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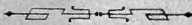
RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF

THE NATIONAL

FURF BUREAU,

Applicable to the Conduct of Speed Contests, both Trotting, Running and Pacing, at Agricultural Fairs, Driving Parks, &c., &c.

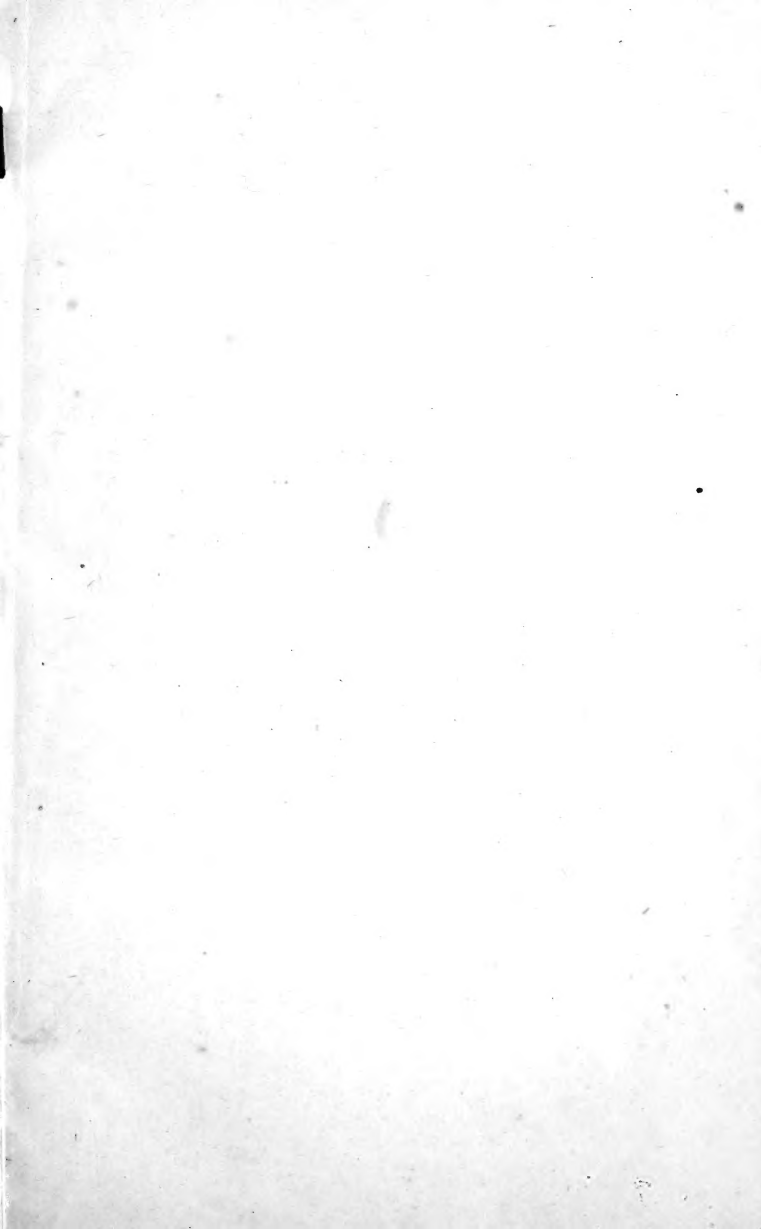


1884.



NORWALK, OHIO.
PRESS OF THE FAIR PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

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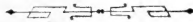
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PREFACE.

The growth of turf interests in the United States has been somewhat marvelous, and if properly watched over its progress will be none the less so. But to attain the desired success; its abuses must be checked, and the greatest of care will be required of those who are identified with the industry, both as breeders, and in conducting public exhibitions of speed, upon the popularity of which much of the value derived from the swiftness of the noble animal depends.

This Bureau has been organized to assist in the labors that are required in this behalf, and its rules and regulations are constructed with a view of imparting purity to speed contests, preventing frauds thereat, and securing uniformity therein; elevating their moral tone and increasing their popularity as a sport and place of recreation and resort for amusement, free from all possible examples of vice, trickery, and immoral tendencies.

These qualities lie at the bottom of their public favor or disfavor, and upon them depends their patronage and ultimate success.

The Bureau is not gotten up in antagonism to any association having the same or similar objects in view. It only seeks, with rules modified to better suit their condition, to extend the benefits of protective organiza-

tion to the Fairs, a class of societies that have heretofore mostly been without the benefits of co-operation in this particular, as out of about 1,200 fairs in the United States annually, the National Trotting Association has not had to exceed 208 members in any year, the larger part of which were associations devoted exclusively to racing.

Its general features may be summarized briefly as follows :

The identification, so far as possible, of the interests of horsemen and the members, securing harmony and promoting the mutual desire of each to assist the other in advancing the welfare of both.

The legislative and elective branches of the business are conducted on a plan believed to be original with it; that of designating preferences by a sealed vote forwarded by mail, to be canvassed and the result declared by the National Court, elected by the members, thus extending to each member the right of franchise, pure, and without the expense of sending a delegate on a lengthy trip to vote at headquarters or be unrepresented or liable to be misrepresented by a proxy vote.

To this is added an official paper, conveying regularly to each member full information of the workings of the Bureau and the movements of its members.

One of the most just, and most common complaints of honest turfmen and race-loving and going people, has been against "ringers," and the entry by dishonest horsemen of animals in classes much slower than where they belong, making the contests so very unequal as to detract much from the interest that would otherwise be manifested in them. To enable members to know absolutely the class in which the time credited to a horse places him, the provision enacted for the issue of an Identification Certificate to horsemen, acting as a credential for this purpose, is here inaugurated and it is

believed that its general enforcement will be very potent in putting an end to this objectional practice.

To encourage horsemen to attend the smaller race meetings, the rigor of the rule forbidding conditional entries may be relaxed, and a member may take "reserved entries" so that a horse once entered may be entered for a subsequent race at the same meeting, and by the nominator specifying that the entry is reserved, he is only held for the payment of one-half of the entry fee. This provision is only the carrying of the principle adopted last year at Chicago, and becoming popular with our prominent race courses, making a portion of the fee, one-half payable in advance, and the remaining one-half relieved from in case the nominator does not wish to start the entry.

The Rules and Regulations have been compiled from such rules as have been suggested by years of experience in racing to be the most properly adapted to the ends sought, and do not differ generally from those of the National Trotting Association, except in the order of arrangement, the plan here employed being to take up each topic, complete it, and follow the methodical form of arranging them in the same order as the events naturally occur at a meeting. Order is thus brought out of chaos, and reference facilitated. For the latter purpose the catch words giving the substantive part of each rule, in black type at its beginning, are employed, and to enable the reader to refer at once to the rules of the National Association, and point out any difference that may exist in the two, each rule contains a reference to the corresponding rule of that Association.

Ample Courts are provided for the adjudication of all disputes arising, so constituted that one may be readily convened, and a hearing had at any point, ensuring the accused an impartial trial, of all cases brought before them, without the delay or expense that amounts to a denial of justice.

As the races at most meetings are of a mixed character, the rules governing running races, so little known and difficult to obtain heretofore, are here given, as well as those applying to trotting and pacing contests.

The executive branch of the work is done through the Bureau, with every kind of arrogance and extravagance avoided, and every branch of the business conducted with the utmost simplicity. All unnecessary formality and detail have been dispensed with, and the exactions in the way of reports heretofore made, have been much relaxed by the adoption of a system of labor saving blanks, to meet the requirements of the Bureau and for publication.

Lastly and not least, it may be said that the membership fee is put at a sum only necessary to meet the expense of conducting the business properly, and within the reach of every fair or racing association. The solicitation for membership and support believed to be merited, is extended to every individual and society under whose management races are to be conducted.

Norwalk, Ohio, April 1, 1884.

The National Turf Bureau.

OBJECTS.—The objects sought to be secured by the establishment of this Bureau, are the harmonizing of the interests of turf and turfmen, the promotion of the welfare of American horse breeding and racing, the securing of uniformity in speed contests at Agricultural Fairs and public races, and the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds arising thereat.

PLACE OF BUSINESS.—The business in this behalf is transacted at Norwalk, Ohio, and all communications should be addressed to the THE NATIONAL TURF BUREAU, at that place.

MEMBERSHIP.—All applications for membership should be in writing, signed by the President or Secretary of the Society or Association desiring admission, and give a list of their officers, which must also be given upon renewal of membership each year.

FEES.—The fee for membership, including outfits, to be paid annually on or before April 15, is as follows :

First Grade—To Societies offering premiums in any one year, not exceeding \$500,	\$10.
Second Grade—Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,500	15.
Third Grade—Exceeding \$1,500, and not exceeding \$2,500	25.
Fourth Grade—Exceeding \$2,500, and not exceeding \$5,000	35.
Fifth Grade—Exceeding \$5,000	50.

DISTRICTS.—In order to better secure the objects of the establishment of this Bureau, twelve districts are hereby created and designated as follows :

1. The New England States.
2. New York, Quebec and New Brunswick.
3. Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
4. The Atlantic States and District of Columbia.
5. Tennessee, Arkansas and the Gulf States.
6. Ohio and West Virginia.
7. Michigan and Ontario.
8. Indiana and Kentucky.
9. Illinois.
10. Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba.
11. Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.
12. The Pacific States and remaining Territories.

