## A <br> GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE <br> TO <br> CALCULATING WINNING BETS <br> 

A SPORTING READY RECKONER

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## Introduction

A gentleman who wagers, or indeed a gentlewoman, should never be at a disadvantage when it comes to calculating the amount of winnings he or she has managed to prise away from the grasping clutches of his turf accountant. It would not do for unseemly disagreements to occur upon the settlement of such transactions. Such an unpleasant scene is inappropriate for a person of any breeding to be immersed in.

In this book you will find one of the most comprehensive ready reckoners ever to be produced and with our simple guide to settling, which explains the short cuts and systems used by the professional settler, there is no bet which you will not be able to settle. It will banish the risk of any unfortunate miscalculations resulting in disputes with the staff of your local betting emporium. Betting shops rely on computer systems to calculate returns these days, but they are not infallible and it is vital to be more aware of how much you have to collect in order to detect possible errors.

There is a comprehensive but simple glossary explaining some of the baffling betting and racing terms which you may hear bandied about by those in the know, together with an explanation of all of the most popular bets available in betting shops. To complete this invaluable guide to betting and bet calculation, there are various charts and tables and an explanation of bookmaker rules which you need to bear in mind when calculating bets. It is as well, however, to remember the fact that with thousands of betting shops in Britain and Ireland and hundreds of different firms, there are bound to be differences in rules depending on where and in whose shops you are.

For example, if in a branch of one of the major companies which operate nationwide you can rest assured you are extremely unlikely to land a win which goes beyond their limits on what can be paid. But if you are in a tiny village where the local shop is a one-man operation, think twice about placing a bet which has the potential to win more than a couple of hundred pounds; it is more
than likely that restrictive limits may be imposed on wagers there - obviously with sound reason as the owner could otherwise go out of business following a single, hefty successful wager.

But you are perfectly at liberty to ask to see a copy of the rules in whichever shop you happen to be. If they are denied to you the obvious answer is to take your business elsewhere. Big bets coming up in your favour are few and far between and you don't want the additional worry of finding that you are not going to get all you are entitled to on the memorable occasion that you 'have it off' with several winners, such as September 28 1996, when Frankie Dettori's 'Magnificent Seven' winners at Ascot almost bankrupted the entire bookmaking industry.

An example of differing rules is the 'first past the post' rule. It states that the bookmaker will pay out only on the horse which goes past the winning post in the first place even if there is a subsequent objection or inquiry resulting in the disqualification of the horse, where others will pay out only on the horse declared the winner at the 'weighed-in' stage. However these days, most bookies will generally pay out to those backing the first past the post AND to those on the promoted winner. The concession may not apply to foreign races.

There can even be differences in settling. In some shops eachway doubles and accumulators are settled in such a way that after each selection is calculated the resulting returns are equally divided between win and place on to the next selection. However, it is far more common for each-way doubles and accumulators to be settled in separate halves - with win money going on to win selections and place money going on to place selections.

If you can work out how much you've got to come on three winners in a Heinz at odds of 8-13,100-30 and 13-2 with the unit stake 15p, bearing in mind that Tattersalls Rule 4(c) applied to one of the winners, and another of your selections didn't run - then you don't need this little tome and this is where you and we part company!

But if you're still with us and haven't a clue what the above bet would work out to then you are evidently in need of the information you will find contained within these pages and which will enable you to sort out bets of this kind with the minimum of fuss
merely by following closely the simple guidelines given here.
Nor is there any reason to feel that unless your bet is a single and a straightforward whole unit like $£ 1$ you're hopelessly lost - like the vast majority of betting shop punters who spend hours working out their selections and stakes but then haven't the slightest idea how much they've got to come back on the much-awaited occasions when good things come to pass.

And why should they, indeed? You wouldn't expect a complete outsider to be able to pick up the intricate details of your own profession without any training, would you?

Nevertheless, the fact remains that if you have a basic knowledge of how to work out a wager then you reduce the chances of being under-settled by mistake. It would be as well to stress here that if a bet is under-settled then it is almost 100 per cent certain to be by accident, because the settlers who work in betting shops are invariably trained to extremely high standards of proficiency, and bookmakers are probably the most image-conscious group of businessmen in the country. To them the slightest hint of bad publicity is anathema. So they are particularly keen to ensure that there is no dispute with genuine punters.

However, given the stress they are subjected to, particularly on a busy Saturday afternoon and the speed with which they have to work, it is not surprising that mistakes (whether in favour of the punters or the bookies) occasionally occur.

We hope to be of use to all kinds of punters - from the occasional dabblers who like a small flutter on the National all the way through to the people who can afford to risk larger sums. Basically the amounts involved are immaterial - it's just as important whether the stake is 10 p or $£ 10,000$ that the end result is calculated correctly. Keep this book close at hand at all times and you can enjoy the journey up to the pay-out-window, safe in the knowledge that when you get there you will be able to insist on your dues.

Equipped with our essential guide you can approach the pay-out window of your Betting Office with confidence, in the full knowledge that your ability to calculate the rightful returns from your successful investment is on a par with the chap or chap-ess working on the other side of the counter.

## Glossary of Betting-related Terms

Acceptances: At certain stages leading up to the day of a race, owners and trainers must decide whether or not to leave their entries in the race. These are known as acceptance stages and every race has one five days prior to the race, with one on the day before the race for jump cards and two days before the race for Flat (turf and all weather).
Across-the-Card: A term indicating that all selections are running at different meetings in races timed within 15 minutes of each other.
All up to win: In races of four runners or less the place portion of an each-way wager goes on to win as there is no place betting returned in such races.
Also ran: Refers to any selection not finishing first, second, third or fourth in a race.
Ante-post: Ante-post prices are those on major events prior to the final acceptance stage for a race or until 'non-runner nobet' terms are introduced. Bets are normally struck on the understanding that if the selection does not take part the wager is lost, but to compensate for this penalty the odds on offer are more generous. Exception to this rule is when a selection is balloted out of a race and in such circumstances the bet is void and stakes returned.
Any-to-come (ATC) or If Cash: This term is used when part of the returns from one wager are automatically reinvested on a subsequent bet. For example: $£ 2$ Win Mill Reef, any-tocome, $£ 1$ Win The Minstrel. The total stake of the wager is $£ 2$, and the $£ 1$ on The Minstrel only stands if there is a return from Mill Reef.
Apprentice: An apprentice is a trainee jockey who claims a weight allowance which decreases as he or she rides more winners.
Arbs: Term to describe situation where odds are available from different bookmakers enabling punters to bet on every possible outcome of a race or match and guarantee a profit. 'Arbers' bet only on such situations and 'Arbing' describes this.

Banker: Term used to describe the backer's most fancied selection, and when included as a bet instruction, that selection must win.
Bar: Apart from being the place of refreshment to which most punters retire after a heavy session with the bookies, bar refers to those runners in a race not quoted with a price during early betting shows. This is an increasingly rare phenomenon. For example S.I.S. quoting '14-1 bar six' means that at least $14-1$ is available against any of the runners other than the six already quoted. Bookmakers do not normally lay the bar price against any named horse.
Beeswax: Slang for betting tax which of course you no longer pay.
Betting Exchanges: Internet sites enabling punters to act effectively as bookmakers by offering or accepting their own odds for a variety of events.
Betting forecast: The odds of a race as predicted by the daily newspapers.
Blinkers: Horses that are easily distracted while racing are normally fitted with blinkers, which enable them to see only in a straight line ahead of them.
Board/Show price: The price, relayed from the racecourse, which may be taken by punters, and, regardless of the final returned starting price, the price at which such bets are settled.
Bogey: The biggest loser in a betting book.
Bottle: 2-1.
Bumper races: Flat races run under National Hunt Rules. Burlington Bertie: 100-30.
Carpet: 3-1.
Classics: This term is used to describe the five major three-yearold races of the flat season; the 1,000 Guineas; the 2,000 Guineas; the Derby; the Oaks and the St. Leger. Of these, fillies can be entered for all five, but colts cannot enter the 1,000 Guineas or the Oaks.
Cockle: 10-1 (Sometimes £10).
Computer Forecast: Known as the CSF, these are the returns used by bookmakers to calculate Forecast bet payouts.
Conditional Bet: A bet which is dependent on a specific condition being fulfilled e.g. 'if win' 'if lose' 'any to come' etc.

