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1888

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✓ Am. Turf Congress

THE
AMERICAN RACING RULES
OF THE
AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

BY-LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS,
AND
BETTING RULES

OF THE
AMERICAN RUNNING TURF.

IN FORCE FROM AND AFTER
JANUARY 1, 1888.

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NOTE.—Words importing the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the contrary is expressed.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

A—Name and Membership.

This Association is formed by the Kentucky Association of Lexington, Ky.; the Louisville Jockey Club, Louisville, Ky.; the new Louisiana Jockey Club, of New Orleans, La.; the Latonia Jockey Club, of Covington, Ky.; the St. Louis Jockey Club, St. Louis, Mo.; and the Washington Park Club, Chicago, Ill.; and shall be known as the American Turf Congress, and these rules shall be known as the American Racing Rules.

New members may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the Congress; but membership shall be confined to chartered clubs or associations of good standing, composed of citizens of the locality of the club or association. There shall be an initiation fee of \$100, and each member shall pay \$25 annually as dues. The fund arising from initiation fees and dues shall be devoted to the current expenses of the Congress. A member for sufficient cause may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the Turf Congress.

B—Object.

These rules have for their object the improvement of the breed and the development of horses, through the promotion of the interests of the American Running Turf; the prevention, detection, and punishment of fraud thereon; and uniformity in the government of racing.

No association, member of the American Turf Congress, shall give mixed meetings of running with trotting or pacing.

C—By-Laws.

Each association may be governed by its own by-laws, provided they do not conflict with the American Racing Rules.

D—*Go Into Effect.*

These rules shall go into operation on the first day of January, 1888, and any other rules of racing shall be annulled, as from that day, without prejudice to the then existing rights or liabilities.

E—*Meetings.*

There shall be a meeting of the members of the different associations annually on the second Wednesday in November, at noon, at such place as may be chosen at the meeting next preceding; a written or printed notice of each meeting shall be mailed, postage paid, and addressed by the Secretary to each member at least thirty days prior to such meeting.

A special meeting of the Congress may be had on the call of the President alone, or on the call of the President at the request of any three members.

F—*Delegation.*

A delegation to a general meeting of the Association shall consist of one person, a member of the Club, duly authorized in writing, by the President or Secretary of their respective organizations. No association shall vote by proxy.

G—*Officers.*

There shall be a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer who shall hold their offices for one year. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, when present, to act as Secretary at the annual meeting of the Association. He shall keep a record of all proceedings of such meetings, and shall attend to all correspondence relating to the affairs of the Association. He shall publish, or cause to be printed, a report of the rules adopted, or changes of the annual meeting of the Association. He shall call the regular meeting of the Association for the second Wednesday in November of each year at such place as may be designated by the Association at their last meeting, and for such services and expenses incurred shall be paid \$100 by the Association.

The Treasurer shall give bond to the amount of \$2,500, approved by the President for the safe keeping of the funds, for which he shall be paid \$100 per annum.

AMERICAN RACING RULES.

DEFINITIONS.

1—*Horse.*

"Horse" includes mare or gelding.

2—*Age.*

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

3—*Maidens.*

A "maiden" horse is one that has never won a race in any country. Conditions referring to maidens shall mean maidens at the time of the start, unless otherwise specified.

4—*Race.*

Any contest for "purse," "stake," premium, or wager for money, or involving admission fees, on any course, and in the presence of a Judge or Judges, shall constitute a race.

5—*Purse.*

A "purse" is a sum of money or other prize offered for a race.

6—*Sweepstakes or Stake.*

A "sweepstakes" is a race, publicly declared open to all complying with its conditions for which the prize is the sum of the stakes which the subscribers agree to pay for each horse nominated; and if an additional sum of money, cup, plate, or other reward is offered to the winner, the race is

still a sweepstakes whatever may be the name given to such addition. Three subscribers, unless otherwise stipulated in its conditions, make a sweepstakes, and the race is not void, so long as there is a horse qualified to start.

7—*Private Sweepstakes or Match.*

A "private sweepstakes," or "match," is one to which no money is added, and which is not publicly advertised previous to the engagement being made.

8—*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.

9—*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.

10—*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 rules of racing and the conditions of the race prescribe.

11—*Produce Race.*

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

12—*How to Enter in Produce Races.*

The produce is entered by entering 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) is returned.

13—*Walk-Over.*

A "walk-over" is when two horses in entirely different interests do not run for a race or stake.

(a)—Walk-over by any horse entitles him to only one-half of the added money in stakes.

(b)—In purse races, two or more horses in entirely different interest must enter and start, or no race.

14—CONDITIONS SUPERSEDE RULES.

The express conditions of a race supersede the rules of racing when they conflict.

15—ENTRIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Entry shall be made by writing, signed by the owner of the horse, or by some person deputed by him, or may be made by telegraph, if received before the time for closing. Entries by telegram must, however, be confirmed in writing at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the time for declaring to start, or the horse shall not be allowed to start.

In selling races not more than one horse in the same interest can start. If two or more should be entered, the first one recorded from the entry-box shall be deemed valid.

No entry for stakes shall be received by any association from any person owing a forfeit. If any entry has been received within thirty days after publication of stakes in the sporting papers by any association, on proper notice and proof being made to said association by any person holding said forfeit, the secretary of said association shall notify the person making the entry, that his or their forfeit must be paid within thirty days. If not paid in that time, the entry shall be rejected and published in the Turf Papers.

16—*Horse Must be Duly Entered.*

A horse shall not be qualified to run for any purse or sweepstakes unless he has been and continues duly entered for the same.

17—*What an Entry Shall State.*

An entry shall state the name of the owner, and the name and description of the horse, and (if the race be for horses of different ages) his age.

18—*Allowances Must be Claimed.*

Allowances must be claimed at the time of entry, except when otherwise specified.

19—*When Purse Entries Close.*

No condition or notice interposing, entries for purse races are to be made at the office of the Clerk of the Course, at the course, by 4 o'clock P. M. of the day previous to the race, or if there be races at the course on that day, within thirty minutes after the last race.

No entry for a purse shall be received after the time for closing.

(A)—*Entrance Money Paid at Time of Entry.*

The entrance money to a purse (unless otherwise stipulated in its conditions) shall be three per cent. on the whole amount thereof, and must accompany the entry, except for free handicaps, when it must be paid at the time of acceptance of the weight allotted.