Courts.—Two courts are established for the adjudication of all questions arising under the rules and regulations governing speed contests ; one a district court, consisting of one judge, residing in the district, known as the District Court, and having jurisdiction of all questions arising within the district relative to the action of the judges of any race, or the action of members in relation thereto; and the other a National Court, consisting of three judges, having appellate and final jurisdiction of all questions passed upon by the district courts, and original jurisdiction of all complaints against members wherein their conduct is brought in question.

Term of Office.—The district judges hold their offices for one year, and the national judges each for three years.

Election of Judges.—At any time in the month of November, each year, any member may make a nomination of one person to fill the office of District Judge of the district in which they are located, and of a person for National Judge. Such nominations must be in writing, addressed to the Bureau, and containing the place of residence of the proposed candidates and the offices for which they are named. Thereupon a printed list of all

the nominations will be prepared, published and sent to each of the members. Within ten days after the first day of January following such notice, each member may select one person from the list of nominations for Judge in their district, and one from the nominations for National Judge, reduce such choice to writing and seal the same in an envelope, and endorse the same *vote of* —, giving the name and address of the member, enclose such envelope in another, and address the same to the Bureau. On the last Monday of January following, the votes received will be opened and canvassed in the presence of the judges of the National Court, and the result declared. All vacancies of district judges are to be filled by appointment by the National Court, and in case of a vacancy occurring in the latter court, the remaining members fill the same until the next election, when a judge will be elected for the unexpired term.

Amendments.—At the time of making the nominations for judges, any member may propose amendments to the rules and regulations governing speed contests, first securing the endorsement of the proposed amendment by two other members of the Bureau, and they will be submitted for adoption or rejection by vote, at the same time as the nominations for judges, and the result canvassed and declared in the same manner.

Identification Certificates.—Any person desiring to engage in the speed contests for purses offered by members of this Bureau, may file a statement with the Bureau, made under oath, and endorsed by one or more acquaintances (members preferred) of the applicant, giving the same description of his horse or horses to be entered in such contests, as required when the same is to be entered in a race, and the slowest class to which such horse or horses may be eligible. Upon the filing of such statement, and the payment of a recording fee of fifty cents, an Identification Certificate will be issued to the applicant, showing the facts given relative to such horse

or horses. Such certificate shall be taken by the members of the Bureau as evidence of the existence of such facts at the date of the certificate, and whenever any animal shall engage in a race over the course of a member, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the association or society, upon application by the owner or driver of the animal, at any time after the close of the race, to endorse on the certificate the best time of such horse, and whether a bar or not when a heat has been won, and if no heats be won, that fact, and date and sign the same. Such certificates are good for the year in which they are issued unless sooner revoked, and when a certificate has once been revoked, it is optional with the Bureau whether another be issued.

Any member, after having published the fact along with the conditions of the races, may refuse to allow a horse to start in the races, not having the certificate aforesaid; but shall not be allowed to retain the entrance fee.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SPEED CONTESTS.

(The figures in parenthesis refer to the National Trotting Association Rules upon the same subject.)

1. Mandate—All speed engagements upon the course of any proprietor, society or association having membership in the Bureau, shall be conducted according to these rules and regulations, and such fact shall be printed upon the program of its engagements (1, 1-6, 7) with the published conditions of the race or races, and it shall be the duty of each member to see that the same are rigidly enforced, and the exhibitions taking place upon their courses are conducted fairly, with integrity, and free from all degrading influences. (Art. XII-1, 2)

2. Length of Course.—Each member shall furnish the Bureau with the statement of a competent civil engineer or other person, who shall certify, under oath, the exact length of their track, measured just three feet from the pole, that is, from the inside fence or ditch. These certificates must be indorsed by the President and Secretary of the course, and will be placed upon the records of the Bureau. (Art. XVIII, 1.)

NOMENCLATURE

3. Names of Horses.—Every horse must be known by some distinct name, which shall not be changed after his having been in a public engagement under such name, unless such change shall have been placed upon the records of the Bureau, as is provided herein, and such horse shall be disqualified to engage in a race until such record is made. Such titles as "No Name," "Bay Mare," "Unknown," &c., are not deemed as names. (6-4, 6, 7.)

4. A Green Horse.—A green horse is one that has never engaged in a race for a premium, purse, or wager.

5. **A Horse's Age.**—The age of a horse shall be reckoned from the first day of January of the year of foaling. (53)

RACES, CONDITIONS, &C.

6. **Heats, &c.**—Unless otherwise specified in the published conditions, all races shall be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to sulky. (57-1, 59-1.)

7. **Conditions.**—All races shall be conducted according to the published conditions without change or deviation, except such as are provided for herein. (3-3)

8. **“Go as They Please.”**—Such performances shall be in harness, to wagon, or under the saddle, as the owner of the horse may choose, but no change in the mode of going shall be made after the horses appear on the track. (58)

9. **Sweepstakes.**—A sweepstakes race is one the prize for which is the aggregate of the entrance fees, or stakes which the nominators agree to deposit, alone, or in addition to a purse offered for the race.

10. **Handicaps.**—A handicap race is one in which the horses are weighted according to their merits, as estimated by the handicapper.

11. **A Purse Race.**—A purse race is one for a sum of money, or other prize, offered for the race.

12. **Match Races.**—In all match races these rules shall govern, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated and assented to by the member over whose course the race is to come off. (11)

13. **“Play or Pay.”**—In all matches made to come off over the course of any member, the parties shall place the amount of the match in the hands of the stakeholder one day before the event (Sunday omitted) is to come off, at such time and place as the member shall determine, and the race shall then become “play or pay.” (12)

14. **Horses Sold with Engagements.**—No seller of a horse with his engagements shall be allowed to strike him out of a race, but in case of private sale, a written acknowledgement of such sale, from the seller, is necessary to the enforcement of this rule. (61)

ELIGIBILITY.

15. Starting But One Horse.—Not more than one horse trained in the same stable for a period of ten days previous to the race, or owned or controlled wholly or partly by the same person, shall be eligible to start in the same race, but this shall not preclude their being entered. (8-1)

16. Discriminations.—Unless otherwise specified, all colts and fillies shall be alike eligible to races for their ages. (54)

17. Time Disqualification.—No horse shall be eligible in any class, that has beaten the time of the class, in whole seconds, at the same distance, or pro rata for a longer distance, prior to the close of the entries, unless otherwise specified. (5-1,2)

ENTRIES.

18. Time of Closing—Entries for stakes and horses to be named at the post shall close at the hour fixed for the race, and those for purses and premiums at 11 o'clock P. M. of the day mentioned, unless otherwise specified. (2-3)

19. Nominations.—Persons desiring to enter a horse for any premium offered by any member of this Bureau must furnish the Secretary of the course, or other authorized person, before the hour of closing the entries, with a written statement, containing the following: (6)

1. The name of the horse.
2. Its color.
3. Its sex.
4. The name and address of the owner or owners of the animal.
5. When the nominator is not the owner, his name and address must be given.

20. Horses Name Changed.—When the name of a horse has been changed within two years, each name that he has borne during that time must be given, and if a horse has trotted in a public race without a name, mention must be made in the entry of a sufficient number of his most recent performances to identify the animal. (6-5) Whoever violates the provisions of this rule shall be fined \$100 and he and the horse shall be suspended until the fine is paid. (6-4)

21. Identification Marks.—In stating color and sex, any other marks or facts necessary to identification should be stated, and the names of sire and dam given unless unknown, which must be stated, or they may be rejected. (6-2, 3)

22. Double Teams.—In entering double teams each horse must be entered as is provided for entering single horses. (6-8)

23. When Entries Must be Made.—No entry shall be deemed as made until it is actually received by the Secretary or his authorized agent, and no entry shall be received after the hour of closing unless it be one made by a letter mailed and bearing date on the day of closing, and the member has had actual notice of such entry by telegram, received at the office of sending before such hour of closing, or other written notice before such time, stating the name, color and sex of the horse, the class, and the residence of the party making the entry. (2-1, 2)

24. Entrance Fees.—The entrance fees shall be ten per cent. of the purse on each horse named for a race, without regard to the conditions attached to the entry by the nominator, or the fact that the entry may not be complete, or conform to these rules, but when a member so stipulate in the published conditions of the races, a horse which has already been named in one race may be named for others occurring at the same meeting, and in case the nominator so stipulates on the entry by the word "reserved," should he not desire to start the animal in the race where reserved he shall be liable for only one half the entry fee in such race. Societies so providing should say; one half of entry fee remitted on reserved entries. (3, 1)

25. Liability for Fees.—Both the nominator and owner shall be liable for entrance fees [3-1], except the horse or party die before the race, in which case they shall be released, unless it be a forfeit or a race made "play or pay." (10)

26. When Payment Required.—Nominations for premiums may be rejected unless accompanied by the entrance money, and no sweetstakes nomination shall be privileged to compete unless the payments have been made according to the conditions. (2-4)