Coupling: In some countries, France for example, horses in the same ownership are treated as one selection for betting purposes. These horses are coupled in the race course pool.
Dead heat: This is when two or more selections cannot be separated by the judge even after consulting the photo-finish. When settling bets, simply halve the stake.
Double Carpet: 33-1.
Doubly-engaged: Term used where a horse is entered in two or more races on the same day.
Down-the-card: Indicates races at the same meeting.
Double Net: 20-1.
Double Taps: 15-8.
Draw: At the acceptance stage all the entries in a flat race are given a stall number from which they will start. Depending on the positioning of the stalls, the state of the going and the layout of the course the draw may favour high, middle or low numbers at different tracks. This does not apply in National Hunt racing where stalls are not used.
Each-way: An each-way bet requires two stakes of which one is invested to WIN and the other for a PLACE (in most races to finish 1st, 2nd or 3rd). Each-way accumulative bets are usually settled 'win to win', 'place to place' (see Equally Divided).
Early bird prices: Prices offered by bookmakers on selected races in advance of the race course betting.
Ear 'Ole: 6-4.
Equally Divided (ED): Method of betting 'each-way' in accumulative bets where the return from one selection is equally divided and re-invested 'win and place' on the next selection, and so on.
Exes: 6/1.
Face: 5/2.
Faces: Shrewd gamblers.
Favourite: The favourite is the shortest priced participant in an event. Where two or more runners occupy this position they are named 'joint favourites' or 'co-favourites'. Roughly forty per cent of all races are won by the favourite.
First Past the Post: Method of settlement where bets are settled on the first horse home. Winnings are not affected by
amended results due to objections and Stewards Enquiries for interference etc.
First Show: Opening odds on a race.
Flat racing: Begins at the end of March and runs through until early November on turf. Races are run over a minimum distance of five furlongs ( $5 / 8$ mile), and a maximum of $2^{3 / 4}$ miles. The official Flat racing season now runs for a calendar year to include those Flat races run on the All Weather surfaces at courses such as Lingfield, Kempton, Southwell and Wolverhampton.
Form: 'form' is the history of a selection's past performance.
Full cover: The full amount of doubles, trebles and accumulators involved in a given number of selections.
'Going-in': Message given in betting shops when the greyhounds are being put into the traps or horses into the stalls.
Going to post: Nothing to do with the Post Office. It merely means that the horses are on their way to the start of a race.
Grand: $£ 1000$.
Hand: 5-1.
Handicap: These are races where each entry is given a certain weight designed to ensure that in ideal circumstances the race would be a dead-heat. Of course this rarely happens. 'Blot on the handicap' refers to a situation where one horse appears to have been allocated far less weight than his past performances entitle him to.
'Hare is Running': Announcement given in betting shops prior to the 'off' of a greyhound race, signals the close of betting.
Hedging: Bookmakers reducing potential liabilities by having a bet themselves.
IBAS: Independent Betting Arbitration Service - offering a free adjudication service to betting shop customers in the event of a dispute. Bookmakers almost invariably agree to abide by its rulings. Details of how to contact IBAS are available in betting shops - or check their internet site at www.ibas-uk.com
In the frame: Means a horse has finished first, second, third or fourth. The expression derives from the racecourse where numbers are displayed in a frame near the runners and riders indicator board.

Jolly: Favourite.
Kings: Those members of the Monarchy whose sport racing is generally reputed to be.
Kite: Cheque.
Layer: A bookmaker is known as a layer; one who lays odds.
Laying Off: Bookmaker passing on all or part of a bet to another bookie.
Levels (you devils): Even money.
Levy: Much of the money that goes towards prizes and improvements to racecourses comes from amounts collected from bookmakers, based on their turnover. The body responsible for this is known as the Levy Board.
Longshot: Outsider, unfancied runner.
Maiden: Horses that have never won a race under a particular set of racing rules are known as maidens.
Macaroni: 25-1.
Match: A match is a race between just two horses. It is also useful for setting fire to losing betting slips!
Monkey: £500.
Nanny (Goat): Tote.
Nap: The selection that racing correspondents and tipsters nominate as their major selection of the day or meeting.
Net: 10-1.
Neves: 7-1.
Non-Runner: A selection which does not take part in a race or event for which it is entered.
Not Off: Not trying to win.
Not under orders: If a horse is withdrawn without coming under starter's orders, or is officially deemed by the starter not to have taken part in the race, stakes on that horse will normally be refunded.
Nursery: A handicap race for two-year-olds. The first race in August. They can be from five furlongs to one and a quarter miles long.
Objection: Connections may believe that their horse was unfairly treated in running by another member of the field and may object to the other horse retaining its final placing. Objections are normally lodged for reasons such as
bumping, boring, crossing, taking ground etc. No bets are official until the stewards have deliberated over the objection and the 'weighed in' signal has been given.
Odds against: Where the odds are greater than evens they are known as odds against.
Odds on: Where the odds are shorter than evens they are known as odds on i.e. the amount won if the selection wins is less than the amount staked.
On the Shoulders: 9-2.
Open Race: Greyhound race where entries are invited from all licensed trainers regardless of where greyhounds are trained.
Over-Broke: Betting without a profit margin.
Over-Round: Betting with a profit margin in bookies' favour.
Overweight: When a jockey weighs out with more weight than the official handicapper has set. This occasionally occurs when a trainer puts up a jockey for the benefit of his experience and talent, who cannot quite make the weight the horse has been allotted.
Pari-Mutuel: The tote system operated in certain countries such as France and the U.S.A.
Penalty: A horse usually incurs a penalty when winning a race after the weights have been announced for another race in which it is also entered. The extra weight to be carried depends on the conditions of the race.
Photo-Finish: A method of determining the result where there is a close finish.
Pitch: The position where a bookmaker conducts his business on a racecourse.
Pony: £25 (Sometimes 25-1).
Price: The odds offered by a bookmaker.
Punter: Gambler.
Rag: Outsider.
Readies: Cash.
Reserves: Substitute runners in a greyhound or horse race.
Return: The amount paid out by a bookmaker (winnings plus stake).
Ring: The bookmakers who have pitches in Tattersalls' enclosure - the main betting enclosure - of a racecourse are
collectively referred to as the 'Ring'. On some courses there is a cheaper enclosure and this is known as the 'Silver Ring'. Ringer: Superior horse substituted for inferior one.
Rails: These are bookmakers' pitches on the rail which separates the Members' Enclosure from Tattersalls'. It's also what long suffering partners of punters often feel their spouses are going off!
Run out: A horse that omits a fence or hurdle or leaves the marked course during a race is deemed to have run out and is disqualified.
Score: £20.
Selling race: In certain races the eventual winner must be offered for sale by auction. These are known as selling races.
Settler: Bookmakers' employee who calculates bets.
Shoulder: 7-4.
Show: The list of odds for a particular race.
Sleeper: Uncollected winnings.
Stake: The amount invested.
Stalls: The stalls are a row of compartments designed to give all runners in flat races a level start. They can be easily transported to the various starting positions on the racecourse. On courses where stalls are not in use the races are started using a barrier or flag.
Starting price (SP): Unless a punter requests otherwise, all wagers are settled at starting price. The starting price is arrived at by taking a consensus of prices available from selected on-course bookmakers, along with an input from on-course representatives of major off-course betting shop companies, as recommended by the Starting Price Regulatory Committee chaired by Lord Donoghue.
Steamer: Heavily backed horse - usually reported by one J. McCririck.
Steeplechasing: A form of National Hunt racing run over distances from two miles up to four and a half miles, where the horses jump fences of varying height, and consistency.
Stewards enquiry: On any suspected infringements of the Rules of Racing the stewards hold investigations. These are carried out in a similar manner to objections.