Entrance money, stakes, and forfeits must be paid in cash (if required) to the Clerk of the Course.

Parties not having money to their credit with the Secretary, must pay all entrances or forfeits before starting.

(B)—*Clerk of Course Liable.*

If the Clerk of the Course allow a horse to start in a race without its entrance money or stake for that race having been paid, he shall be liable for it himself, but may have a forfeit order issued for the same.

(C)—*Horse Must Start if not Declared.*

Every horse entered for a purse must start, unless he should be declared out to the Clerk of the Course by 12 o'clock (noon) the day of the race.

19—(D) — *One Declared, All Declared.*

When a party having more than one horse entered in a purse, shall declare one out, he thereby declares all out.

(E) — *Five per cent. Declarations.*

Where no entrance fee is required, the declaration must be accompanied by five (5) per cent. of the whole amount of the purse.

(F) — *Owners and Horses can be Suspended.*

Horses not starting in purse races because of unpaid forfeits shall be liable for the declaration fee, and owners and horses shall be suspended until they are paid.

(G) — *Deduction for Entrance Paid.*

If entrance fee has been paid, it shall be deducted from the declaration fee.

(H) — *Division of Declaration Fees.*

All declaration fees shall go: 60 per cent. to second horse, and 40 per cent. to third horse, or all to second horse if there be but two starters.

20—*Horses Must be Named.*

Every horse entered for a stake or purse shall be named, and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry, or it shall be void; and after starting in a public race such name shall not be changed, and for any violation of this requirement, the owner and horse shall be ruled off. No horse shall be thus recorded by a name that has been recorded for another horse in a public race.

21—*No Change of Name.*

No association running under these rules shall receive the entry of or allow a horse whose name has been changed to run upon their course. Every association or club running under these rules shall be required to announce with their stakes and programmes that nominators shall name their

horses entered in such stakes and purses. In stakes this rule to go into effect from and after January 1, 1888.

22—ENTRIES TO SWEEPSTAKES.

If an hour for closing be not designated, entries for sweepstakes may be mailed up to midnight of the day of closing, provided they are received in time for compliance with every other condition of the race.

If miscarriage of an entry is alleged, satisfactory proof of its mailing must be presented within reasonable time after the day of closing, or the entry shall not be received.

When an hour for closing is designated, entries for sweepstakes can not be received afterward.

In the absence of notice to the contrary, entries for sweepstakes closing during and on the eve of a race meeting, close at the office of the Clerk of the Course, at the course.

23—*Description of Horse.*

In entering a horse, he must be clearly identified by stating his age, his name, his color (when possible), whether he is horse, mare, or gelding, and the names of his sire and dam, and if his sire or dam is unnamed, such further pedigree or description as will distinguish the horse intended to be entered from all other horses. If his dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names of all of them must be given.

24—*Name, Address, and Colors.*

The party making an entry to stakes must give his name in full, postoffice address, and racing colors.

25—*Simultaneous Entries with Proposed Names.*

If a horse be entered with a proposed name for the first time in several races closing at the same place on the same day, the description need not be added in more than the first of such entries.

26—*Change of Name.*

If the name of a horse be changed before he has started in a public race, his new name, as well as his old name, must

be given until he has once run under it over the course of a recognized association.

27—Assumed Names.

An owner may assume a name which must be registered with the Clerk of the Course, and he can not enter or subscribe in any other until he resumes his own name or registers another assumed name. The real or assumed name of any person who runs, or, within twenty years has run horses in the United States, shall not be registered.

28—Joint Subscriptions and Entries.

Joint subscriptions and entries may be made by two or more owners.

The full names of all persons composing a company, and the real names of all persons confederating under an assumed name, must be registered with the Clerk of the Course.

A confederate in an assumed name may subscribe or enter in his own or in another assumed name.

If any of the parties to a joint subscription die, all rights and liabilities attach to the survivor or survivors.

29—Nominating Owners to Have Equal Interest.

A horse can not be entered in the real or assumed name of any person, company, or confederacy as his owner, unless that person, company, or confederacy has an interest or property in the horses

30—Subscriptions are Transferable.

A person who subscribes to a sweepstakes before the time fixed for naming can transfer the right of entry under any one or more of his subscriptions to any other person or persons.

31—Subscription to Stakes not Revocable.

A subscription to a stake can not be withdrawn, but an entry of a horse under a subscription may, before the time of closing, be allowed by substituting another horse.

32—*No Alteration of Entry After Closing.*

No alteration or condition shall be made in any entry after the time fixed for closing.

33—*Death of a Subscriber.*

Subscriptions and all entries or rights of entry under them shall not become void on the death of the subscriber. If either party to a match die, the match is off.

34—*Death or Mistake in Entry.*

The death of a horse or a mistake in the entry of a horse, when eligible, does not release the subscriber or transferee from liability for a stake or forfeit.

35—*Entries not Void by Death.*

Entries in purses are not void by the death of the nominator.

36—*Entrance Money not Returnable.*

Entrance money for a purse is not returned on the death of a horse, or his failure to start for any cause whatever.

37—*Liability for Stakes and Forfeits.*

A person entering a horse thereby becomes liable for the entrance money, stake, or forfeit.

A subscriber to a sweepstakes is liable for the stake or forfeit, but if he transfer an entry or a right of entry therein to any other person, he is liable only in case of default by the transferee, and in that case may recover from the transferee, and may, if he pay such stakes or forfeits, place them on the forfeit list as due to himself.

38—*Money and Arrears Must be Paid Before Starting.*

A horse shall not start for a race unless there have been duly paid, before weighing, any stake or entrance money payable in respect of that race, and also all arrears due from any person for such horse, or due from the person starting said horse on other horses: but if there be any forfeits against said horse or persons, the same must have been presented to the Clerk of the Course before ten o'clock of the day of the race.

39—*Forfeit Orders Must be Paid.*

Each association shall issue forfeit orders, and no horse shall be allowed to start in a race against whom a forfeit order is lodged until it is paid.

40—*When to Lodge Forfeit Orders.*

Forfeit orders must be lodged with the Clerk of the Course or Secretary by 10 o'clock A. M., the morning of the race.

41—*Horses Must be Announced as Starters.*

A horse shall not be qualified to run in a race unless he has been announced as a starter to the Clerk of the Scales, not less than 45 minutes before the time appointed for the race, which shall, at the close of the previous race of the day, be indicated on a dial conspicuously placed.