27. Liability for Non-Payment of Fees.—Any person failing to pay his entrance fees, or in stake races his declaration, forfeit, or entrance, may, together with his horse or horses, be suspended until they are paid in full, with the addition of ten per cent. penalty with interest at seven per cent. per annum, until paid, the penalty to go to the Bureau. But no suspension for non-payment of dues as aforesaid, shall be made in a class wherein the horse was permitted to start. Nor in any case, except within one week from the close of the meeting. (3-1,2)

28. Collusion Punished.—Any member who shall make a collusive arrangement to allow a nominator privileges different from the published ones, shall upon satisfactory evidence thereof being produced to the National Court, be fined in the sum of \$100, one half to go to the informant, and the balance to the Bureau, and upon a second conviction of a like character, the member shall be expelled. (3-3)

29. Fraudulent Entries.—Whoever shall make a fraudulent entry of a horse, or disguise a horse with intent to conceal its identity, or shall paint or disguise a horse so as to represent another horse, or shall knowingly enter a horse in a class where he does not belong, or exhibit a fraudulent Identification Certificate, shall be expelled. (14-1, 2)

30. Races Filled.—Unless otherwise specified, a race shall be filled if five or more entries have been made and there are three to start. Reserved entries, if so designated on the list of entries (Rule 32), do not count unless the horses are to start. (4)

31. Unfilled Races.—Unless otherwise specified, when five entries are required to fill, in case there are not five but three, all of which will start, the member may retain two-fifths of the purse, or one-fifth in case there are four to start, or shall allow those having made the entries to fill the purse, paying the entries that are wanting to make five, and in case the purse be reduced for four horses, the remaining money shall be divided, 1st 50 per cent., 2d 25 per cent., 3d 15 per cent., 4th 10 per cent. And in case the race be by three horses, the purses having been reduced or having been filled, the same shall be divided 50 per cent., 30 per cent. and 20 per cent.

32. List of Entries.—Each member shall prepare a list of the entries as soon as practical after they close, for inspection of parties interested, and for publication when convenient. Such list shall contain such information as is necessary for the enlightenment of the public and the parties to the race, as to the horses to engage therein, and other points connected therewith. (2-5)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RACES.

33. Officers of the Course.—The officers of the course shall be as follows :

1. Three Judges of the race.
2. One Distance Judge.
3. One Clerk of the Course.

34. Selection of Officers.—Every member, before the commencement of a race, shall select three persons understanding the rules of racing, and otherwise competent, to act as Judges for the day or race (25-1). In all heat races the member shall also select one Distance Judge, and in case they fail to make such selection the same may be done by the judges of the race (27-1, 2), and said judges may appoint one or more Patrol Judges whenever they deem it advisable.

35. Who Eligible.—No one who is under suspension or has been expelled by the Bureau or any of its members, or has any interest in the result of a race or any horse therein, or any bet dependent thereon, shall be eligible to act as judge of a race. (25-2)

36. Clerk of the Course.—Each member shall furnish a competent person, known as Clerk of the Course, to make the record required of the race, and who shall assist the judges in assigning the positions of the horses at the start, in weighing their riders and drivers and in placing the horses at the finish of the race, and other similar duties whenever requested by them so to do. He shall also note the time when the heats are finished and shall notify the judges or ring the bell at the expiration of the time allowed between the heats. (Art. 13-1, 2)

37. Horses Drawn.—A horse may be drawn by telegraph or notice in writing, given to the President or Secretary of the course, on or before 7 o'clock P. M. of the day preceeding the race, (Sunday excepted) and after such notice the horse shall be ineligible to start in the

race, and when a party has two or more entries in a race he shall elect which horse he will start, and give a like notice of the decision. Horses shall not be drawn at any other time except by the permission of the judges, but in no case shall the drawing of a horse absolve the nominator, or other person held for the same, from the payment of his entries. Whoever violates this rule may be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or both he and the horse may be suspended or expelled. (17-1, 2)

38. Protests.—Whenever it is thought by anyone interested in a race, that a horse or party is not eligible to take part in the same, a protest may be made, verbally if before or during the race; but it shall be reduced to writing, and shall contain at least one specific charge, and when required, a statement of the nature of the evidence upon which it is based, and all protests shall be filed with the judges, or member before the close of the meeting; and the protesting party shall be allowed to file additional charges with the evidence. (16-1)

39. Answer of Protest.—In every case of protest the judges shall require the rider or driver, and the owner or owners, if present, to immediately answer the protest under oath, and in case of their refusal to do so, the horse shall not be allowed to start or continue in that race, unless the judges believe the refusal is designed to favor a fraud, but shall be declared ruled out with forfeiture of entrance money. But if such party produce a proper Identification Certificate, he shall not be compelled to answer any charges which may be controverted by the facts stated in such certificate. The answer may be in the following form: (16-2, 5)

ANSWER OF PROTEST.

I,, of, in the county of, State of, testify on oath that I am the of the called, the same entered in a race for horses that have never beaten, to take place this day, on this course, and to the best of my knowledge and belief said horse is eligible to start or compete in said race, and I fully believe that all of the conditions and provisions required, relating to the said race, were fully and honestly complied with in making the entry of the said animal. (And if the claim be that the horse is not the same as mentioned in the Identification Certificate presented by the party, add) And that

said horse is the identical one for which Identification Certificate No. was granted.

Signed at, this day of, A. D. 188..

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, A. D. 188..

Justice of the Peace.

In the absence of an officer authorized by law to administer the oath, it may be done by an officer of the association, or one of the judges of the race, and the oath so administered shall be sufficient for purposes of the case. (16-9)

40. Going Under Protest.—Whenever a party shall make the answer above required, unless the judges find evidence sufficient to warrant them in excluding the horse from the race, they shall allow him to start or continue in the race under protest, and such premium as may be won by the horse, if any, may be retained for a period of three weeks to allow the parties interested a chance to sustain the allegations of the protest, or to furnish information that will warrant the investigation of the matter by the member or the District Court, and if the said period of three weeks elapse without steps being taken to sustain the protest or furnish the information, the member may proceed as if no such action had been taken. (16-3)

41. Withdrawing Protests.—No protest shall be withdrawn or surrendered before the expiration of the said three weeks without the consent of the member, and in case such consent be given with a corrupt motive to favor any party who is, or may be, affected by the same, the member so giving the consent shall be expelled from all the privileges of the Bureau. (16-7)

42. False Protests.—Whoever protests a horse falsely and without cause, or merely with intent to embarrass a race, shall be fined not exceeding \$100 or suspended or expelled at the discretion of the court. (16-6)

43. Postponements.—In case of unfavorable weather or other unavoidable cause, either before or after a race has commenced, any member shall have the power to postpone all purses and races to which they have contributed money, upon giving notice thereof, to the next fair day and good track, Sunday omitted. (18)

44. Weights.—Where time is to be a bar, and unless otherwise specified, each horse starting in a trotting or pacing race for a purse, sweepstakes or match, shall carry weights as follows:

If to wagon or sulky, 150 pounds, exclusive of harness.

If under the saddle, 145 pounds, including the saddle and whip. (20-1)

45. Weighing—Previous to the starting of any race the riders or drivers shall weigh in the presence of one or more of the judges, and those who do not weigh the number of pounds they are required to carry in the race shall make up the deficiency by carrying such substance as the judges may approve of, and such riders or drivers shall also reweigh as they dismount at the close of each heat, and in case they do not bring in with them the required additional substance they shall be distanced, unless such a decision would be deemed to favor a fraud. (20-2) (28-1)

46. Accidents and Mistakes in Weights.—When ever a rider or driver is dismounted by force from his horse or vehicle after having passed the winning post, if disabled he may be carried to the judges' stand and weighed, and the judges may take the circumstances into consideration and decide accordingly. Whenever there has been no deception on the part of a rider or driver, and the judges shall by mistake approve of a weight to be carried which shall be deficient, and the same shall be so carried and brought home, there shall be no penalty, but the party shall carry the required weight in all heats after the error is discovered. (20-2)

47. Weights in Handicaps and Matches.—In all handicaps or matches where extra or lesser weights are to be carried, the judges shall carefully examine before starting whether the riders or drivers or vehicles are of such weights as have been agreed upon or required by the match or handicap, and thereafter the riders and drivers shall be subject to the same penalties and conditions as if they were to carry the weights prescribed in these rules. (21)

48. Overweights.—If any rider or driver shall weigh to exceed 20 pounds over the weight prescribed in these rules, it shall be announced from the stand before the heat; and if in the opinion of the judges such weight

was imposed upon the horse for an improper or fraudulent purpose, they shall have power to substitute another of suitable weight, and if they believe the horse has been prejudiced in the race by such overweight, he shall not be allowed to start again or continue in the race, but shall be declared ruled out, and all bets on such horse may be declared off. (22)

49. Length of Whips.—No rider or driver will be allowed a whip to exceed the following lengths, exclusive of snapper, which may be 3 inches additional: saddle horses, 2 feet 10 inches; sulkies, 4 feet 8 inches; wagons, 5 feet 10 inches; double teams, 8 feet 6 inches; tandem teams and four-in-hand, unlimited. (23)

THE RACE.