Tattersalls'Rule 4(c): When a horse is withdrawn without coming under starter's orders, and there is insufficient time to re-form the betting market, backers of the withdrawn horse are entitled to their stakes back. However, deductions are then made to winning bets as detailed in Tattersalls' Rules of betting.
Through the card (TTC): When a jockey, a particular number, a punter, the favourites, or a racing tipster etc. has been successful in every event at a particular meeting, he or she is described as having gone through the card.
Tic Tac: Manual system used by on-course bookmakers to transmit prices of horses (see illus on pp 188-192) Although John McCririck keeps the art alive it is now an endangered species of communication.
Tips: 11-10
Tissue: Advance betting forecast prepared by form expert.
Ton: £100.
Top of the Head: 9-4.
Tote: 'The Horserace Totalisator Board’ is Government controlled and was set up to operate pool-betting on all racecourses. They have since opened up branches in the High Streets and also allow bets to be placed at SP. As the book went to press, plans for a sale of the Tote were progressing.
Tote returns: To calculate the returns from a tote pool - known as a dividend - the total stake in each pool (less the statutory deduction to cover operational expenses) is divided by the number of winning tickets and a dividend is declared to a fixed stake, for various win, place and forecast pools. Bookmakers wishing to lay bets at tote returns must obtain authorization from the Tote, to whom they pay a fee.
Trainer's selected: If two or more entries trained by the same stable participate in a race the term 'trainer's selected' refers to the one starting at the shorter price.
Trap Number: In greyhound racing, the dogs start from numbered boxes (usually 1-6) which are called traps.
Under (starter's) orders: When the official starter is completely satisfied that all the runners for the race are at the start (in flat races, in the correct stalls) and ready to race, a flag is raised signalling that the field is under orders and 'off'. Bets
on any runner failing to start after this signal, are lost.
Unnamed Selections: Numbered selections, trap numbers, favourites etc. are referred to as unnamed selections.
Up the Arm: 11-8.
Void Bet: A bet which is declared invalid. The stake is returned without deduction.
Walk-over: A walk-over occurs when only one entry goes to the post. For settling purposes a winner of a walk-over is treated as a non-runner.
Weighed in: To ensure that jockeys weigh the same after a race as when they 'weighed out' before the race they must report to the Clerk of the Scales within a certain time after the race is run. When all is well the 'weighed in' signal is announced and from a betting point of view the result cannot be altered.
Weight for age: Horses of different ages carry weights according to a scale formulated by the Jockey Club.
Wrist: 5-4.
$X$ : Frequent alias used by winners of large amounts who do not wish for any publicity.
Yearling: Every horse has its official birthday on January 1. Horses of less than official age two are yearlings.

## Abbreviations

| A.B.B. | Association of British <br> Bookmakers | FPP <br> HRA | First past the post <br> Horseracing Regulatory |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ATC | Any-to-come |  | Authority |
| B.A.G.S. | Bookmakers' Afternoon <br> Greyhound Services | IBAS | Independent Betting |
|  | L.B.O. |  |  |
| Arbitration Service |  |  |  |
| Licensed Betting Office |  |  |  |

## Glossary of Bets

Accumulator: An accumulator is a bet of four or more selections, in which the total returns from each successive selection are reinvested automatically on to the next. Other names for this bet are fourfold, fivefold etc., depending on number of selections, and roll-up.
Alphabet: Six selection wager involving 26 bets in total - two patents; a yankee and an accumulator. Chose one horse, greyhound, correct score, half time/fulltime, and first goalscorer.
Aggregate Distances Market: Available at most meetings predict total winning distances.
Asian Handicaps: A system of handicapping teams in football matches, turning the game into 'win', win half', 'lose', 'lose half' or 'no bet' options.
Canadian (Super Yankee): Known by either name, this consists of five selections in 26 different combinations of doubles, trebles and accumulators.
Double: A double is a bet involving two selections in which the total return from the first is invested on the second.
Correct Score Betting: A football bet where the punter has to predict the score at the end of 90 minutes play.
Double stakes about (DSA): Consists of two bets involving two selections, A and B , in different events e.g. $£ 2 \mathrm{~A} ; £ 2 \mathrm{~B}$. double stakes about. Total stake is $£ 4$. The bet is divided up into two separate bets - $£ 2 \mathrm{~A}$, any-to-come, $£ 4 \mathrm{~B}: £ 2 \mathrm{~B}$, any-to-come $£ 4 \mathrm{~A}$.
First/Last Player to Score: A football bet where the punter has to nominate the player to score the first/last goal. Usually settled on 90 minutes play.
Flag: A Flag consists of 23 bets, involving four selections in different events i.e. a yankee plus single stakes about (see separate entry).
Forecast: Two selections in the same race to finish 1st and 2nd in the correct order.

Forecast Doubles/Trebles: The forecast equivalent to win or each way doubles and trebles which are particularly popular on greyhound racing. The usual method is to select two trap numbers (e.g. 3 and 4) in every race through the card. For a 12 race card there are 66 doubles and 220 trebles and stakes can be as low as 1 p units. Forecast doubles and trebles are accepted straight or reversed (to finish in either order).
Forecast Lucky 15: Forecast version of the poular Lucky 15.
Goliath: A Goliath consists of 247 bets involving 8 selections in different races - 28 doubles, 56 trebles, 70 fourfolds, 56 fivefolds, 28 sixfolds, 8 sevenfolds and an eightfold.
Greybound Placer: Placepot on first/last six races at BAGS meetings.
Half-time/Full-time Forecast: Another football bet where the punter has to predict the result at both half-time and the end of 90 minutes play.
Handicap Betting: Particularly popular in American football and rugby where the supposedly weaker team is given a set number of points start in order to equalise the betting.
Heinz: A Heinz consists of 57 bets involving 6 selections in different races -15 doubles, 20 trebles, 15 fourfolds, 6 fivefolds and a sixfold.
Lucky 15/31/63: The most popular of all special bets. Available on horses and greyhounds for four, five or six selections and as its name suggests, involves 15, 31 or 63 stakes. Often offers a bonus if all selections are correct and 'double the odds' for only one winner.
Patent: Consists of seven bets involving three selections in different races. A single on each, plus three doubles and a treble.
Pick 3 Plus: Full cover forecast tricast bet, involving 12 bets in total, usually with bonus.
Roundabout: Consists of three bets involving three selections, A, B and C, in different races i.e. single, any-to-come and double stake double on the remaining two, three times e.g. 50 p Roundabout ABC Total stake $£ 1.50-50$ p A any-tocome $£ 1$ double BC; 50p B any-to-come $£ 1$ double AC; 50p $C$ any-to-come $£ 1$ double $A B$.