42—*When the First Race Begins.*

If the time for the first race is not fixed by the programme, it shall be indicated on the dial, half an hour in advance.

43—*Number Must be Exhibited.*

The number of a horse must be exhibited as soon as practicable after he has been announced as a starter.

44—*Explanation Required if He does not Run.*

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.

WEIGHTS TO BE CARRIED.

The following weights shall be carried when not otherwise specified in the conditions of a race :

Scale of Weight for Age.

DISTANCE	AGE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov and Dec
Half Mile.....	2 years	70	73	76	78	80	82	85	89	92	95	95
	3 "	100	102	103	105	106	107	109	111	112	113	113
	4 "	112	113	115	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 & aged	116	117	119	120	121	120	118	118	118	118	118
Three-quarters Mile....	2 years	70	73	75	76	76	77	85	94	97	100	100
	3 "	100	103	105	106	106	107	109	111	112	113	113
	4 "	115	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 & aged	118	118	119	120	120	120	120	118	118	118	118
One Mile.....	2 years	70	73	74	75	75	75	80	87	92	95	100
	3 "	100	100	102	102	102	103	105	107	108	109	109
	4 "	115	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 & aged	120	120	120	121	122	122	120	120	118	118	118
One Mile and a Half.....	2 years									75	78	78
	3 "	100	100	100	100	100	101	103	105	106	107	107
	4 "	116	116	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 "	120	120	121	122	123	122	121	120	120	120	120
Two Miles.....	6 & aged	121	121	122	123	124	123	122	121	120	120	120
	2 years										75	75
	3 "	95	95	96	97	98	99	101	103	104	105	105
	4 "	115	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Two Miles and a Half.....	5 "	121	121	122	123	124	123	122	121	120	120	120
	6 & aged	122	122	123	124	125	124	123	122	121	120	120
	2 years											
	3 "	94	94	95	96	97	98	100	102	103	104	104
Three Miles...	4 "	115	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 "	122	122	123	124	125	124	123	122	121	120	120
	6 & aged	123	123	124	125	126	125	124	123	122	121	121
	3 years	90	93	94	95	96	97	99	101	102	103	103
Four Miles.....	4 "	114	115	116	117	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
	5 "	122	123	124	125	127	126	125	124	123	122	122
	6 & aged	123	124	125	127	128	127	126	125	124	123	123
	3 years	90	92	93	94	95	96	98	100	101	102	102

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

43—*Weights Exclusively for Two-Year-Olds.*

In all races exclusively for two-year-olds, the following scale of weights shall be adopted: From January 1st to May 1st the weight shall be 110 lbs. From May 1st to December 31st the weight shall be 115 lbs.

No money shall be added to any race exclusively for two-year-olds carrying 115 lbs., longer than a mile.

46—*Weights Exclusively for Three-Year-Olds.*

In all races exclusively for three-year-olds, the following scale of weights shall be adopted: From January 1st to May 1st the weight shall be 112 lbs. From May 1st to December 31st, shall be 118 lbs.

47—*Sex Allowances.*

Except in handicaps, and in races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the conditions, fillies two years old, and geldings of all ages, shall be allowed 3 lbs., and mares three years old and upward shall be allowed 5 lbs. before the first of September, and 3 lbs. afterward.

47a—*Miscellaneous.*

There shall be no race given for horses three years old and upwards, less than six furlongs.

In all heat races there shall be an allowance of 5 lbs. from the scale of weights

Light welter weights, 28 lbs. added to weight for age.

Heavy welter weights, 40 lbs. added to weight for age.

Feather weights, 75 lbs.

Welter weights shall be 28 lbs., added to weight for age, and in the absence of conditions, shall be the weights for steeplechases and hurdle races.

48—WEIGHING OUT AND OVERWEIGHT.

Every jockey who is to ride in the race shall weigh at the usual place, unless especially excused by the Judges, or his horse shall be disqualified.

If a jockey intends to carry overweight, exceeding by more than two pounds the weight at which his horse is to

run, he must declare the amount of such overweight to the Clerk of the Scales not later than 45 minutes before the time appointed for the race: and the Clerk shall announce or exhibit, in some public manner, the amount of such overweight, with the name or number of the horse.

A horse shall not be qualified to run in a race with more than 5 lbs. overweight.

If a horse carry more than 2 pounds, which has not been duly declared, or more than 5 pounds overweight, he is disqualified.

A horse shall not be qualified to start in a race in ordinary or training shoes; if any person starts a horse in shoes, he and the horse may be ruled off. Bar plates may be used by consent of the Judges.

No person shall be admitted to the weighing room except the owners, trainers, and jockeys.

49—Persons Allowed on Course During Race.

After the horses are ordered to the starting post, and until the Judges direct the gates to be re-opened, all persons except the racing officials shall be excluded from the course to be run over.

50—Dilatory Trainer or Jockey to be Fined.

Every trainer or jockey who does not bring his horse promptly to the post at the time appointed for the race shall be fined.

51—A Starter.

Every horse whose jockey has weighed out, and whose number has been put up, is a starter, and shall be liable for his whole stake. If a horse is excused after he is weighed out, all bets on the race are void, and additional time, before the race shall be granted by the Judges.

52—The Positions for a Start.

The position of horses in starting shall be determined by lot by the Judges.

The winner of a heat shall at the next start have the inside position, and the others shall take their positions on his right, in the order in which they came out in the previous heat.

Nevertheless, the starter may place vicious or unruly horses where they can not injure others.

A horse in the hands of the starter shall receive no further care from his attendants.

RUNNING.

The horse must be started by the jockey. With the sanction of the starter, he may be led to his position. The jockey must not dismount except to set right insecure equipments.

If an accident happens to a rider or his equipments, 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 other jockeys may dismount and their horses be given up to their attendants.

The horses shall be started by a drum or flag. When the starter has started the horses by tap of drum or by the dropping the flag, there shall be no recall.

The starter may give all such orders and take all such measures as are necessary to secure a fair start, and in particular may order the horses to draw up in a line, as far behind the starting post as he thinks necessary.

The starter shall have authority to fine or suspend a jockey for disobedience of his order, or for attempting to take any unfair advantage, but the suspension of a jockey shall not take effect until after the last race of the day of his suspension, and shall not extend beyond the meeting without the approval of the officers of the association.

If the starter allows a start to take place in front of the starting post, the start is void, and the horses must be started again.

