 193. If a jockey should own in whole or in part a race horse in training, he shall not be permitted to ride any horse other than his own.
- Contracts with jockey or apprentice must be held by owner in good standing. 194. Any person, not being an owner or trainer in good standing, contracting with or managing an apprentice or jockey, shall be barred from all privileges or ruled off.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

- Foul riding. 195. If the judges are satisfied that a race was ridden corruptly, or that the jockey was instructed or induced to so ride, all persons guilty of complicity in the offense shall be ruled off the course.
- Corrupt and fraudulent practices. 196. If a person corruptly give or offer money, share in a bet, or other benefit to any person having official duties in relation to a race, or to any jockey; or

If any person having official duties in relation to a race, or any jockey corruptly accept or offer to accept money, share in a bet, or other benefit; or

If any person willfully enter or cause to be entered, or to start for any race a horse which he knows to be disqualified; or

If any person fraudulently offer or receive any amount of money for declaring an entry out of a purse or stake; or **Consideration.**

If any person, without making it known to the officials, is a part owner or acts as trainer of any horse in which a jockey possesses any interest, or who makes any bet with or on behalf of any jockey, unless on a horse he is riding; or who offers or makes, except through his employer, or the owner or trainer of the horse ridden, a jockey any present, money or other reward, in connection with his riding of any race; **Part owner with or trainer for jockey.**

Betting for jockey.

If any person be guilty of any other corrupt or fraudulent practices on the turf in this or any other country; then such person so offending shall be ruled off the course.

197. Touts, when known, shall be barred from all privileges. **Touts.**

198. If any person withdraw or sell his horse (if by the sale the horse is withdrawn) during the pendency of a race of heats, **Horses cannot be withdrawn without permission.**

without permission of the judges, he shall be ruled off.

Shoeing.

199. A horse shall not be qualified to start in a race shod with ordinary or training shoes. If any person starts a horse so shod, he and the horse may be ruled off. Bar plates may be used by the consent of the judges.

REGULATION OF THE COURSE.

Officers or Executive Committee and their powers.
See Rule 20.

200. The officers or the Executive Committee shall have power to postpone races, and to fine, suspend, rule off or expel, at their discretion, any person for misbehavior or for violation of these rules or of any regulation they may establish, not inconsistent herewith; and

To suspend or exclude from the stands and grounds improper and objectionable characters, and persons who have been ruled off for corrupt practices on the turf in any country, so long as the sentence against such person remains in force.

They shall have a discretionary power to warn any person off the premises in the occupation of the Association, and in case of such notice being disregarded, to enforce them by proper orders.

Decorum, profane language, disturbing peace.

201. If any owner, trainer, jockey or attendant or any person use improper language to the racing officials, or if any person is guilty of using profane or indecent language, carrying or exhibiting a deadly

weapon, or otherwise disturbing the peace on any race track enclosure, he shall be either fined, suspended or ruled off.

202. Craps and all other species of gambling games, by trainers, jockeys, attendants or any other person are positively forbidden about the stables and grounds of the various Associations governed by these rules. The person so offending may be suspended or ruled off.

Craps and other gambling games prohibited.

203. When there is no specified penalty for violation of the Racing Rules, or of the regulations of the course, the Officers or judges shall have power to fine, suspend, expel from or rule off the course. If any case occur which is not, or which is alleged not to be provided for by these Rules, it shall be determined by them in such manner as they think just and conformable to the usage of the turf.

General powers of Officers.

204. Jockeys, grooms, and stable boys are positively forbidden in or around grand stand.

Betting grounds.

THE JUDGES, THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

205. The judge or judges shall decide which horse wins, and assign their respective places in the race to as many horses as they think proper, except when in running heats it is necessary to place all the

Powers and duties of judges.

horses. They shall determine all questions relative to the race, which can be decided within a reasonable time after the finish, and shall then assign the places to the horses, subject to objections they have not decided. When the judges differ, the majority shall govern.

Complaints.

206. The judges must take notice of corrupt riding and other questionable transactions on the turf. Complaints thereof can be made by any person; but on the failure of the complainant to substantiate the charge, the judges may fine, suspend or rule him off.

Judges may put up jockeys when fraud is suspected.

207. The judges, in their discretion, where fraud is suspected, shall have the right to put upon a horse a rider selected by them, and shall have the right to place the horse in charge of a trainer they may select. Any owner or trainer who refuses to permit a rider or trainer to be changed as herein provided, and any rider or trainer who refuses to take charge of or ride a horse on the order of the judges, shall be ruled off.