Rounder: A Rounder consists of three bets involving three selections in different races i.e. single, any-to-come a single stake double on the remaining two selections, three times.
Round Robin: Consists of ten bets involving three selections, A, B and C, in different events i.e. three pairs of single stakes about bets plus three doubles and one treble e.g. 50p Round Robin ABC. Total stake $£ 5-50$ p A 50 p B single stakes about; 50p A 50p C single stakes about; 50p B 50p C single stakes about; $3 \times 50$ p doubles AB AC BC; $1 \times 50 \mathrm{p}$ treble ABC.
Scoop Six: Pick at least one horse in six nominated races each Saturday. Offers massive dividend for all six winners, plus potential big money bonuses.
Single stakes about (SSA): A single stakes about bet consists of two bets involving two selections i.e. a single on each selection any to come a single on the other reversed e.g. 50 p A 50 p B single stakes about, total stake $£ 1-50$ p A any-to-come 50p B; 50p B any-to-come 50p A.
Starting Price Jackpot: Similar to former Jackpot 6. Available on any six races.
Sweet Sixteen: As its name suggests the Sweet Sixteen requires sixteen stakes and combines five selections in trebles, fourfolds and an accumulator. $50 \%$ is added to the returns where any four selections win and the remaining selection finishes 2nd.
Tote Jackpot: Only available on-course and at selected offcourse locations. A pool bet where the punter has to select a horse to win in each of the first six races at a selected horse race meeting.
Tote Placepot: A pool bet where the punter has to select a horse to be placed in each of the first six races at a horse race meeting. The dividend is declared from the racecourse based on a $£ 1$ unit stake.
Tote Quadpot: Pick a horse to be placed in each of four nominated races - usually races $3,4,5$ and 6 .
Tote Trifecta: Pick 1st, 2nd, 3rd in correct order in nominated races.
Treble: A bet with three selections in separate events in which
the total returns are invested onto each successive selection. Tricast: Similar to a forecast but the 1st 2 nd and 3 rd must be chosen to finish in the correct order. Tricasts are available on Handicap horse races of 6 or more runners and Greyhound races of 6 or more runners.
Trixie: Consists of four bets involving three selections in different events - three doubles and one treble.
Union Jack: There are nine selections in a Union Jack and they are all in different events. The selections ABCDEFGHI are numbered one to nine and make up into eight trebles. The trebles are $\mathrm{ABC}, \mathrm{DEF}, \mathrm{GHI}, \mathrm{ADG}, \mathrm{BEH}, \mathrm{CFI}, \mathrm{AEI}, \mathrm{GEC}$ and the bet is written on the slip like so:

| A | B | C |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D | E | F |
| G | H | I |

Virtual racing: Computer generated presentation of horse and or greyhound races. A random number generator determines the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and the rest of the finishing order. All runners have fixed odds representing their chance of winning.
With the field: Means that you wish to have one selection (e.g. a horse) linked with all the other horses in an event. It can apply to forecasts e.g. Horse A with the field in straight forecasts ( 6 runners) i.e. 5 bets; or in doubles etc. e.g. Horse A the selection in the first race, with the field (6 runners) in the second i.e. 6 bets.
Yankee: Consists of eleven bets with four selections in different races - six doubles, four trebles and an accumulator.

## Sports Betting Rules

Not too many years ago, with the exception of football, very few bets were made on sports other than horse and greyhound racing. Today, however, with daily television coverage on a wide range of sports, bookmakers now offer odds and the opportunity to bet on anything from athletics to yachting. (Zebra racing has yet to put in an appearance - but it is probably only a matter of time!)

Generally speaking the main points of the bookmaker's rules and settling stipulations apply equally to sports bets as to horse or greyhound racing. However, there are some special rules and points to note which only apply to specific sports.

## GENERAL RULES FOR SPORTS BETTING (William Hill Rules, other companies may vary)

The odds/handicaps marked on your slip are for information purposes only and, in the event of an error, settlement will always be at the correct odds/handicap available at the time the bet was placed.

Where the odds for both outright win and handicap betting are advertised, unless the handicap or a qualifying price has been written on the slip, all bets will be settled on the outright win. However, where only handicap betting is available bets will be settled at the handicap advertised at the time the bet was accepted, whether written on the slip or not.

The handicap line may change at any time. If this occurs settlement will be determined by the handicap advertised at the time the bet was accepted. Where the final scores are equal after the handicap has been applied, handicap bets will be void unless odds have been offered for the draw/tie.

Winning Margin/Correct Score betting is from scratch.

In the event of a change of opponent from the one advertised, all bets for that match are void.

In the event of a change of venue not published or known at the time the odds or handicaps are advertised, bets will stand provided the match is not switched to the opponent's ground, in which case selections for that match will be made void.

Where there is more than one competitor with the same surname and the selection has not been identified by either first name, team where applicable, or qualifying price the competitor with the lowest advertised price will be taken as the selection. In the event of one or more competitor(s) being quoted at the lowest advertised price the stake will be divided between them.

Permutations must be accompanied by clear instructions and any number of selections without specific instructions will be settled as an accumulator, subject to any maximum/ minimum requirements.

Accumulative bets involving different contingencies within the same event are not accepted where the outcome of one affects the other unless special odds are available.

Unless a specific reference is made in the individual section that covers the sport, abandoned or postponed events are void unless they are re-arranged and take place in the same week (Monday to Monday). However, bets in markets that have already been resolved at the time of abandonment, such as 'First Goalscorer' or 'First Touchdown Scorer' etc. will stand.

Unless advertised otherwise, total tournament /series markets will apply to all playing time, including extra time.

Unless a specific reference is made in the individual section that covers the sport, the following rules will apply:
i) Events with 3 or more competitors/teams: Where no price is quoted for a tie and the official competition rules do not determine a clear winner dead heat rules will apply to outright bets on competitors/teams declared as joint/co winners. Where no official result is declared, outright bets will be made void.
ii) Events with 2 competitors/teams: Where no price is quoted for a tie and the official result is a tie dead heat rules will apply. Where no official result is declared, outright bets will be made void.

For special bets such as "Premier League Managers who will not be in charge of their premiership club by the end of the season, etc". The end of the season is determined as the time when the programme, for that particular league, has been completed.

## AMERICAN FOOTBALL

a) Overtime counts except for betting on the 'Double Result' or the 'Quarter with the most points'.
b) Individual player bets e.g. 'First Touchdown Scorer' will stand if a player is "suited up" and ready to play. Bets placed on a player who is not "suited up" will be void.
c) Outright bets stand provided at least 55 minutes of play have taken place and an official result is declared.

## ATHLETICS

In the event of a disqualification, the 'medals' ceremony will count as the 'weigh-in' and this will determine settlement. In the absence of a medals ceremony bets will be settled on a 'first past the post' basis.

## BASEBALL

a) Listed Pitchers: All Baseball betting is offered on the basis that both the pitchers listed at the time the bet is struck start the game and throw at least one pitch each.
b) If either pitcher fails to start, outright win, total runs and handicap bets are void.
c) If a match is abandoned after play has started outright win bets stand provided there has been at least 5 innings of play or the home team is leading after $4 \frac{1}{2}$ innings. In the event of a tie, bets are void. Bets on total runs and the handicap will stand provided there have been a least 9 innings of play or the home team is leading after $81 / 2$ innings.
d) Extra innings (overtime) count for outright win, handicap and total points betting.
e) Postponed Match: All bets void.

## BASKETBALL

a) If a match is abandoned after play has started handicap and total points bets are void, unless a winning market has already been established for total points, in which case bets will stand. Outright win bets stand provided that 43 minutes of an NBA match has been played or 35 minutes of a NCAA match.
b) Overtime counts for outright win, handicap, total points and second half betting.
c) Postponed match: All bets void.
d) The first quarter must be completed for 'First Quarter' bets to stand. Likewise, the first half must be completed for 'First Half' bets to stand.

## BOWLS

Match Betting: In the event of a match starting but not being completed the player progressing to the next round will be deemed the winner. However set betting will be void.

## BOXING

a) A fight is defined as having started once the bell is sounded for the beginning of the first round.
b) In the event of a 'no contest' being declared all bets will be made void.
c) Should there be a withdrawal or a substitution for one of the boxers concerned, bets will be void. A price will be offered for a draw and in the event of that occurring bets on either boxer to win will be lost.
d) Outright bets are settled on the result as declared in the ring and are not subject to any revisions or amendments made after the boxers have left the ring.
e) Round by Round Betting: If for any reason a points decision is awarded before the full number of rounds are completed, or a boxer is disqualified, bets will be settled on the round in which the fight was stopped. Bets which nominate 'to win on points' will only be deemed winners if the full number of rounds are completed. If for any reason the selected number of rounds on which we are betting is changed, all round by round bets will be void. If a boxer withdraws during the period between rounds the fight is deemed to have ended in the previous round. The bell will signal the end of a round and the bell being sounded again will signal the start of the next round.