53—*Of Aids.*

No person other than the rider shall be permitted to strike a horse, or attempt by shouting or otherwise, to assist a horse in getting a start, or increase his speed in running any race.

Nor shall any person stand in the track to point out a path for the rider, under a penalty of exclusion from the course for either offense; and if such person shall be the owner, trainer, or attendant of such horse, or instigated to the act by either of the said persons, such horse shall be disqualified.

54—*When a Race is to be Run Over.*

If a race has been run by all the horses at wrong weights, or at a less distance, or when a Judge is not in the stand, it shall be run again at such time as the officers appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, if the distance to be run is two miles or less, or more than thirty minutes if over two miles.

55—*Crossing or Jostling in the Race.*

A leading horse is entitled to any part of the course, but if he swerve to either side so as to compel another to shorten his stride and to impede him, it is a cross.

A horse which crosses or jostles another so as to impede him is disqualified, whether the cross or jostle happened through the willful or careless riding of the jockey or the swerving of the horse, unless the Judges think that the cross or jostle was wholly caused by the fault of some other horse or jockey, or that the other horse or his jockey was partly in fault.

A horse may be disqualified if his jockey strikes another horse or jockey, and shall be disqualified if he rides either willfully or carelessly, so as to injure another horse, which is in no way in fault.

56—*Extent of Disqualification.*

When a horse is disqualified under these rules, every horse in the race belonging wholly or in part to the same owner is also disqualified.

57—*Exception as to Steeplechases and Hurdle Races.*

In steeplechases and hurdle races, a horse is not disqualified under these rules, unless in the opinion of the Judges he is intentionally ridden so as to jeopardize the chance of success of another horse.

58—Penalty for Foul Riding.

If the Judges are satisfied that the riding of any race was intentionally foul, or that the jockey was instructed or induced so to ride, all persons guilty of complicity in the offense shall be ruled off the course.

Any one ruled off for a clear case of fraud shall be ruled off for life.

59—Complaints.

The Judges must take notice of acts of foul riding or other questionable transactions on the turf. Complaints under this rule can be received from the owner, trainer, or jockey of the horse alleged to be affected, and must be made to the Judges either before or immediately after the jockeys in the race have passed the scales. Complaints can be made by any person; but on the failure of the complainant to substantiate the charge, the Judges may rule him off.

60—Horse Bolting.

If a horse leaves the course, he must turn back and run the course from the point at which he left it.

61—Rider Falling.

If a rider fall, and another person of sufficient weight ride the horse in from the spot where the rider fell, the horse shall not be disqualified for overweight.

62—WEIGHING IN.

Every jockey must, immediately after pulling up, ride his horse to the place of weighing, and there dismount, after obtaining permission of the Judge, and be weighed by the Clerk of the Scales; provided that if a 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.

If a jockey does not weigh in, or is short of weight, or is guilty of any fraudulent practice with respect to weight or weighing, or dismounts before obtaining permission, or

touches (except accidentally) any person or thing other than his own equipments before weighing in, his horse may be disqualified, and he may be fined or suspended unless he can satisfy the Judges that he was justified by extraordinary circumstances.

No one shall assist the jockey in taking his equipments off his horse except by permission of the Judges.

It is optional for a jockey to weigh out or in with his bridle, and the Clerk of the Scales shall allow one pound for a curb or double bridle; but no weight shall be allowed for a snaffle bridle unless it is put into the scales before the horse is led away, and no whip or substitute for a whip shall be allowed in the scales. Jockey whips shall not exceed one pound in weight.

If a horse run in a hood, blinkers, or clothing, it must be included in the jockey's weight.

Horses not bringing in their weight out, or within two pounds of it, shall be disqualified; but the Judges shall make allowances for overplus occasioned by rain or mud.

Jockeys may be fined by the Clerk of the Scales for gross misbehavior at the scales.

63—HEAT RACES.

No person shall start more than one horse, of which he is wholly or in part the owner, in a race of heats.

64—*When a Horse is Distanced.*

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 Judge's flag.

65—*A Distance.*

In heats of three-quarters of a mile, 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.

66—*Time Between Heats.*

The time between heats shall be—

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.

67—*How Heat Races Are Won.*

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, can not 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 two heats, unless the race is decided, or they are distanced the next two ensuing heats. When a race is won by two heats, the preference 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 heats shall alone be placed.

In a race of heats, best three in five, a horse that actually wins three heats or distances the field, wins the race. A horse running in any three consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat, can not 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 three heats, unless the race is decided or they are distanced the next three ensuing heats. 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 deciding heat shall alone be placed.

Horses started and drawn before a race of heats is won, are held to be distanced.

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.

68—*The Deciding Heat.*

The deciding heat of a race is one in which two or more heats have been run, and that determines the result, by the starters for that particular heat, in which there shall be no distance.

(a) If any person draw or sell his horse (if by the sale the horse be drawn) during the pendency of a race of heats, without permission of the Judges, he shall be ruled off the course.

69—DEAD HEATS.

In races not of heats, a dead heat for the first place shall be run off after the last flat race of the day, unless the Judges otherwise appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes.

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.

70—*For Second or Lower Place.*

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 objections, when the winner is objected to; and if they can not agree as to which of them is to have a cup or other prize, which can not be divided, they shall draw lots for it.

71—*How and When Owners Divide.*

When owners divide, they shall divide equally all the moneys and other prizes which any of them could take, if the dead heats were run off; but owners can not divide in a race of heats, or in a race where any of the horses are to be sold, or in any race where divisions would conflict with any of its conditions.

Horses running a dead heat for a race or place shall be deemed winners of the race or place until the dead heat is run off, or the owners agree to divide; and if the owners agree to divide, each horse which divides shall be deemed a winner of the race or place for which he divides.

72—Judges' Determination Subject to Objection.

The determination of the Judges declaring a horse to have won, or to be entitled to a place, shall be final, unless some objection is made and allowed on the ground of disqualification, provided that this rule shall not prevent the Judges from correcting any mistake.

73—OBJECTIONS.

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, or some creditable person, and on race days must be made to one of the Judges of the race, or to the Clerk of the Course, and at other times, to one of the officers, or to the Clerk of the Course.

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

74—Objection Before Race.

If an objection to a horse engaged in a race be made not later than eleven o'clock on the morning of the day of the race, the Officers may require his qualification to be proved before the race, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction, they may declare him disqualified.