50. The Judges' Stand.—None but the judges of the race and their assistants shall be allowed to remain in the stand during any heat. (24)

51. Authority of Judges.—The judges shall have complete control of the horses in each race over which they preside, and their riders, drivers, and assistants, and they shall have authority to determine all questions of fact relating to the race, and any matters of difference between parties, and such contingent matters as shall arise, not provided for. But their decisions shall be in strict conformity to these rules and the principles upon which they are founded. They shall have the power to inflict the fines and penalties prescribed in these rules, and in the absence of other provision, they shall have the power to punish by fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension or expulsion, any person who shall fail to obey their orders or the rules. (26)

52. Calling the Horses.—Unless otherwise provided, all races shall be started at 2 o'clock, P. M. from April 1st to September 15th, and after that at 1 o'clock, P. M., until the season closes. (56) The judges shall be in the stand at least 15 minutes before the time announced for the starting of the race, and at ten minutes previous thereto they shall ring the bell to notify the parties to appear for the race. (28-1, 2) As soon as the horses are thus called, each rider or driver shall immediately prepare for the race and appear at the stand ready for the start without unnecessary delay, and thereupon the track shall be vacated by all other horses, so as to give those engaged in the race the exclusive right to it until the heat

is over. (33-5) Any rider or driver failing to obey this summons may be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$100, or his horses may be ruled out by the judges and considered drawn, but in all stake matches a failure to appear promptly at the appointed time shall render the delinquent party liable to forfeit. (28-2)

53. Identity Established.—Whenever a nominator is personally unknown to the officers of a course, if required, or if his entry is protested, he shall establish his identity and that of his horse by his Identification Certificate or by sufficient evidence or references, and if he shall fail to satisfy the judges in regard to such identity before or after the start, all pools and bets on such horse may be declared off, which shall be publically announced by them from the stand, and if the identity of such horse shall not be established within twenty-one days thereafter, he shall be barred from winning, and any premium which might be awarded said horse which is not distributable under these rules to any other horse in the race, shall go to the member and the Bureau in equal proportions. (7-3)

54. Decorum.—Whoever, being the owner, trainer, rider, driver, or attendant of any horse, or is in anywise connected therewith, or any other person, who shall use any improper or offensive language to the officers of an association or a course, or shall be guilty of any improper conduct, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$100, or by suspension or expulsion. (46)

55. Passing to the Left.—The rule of the track is that all horses in meeting shall pass to the left. (33-4)

56. Drawing for Positions.—As soon as the horses appear on the track the judges shall draw for their positions in the race and place them accordingly, and thereupon notify each rider or driver of the position to which he has been assigned. (28)

57. Scoring.—When a start shall not be satisfactory to the judges, they shall tap the bell or give other signal, and thereupon the horses in the race shall immediately be turned and jogged back for a fresh start. (29-1) After the first scoring the judges shall select one of the contending horses to score by, the pole horse being preferred

when suitable, and in scoring each horse shall keep the position to which he has been assigned. And if any rider or driver who shall willfully hold back or come up in advance of the horse selected to score by, or otherwise violates this rule, the judges may give the word without regard to the position or absence of the offending horse, and may fine such offender not exceeding \$100, or punish him by suspension or expulsion, and the fine imposed collected at once. (29-2, 4)

58. Sponging.—No driver shall be allowed to sponge out his horse or horses oftener than once in five times scoring. (29-3)

59. Starting—No standing starts shall be given. When the judges desire to send the horses off they shall give the starting word "Go" from their stand (29-5), and after such word is given there shall be no recalling, and all of the horses shall be deemed to have started in a race when the word is given in the first heat, provided however that if the judges shall give a signal for recall in any heat through error, after having given the word, distance shall be waived in that heat except for foul driving. (29-1)

60. Horses Breaking.—When any horse or horses shall break from their gait in trotting or pacing, their rider or driver shall at once pull them to the gait at which they were to go in the race, and if any party shall fail to comply with this requirement, and shall come out ahead, the heat shall be given to the next best horse, and in any case the party so failing to comply shall be placed last in the heat, and the judges may distance the offending horse (30-1), but a horse breaking near the score shall be subject to no greater penalty than on any other part of the track. (30-5) Offenders under this rule may be fined not to exceed \$100, or by suspension not exceeding one year. (30-1)

61. Gains in Breaking.—Should the rider or driver comply with the provisions of the last rule and a horse having gained by a break, besides the other penalties that may be imposed for running, twice the distance so gained shall be taken from him at the come out. [30,2]

62. Repeated Breaking.—In any trotting race if a horse break repeatedly, while another horse is trotting,

the judges shall punish the horse so offending by placing him last in the heat, and to better determine what breaks are made during the progress of a heat, it shall be the duty of one of the judges to call out every break, designating by colors or name the horse making it, and the character of the break, and the judge or an assistant shall make a note of the same in writing. (30-3, 4.)

63 Positions and Conduct on the Track.—A leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except on the home stretch; but no horse shall change from right to left or from the inner to the outer, or outer to the inner side of the track during any part of a race when another horse is so near him that in altering his position he compels the horse behind him to shorten his stride, or causes the rider or driver of such other horse to pull him out of his stride, neither shall any rider or driver or horse, cross, jostle or strike any other horse, rider or driver, nor swerve or do anything that impedes his progress during a heat; nor shout or make any other improper noise or make any improper use of the whip (47), nor shall any horse passing a leading horse take his track so soon after getting the lead as to cause the horse passed to shorten his stride. (29-10)

64 The Homestretch.—In coming out on the homestretch the foremost horse or horses shall keep the positions first selected, or be liable to be distanced, and any horse shall be allowed to pass on the inside or anywhere on the stretch when it can be done without interfering with others. And any party interfering to prevent another horse from so passing, shall be distanced, and if any horse in attempting to pass another on the home stretch should at any time cross or swerve so as to impede the progress of the horse behind him he shall not be entitled to win the heat. (29-8, 9)

65. Penalties.—Whoever violates the provisions of Rules 63 and 64 shall be punished by having his horse placed behind all of the others placed in that heat and if the impropriety was intentional the horse may be distanced, and the rider or driver shall be suspended or expelled. (29-11) No warning shall be necessary on the part of the judges before inflicting the fines or penalties for violation of such rules. (29-6)

66. Dismounting.—After each heat no rider or

driver shall dismount or leave his vehicle without permission of the judges, but a rider or driver thrown or taken by force from his horse or vehicle shall not be considered as having so dismounted. (20-2)

67. Complaints.—All complaints by riders and drivers of any foul riding or driving, or other misconduct, must be made at the termination of the heat, and before the rider or driver dismounts or leaves his vehicle. (45) And no complaint of foul shall be noticed by the judges except from the owners, riders, drivers, and distance and patrol judges. (28-4)

68 Pulling.—If the judges believe that a horse is being or has been “pulled” or has been ridden or driven in other respects improperly, with a design to prevent him from winning a heat that he was evidently able to win, and that such act was done on the part of the rider or driver for the purpose of throwing the race, or to perpetrate or aid a fraud, they shall have power to substitute a competent and reliable rider or driver who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for his services but not to exceed \$50, which shall be paid by the member, and the member may retain the amount paid, if any from the purse, if any, which said substituted rider or driver may win; and any professional rider or driver who, without good and sufficient reason, refuses to be so substituted, may be fined suspended or expelled, by order of the judges and upon approval of the National Court; and the judges may declare such heat void, if it be a deciding heat of the race, and if the result and circumstances of the race confirm their belief, the rider or driver so removed shall be expelled by the judges. If the owner, or person or persons controlling the offending horse shall be a party or parties to such fraud, he or they, together with the horse, shall be punished by expulsion. (28-5)

69. Fouls and Frauds.—If any act or thing shall be done by the owner, rider, driver, or their horse or horses, during a race or in connection therewith, which these rules define or warrant the judges in deciding to be fraudulent or foul, or any owner, trainer, driver, rider or attendant of a horse, or other person, shall be guilty of any act of a fraudulent nature, or of any unprincipled conduct tending to debase the character of the trotting turf in the estimation the public, or be found

guilty of dosing or tampering with a horse, engaged or entered therein (14-1), the judges shall have power to fine in the sum of \$100 or less, or suspend or expel the offender, and in case of foul riding or driving they shall distance the offending horse, unless they believe such action shall favor a fraud (48), and they may declare all pools and bets off in cases of fraud, and no appeal shall be allowed from their decision in this respect. (26)

70. Time in Case of Accidents.—In case of accidents at least ten minutes shall be given for repairs. (34)

71. Collisions—In case of collision and break down, whether willful or otherwise, the party causing the same may be distanced, and if the judges find that the collision was intentional or designed to aid a fraud, the driver in fault shall be forthwith suspended or expelled, and his horse may be distanced, but if necessary to defeat fraud, the judges shall direct the offending horse to start again, but none but the offending horse shall be distanced in such a heat, except for foul driving. If the judges in a concluding heat find that a collision involved a fraudulent object, they may declare that heat void. (35)

72. Distances—In all races of heats and weights, the Distance Stand shall be the following distance from the winning post:

Mile heats, 80 yards.

Mile heats, 3 in 5, 100 yards.

Two-mile heats, 150 yards.

Three-mile heats, 220 yards.

In heats of not over one mile, wherein eight or more horses start, the distance shall be increased one-half (37-1), but in any heat wherein the number of starters is reduced to less than eight the ordinary distance shall be restored.