## CRICKET

a) Singles and upwards accepted.
b) i) Outright Betting - Limited Overs Matches: If a match is shortened by adverse weather or for any other reason, bets will be governed by the official competition rules. Where no official result is declared, outright bets will be made void.
ii) Outright Betting - Test Matches: If a match is shortened by adverse weather or for any other reason, bets will stand on the official result provided at least one ball has been bowled. In the event of a tied test match (i.e. where all innings have been completed and both teams have the same score) dead heat rules will apply and stakes on the draw will be lost.
c) If a match is abandoned due to outside interference, and no official result is declared, bets will be made void.
d) Limited Overs Matches: Where no price is quoted for the tie and the official result is a tie, dead heat rules will apply.
e) i) County Championship Match Betting: Bets will only be accepted up to the advertised start of play on the first day of the match.
ii) No price will be offered for the draw. In the event of a draw or tie all bets on the match result will be made void. Abandoned or postponed matches are void.
f) Series Betting: Bets void if designated number of matches are not completed, unless a sufficient number of tests are played to determine the series.
g) Top Batsman/Wicket Taker in Match: Betting is available on the first innings only, unless otherwise stated. Bets stand regardless of the number of overs bowled.
h) Bets placed on any player not in the starting 11 are void. Bets on players who are selected but do not bat will be deemed to have scored zero runs and those that do not bowl to have taken zero wickets.
i) Total Runs: - For bets to stand the total number of overs must be bowled, unless a winning market has already been established, in which case bets will stand.

## CYCLING

In the event of a disqualification, the podium presentation will count as the 'weigh-in' and this will determine settlement.

## DARTS

Match Betting: In the event of a match starting but not being completed the player progressing to the next round will be deemed the winner. However set betting will be void.

## FOOTBALL

Football is by far the most popular of all sports betting. Demand is such that bookmakers produce a variety of coupons for domestic and foreign club and international games throughout the year. Bets are taken on matches and tournaments in a huge number of countries - e.g. Serie A, La Liga, Bundesliga etc.

All bets on individual matches are based on the score at the end of normal time and in Cup matches any goals scored in extra time will not count, unless specified.

In Cup Finals where there is outright betting to win the Cup as well as on the result of the match, anyone wishing to bet outright must state this on their bet otherwise it will be settled on the 90 minute odds. Bets on abandoned matches are void - where games are postponed punters will usually have the option to let the bet stand or have it voided.

First and last goal scorer betting is always popular in live
matches but often causes disagreements as deciding the goal scorer is not always clear cut. For instance a forward will often claim a goal if his shot is heading towards the corner flag and is deflected into the net off a defender. Players on the same side probably caught up in the emotion of a Cup win, have also been known to 'give' a doubtful goal to a team mate. Bookmakers will generally pay out on the goalscorer as identified by the Press Association Agency.

## GAELIC FOOTBALL AND HURLING

All match bets will be based on the result at the end of normal time.

## GOLF

a) i) Outright Betting: Stakes on players who withdraw before a tournament starts will be refunded and no Tattersalls Rule 4 deduction will be applied to winning bets..
ii) Play-offs will determine the tournament winner. Dead heat rules will apply for placings.
b) i) Tournament Match Betting: The winner will be the player achieving the highest placing at the end of the tournament.
ii) If one player misses the cut, the other is deemed the winner. Where both players miss the cut the lowest score after the cut has been made will determine settlement. If both players fail to complete a particular round, the winner will be the player with the lowest score from the previous round.

If one player is disqualified, either prior to the completion of two rounds or after both players have made the cut, the other player is deemed the winner. If both players are disqualified the player who progresses furthest in the tournament will be deemed the winner. If a player is disqualified during either the 3rd or 4th rounds, when his
opponent has already missed the cut, the disqualified player is deemed the winner.
iii)A price will be offered for the tie and in the event of a tie bets on either player to win will be lost.

Where a match bet involves three players (threesome) the conditions listed above will apply, except in the event of a tie where dead heat rules will apply. Non runner threesome void.
c) Group Betting/Top U.K. Player etc: Groups will consist of four or more players and the winner will be the player achieving the highest placing at the end of the tournament. Any player missing the cut will be considered a loser. If all players miss the cut, the lowest score after the cut has been made will determine settlement. If a player is disqualified settlement will be on the same basis as for match betting.

Players are grouped together for betting purposes only. Non runner - no bet, deductions in line with Tattersalls' Rule 4 will apply. Dead heat rules apply except where the winner is determined by a play-off.
d) i) 18 Hole Betting: The winner will be the player with the lowest score over 18 holes.

In the event of a 2 or 3 ball being re-arranged, bets will be settled on the original pairings/groups. In the event of any non runners then the 2 or 3 ball will be void.

In 2 ball betting a price will be offered for the tie.
Dead heat rules will apply to 3 ball betting.
ii) If a player is disqualified his opponent will be deemed the winner unless play in the next round has started in which case bets will be settled on the original scores. Where both/all players are disqualified bets will be void unless play in the next round has started in which case bets will be settled on the original scores.
iii)When special bets are offered grouping more than 3 players over 18 holes (e.g. 7 ball, 9 ball etc.) dead heat rules will apply. Non runner-no bet, deductions in line with Tattersalls' Rule 4 will apply.
e) Matchplay: If a match has started, but is not completed for whatever reason bets will be settled on the official result.
f) i) General Rules: In tournaments affected by adverse weather or where the number of rounds scheduled to be played are reduced for any other reason, outright bets will be settled on the official result regardless of the number of rounds played, unless there is no further play after a bet has been struck in which case it will be void.
ii) A player is deemed to have played once they have teed off. In the event of a player withdrawing after having teed off, stakes will be lost on outright, group, match and 18 hole betting.

## ICE HOCKEY

a) Overtime counts in outright win, handicap and total goals bets. In the event of a tie after overtime has been completed outright win bets will be made void.
b) If a match is abandoned after play has started handicap and total goals bets are void, unless a winning market has already been established for total goals, in which case bets will stand. Outright win bets stand provided that 55 minutes of the match have been played.
c) Postponed match: All bets void.

## MOTOR CYCLE RACING

a) Outright Championship Betting: Bets will be determined by the number of points accumulated immediately following the final event of the championship and will not be affected by any subsequent enquiries.
b) i) Individual Race Betting: The start of the race is defined as the signal to start the warm-up lap.
ii) In the event of a disqualification, the podium presenta-
tion will count as the 'weigh-in' and this will determine settlement.

## MOTOR RACING

a) Outright Formula 1 Championship Betting: Bets will be determined by the number of points accumulated immediately following the final Grand Prix of the season and will not be affected by any subsequent enquiries.
b) i) Individual Grand Prix Betting: The start of any Grand Prix is defined as the signal to start the formation lap.
ii) Podium/Points finish: Bets settled on the drivers who finish the race in the podium/points positions, with the podium presentation counting as the weigh-in. Subsequent enquiries will not affect settlement of bets. Points finish - singles only.
iii)Match Betting (Driver vs Driver): In the event of neither driver finishing, the number of laps completed will determine settlement but if both drivers have completed the same number of full laps, bets will be void.
iv) Fastest Qualifying Lap: settlement will be based on the driver who is announced as recording the fastest qualifying lap, immediately following the end of the qualifying session.

## ROWING

The podium finish will count as the result. In the absence of a podium ceremony, bets will be settled on a first past the post basis.

## RUGBY LEAGUE \& RUGBY UNION

a) Singles and upwards accepted.
b) i) Match Betting: Extra time does not count.
ii) In 'First Tryscorer' bets, penalty tries do not count.

## SPEEDWAY

a) Outright Championship Betting: Bets will be determined by the number of points accumulated immediately following the final event of the competition and will not be altered by any subsequent enquiries.
b) i) Individual Meeting Betting: In the event of a disqualification, the podium presentation will count as the 'weighin' and this will determine settlement.
ii) All 15 heats must be completed for winning margin/ correct score bets to stand.
c) Individual Heat Betting: If the four programmed riders do not go to the tapes bets are void.
d) i) General Rules: If a team league/cup fixture is abandoned outright bets will stand provided at least 12 heats have taken place. Handicap bets will stand regardless of the number of heats that have taken place provided the winner of the handicap has already been established. If the winner of the handicap has not been established bets will be made void. Outright bets on Grand Prix events will be settled on the official competition rules.