75—When Objections After Race are to be Made.

An objection to a horse on the ground of his not having run the proper course, or of any other matters occurring in the race (except those coming under a previous rule), must be made before the numbers of the horses placed in the race are put up.

An objection on the ground of fraudulent or willful mis-

statement 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.

76—Recovery of Money Paid Over Before Objection.

If by reason of an objection to a horse made after the conclusion of the meeting, a race or place is awarded to another, his owner can recover the money, or such race or place from those who wrongfully received it, and in case of default shall be entitled to a forfeit order.

77—Who Shall Decide Objections.

Every objection shall be determined by the Judges of the race.

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.

78—Effects of Objection, if Valid.

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.

79—In Case of Dead Heat for Second Place.

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 ran a dead heat shall divide or draw lots for an indivisible prize, and each horse which divides shall be liable to the penalties attaching to a winner of that race.

Every objection which can not be decided by the Judges

or officers during the meeting, must be made in writing and lodged with the Clerk of the Course.

An objection made in writing can not be withdrawn without leave of the Officers of the Association.

All costs and expenses in relation to determining an objection shall be paid by the person decided against.

If the Officers of the Association decide an objection to be frivolous, they may fine the person making it, or rule him off.

80—*Effect of Pending Objection.*

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 by the owner of any other horse shall be paid to the Clerk of the Course, and held for the person who may be determined to be entitled to it.

When any race is in dispute, both the horse which came in first and any horse claiming the race, shall be liable to all the penalties attaching to the winner of that race until the matter is decided.

81—*Judges May Order Examination and Call for Proofs of Age of Horses.*

The Judges shall have power at any time, and either upon or without objection made, to order an investigation by such person or persons as they think fit, 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 investigation is made.

If the horse be declared to be of the 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.

82—*Ownership of Horse.*

The Officers of the Association shall also 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 forfeit or otherwise 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 they may declare the horse disqualified.

82a—Fraudulent Transfer.

If any transfer is made for the purpose of avoiding payment of forfeits or any disqualification, the persons making and receiving such transfers may be ruled off.

83—WHEN MEETING ENDS.

In any other case an objection shall be made before the conclusion of the meeting, which is deemed to conclude one hour after the last race on the last day.

84—WHEN OWNERS ARE TO BE PAID.

Payment of the moneys due to owners of horses which have run during the meeting may be made on the day after the meeting.

85—SELLING RACES.

Any horse running for any race "to be sold," shall, if the winner, be liable to be claimed for the selling price, and if it is a condition of the race that the winner is to be sold by auction, the sale shall take place immediately after the race, and one-half of any surplus over the selling price shall go to the second horse, and the remainder to the Association. If sold, the horse shall not leave the place of sale until authorized by the Clerk of the Course to do so; and if the horse be not paid for, or the Clerk of the Course 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.

The price of every horse sold must be paid to the Clerk of the Course, and an order be given by him for the delivery of the horse.

86—*Special Rule for Selling Races, When Horses are Objected to.*

Subject to the rules relating to objections, the following special provisions shall apply to selling races :

(a) 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.

(b) If the objection has been made before the horse has been bought, the time for delivering but not for selling him, is thereby postponed until such time after the determination of the objection as the Judges appoint, and if the objection be declared valid, the person who bought him in shall have the same option as in the last mentioned case.

(c) 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 his sale and from the previous sale 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.

88—*Refusal to Deliver or Pay in a Selling Race.*

Any person who refuses to deliver, as required by these rules, a horse entered to be sold or one bought in a selling race, shall be ruled off the course, and the horse shall be disqualified for all races.

Any person who fails to pay for a horse bought in a selling race may be ruled off the course.

89—*Striking Out of Engagement.*

No horse shall be considered as struck out of his engagements unless the declaration be made by the owner, or by some person deputed by him, to the Clerk of the Course,

who shall record the day and hour of its receipt, and give early publicity thereto.

The striking of a horse out of an engagement is irrevocable.

90—*Sale With Engagement, and Liability for Engagements of Horses Sold.*

When a horse is sold with his engagements, or any part of them, the seller can not strike the horse out of any such engagements, and he remains liable for the amounts of the forfeits in each of the engagements; but he shall, if compelled to pay them by the purchaser's default, be entitled to a forfeit order, as due by the purchaser to himself.

In all cases of sale by private treaty, the written acknowledgment of both parties that the horse was sold with the engagement 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: and if he has been bought in a race of which it was a condition that the horse was to be sold with his engagements, this is also sufficient.

When a horse is sold without an engagement, the seller may grant or refuse the right to start for it, but in selling races the horse's engagements are included.

When a person is 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 on that horse to which he would not otherwise be liable, he may, if he pay 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 are due as due to himself.

90a—*Transfer Must be Exhibited.*

In case of any transfer of a horse with his 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 his engagements shall be exhibited to the Secretary or President of the Association.

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91—WINNINGS.

Winnings shall include all prizes up to the time appointed for the start, and shall apply to all races in any country, and winning shall include walking over or receiving forfeit.

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.

Although a horse may be qualified for a race at the time of entry, he may lose his qualifications by winning subsequently.

In estimating the value of a race, there shall be deducted the amount of the winner's own stake and any money payable to the horses, or out of the stakes by the conditions of the race, or by the general conditions of the meeting; entrance money to a purse or entrance money going to a race fund shall **not** be deducted.

The value of any prize not of money or not paid in money shall not be estimated.

In estimating the winnings of a horse, second and third money shall not be counted against him.

92—PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES.

(A)—*As to Stake Penalties.*

In all stake races exclusively for two and three-year-olds no penalty should exceed five pounds.

(B)—*Not Cumulative.*

Penalties and allowances are not cumulative, unless so declared by the conditions of the race.

(C)—*Beaten and Maiden Allowances.*

No horse shall receive allowance of weight, or be relieved from extra weight, for having been beaten in one or more races; provided that this rule shall not prohibit maiden allowances.

(D)—*Exceptions of Matches or Private Sweepstakes.*

Allowances and extra weights shall not be allowed or incurred in respect of matches or private sweepstakes.

(E)—*As to Selling Races.*

Where winners of selling races are exempted from penalties, only such horses as have run to be sold shall be entitled to the allowance.