73. Horses Distanced.—All horses whose heads have not reached the distance stand as soon as the leading horse reaches the winning post, shall be declared distanced and out of the race, except in cases otherwise provided for, or the punishment of the leading horse by setting him back for running, when it shall be left to the discretion of the judges, and if in any heat a horse shall distance all competitors, the race will then be completed. (37-2, 3)

74. Distance and Patrol Judges.—The distance and patrol judges shall remain at their posts during the heats and immediately after the close of each they shall repair to the judges stand and report the horses that are distanced and all foul or improper conduct if any has occurred under their observation, but in the absence of a Distance Judge or on his failure to act, the judges of the race shall determine what horses are distanced. (27-1, 2)

75. When no Distance.—In any heat which shall be won by a horse which has been protested there shall be no distance to other horses except for fouls. (16-4)

76. Time.—In every contest for a premium, purse, stake or wager, or involving admission fees, on any course or in the presence of a judge or judges (which shall be known as a public race), (42) the two leading horses shall be timed separately, (40-1) by the judges or some suitable person appointed by them to assist in that respect, the time being taken from the pole horse or the horse selected to score by, (40-3) and if the heat is awarded to either of said horses the time shall constitute a record or bar as may be declared herein. (40-1) The time so taken shall be the official time, and should the winning horse afterwards be ruled out of the race for fraud, or ineligibility he shall retain the record or bar such time imposes. (40-1) [28-1]

77. Dead Heats.—A dead heat shall be counted in the race and shall be considered a heat which is undecided as between the horses making it, and lost to all other horses contending therein and (32) in case of a dead heat the time shall constitute a record or bar for the horses making the dead heat, and if for any other cause the heat is not awarded to either of the leading horses, it shall be awarded to the next best horse, and no time shall be given out or recorded against either horse, and the judges may waive the application of the distance rule in that heat except for foul driving. (40-2)

78. What Constitutes A Record.—A record can only be made in a public race, the horse to trot or pace a full mile according to rule, and the time must be taken by at least two timers selected for the purpose, and the record of their names as well as the time must be kept. (43-1)

79. Time A Bar—Time as otherwise taken on any track, except as otherwise provided herein, (43-2) or in any public race, at an irregular distance, being a distance less than a mile, or exceeding a mile, or when the track is short, shall constitute a bar, the latter as though the track was a full mile or the track measured full length (43-3), and if should appear to the National Court, upon investigation that any record has been fraudulently obtained, it shall be a bar instead of a record. (43-5)

80. Time Not A Bar.—Where the purse does not exceed \$100, the time taken in the race shall in no case be a bar and where the purse exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$200 it shall only be a bar in races where the purse is within such limitations, but to entitle the owners of animals to the benefits of this rule, it must be published in the conditions of the races that time previously taken under Rule 80 for small purses, will not be deemed a bar therein. Time made under the saddle or on the snow or ice, as well as time made where two or more horses are harnessed together, shall constitute a bar only for races of the same character. [44]

81. Suppression of Time.—Any horse winning a heat or making a dead heat in any public race wherein there was any intentional suppression of time or misrepresentation either in the record or the announcement of the time of any heat in the race, procured through any connivance, or collusive arrangement between the proprietor, or judges, or timers, and the owner of the winning horse or his driver, or other authorized agent together with all of the parties implicated in the fraud, shall thenceforth be disqualified to compete on the grounds of any member of the Bureau, and a fine of \$100 shall be imposed upon any member on whose grounds this rule shall be violated, one half the fine to be paid the informer, upon recovery. (41)

82. Announcing Heats—As soon as they are satisfied with the weights of the riders and drivers, and sufficient time has elapsed to receive the reports of the Distance and Patrol Judges, the result of the heats (28-3), and the time thereof, shall be publically announced by the judges. [39]

83. Time Between Heats.—The time between heats shall be as follows: (33-1)

Mile heats, 20 minutes.

Mile heats, 3 in 5, 25 minutes.

Two-mile heats, 30 minutes.

Three-mile heats, 35 minutes.

Four-mile heats, 40 minutes.

After the first heat the horses shall be called five minutes prior to the time of starting. (33-3)

84.—Races Sandwiched.—Not more than two races shall be sandwiched, in the performances on one day, but when one race of the two has been finished another may be called on, and when races are sandwiched, the first race shall be trotted out on time as far as practicable. (33-2)

85. Positions in Heats.—A horse winning a heat shall take the pole, or inside position, the succeeding heat, and all others shall take the position assigned them in judging the last heat. When two or more horses make a dead heat, the horses shall start for the succeeding heat in the same positions with reference to the pole that they occupied at the finish of the dead heat. (29-7) And whenever each of the horses making the dead heat would have been entitled to terminate the race had he won the dead heat, they only shall start again. [32-2

86 Ruled Out Horses—In heats of one, two, three, or four miles, a horse not winning one heat in three, shall not start for the fourth, and on heats, best three in five, a horse not winning a heat in the first five shall not start for the sixth, unless such horses have made a dead heat, but shall be considered as ruled out, and when ten or more horses start in a race, every horse not distanced shall have the right to compete until the race is completed, subject however to the other penalties in these rules. (31)

87.—Trotting After Dark.—No heat shall be trotted when it is so dark that the gait of the horses cannot be plainly seen by the judges from the stand, but all such races shall be continued by the judges to the next fair day (omitting Sunday) at such hour as they shall designate, and this rule shall apply to all purses, matches and stakes, unless otherwise agreed between the parties and the member. (19-1, 2)

88. Winning Horses.—A horse must win a majority of the heats which are required by the conditions of race, to be entitled to the purse or stakes, and unless otherwise provided in the published conditions of the race, a horse distancing all competitors in a heat shall receive the entire purse or stakes contended for. (36-1) (37-3)

89. Other Horses Placed.—When more than one horse remains in the race entitled to be placed at the finish of the last heat, their rank shall be determined according to the positions assigned them in the different heats -- a horse winning two heats better than one winning one; a horse having won one heat being better than than one only making a dead heat; a horse winning one or two heats and making a dead heat better than one winning the same number of heats and not making a dead heat; a horse winning a heat or making a dead heat and not distanced in the race, better than a horse that has not won a heat or made a dead heat; a horse that has been placed second in one heat, better than one that has been placed third in any number of heats, and likewise as to third, fourth, &c., places, and the premiums shall be awarded according to the rank of the horses so determined, and when two or more horses appear in equal rank they shall share equally in the premiums won by them, (36-5) and unless otherwise specified in the published conditions, should there be a premium for which no horse has won and maintained a specified place, the same shall go to the winner, provided however that the number of premiums awarded shall not exceed the number of horses that started in the race, (36-2) and in case the above provisions shall not be specific as to second, third, &c., money, the judges of the race shall make the awards, according to the principles of these rules and their best judgment. (36-6)

90. Rank of Distanced Horses.—Horses distanced in the first heat of a race shall be equal, but horses that are distanced in any subsequent heat shall rank as to each other in the order of the positions to which they were entitled at the start of the heat in which they were distanced. (38)

91. Purses to Ruled Out Horses.—A horse ruled out, under Rules 85 and 86 shall be entitled to a share of

the purse or premium according to his rank at the close of his last heat. (31, 32-3)

92. No Purse For A Walk Over.—No purse will be awarded for a walk over, but in cases where only one horse entered for a purse shall appear on the course, he shall be entitled to his own entrance money and to one half of that received from the other entries for the same purse. But this rule shall not apply to stakes and forfeits. (9)

93. Matches Against Time.—When a horse is matched against time it shall be proper to allow any other horse to accompany him in the performance, but not to be harnessed or in any way attached to him, and unless stipulated to the contrary, he shall be allowed three trials, and the trials shall all be on the same day, with the same time between them as is allowed between heats, at similar distances, and there shall be no recall after the word is given. [60-1, 2]

94. Payment of Premiums.—Except otherwise provided in the published conditions of the races, all premiums shall be due and payable as soon as the races shall close, but the member may retain from the premium won by any horse, before the payment of the same, all unpaid entry fees, fines, &c., for which the horse or his nominator may be liable. In case a horse has been protested the member may retain his winning during the time allowed to investigate the charges preferred, or if before a premium has been paid, the members shall receive any information tending in their judgment to establish fraud, they may withhold such premium without any formal protest, and should the decision of a race be appealed from the premium so withheld shall be sent to the Bureau to be held thereat pending the investigation. [16-8] and after notice of such appeal is given a member shall be liable for any other distribution of such premium.