## SNOOKER

Match Betting: In the event of a match starting but not being completed the player progressing to the next round will be deemed the winner. However frame betting will be void.

## TENNIS

a) Match Betting: In the event of a match starting but not being completed all match and set betting will be void.
b) Bets placed after the Semi-Final stage will be classified as match bets, and in the event of the match starting but not
being completed, bets will be void.
c) In the event of a change in the total number of sets played match bets will stand, but set betting will be void. For example, a match originally designated as 'best of 5 sets' reduced to 'best of 3 sets' because of inclement weather.
d) In the event of any of the following circumstances taking place all bets will stand.
i) A change of playing surface
ii) A change of venue.
iii)A change from indoor court to outdoor court or vice versa.

All above are William Hill rules. Other companies may differ.
And finally, all odds are offered on the basis that they reflect the outcome of a single event. This does not mean that you are unable to do Doubles, Trebles etc on sports events, but each event must be unrelated otherwise special odds apply. For instance you can back Arsenal, Celtic and Luton in a treble as each team winning does not affect the outcome of the others. However, with a bet on Arsenal to win 1-0 and Thierry Henry to score the first goal, clearly the two parts of the bet are related. Special odds will be quoted on such related contingencies. Likewise, usually expect reduced odds in multiple bets which involve the same side or player to win more than one event - the Grand Slam in Golf or Tennis, for example.

## Important Betting Rules

Generally speaking, working out bets is a simple process of checking the odds of the winners and using the Ready Reckoner or calculator to find the returns.

However, settling is not always straightforward and along the way there are a number of obstacles waiting to trip you up. If you don't know how to deal with them when they arise, you can't expect to agree your winnings with the professional bookies settler.

For example what happens if one of your selections is a nonrunner? How does a dead-heat affect your winnings? What if you have understaked or overstaked your bet?

In this section we provide a simple answer to all these questions - and more.

## Dead Heat

In the event of a dead-heat for first place when you have made a winning bet, half the stake is lost, and full odds are paid on the other half.

In the case of each-way or place only bets where the selection dead-heats for a place, stakes are paid in full, unless the dead-heat affects the last available place - e.g. 2nd in a race of 5 to 7 runners; 3rd in a field of up to twelve; 4th in a handicap race of 16 runners or more, and so on - when half the place stake is lost and full place odds paid to the remainder.

For example: $£ 1$ Double A and B. A is an outright winner at $5-1$ and B dead-heats for 1 st place at $4-1$. The calculation is therefore $£ 1$ @ $5-1=£ 6$. $£ 6$ @ 4-1 dead-heat is $£ 3$ @ 4-1 = £15 with the remainder of the stake lost.

When using the pyramid block to calculate bets, simply halve any stake running on to a dead-heat selection.

## Non-Runners

In Single bets, if your selection does not run then your stake is returned (except in ante post betting where stakes are usually
lost on non-runners). In Doubles and Trebles etc, the stake is allowed to run on to the remaining selection(s).

For instance, if A and B are taken in a Double and ' A ' is a non-runner, the bet becomes a Single on ' B '. If $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C form a Treble, then if ' A ' is a non-runner, the bet stands as a Double on ' B ' and ' C '.

In multiple bets with a non-runner, each individual line is treated separately. For instance in a Yankee A B C D - the 11 bets are as follows:

6 Doubles *AB *AC *AD BC BD CD. 4 Trebles *ABC *ABD *ACD BCD, 1 Accumulator *ABCD. If ' A ' is a nonrunner*, you will see that the 11 bets become 3 Singles B, C D, 6 Doubles BC BD CD BC BD CD, 2 Trebles BCD BCD.

When using the pyramid block (see page 57 ), simply enter the non-runner at the top of your list of odds and enter the unit stake in the Single column. For instance if you are calculating to a 10 p unit then your first column would read:

| odds | singles |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NR | 10 p |

Then simply proceed as usual.

## Rule 4

As explained in the Glossary of Terms, Rule 4 is a method used to compensate bookmakers where a withdrawn horse has effectively shortened the odds on the remainder of runners but there is insufficient time before the race to amend those odds. When settling, simply find the rate of deduction applicable to the winning odds of the horse (eg 3-1 = 25p in the $£$ ) and deduct from winnings only (do not include stake).

For instance $£ 10 @ 5-1$ with a 25 p in the $£$ deduction is calculated as follows:
$£ 10 \times 5=£ 50$ deduct $50 \times 25 \mathrm{p}(£ 12.50)=£ 37.50+£ 10$ stake $=£ 47.50$.

## Over/Understaking

To receive the correct amount of winnings for your bet you
must ensure that the correct amount of stake is paid when the bet is placed.

Occasionally, however, mistakes will occur and you will pay too little or too much for your bet. This could be due to an error when totalling your bets or because you have miscalculated the correct number of bets for the number of selections chosen. Either way the rules are the same.

If you pay too little, or too much, then your return is paid in proportion to the correct amount for the bet. For instance 10p win Yankee - staked $£ 1.00$. You will receive $£ 1.00 / £ 1.10$ ( $10 / 11$ th ) of your winnings. If the return is $£ 22.00$ then simply multiply by the amount paid: $£ 22.00 \times 10=£ 220.00$ and divide by the correct stake for the bet $£ 220.00 \div 11=£ 20.00$. If the bet loses you will not be asked to make up the difference.

## Too Few or Too Many Selections

Another error made from time to time is to add an extra selection or forget one.

Where a selection is forgotten in a standard multiple bet i.e. a yankee, Lucky 15 etc., a non-runner is added to make up the correct number of selections. For instance in a Yankee if the selections nominated are A B and C, a non-runner is added for the fourth selection. Settlement is then identical to the example given in our explanation of non-runners.

Where an extra selection is inadvertently added, then the number of bets is usually adjusted to equal the total number of selections. For instance, 5 selections given in a 10p Yankee with a stake of $£ 1.10$, is adjusted to a Canadian (26) bets and the return proportioned 11/26th.

Knowing these pitfalls is a good incentive to getting your bets right. So take care - there is no use blaming the bookmaker - it is your responsibility to check out his rules in advance.

## A Value for Money Bet ... Or Not?

What represents a value for money bet?
Is it the horse you back at $5 / 1$ which shortens down to $13 / 8$ and finishes second - or is it the horse you back at $13 / 8$ which drifts out to $5 / 1$ - and wins?

Value is the Holy Grail of punting - but it means different things to different people.

Everyone will agree that 'getting the value' is the key to successful betting, but few will agree on the definition of value.

So what point is there in our writing an article on value?
Well, the point is that perhaps we can tell you what a bookmaker would regard as a punter securing value.

For starters, bookmakers are always a little wary when a punter is setting the rules. If, for example, he or she wants to back him or herself to achieve something. Passing exams, maybe, or losing weight.

In these cases the advantage has to be with the punter who must know better than the bookie what the chances of achieving the aim may be. Ask Alec Holden who, aged 90 in 1997, backed himself with me at $250 / 1$ to live to be 100. In April 2007 I handed him a cheque for $£ 25,000$. He got the value!

But, by their very nature, these types of punting opportunities are few and far between.

The average reader of this book will be contemplating staking the majority of his or her bets on horses, dogs or major sporting events, and we have to tell you, that whatever you know about these three, the bookie knows at least as much, if not more.

Or does he? Just ask those audacious punters, the Hole In One gang who came up with the simple but hugely effective and profitable idea of requesting odds about any player scoring a hole in one at major golf tournaments, knowing that the true odds were somewhere around $7 / 4$, then helping themselves to the many offers of longer odds than that, which in one case, went up to $100 / 1$. That is undeniably value.

It may be slightly more difficult to come up with a compa-
rable example of value in horse racing but don't despair. After all, unless you are a member of that legendary and - according to its own members - endangered species, the Professional Punter - in which case you won't be reading this - you don't need to look for Value and nothing but Value every time you put pen to betting slip.