May place horse in charge of trainer.

Patrol Judges.

208. The judges may appoint patrol judges, whose duty it shall be to observe the race from points designated to them, and to report to the judges immediately after the heat, or race.

Distance judges.

209. When running heats, the distance judge and his assistants shall occupy a stand

at the proper distance, and at the termination of each heat report to the judges any horse or horses that have been distanced.

210. The functions of the judges of a race cease when they determine the places of the horses in the race, subject to objections they have not decided, and thereafter the determination of all matters affecting the race devolves on the officers of the Association. **When function of judges cease.**

211. All Associations racing under a license issued by the State Racing Commission shall provide a starting judge, who shall report to the judges all infractions of the Rules committed by the starter, his assistants, the jockeys and others, while the horses are at the post. **Starting judge.**

TIMERS.

212. There shall be one or more timers, not to exceed three, who shall occupy the Timers' Stand, and declare the official time of the race, and no one else shall be allowed therein during the race. **Timers.**

RACING SECRETARY.

213. The Racing Secretary or his assistant shall attend the judges during each race; he shall discharge all the duties, whether expressed or implied, required by the Racing Rules, and report to the officers or the judges, as the case may demand, all vio- **Secretary or assistant must attend judges and keep records.**

lations of these rules, or of the regulations of the course coming under his notice; he shall keep a complete record of all races, and at the close of each meeting make a report of the races to the officers; he shall receive all stakes, forfeits, entrance money, arrears and fines, and pay over all moneys so collected by him to such officers or persons as may be entitled to receive the same.

TRACK SUPERINTENDENT.

- Superintendent.** 214. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to assign to applicants such stables as he may think proper, to be occupied only by horses in preparation for racing. He shall see that the course is kept in order at all proper times for training and racing, and exercise such general control over it as may be necessary to protect its condition and the rights of all parties using it. He shall have the general authority to preserve order and prevent improper conduct upon the course and grounds therewith, and shall decide all conflicting claims of privileges between parties occupying them for any purpose.
- Foreign book or gambling devices prohibited.** 215. No association or corporation giving a race meeting under a license issued by the State Racing Commission shall permit bets to be made on or near the grounds of said association's or corporation's tracks on any race run outside of said grounds, and no

foreign book or gambling device of any kind shall be permitted on said grounds.

STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE RACES.

216. No steeplechase or hurdle race shall be of less distance than one mile. **Distance not less than one mile.**
217. No horse shall carry less than 125 pounds nor more than 175 pounds in any steeplechase or hurdle race, but mares and geldings shall be entitled to their sex allowance in all races. **Weight, highest and lowest.**
- No horse, four years old or upwards, after having won his first steeplechase or hurdle race, shall be allowed to carry less than 135 pounds.
218. A horse losing his jockey during the race may be remounted or any other person may ride such horse to the finish of the race, provided, however, such person weighs not less than the proper weight to be carried by such horse, and in such cases no horse shall be disqualified for over-weight. **Horse losing jockey.**
219. In a steeplechase or hurdle race a dead heat shall not be run over, but the money shall be divided and each horse so dividing shall be considered to have won only the share of the money it received. **Dead heat, not run off.**
220. The term "winning horse" with reference to the liability to carry extra weight, or to be excluded from the race, shall apply only to winners of hurdle or steeplechase **Winning horse, definition of.**

races of the value of one hundred dollars and upward, not including the winner's own stake. And no purse of less than three hundred and fifty dollars shall be given by any track running under these rules, for any steeplechase or hurdle race.

- Steeplechase and jumps.** 221. In steeplechases there shall be not less than six jumps to each mile, and no jump shall be less than three feet and six inches high, except water jumps.
- Course must be flagged.** 222. The course shall be properly staked and flagged, and, after being once run over, should any change be made in such course, notice of same shall be given to every jockey riding in such race.
- Jumping wing.** 223. In steeplechases no horse shall be disqualified for having jumped a wing, it being the highest part of the jump.
- Crosses and jostles.** 224. If any horse crosses, jostles, or in any way impedes another horse, the judges shall, if they believe the same was intentional, or done for fraudulent purposes, disqualify such horse, and either fine or suspend the jockey, or both, or, if the offense justifies, may rule off either or both horse and jockey.
- Horse leaving course.** 225. Any horse leaving the course, or unseating its jockey, shall immediately return to the place where it left it, or where it unseated its jockey, and from that point be remounted and continue to the finish. A horse leaving the course or unseating its

jockey and not returning as above, shall be disqualified. Horses which have left the course, or which have been remounted, must finish the race within three minutes after the winner has passed the finishing post; otherwise they shall be disqualified.