95. Premiums Wrongfully Obtained.—Any person obtaining a purse or stake through fraud or error shall return it to the Bureau, upon demand if within one year, or he with all parties implicated in the wrong shall be suspended until such demand is complied with, and such purse or stake shall be awarded to the party entitled to the same. [13]

96. Failure to Pay Premiums.—Whenever it is made to appear to the management of the Bureau that a member has failed to pay premiums won, within ten days after the same are due, he shall be suspended until such premiums paid or deposited with the Bureau to be paid out by it. (Art. 7-3)

97. Fines.—All persons who have been fined under these rules, unless they pay the same on the day when imposed, shall be suspended until they are paid or deposited with the Bureau. All fines collected by members are payable by them to the Bureau, and shall be forwarded to it within one week from the time of their collection, or they will be liable to suspension until the same are so forwarded. (49)

98. Suspension Defined—Whenever the penalty of suspension is prescribed in these rules, if applied to a horse it shall be construed to mean a disqualification during the time of suspension to compete in any race, and if to a person to mean a conditional withholding of all right or privilege to make an entry, or to ride, drive, train or assist on the course and grounds of any member of the Bureau, but this provision shall not be construed to relieve any nominator of a horse so disqualified from the payment of the entry fee thus contracted without any right to compete in the race. (51-1) The suspension or expulsion of a member shall include the track occupied by such member as its property. (Art. 11-3)

99. Expulsion Defined.—Whenever the penalty of expulsion is prescribed in these rules, it shall be construed to mean unconditional exclusion and disqualification from any participation in the privileges and uses of the course and grounds of any member of the Bureau. (51-3)

100. Compromise of Penalties—No change or compromise shall be made by the judges or member in the manner of punishment prescribed in these rules, but the same shall be strictly enforced, but members may accept settlements of suspended dues, and the penalties in such cases shall be reduced in proportion. (50) No penalty of expulsion for fraud shall be removed or modified after confirmation by the National Court. (51-4)

101. Limitations.—If no limit is fixed in an order of suspension, and none is given in the rules providing for the same, the punishment shall be considered as limited to the season in which the order was issued. (51-2)

In case of the death of either the party or horse, all engagements except forfeits and matches made play or pay, including obligations for entrance fees, shall be void. (10) All suspensions imposed upon horses for the non-payment of entrance fees shall be barred by limitation at the expiration of six years from the date of their imposition, as per the records of the Association; but such release of a horse shall not operate as a release of the owner. (51-7)

After any member has been suspended or expelled, or has allowed its membership to expire, and has not been restored or renewed to membership for a period of three continuous years, all unreleased suspensions for unpaid entrance fees imposed by such member, may be cancelled on the records of the Bureau. (XI-2)

102. Official Record.—The Clerk of each course, shall keep in the book provided for that purpose, an account of their races in the form prescribed therein; that is first, horses entered, and the names of the riders or drivers, next, the starting horses and the positions assigned them, then a record of each heat, giving the position of each horse at the finish, then the official time of each heat, and, at the end, an official summary of the race, giving the drawn, distanced, and ruled out horses, and all protests, fines, penalties, and appeals, if there be any; which book shall be signed by the judges, and shall constitute the official record. (XIII-3)

103. Report of Races.—It shall be the duty of each member to furnish the Bureau, within one week of the close of each meeting with a copy of the official record on the blanks furnished, and a report containing an official summary of each race had at such meeting, giving date, the amount or value of each purse, match, or sweepstakes, the full terms and conditions of the race, the list of entries that were received, the positions of the horses in each heat, the drawn, distanced and ruled out horses, the names of all persons and horses that have been fined, suspended or expelled, together with the amount of the fines, and terms of suspension, the official time of each heat, the names of the judges, and such

notes and remarks as are necessary for the understanding of the whole. (XII-4)

104. Notices to Members.—As soon as the reports required in the last Rule have been received at the Bureau, notice of the penalties that have been imposed by the member making the report, shall be at once transmitted to each associated member, or a notice thereof shall be printed in some official paper of the Bureau, copies of which are provided for every such member. And thereupon the offender shall be debarred from any and every privilege such penalty inflicts, on any course of a member of the Bureau. And any member allowing their track to be used by an expelled man or horse after actual receipt of such notice, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding \$100.

RULES GOVERNING RUNNING RACES.

(These rules are substantially the same as adopted by the Queen City Jockey Club and at Lexington, Ky.)

105. Previous Rules.—Except where other provision is made in the following rules, running races shall be governed by the rules already given relating to speed contests.

106. Age.—A horse's age is reckoned from the first day of January following the time of foaling.

107. Untried and Maiden Horses.—An untried stallion or mare is one where the produce has never won a registered prize in any country. A maiden horse or mare is one that has never won a registered prize in any country.

108. Races.—When a match or sweepstakes is made and no distance is mentioned it shall be that which is usually run by horses of the same age as those engaged, viz.: If two years olds, one mile; if three year old, two miles; if four year olds, three miles; if five year olds and upward, four miles, and if the horses be of different ages the distance shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

If the meeting be specified and no day mentioned for the race it shall be run on any day of that meeting which the member may appoint.

109. Qualification.—Where there are any particular conditions required as a qualification to start, it shall be sufficient if the horse is qualified at the time set for the closing of nominations. If a brood mare engaged in a produce stake drops her foal before the first of January, or has a dead foal, or more than one, or is barren, the nomination is void.

110. Dress and Colors.—All riders must be dressed in jockey costume—usually caps and jacket of silk or satin, breeches of white corduroy, cords, flannel or buckskin, and top boots.

111. Stakes.—All stakes shall be put into the hands of the Secretary of the member before the riders are weighed and on their deposit the right to forfeit ceases.

112. Weights.—In all races of heats where distance is maintained, unless otherwise specified, the weights shall be as follows:

Two year olds, in stakes exclusively for them	100 lbs.
Two “ “ in other races	86 lbs.
Three “ “ in stakes exclusively for them	105 lbs.
Three “ “ in other races	95 lbs.
Four “ “ in all races	110 lbs.
Five “ “ in all races	115 lbs.
Six “ “ and upwards in all races	118 lbs.

Three pounds shall be allowed to mares and geldings. Feather weights shall be considered seventy-five pounds. Welter weights shall be twenty-eight pounds added to the respective weight for age.

113. Extra Weights and Allowances.—When it is the condition of any race that the horses shall carry extra weight for winning a certain number of prizes during the year, or be allowed weight for having been beaten a certain number of times during the year, such winnings and losings shall date from the first day of January preceding, and shall extend to the time of starting unless otherwise specified.

114. On Weights and Weighing.—A jockey is required to show the weight that his horse is about to carry at the usual place of weighing, at least ten minutes before the race, unless excused for some special reason. The jockey is to be weighed with all of the equipments of his horse, except the bridle, which it is optional with him to weigh, unless required to do so by the judges, but nothing shall be weighed off that has not been weighed on. No whip or substitute for a whip shall be allowed in the scales in order to make weight, but if one has been carried by the jockey, its weight shall be noted by the judges, to ascertain that its weight is not such as to

disqualify the horse. Weights shall not be made by wetting the blankets placed on or under the saddle. Until a jockey is ordered to dismount he must not suffer any person to touch or put cover on his horse, and before weighing he is forbidden to touch anything beyond the equipments of his horse. The person unsaddling the horse shall, as soon as the saddle and equipments are removed, hand them to the rider, who shall immediately carry them to the scale to be weighed. Horses not bringing out the weight shown before the race or within one pound of it, shall be disqualified from winning the race; but the judges may make allowance for overplus occasioned by exposure to rain and mud.

115. Overweight.—Where weights and distances are maintained, each jockey shall be allowed two pounds and no more, above the weight specified for his horse to carry (all allowances to which he is entitled being deducted), unless a declaration of the extra weight that the horse is about to carry has been made to the judges, at least ten minutes before the race, which shall be announced, but in no case shall a horse be allowed to start carrying more than ten pounds overweight, unless the judges should be unable to decide before the race, to what penalties the horse is liable or to what allowances he is entitled, in which case he may start with any weight that his owner may think proper to put up. No horse can be disqualified for winning on account of overweight with which he has been allowed to start.

116. Starting.—The horses shall be taken back at least thirty yards from the stand, behind a line drawn across the course. From that point they shall come on a walk, if possible, attended only by the riders, and when the horses shall be in proper position, the starting judge shall tap the drum, or make other appropriate signal for the start, and no recall shall be made after the signal. Should a false start be made, the horses shall be taken behind the line again and brought up by the riders in the same manner. The judge may give the signal for the start at any time that he finds the horses in position behind the string, and may give a start although the horses may not come to the stand on a walk, if in his judgment he sees fit so to do. Unruly and vicious horses may be assigned any position at the start deemed necessary for the safety of other horses and riders, and the

judges may call an assistant to start such a horse. Should any rider intentionally let his horse break away while the start is being made, causing a false start, or in any way refuse to obey the orders of the judges, he may be fined five dollars for each offence, and may be suspended or expelled.

117. Aids in Starting.—No person shall be permitted to turn or lead a horse to the post, save with the consent of the judges. The horses shall be started by their jockeys, and no person shall strike a horse to get him from the post, or during the running of a race, nor shall any person stand in the track to point out a path for the rider.

118. False Starts.—When a false start is made, no horse making the false start, or any horse remaining at the post, shall have clothes thrown upon him, or water given, or his mouth sponged out; nor shall the rider be permitted to dismount; but the horses shall be started as soon as brought back to the post. Horses making a false start shall return to the post by the shortest way; and if the starter perceives that a longer way is taken, he shall not delay the start for them, and the rider may be fined or suspended at the discretion of the judges. When a false start is made and the horse refuses to return to the post, the starter may permit him to be led back behind the post and then let loose.

119. Boalting.—If any horse shall run from the course into the field, he shall be disqualified from winning the race, although he may come out ahead, unless he turn and enter the course at the point from which he swerved.

120. Riders Falling.—If a rider falls from a horse while riding a heat or race, and another person of sufficient weight ride him in, no penalty shall be exacted for the overweight, and the horse shall not be disqualified from winning, if brought back to the spot where the rider fell.