Don't forget, an equally important consideration is that you are enjoying yourself by having a bet and that you are indulging in an enjoyable and sometimes profitable hobby.

But to secure value in the highly competitive horse racing market it is essential to open accounts with the major bookmakers and exchanges, read the Racing Post, watch Racing UK and At The Races and, most important of all, develop a sixth sense - this latter to enable you to deduce whether the horse on the drift represents a shrewd investment or an opportunity to chuck money away.

The accounts will enable you to get first grabs at the best value early morning prices offered on a daily basis and pinpointed regularly by the Post's specialist tipsters. These are men paid to do nothing but suss out the best bets for you and if you were better at it than them you'd either have their job or you'd have retired on the profits by now.

Their problem is that they are expected to tip regularly, regardless of whether they would really prefer to recommend no bet on certain occasions.

Your great advantage is that you don't HAVE to bet on any given occasion. You always have the option of deciding not to play.

Despite the fact that the perceived wisdom is that the bookies offer no value at all, every race will have a winner and every bookmaker has to take money or he will go out of business.

The value is there, the bookie may try to camouflage it, you have to expose it and go for it.

In short, value is what YOU want it to be, what YOU perceive it to be. One man's value is another man's waste of money.

Value your own freedom of choice and you'll enjoy your betting and increase the odds in your favour.

## Tattersalls' Rules on Betting

These Rules were authorised by Tattersalls' Committee on February 8, 1886, and revised in April 1994.

1. Tattersalls' Committee have authority to settle all questions relating to bets, commissions for bets and any matters arising either directly or indirectly out of wagers or gaming transactions on horse racing, to adjudicate on all cases of default and at their discretion, to report defaulters to the Jockey Club. If a defaulter is a partnership or limited Company all or any of the partners or their agents and all or any of the Shareholders, Directors, Officers or Agents of the defaulting Company may be reported to the Jockey Club.

Upon an application being made to the Committee in any case to admit or hear further evidence, the Committee may at its discretion decide to re-hear such a case and upon such rehearing may admit such further evidence and uphold, reverse or amend its original decision or adjudication as it may think fit.
2. In all bets there must be a possibility to win when the bet is made.
3. No betting first past the post will be recognised by the Committee.
4. All bets made, stand and are subject to the official 'weigh in' with the following exceptions.
(A) Single Ante-Post bets, being bets made before 10am on the day of the overnight declarations will be void under the following circumstances:

1) If the race is abandoned
2) If the race is declared void
3) If the 'Conditions' of the race entry are changed prior to the horse coming under starter's orders.
4) If the venue is altered
5) If a horse is eliminated under Jockey Club Rule 125

However in any such circumstances accumulative Ante-Post bets (win or place) will stand and be settled at the ante-post price(s) laid on the remaining horse(s).

Any race in which a horse is supplemented does not affect Rule 4 (A).
(в) Bets other than Ante-Post bets will be void if the race is abandoned, declared void or postponed to another day, or if they are on a horse which does not come under starter's orders or on a horse declared by the starter 'not to have started'. Bets 'on the distance' are void if the first or second horse is disqualified or the placings are reversed.
(c) In the case of bets made at a price on the day of the race before it has been officially notified that a horse has been withdrawn before coming under starter's orders or has been declared 'not to have started', the liability of a layer against any horse remaining in the race, win or place, will be reduced in accordance with the following scale depending on the odds current against the withdrawn horse at the time of such official notification.
(a) if the current odds are $3 / 10$ or longer odds on by 75 p in the $£,(1 / 4$ to $1 / 5=80$ p in $£ ; 2 / 11$ to $2 / 17=85$ p in $£ ; 1 / 9$ or shorter $=90$ p in $£$ )
(b) $2 / 5$ to $1 / 3-70$ p in the $£$
(c) $8 / 15$ to $4 / 9-65$ p in the $£$
(d) $8 / 13$ to $4 / 7-60 \mathrm{p}$ in the $£$
(e) $4 / 5$ to $4 / 6-55$ p in the $£$
(f) $20 / 21$ to $5 / 6-50$ p in the $£$
(g) Evens to $6 / 5-45$ p in the $£$
(h) $5 / 4$ to $6 / 4-40$ p in the $£$
(i) $13 / 8$ to $7 / 4-35$ p in the $£$
(j) $15 / 8$ to $9 / 4-30$ p in the $£$
(k) $5 / 2$ to $3 / 1-25$ p in the $£$
(l) $10 / 3$ to $4 / 1-20$ p in the $£$
(m) $9 / 2$ to $11 / 2-15 \mathrm{p}$ in the $£$
(n) $6 / 1$ to $9 / 1-10$ p in the $£$
(o) $10 / 1$ to $14 / 1-5$ p in the $£$
(p) If over $14 / 1$ the liability would be unchanged.
(q) In the case of two or more horses being withdrawn before coming under starter's orders the total reduction shall not exceed 75 p in the $£$.

In the case of withdrawals in reformed markets, the total deduction over the two or more horses (i.e. one in the original and one in the reformed market) will be calculated on the prices applicable in the original market. For bets placed in subsequent markets deductions over withdrawn horses in these markets will be calculated on the prices applicable in these markets.

Bets made at starting price are not affected except in cases where insufficient time arises for a fresh market to be formed, when the same scale of reductions will apply. In the event of the withdrawal of one or more runners in circumstances which would lead to only one runner and therefore a 'walk-over', all bets on the race will be void. The race will be considered a 'walk-over' for the purposes of settling bets.

For the purpose of this Rule, the non-appearance of the number of a declared runner in the number board will be held to be an official notification of the withdrawal of such a horse before coming under starter's orders. In the case of a horse declared by the starter 'not to have started' the racecourse announcement will be made to that effect. This official announcement will be made before the race result is displayed. (D) In the event (i) of an announcement being made that the provisions of Rule 4 (C) do not apply on the grounds that no market had been formed at the time of withdrawal of an overnight declared runner OR (ii) in the event of the number of an overnight declared runner not appearing in the number board, all bets (other than ante-post bets) made at a price prior to either eventuality shall be settled at Starting Price with the exception of bets struck at nationally advertised or publicly transmitted prices when Rule 4 (c) will operate, based on the advertised price or the first transmitted price of the withdrawn horse(s). (E) In the event of a horse or horses being withdrawn under Jockey Club Rule 125 (limitations of the number of runners in a race), all ante-post bets on such horse(s) will be void and the liability of a layer against any horse(s) remaining in the race, win or place, will be reduced in accordance with a rate to be announced before the race by Tattersalls' Committee, dependent on the odds current against the withdrawn horse(s) at the time of such official withdrawal.
(F) In the event of a reserve horse replacing a declared runner all bets, other than Ante-Post bets, struck prior to such a replacement and a new market being formed will be settled at starting price. 5. When the All Right Signal has been hoisted over the Number Board as provided for in Rule 162 of the Rules of Racing, or such other Rule being in identical terms which may be substituted for it, the bets go to the horses as officially announced. Objection or disqualification after the 'Weighed In' announcement has been made, do not change the result of the race for betting purposes.
6. Bets made on one horse against another or that one horse beats another, are determined if either of them should win. Bets made between horses $1,2,3$, are determined by the offical result. 7. Dead Heats. Where a dead heat is declared, a bet on one of two horses that dead heat loses half the stake, with full odds being applied to the remaing half (if a triple dead heat or more, reduction in proportion).
(A) In the event of a double and the first selection dead-heats, then the stake is halved and full odds applied. This then becomes the stake on the second selection. Should the second selection also dead heat then the stake is again halved.
(в) In the event of any withdrawals, Tattersalls' Rule 4(C) reductions will apply to the winnings from the reduced stake.
(c) Un-named favourites finishing joint will be subject to the same rule as if they dead heated. Where an un-named favourite both dead heats and is returned joint in the market, then the stake is halved twice in the proportion of one fourth to the backer and three fourths to the layer.
8. If odds are laid without mentioning the horse, the bet must be determined by the state of the odds at the time it was made. Bets made after a race that a horse will be disqualified, stand, even if no objection be made.
9. Any bet made from signal or indication when the race has been determined, will be considered fraudulent and void.
10. Subject to Rule 4(A) accumulative bets are not determined until the last event has been run.
11. Bets made on horses, jockeys, trainers etc., winning any number of races within the year, will be understood to mean
between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, both dates inclusive, and to be defined flat or jumps.
12. In the event of a race being ordered to be run over again, or of a false start or breakaway, starting price bets shall be regulated by the price current at the time of the original 'off', false start or breakaway. All bets in favour of any horse which started on the first, but did not go to the post on the second occasion in the case of a race run over again, or in favour of any horse not returning to the post (by permission) in the case of a false start or breakaway are lost, except when such a horse has not come under starter's orders .
13. No bet can be declared off except by mutual consent but on any allegation of fraud or corrupt practice, the Committee may investigate the case and may declare the bet void. Either of the bettors may demand stakes to be made on proving to the satisfaction of the Committee, or any two of them, that he has just cause for doing so, and, if ordered, the bets must be covered or sufficient security given within the time specified in such order, in default whereof the bets will be off.
14. In the case of a photo finish, all bets will be settled as if they had been made on the result of the race.
15. If any extraordinary occasion should arise, or in cases of notorious and palpable fraud, or it should come to the notice of the Committee that the wager or gaming transaction involved either or both of the parties in an illegal act under the current legislation in respect of betting and gaming, any of the before mentioned rules may be suspended by the Committee, and any of the before mentioned rules may be altered or added to by a simple majority of the Committee.