93—*Allowances in Produce Races.*

Allowances to the produce of untried horses extends only to the produce of horses whose produce in any country have not ceased to be maidens up to the day previous to that fixed for claiming allowances, and any such allowance shall be claimed before the expiration of the time for naming, and shall not be lost by winning after that time.

94—*As to Steeplechases and Hurdle Races.*

Winners or losers of steeplechases or hurdle races are not considered winners or losers in flat racing.

OMISSIONS.

95—*Sunday Omitted in Computing Time.*

When the last day for doing anything in relation to a race falls on a Sunday, it may be done on the following Monday, unless the race to which such act relates is appointed for that day, in which case it must be done on the previous Saturday.

96—*Omission of Weight.*

When a match or sweepstakes is made, and no weight mentioned, the horse shall carry the weights specified in the scale of weights.

97—*Omissions of Distance.*

When a match or sweepstakes is made and no distance mentioned, the distance shall be as follows :

If two years old, six furlongs.

If three years old, one mile and a half.

If four years old, two miles.

If five years old or upward, three miles.

And if the horses be of different ages, the distance shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

98—*Omissions of Day.*

If the meeting be specified and no day mentioned for a race, it shall be on any day in that meeting the Association appoint; if neither day nor meeting be mentioned, then it shall be run during the meeting in progress, or during the next meeting, should the race be made between meetings—in both cases on the day the Association may appoint.

99—FOREIGN HORSES.

A horse foaled out of the United States shall not be qualified to start for any race until his owner has produced a certificate stating the age, pedigree, and color of the horse, and any mark by which he or she may be distinguished, signed by the secretary or other officer of some approved racing club, or by some approved magistrate or public officer of the country in which the horse was foaled, or has produced other evidence of identity and age satisfactory to the Association.

100—DRESS OF JOCKEYS.

Number and Record of Colors.

All riders must be dressed in jockey costume—cap and jacket of silk or satin, white or light colored breeches and top boots.

Each jockey shall wear a number on his arm corresponding with the number on the programme of the day.

The colors selected by owners may be recorded with the Clerk of the Course, and when thus recorded shall not be used by others except in case of death or withdrawal from the turf for five years.

A list of colors that have been recorded shall be posted in the office of the Clerk of the Course.

101—ENGAGEMENT OF JOCKEYS AND STABLE EMPLOYEES.

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 attempting to entice a rider, groom, or attendant away from his employer, who is under contract, may be ruled off.

In the absence of special agreement, a jockey, groom, or attendant who accepts a retainer can not terminate it otherwise than by three months' notice in writing, ending at the close of the year. 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. In like cases, if any owner or trainer be prevented from running or training by suspension or fraudulent practices or other misconduct, the rider, groom, or attendant may cancel the contract or retainer. When any owner or trainer shall discharge a rider, groom, or attendant, he shall give him a written discharge, setting forth the causes and reasons for the discharge. Refusing to do so he shall be fined or suspended. 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 suspended or ruled off.

Any rider or employe prevented from obtaining employment by this rule shall have the right of appeal to the Association, who may authorize the engagement.

If a jockey rides, or agrees to ride, a race without the consent of his employer, the Association may fine or suspend him, and may also fine or suspend the owner or trainer for whom he rode or agreed to ride.

If a jockey engaged for a certain race, or for a specified time, refuses to fulfill an engagement, the Association shall fine or suspend him.

102—JOCKEY FEES.

In the absence of a special agreement, the fee to a winning jockey in stake races shall be twenty-five dollars, and to a losing jockey ten dollars; to a winning jockey in purse races fifteen dollars, and to a losing jockey five dollars. In case an owner or trainer shall engage two or more jockeys for the same race, he shall pay the losing fee for each jockey engaged who does not ride for some one else in the same race.

§ (a)—*Suspension of Jockeys.*

If a jockey should refuse to ride for or accept the fees as above provided, he shall, on complaint, be suspended for such a period of time as may be decided by the Judges.

LICENSES FOR JOCKEYS AND TRAINERS.

(b) Trainers and jockeys, before acting as such, shall each procure a license from the Secretary of the American Turf Congress, by application to him; or on recommendation of any association running under these rules. Such license shall be for not more than one year, and shall expire on the first of January next after its issuance. The fee for each license shall be five dollars.

(c) In case a party is trainer and jockey also, one license only will be necessary.

(d) This rule shall be applicable to trainers and jockeys in actual service.

(e) The said license may be revoked for good cause by any association, and any association permitting a trainer or jockey to act as such on its grounds without having a license, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars.

103—*Fines and their Disposal.*

All fines must be paid within twenty-four hours. Delinquents shall be suspended from all privileges of the course until their fines are paid.

The proceeds of all fines and licenses shall be paid to the Secretary of the American Turf Congress, and be applied under the direction of the American Turf Congress as they may direct.

104—*The Fund for Trainers and Jockeys.*

The fund arising from license fees shall be in the keeping of the Treasurer, and shall be sacredly kept and used for the benefit of sick, superannuated, and injured trainers and jockeys in good standing, and who are not able to support themselves.

To entitle a trainer or jockey to the benefit from this fund, the sickness or injury must exist or occur at the course of a member of this Congress.

All payments from the fund shall be made upon the order of the Congress, unless in case of urgency or immediate need, when payments may be made on an order of the Association where the case arises.

At the close of each session of the Congress the custodian of the fund shall invest the amount remaining in his hands, less bills ordered paid, on safe personal collateral of real estate security, at interest, the investment and security to be applied by the Congress, or by the President in writing.

105—POST BOOK-MAKING.

In case any association permits post book-making, no book-maker shall be permitted to make books upon any race in which he has a horse running, in whom he has any interest directly or indirectly. Upon proof of the fact, the offending party may be suspended or ruled off.

106—CORRUPT AND FRAUDULENT PRACTICES.

If any person corruptly give or offer any 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 any 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 be proved to the satisfaction of the Officers to have watched, or to have employed any person to watch a trial on a private course, or to have obtained surreptitiously information respecting a trial on a private or public course, from any person engaged in it or in the service of the owner and trainer of the horses tried, or respecting any horse in training from any person in such service; or,

If any person be guilty of any other corrupt or fraudulent practices on the turf in this or any other country.

Every person so offending shall be ruled of the course.

Every person ruled off the course of a recognized association shall be ruled off the course wherever these rules have force.