121. Void Heats and Races.—If the start takes place on the wrong side of the starting post, or if no person officially appointed occupies the judges' stand, the heat or race is void and must be run again, in twenty minutes if the distance is two miles, and in thirty minutes if over two miles.

122. A Fair Race.—Every horse shall run a *bona fide* race. If any horse shall run to lose, or there be a compromise or agreement between any two persons starting horses, or their agents, or grooms, not to oppose each other upon a promised division of the purse, or any persons shall run their horses with a determination to oppose jointly, any other horse in the race, upon satisfactory proof thereof, the judges shall award the purse to the next best horse, and the offenders shall be ruled off.

123. Ruled Out Horses.—In heats best two in three, a horse not winning one of the first two heats shall not be allowed to start for a third heat; and in best three in five a horse not winning a heat in the first three shall not be allowed to start for a fourth. In a three-in-five race any horse losing three heats after winning a heat shall not be entitled to start again in the race. Horses so prohibited from starting shall be deemed ruled out and shall not placed.

124. Dead Heats.—If in a race of heats a dead heat is run, and the winning of the heat by any of the horses making the dead heat would have terminated the race, then only the horses running the dead heat shall start for another heat, and all the other horses shall be ruled out of the race. If for any race not to be run in heats, the first two or more horses shall run a dead heat, those horses shall only run for such prize over again, after the last race on the same day, but at an interval of not less than 30 minutes. The other horses which started are deemed losers, and are entitled to their respective places, as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

125. Dividing After a Dead Heat.—When horses run a dead heat for a place in any race not run in heats, the owners of the horses making the dead heat may agree to divide the prize or stakes for the place, and thus terminate the race, unless otherwise specified; but the terms of the division must be made known to the member. When such division is made each horse shall be considered a winner as to penalties.

126. Distances.—The distances shall be as follows:

In heats of one mile,	50 yards.
“ “ “ two miles,	60 “
“ “ “ three “	80 “
“ “ “ four “	100 “

127 Disqualified Horses.—In running a race of heats, horses disqualified from winning are held to be distanced, and in other races are not to be placed. When a horse coming in first is disqualified, the heat or race shall be awarded to the next best horse which is qualified.

REMEDIAL.

128. Sessions of Courts.—The District Court shall hold quarterly sessions, at some convenient point within the District, to be determined by the National Court, beginning on the first Monday of each of the months, January, April, July and December.

The National Court shall hold at least two sessions each year at such place as it may determine, the first session beginning on the last Monday of January, and the second on the first Monday of October.

129. Removal of Penalties By Members.—Any member shall have the right to remove or modify the decision of its judges in any race upon its course wherein suspension alone is imposed, but they shall exercise no such authority in cases of fines or expulsions. (52-1)

130. Right of Appeal.—Any interested person, feeling aggrieved by any of the decisions or rulings of the judges in any race upon the grounds of a member of this Bureau, involving the proper interpretation and application of these rules, or the determination of any question of fact wherein a fine, suspension or expulsion has been imposed, or the action of any member in relation thereto, may at any time within one week from the close of the meeting at which the same was imposed, unless otherwise provided in these Rules and Regulations, take an appeal from such decision to the District Court of the District wherein the member is located.

131. Procedure.—Any person desiring to appeal as aforesaid, shall file a complaint with the judge of the District setting forth the errors complained of, within the time prescribed in the last Rule.

132. Fees—The Fee for appeal shall be \$10, which must be paid to the judge when the petition is filed, and he shall be entitled to a further fee of \$5 per day for each and every day after the first, that he has engaged in the trial of the same cause, to be paid by the applicant on the day for which they are due, before any services are rendered, if so required. In all cases each party shall pay his own costs of securing testimony, affidavits, &c.

133. Notice.—Upon the filing of a petition and the payment of the fee, the party so appealing shall immediately give notice in writing to the member of such action, and furnish them at the same time with a copy of the complaint, and if the complaint is to be heard before the following term of the Court, the notice must specify the time and place of the hearing and be served at least 10 days prior thereto. A copy of the notice with an affidavit of the time and manner of service must be filed with the Court, by the appellant before the hearing. In all cases where the decision appealed from is the decision of a race, exceptions to the ruling must be filed with the judges as soon as the decision is made or the member will not be responsible for a second payment of any premium that may have been paid by them before the exceptions are filed.

134 Time of Hearing.—All complaints shall be for hearing at the next session of the Court after the filing of the complaint, unless ten days will not elapse between the date of the filing of the complaint and the first day of the session, if both parties do not agree to have the same heard at such term; provided however that a judge, upon cause being shown at the time that a complaint is filed, that there is urgent necessity therefor, at any time not less than 30 days previous to the regular session of the Court, may grant a special hearing and fix a day therefor, which shall not be less than 15 days from the day of granting the same.

135. Trial.—The complaints shall be taken up in the order which they were filed, except for good cause it be varied. The hearings shall be upon affidavits, briefs, and written arguments, unless an order of the Court be obtained allowing oral testimony and argument, of which the opposite party must have had at least five days notice. And in case it be made to appear to the Court

that a proper decision cannot otherwise be arrived at without great expense, the Court may hold such special session at or near the town or city where the decision complained of was made. But in such case the party applying for a local trial must pay the judge's traveling fees at three cents per mile, to and from his place of residence.

136. Power to Fine. The National Court shall examine all complaints filed against members of the Bureau, and take such measures to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges as they deem proper, and they shall have authority to fine not to exceed \$100, suspend or expel any member who shall refuse or fail to obey the laws of the Association, or their orders, and in case such fine as they may impose is not paid, the member may be suspended until it is paid. (Art. VII-3)

137. Records.—The District Judge shall make a record of all complaints brought before him, and his decision thereon, and file a transcript thereof with the Bureau within 30 days the same is heard.

138. Decisions Reviewed.—Any interested person not satisfied with the decision of a District Court, upon any complaint submitted to it, may carry the same to the National Court for review, where the same shall be heard upon the same affidavits, briefs and arguments as were used in the District Court, except that when oral testimony or arguments have been given, affidavits to the to the same points as were testified to orally by the witnesses, and written arguments may be used in lieu of such oral testimony and arguments. The person desiring such a review, must file a request for the same with the Bureau, within 30 days from the time when the decision was rendered, and accompany the same with a fee of \$10, and thereupon notice of such filing shall be given to the Court below, who on receipt of the same, shall forward all papers pertaining thereto to the Bureau to be used in the final hearing. In cases where the National Court has original jurisdiction the complaint shall be filed with the Bureau, and like notice and proceedings shall be had as are required in the District Court.

All decisions made by the National Court shall be final, unless a re-hearing shall be had as provided in Rule 139.

139. Rehearings.—A re-hearing may be had in either court at any time upon such grounds as the Court shall deem sufficient, of any complaint decided therein. But a motion for the same must be filed within two years after the decision sought to be reviewed was rendered, and notice shall be given of the pendency of such motion as in cases of complaints, and like fees paid.

140. Reinstatement.—No reinstatement can be made in a case where notice of the suspension has been given to the Bureau, and in no case of a fine or expulsion having been imposed, except by the Bureau. Any person making an appeal from a decision imposing a fine of suspension for the non-payment of entry fees, may deposit the amount claimed with the Bureau, whereupon a temporary reinstatement will be made, pending action in the case. (52-3)



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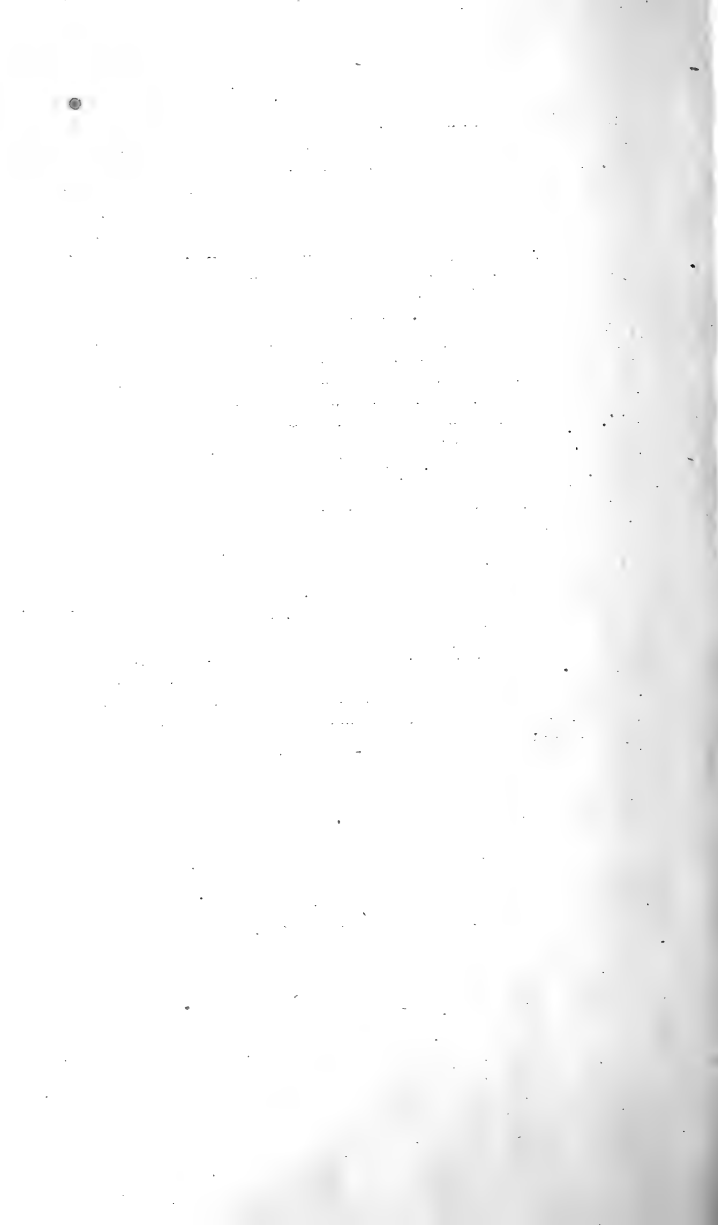
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BETTING RULES.