226. The course shall be properly policed and patrolled, and shall be kept clear of spectators. Any person shouting to or in any way assisting a horse over a jump, shall be fined and suspended. Course shall be patrolled.
227. No hurdle race shall be of less distance than one mile (if a dash race), or over less than four flights of hurdles, and in all longer races there shall be an additional flight of hurdles in each quarter of a mile or part of one. Distance of hurdle races.
228. No hurdle shall be less than three feet six inches in height, and shall be topped with at least twelve inches of brush. Height of hurdles.
229. Every hurdle shall rest on its own bottom or supports, and shall not be nailed to the fence, or pinned down to the track to prevent falling, or touched after being once thrown down. Hurdles not to be fast.
230. When no course is mentioned it shall be as follows: Omission of distance.
- If three year olds, two miles.
- If four year olds, two and a half miles.
- If five year olds, three miles.
- If six year olds or upwards, four miles.

If the horses be of different ages, the course shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

- Dead heats.** 231. Every horse running a dead heat for first place in a selling steeplechase or hurdle race shall be sold, but the price for which each horse is entered to be sold shall be increased by the difference between the value of the purse or stakes that would have gone to the winner if the race had been won outright by one horse.
- Age of horse eligible.** 232. No horse shall run for a steeplechase or hurdle race unless it be three years old or upward.
- Making weight.** 233. Jockeys shall make their weights at least forty-five minutes before the time of all hurdle and steeplechase races, and no jockey shall carry to exceed five pounds overweight, except by permission of the judges. No horse shall, however, be disqualified for such overweight.
- Owner, trainer or jockey accepting tickets.** 234. Any jockey, owner or trainer accepting a ticket on any horse other than the one he rides, owns, or trains, shall be ruled off, and in every case the party giving or offering such ticket shall be ruled off.
- Rules of flat racing; when apply.** 235. The rules of flat races, where they do not conflict with these hurdle or steeplechase rules, as far as applicable, shall apply to steeplechase and hurdle races.

236. Winners or losers of steeplechases shall not be considered winners or losers of hurdle races, and vice versa. **Winners and losers in steeplechase and hurdle races.**
237. Where there is no penalty specified for a violation of the racing rules, or of the regulations of the course, the officers, or judges, as the case may be, shall have the power to fine not exceeding \$250, suspend, expel from or rule off the course; and wherever power is given by these rules to fine, but no maximum amount of such fine is fixed, the officers, judges or starter, as the case may be, may fine not exceeding \$250. If any case occur which is not, or which is alleged not to be provided for by these rules, it shall be determined by them in such manner as they think just and conformable to the usage of the turf. **General powers of officers.**

SCALE OF WEIGHTS

TO BE CARRIED IN HURDLE RACES.

DISTANCE	AGE	January Feb. March	April May June	July August Sept.	October Nov. Dec.
1 Mile.....	{ 3 year olds	126	130	136	143
	{ 4 " "	154	156	156	156
	{ 5 " "	161	163	166	166
	{ 6 " and up	162	164	167	167
1½ Miles	{ 3 year olds	125	129	133	138
	{ 4 " "	155	156	156	156
	{ 5 " "	162	163	165	165
	{ 6 " and up	163	166	167	167
2 Miles.....	{ 3 year olds	125	128	131	137
	{ 4 " "	154	156	156	156
	{ 5 " "	163	164	165	165
	{ 6 " and up	166	168	168	168
3 Miles.....	{ 3 year olds	125	128	132
	{ 4 " "	154	156	156	156
	{ 5 " "	163	164	165	165
	{ 6 " and up	168	168	168	168
4 Miles.....	{ 3 year olds	126	129
	{ 4 " "	154	156	156	156
	{ 5 " "	164	166	166	166
	{ 6 " and up	170	170	170	170

SCALE OF WEIGHTS

TO BE CARRIED IN STEEPLECHASES.

AGE	January February March	April May June	July August September	October November December
3 year olds.....	125	129	134	140
4 " ".....	147	149	151	154
5 " ".....	157	160	163	164
6 " and up.....	168	170	172	172

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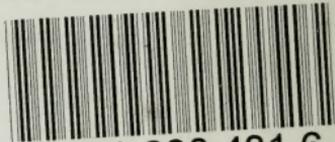


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