When a person is ruled off the course, or suspended, and so long as his exclusion continues, he shall not be allowed on the grounds of the course, and he shall not be qualified, whether acting as agent or otherwise, to subscribe, for or to enter or run any horse for any race in either his own name or that of any other person, and any horse of which he is wholly or partly the owner, or which after one month from his exclusion shall be proved to the satisfaction of the association to be under his care, management, training, or superintendence, shall be disqualified.

If a person be so excluded for any fraudulent practice in relation to a particular horse, wholly or partly belonging to him, such horse shall be perpetually disqualified for all races, and such person shall return all money or prizes which such horse has fraudulently won in any race at any meeting.

Touts, when known, shall be debarred the privileges of the race-courses and grounds.

107—*General Powers of Officers.*

When there is no specified penalty for violation of the

rules of racing, or of the regulations of the course, the Officers 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 the Officers in such manner as they think just and conformable to the usage of the turf.

108—*Decorum.*

If any owner, trainer, jockey, or attendant, or any person use improper language to the racing officials, he may be ruled off the course.

REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE.

109—*Powers of Officer of the Association.*

During their term of office, the Officers of the Association shall have the entire management of the course and of the racing, and the appointment of the officials of the course, whose acts they shall have power to regulate and revise.

They shall have power to fine, suspend, rule off, or expel, at their discretion, any person for misbehavior, or for violation of the rules of racing, or of any regulation they may establish not inconsistent therewith.

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

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

Any person exhibiting a deadly weapon upon the grounds of any association may be suspended or expelled.

110—*Majority to Govern.*

When the Officers differ, the decision of a majority shall prevail.

111—*Substitutes.*

Should there be necessity on a race day for prompt judi-

cial action on the part of the Officers of an Association, or executive committee, and less than three of them are on the course, the member or members present shall increase their numbers to three by selections from the governors, stewards, or officials of the Jockey Club, and the substitutes thus appointed shall, for the occasion, possess full authority.

112—*Postponement of Races.*

The officers or executive committee shall have power to postpone races. When races are postponed, handicaps stand—purse races are off, and may be re-opened and close 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 association that may follow. No race or heat shall be run when it is so dark that the horses can not be plainly seen by the Judges from the stand, but all such races shall be continued by the Judges to the next day (omitting Sunday) at such hour as they shall designate.

113—*Duties and Powers of Judges.*

There shall be three Judges—a presiding Judge and two assistants—who 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 the best of heats it is necessary to place all the horses.

No one interested in the result of a race, either because of ownership of any horse, bets, or otherwise, shall act as judge, starter, or official therein, and the presiding Judge, previous to the race, shall inquire of the Judges selected whether they are so interested. For any violation of this rule, the parties may be suspended or ruled off.

When the Judges differ, the majority shall govern.

If one of the Judges be in their stand when the horses pass the winning post, the heat or race shall not be void.

The Judges shall have control of the horses in the race, their jockeys and attendants. Any person refusing to obey their orders may be fined, or suspended, or ruled off the

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

They shall exclude from their stand during the running of a race all persons except the Clerk of the Course.

The Judges shall have control of horses in purse races from the time of declaration at 12 o'clock (noon), the day of the race, and in stakes when declarations to start are made, forty-five minutes previous to the race.

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 a 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 trainer or rider who refuses to take charge of, or ride a horse on the order of the Judges, shall be ruled off.

114—*Patrol Judges.*

The Judges or officers may appoint patrol Judges, whose duty it shall be to observe the race from points designated to them, and if any foul riding or other irregularity come under their observation, to report to the Judges immediately after the heat or race.

115—*Distance Judges.*

When running the best of heats, the Distance Judge and his assistant shall occupy a stand at the proper distance, and at the termination of each heat, report to the Judges the horse or horses that have been distanced.

116—*Timers.*

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 in the timers' stand during the race.

117—*Assistant Starter.*

With the sanction of the Officers of the Association, the starter may appoint his assistant.

118—*Secretary or his Deputy.*

The Secretary or his deputy 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 violations of those 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 moneys, and fines, and pay over all moneys so collected by him to such Officers as the club may select.

119—*Superintendent.*

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 connected therewith, and shall decide all conflicting claims of privileges between parties occupying them for any purpose.

120—*Betting Grounds.*

Jockeys, grooms, and stable boys are positively forbidden the betting grounds. The parties so offending may be suspended or ruled off.

121—*Limitation and Transfer of Badges.*

Free Badges shall not be issued by any association except in the following cases:

Not exceeding two badges to any one newspaper.

Not exceeding one owner's badge to each stable on the grounds.

Not exceeding one attache's badge for each horse in a stable and on the grounds.

Purchasers of privileges shall not have the right of Free Entrance by reason of their purchases.

The transfer or giving of complimentary, press, or any other kind of badges, presented by the Association to any other party, shall exclude both the party giving or receiving said badges from the grounds of the Association.

122—Craps and Other Species of Games.

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

HURDLE RULES.

123.

The rules of flat and steeplechase races, as far as applicable, shall apply to hurdle races.

124—Winning Horse.

The term "winning horse," with reference to those liable to carry extra weight, or to be excluded from any race, shall apply only to winners of hurdle races, value \$100 and upward, not including the winner's own stake.

125—Distance of Hurdle Races.

No hurdle race shall be of less than one mile (if a dash race), or 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.

126—STEEPLECHASE RULES.

When steeplechases are advertised to be run under the American Racing Rules, these rules shall be applicable, with the following additions:

127—Distance.

No steeplechase shall be of less distance than one mile.

128—*Scale of Weight.*

No horse shall carry less than 120 pounds in any steeplechase.

129—*Foul Riding.*

The Judges shall have power to disqualify any horse from being declared the winner of a steeplechase, although he should come in first, if it can be clearly proved to their satisfaction that the jockey, by any deliberate foul riding, intended to knock down any horse, or in any determined way jeopardize his chance of success in the race. Any jockey who shall be found guilty of foul riding, and sentenced to either fine, suspension, or expulsion from riding, will not be allowed to ride at any meeting over any course running under these rules until the Officers who have passed the sentence shall give him a certificate either to say that the fine is paid or that they consider the suspension of sufficient duration. In no case shall the fine exceed the sum of \$100, and expulsion from riding for life shall always be the punishment for preventing a horse from winning or in a clear case of fraud.

130—*Post and Flags.*

Horses running on the wrong side of a post or flag, and not turning back, are disqualified.