A code of Betting Rules, 32 in number, was adopted by the Congress of the National Trotting Association in 1870 as a factor in correcting the abuses, and promoting the objects sought by that Association. These were revised by a committee appointed by that body, and their report, being the present code of 31 Betting Rules, was adopted at the session of 1871, and since that time, they have been the standard of authority among sporting and turfmen.

They form no part of these rules but are published here for the convenience of those who may have occasion to consult them, a work of this kind not being deemed complete without them.

No. 1. All pools and bets must follow the main stakes, purse, or other prize, as awarded by the decision of the judges, except in cases where the horse that comes in first is found to be disqualified, or the bets are declared off for fraud or collusion.

No. 2. If the race is postponed, it shall not affect the pools or bets that may have made on it. They shall stand until the race comes off, unless the contrary shall be agreed on between the parties betting; provided the race takes place within five days of the time first named; after which time all bets and pools are drawn, unless made play or pay.

No. 3. When any change is made in the conditions of a race, all pools and bets made previous to the announcement of the change shall be null and void.

No. 4. When a bet is made on one horse against the field, he must start or the bet is off, and the field is what starts against him; but there is no field unless one starts against him.

No. 5. In pools and betting, the pool stands good for all the horses that start in the race; but for those horses that do not start the money must be returned to the purchaser.

No. 6. In races made play or pay, outside bets are not made play or pay unless so made by the parties.

No. 7. All bets are void on the decease of either party, but in case a horse should die, play or pay bets made on him stand.

No. 8. If a bet is made on any number of straight heats, and there is a dead heat made, the heats are not straight, and the party betting on straights loses.

No. 9. If in any case the Judges declare a heat null and void, it does not affect the bets as in case of a dead heat as to winning in straight heats.

No. 10. When a race is coming off, and a party bets that a heat will be made in two minutes and thirty seconds (2.30), and they make two thirty (2.30) or less, he would win. If he bets they will beat two minutes and thirty seconds (2.30), and they make exactly two thirty (2.30), he loses; but if he takes two minutes and thirty seconds (2.30) against the field, and they make exactly two thirty (2.30), it is a tie or draw bet. All time bets to be decided accordingly.

No. 11. In a double event—where there is no action on the first race in order, in consequence of forfeit or other cause, the bet is off; but where there is an action on the bet, and the party betting on the double event shall have won the first, the bet shall then stand as a play or pay bet for the second event.

No. 12. If a bet should be made during the contest of a heat that a named horse will win that heat and he makes a dead heat, the bet is drawn, but if after the horses have passed the score, a party bets that a certain named horse has won the heat, and the Judges declare it a dead heat, the backer of the named horse loses.

No. 13. In races between two or more horses, or a single dash at any distance, which result in a dead heat, it is a draw between the horses making the dead heat, and bets between them are off; and if it is sweep-

stakes. the money of the beaten horses is to be divided between the horses making the dead heat.

No. 14. When a bettor undertakes to place the horses in a race, he must give a specified place, as first, second, third, and so on. The word "last" shall not be construed to mean "fourth and distanced," if four start, but "fourth" only, and so on. A distanced horse must be placed "distanced."

No. 15. Horses shall be placed in a race and bets decided as they are placed in the official record of the day; provided, that where a horse comes in first and it is afterward found that he was disqualified for fraud, the bets on him shall be null and void, but pool-sellers and stakeholders shall not be held responsible for moneys paid by them under the decision of the Judges of the race.

No. 16. Bets made during a heat are not determined until the conclusion of the race, if the heat is not mentioned at the time.

No. 17. Either of the bettors may demand stakes to be made, and, on refusal, declare the bet to be void.

No. 18. Outside bets cannot be declared off on the course unless that place was named for staking the money, and then it must be done by filling such declaration in writing with the Judges, who shall read it from the stand before the race commences.

No. 19. Bets agreed to be paid or received, or bets agreed to be made or put up elsewhere than at the place of the race, or any other specified place, cannot be declared off on the course.

No. 20. Bets on horses disqualified and not allowed to start are void, unless the bets are play or pay.

No. 21. A bet cannot be transferred without the consent of parties to it, except in pools.

No. 22. When a bet is made on a horse's time, it shall be decided by the time made in a public race, he going single and carrying his proper weight.

No. 23. When a horse makes time on a short track it shall not constitute a record for the decision of bets.

No. 24. Horses that are distanced or drawn at the conclusion of a heat, are beaten in the race by those that start afterward. A horse that is distanced in a heat is beaten by one drawn at the termination of the same heat.

No. 25. When a man lays odds and intends to take the field against a single horse, he must say so, and the other party will choose his horse. When a man undertakes to name the winner, whether he bets odds or takes odds, he must name some one horse.

No. 26. All bets relative to the purse, stake or match, if nothing to the contrary is specified at the time of making the bet.

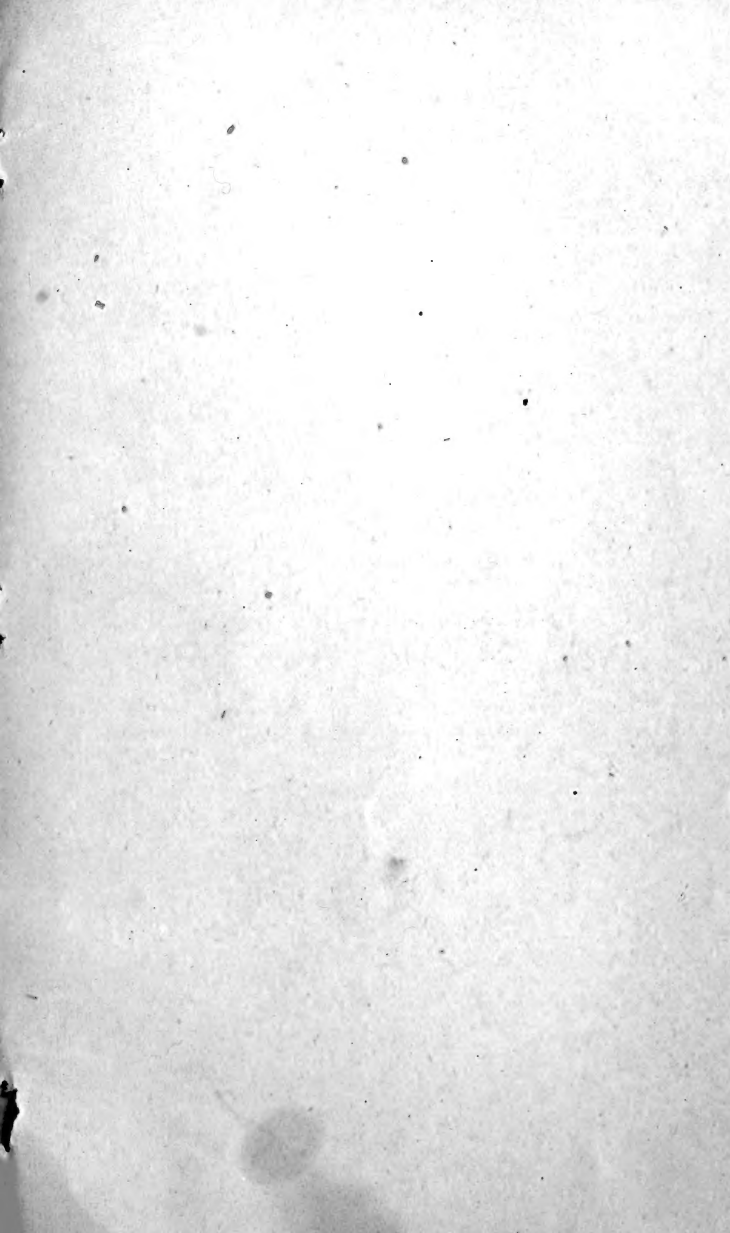
No. 27. Parties wishing all the horses to start for a bet, must so name it at the time the bet is made.

No. 28. When the Judges declare a heat null and void, all bets on that heat shall stand for decision on the next heat.

No. 29. All pools and bets shall be governed and decided by these rules, unless a stipulation to the contrary shall be agreed upon by the parties betting.

No. 30. Should any contingencies occur not provided for by these rules, the Judges of the day shall decide them.

No. 31. When a horse which has not been sold in the pools wins the race, the best horse sold in the pools wins the money.





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