131—*Winners and Walk-Overs.*

Winners of flat or hurdle races are not considered winners in steeplechasing.

A horse walking over or receiving forfeit, except for a match, is deemed a winner.

132.

Any rider in a steeplechase, where the ground is not flagged out, going upward of one hundred yards on any high road, lane, or public thoroughfare, will disqualify his horse from winning, although he should come in first.

133.

Any rider in a steeplechase, where the ground is not flagged out, opening any gate or wicket, or passing through any gateway or common passage from one enclosure to another, will disqualify his horse from winning, although he should come in first.

134—*Remounting.*

Any horse getting away from his rider may be remounted in any part of the same field or enclosure in which the occurrence took place; but should such a horse not be caught until he shall have entered another field, then he shall be ridden or brought back to the one in which he parted from his rider. Any jockey so losing his horse may be assisted in catching and remounting him without risk of disqualification; and in the event of a rider being disabled, his horse may be ridden home by any person of sufficient weight, provided he be qualified according to the conditions of the race. No penalty shall be exacted for carrying over-weight in this instance.

135—*Flag Marks.*

If any flag, post, or boundary mark be placed in the course—no matter by whose order—after the riders have been shown over the grounds, or had the line of country pointed out or explained to them, it shall not be considered binding or of any effect, unless such alteration or addition shall have been particularly named, previous to starting, to all the jockeys about to ride in the race, by one of the Officers, Secretary, Starter, or by their representative.

136—*Refusing Jumps.*

If a horse refuse any fence or jump in a steeplechase, and it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Judges that he has been led over a fence by any of the bystanders, or has been given a lead over one by any horseman not in the race, the horse shall be disqualified for winning, although he should come in first.

137.

BETTING RULES.

In all bets there must be a possibility to win when the bet is made. "You can not win where you can not lose."

138.

If a horse entered by an incorrect or insufficient description is for that reason disqualified before the race and prevented from running, bets on that horse are void.

139.

All pools and bets must follow the main stakes, purse, or prize, as awarded by the decision of the Judges, except when in cases of fraud, the bets are declared off by the Judges.

140.

If a horse is illegally entered for the purpose of betting against him, and if he comes in first, of having him disqualified by means of an objection made after the race, such bets are fraudulent and void.

141.

All bets are play or pay, unless otherwise stipulated.

142.

All double bets must be considered play or pay.

143.

Confirmed bets can not be off, except by mutual consent or by failure to make stakes at the time and place which may have been agreed upon, in which case it is optional with a better not in default to declare then and there that the bet stands. If at the time specified for making stakes, the horse or horses backed are dead or struck out of the engagement, and a start has not been stipulated, the better against them need not, while the backer must deposit his stake. If there is no stipulation when the bet is made for the deposit of stakes, they can not be demanded afterwards.

144.

All bets on matches and private sweepstakes depending between any two horses, are void if those horses become the property of the same person or his confederate, subsequently to the bets being made.

145.

Unless agreed by parties to the contrary, all bets between particular horses are void if neither of them is placed in the race; except bets between particular horses started for a race of heats, but not starting for a third heat, which shall be determined by their places in the second heat, and bets between such horses and a horse starting for a third heat, which are won by the latter, even though he be distanced afterwards.

146.

If any bet shall be made by signal or indication after the race has been determined, such bets shall be considered fraudulent and void.

147.

The person who lays the odds has a right to choose a horse or the field; when a person has chosen a horse the field is what starts against him.

148.

When a certain number of horses are taken against the field and among them are horses struck out of the engagement, or disqualified, or even never engaged, the bet nevertheless stands, so long as there remains one horse which is qualified to start at the time the bet is made.

149.

If odds are laid without mentioning the horse before the race is over, the bet must be determined by the state of the odds at the time of making it.

150.

When a race is postponed, all bets must stand; but if the slightest difference in the terms of the engagement is made, all bets before the alteration are void.

151.

Bets made on horses winning any number of races within the year shall be understood as meaning between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, both inclusive.

152.

If a bet be made between two horses, with a forfeit affixed—say \$100 half forfeit—and both horses start, either party may declare forfeit; and the person making such a declaration would pay \$50 if the other horse was placed in the race, but would receive nothing in the event of his horse being placed.

153.

Money given to have a bet laid shall not be returned, though the race be not run.

154.

Matches and bets are void on the decease of either party before the match or bet is determined.

155.

Bets on a match for which a dead heat is run are void; and if the match is run over again instantly, it is considered a fresh engagement.

156.

When the rider of any horse has weighed out, and the horse's number has been put up, all bets respecting such horse shall be play or pay, except when the horse is excused, or in case of fraud.

157.

When a horse runs a dead heat for a purse or sweepstakes, and the owners agree to, or by the rules of racing, divide, all bets between such horses, or between either of them and the field, must be settled by the money betted being put together and divided between the parties in the same proportion as the prize or stakes.

If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet between

either of the horses making it and the field, the bet is void, unless one horse received above moiety, which would constitute him a winner in a double event.

If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet between the horses making it, the bet is void, unless the division was unequal, in which case a horse receiving a larger proportion would, in a double event, be considered as better placed in a race than one receiving a smaller sum.

If a bet is made on one of the horses that ran the dead heat against a beaten horse, he who backed the horse that ran the dead heat wins the bet.

158.

If a match be run by mistake after the principals have compromised, it does not affect the betting or the result.

159.

Pools shall not be play or pay.

160.

In no case shall one horse be sold in the auction pools, Paris mutuals, or book-making as favorite against the field when there are four or more horses to start. In case one horse is such a favorite that his opponent will not sell, the favorite may be left out, and the same rule shall apply to the others in the race.

Where two or more horses start in a race in the same interest they shall be coupled and sold as one horse in all pools, Paris mutuals, and book-betting.

161.

In place betting, the money shall be awarded as the horses are placed by the Judges.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Turf Congress, held at Lexington, Ky., November 9, 1887, the following officers were elected:

CHARLES GREEN, PRESIDENT,

Address, St. Louis, Mo.

O. L. BRADLEY, TREASURER,

Address, Lexington, Ky.

B. G. BRUCE, SECRETARY,

Address, Lexington, Ky.

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At a special meeting of the American Turf Congress, held at Cincinnati, O., December 14, 1887, the Twin City Jockey Club of St. Paul, Minn., was elected a member of the Congress

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Copies of these rules will be mailed to any address, on receipt of the price, as follows:

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