## Useful Charts and Tables

This section contains a selection of Charts and Tables to help you out with various aspects of placing a wager;

Permutation Chart for Accumulative Bets
With many bets the more selections you make the better your chances of success. Here are some of the simple permutations you can choose to increase your winning chance.

Number of Doubles, Trebles and Accumulators in any Number of Selections.

No. of

| selec- | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Full |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | tions Dbls Tbls Folds Folds Folds Folds Folds Folds Folds Cover


| 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| 5 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 11 |
| 6 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 1 |  |  |  | 26 |
| 7 | 21 | 35 | 35 | 21 | 7 | 1 |  | 57 |  |
| 8 | 28 | 56 | 70 | 56 | 28 | 8 | 1 |  | 120 |
| 9 | 36 | 84 | 126 | 126 | 84 | 36 | 9 | 1 | 247 |
| 10 | 45 | 120 | 210 | 252 | 210 | 120 | 45 | 10 | 1 |

Number of Races with Two Selections

| ¢ |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\begin{array}{rr} 6 & 7 \\ 64 & 128 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | - | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 |  |  |
| ¢ | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 48 | 96 | 192 |  |
| 0 | 2 | 9 | 18 | 36 | 72 | 144 | 288 |  |  |
| ¢ | 3 | 27 | 54 | 108 | 216 | 432 |  |  |  |
| - | 4 | 81 | 162 | 324 | 648 |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ ¢ | 5 | 243 | 486 | 972 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 | 729 | 1458 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 7 | 2187 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Forecast Doubles and Trebles

| Number <br> of races | Straight <br> forecast <br> doubles | Reverse <br> forecast <br> doubles | Straight <br> forecast <br> trebles | Reverse <br> forecast <br> trebles |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | - | - |
| 3 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 8 |
| 4 | 6 | 24 | 4 | 32 |
| 5 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 80 |
| 6 | 15 | 60 | 20 | 160 |
| 7 | 21 | 84 | 35 | 280 |
| 8 | 28 | 112 | 56 | 448 |
| 9 | 36 | 144 | 84 | 672 |
| 10 | 45 | 180 | 120 | 960 |
| 11 | 55 | 220 | 165 | 1,320 |
| 12 | 66 | 264 | 220 | 1,760 |
| 13 | 78 | 312 | 286 | 2,288 |
| 14 | 91 | 364 | 364 | 2,912 |
| 16 | 120 | 480 | 560 | 4,480 |
| 18 | 153 | 612 | 816 | 6,528 |
| 20 | 190 | 760 | 1,140 | 9,120 |
| 22 | 231 | 924 | 1,540 | 12,320 |
| 24 | 276 | 1,104 | 2,024 | 16,192 |

## Individual Odds Chart

Permutation Ready-Reckoner showing how many lines it requires to perm up to 15 matches into smaller groups

Number of matches required in each bet
Any 3 Any 4 Any 5 Any 6 Any 7 Any 8 Any 9

| ¢ 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{ \pm}{3}$ | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ 5 | 10 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 은 6 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 1 |  |  |  |
| ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | 35 | 35 | 21 | 7 | 1 |  |  |
| 8 | 56 | 70 | 56 | 28 | 8 | 1 |  |
| +09 | 84 | 126 | 126 | 84 | 36 | 9 | 1 |
| ¢ | 120 | 210 | 252 | 210 | 120 | 45 | 10 |
| ¢ ¢ 11 | 165 | 330 | 462 | 462 | 330 | 165 | 55 |
| ¢. 12 | 220 | 495 | 792 | 924 | 792 | 495 | 220 |
| E 13 | 286 | 715 | 1287 | 1716 | 1716 | 1287 | 715 |
| ¢ ¢ 14 | 364 | 1001 | 2002 | 3003 | 3432 | 3003 | 2002 |
| 15 | 455 | 1365 | 3003 | 5005 | 6435 | 6435 | 5005 |

Instructions:- Read along the top line for the number of matches of your bet, then down the first column until you reach the line showing your total number of selections. For a permutation of any 3 from 7, look along the top line for " 3 " then down the left hand column for " 7 ". The total number of columns required is given where the two lines meet, in this instance " 35 ".

## Pools Table

Here's a table for those optimistic punters who are having a bash at the Pools:

Full Permutation Table
Number of Selections Lines required
8 Draws from 9 9
8 Draws from 10 45
8 Draws from 11 165
8 Draws from 12495
8 Draws from 13 1,287
8 Draws from 14 3,003
8 Draws from 15
6,435
8 Draws from 16
12,870
8 Draws from 17
24,310
8 Draws from 18
43,758
8 Draws from 19
75,582
8 Draws from 20
125,970
8 Draws from 21 203,490
8 Draws from 22
319,770
8 Draws from 23
490,314
8 Draws from 24
735,471
8 Draws from 25
1,081,575
8 Draws from 26
1,562,275
8 Draws from 27
2,220,075
8 Draws from 28
3,108,105
8 Draws from 29
4,292,145
8 Draws from 30
5,852,925
8 Draws from 31
7,888,725
8 Draws from 32
10,518,300
8 Draws from 33
30,260,340

Place betting terms for each-way bets
HORSES

| Number of <br> Runners | Type <br> of race | Fraction of Win <br> Odds | Places <br> Paid Out |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 4 | Handicap <br> or Non-Handicap | No Place Odds | All stakes <br> on to win |
| 5 to 7 | Handicap <br> or Non-Handicap | One quarter | 1st, 2nd |
| 8 or more | Non-Handicap | One fifth | 1st, 2nd, 3rd |
| 8 to 11 | Handicap | One fifth | 1st, 2nd, 3rd |
| 12 to 15 | Handicap only | One quarter | 1st, 2nd, 3rd |
| 16 or more | Handicap only | One quarter | 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th |

## GREYHOUNDS

| Number of <br> Runners | Fraction of <br> Win odds | Places <br> Paid out |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 4 | No Place Odds | All Stakes to Win |
| 5 to 7 | One quarter | 1st, 2nd |
| 8 | One fifth | 1st, 2nd, 3rd |

N.B. Place betting terms for Sports Betting vary from event to event.

## Percentage Charts

If somebody flips a coin into the air the chances of it coming down on either heads or tails are exactly even - or $50-50$. In betting terms an Even money chance.

But if a bookmaker offered Even money heads and even money tails in such an eventuality he would never make any money because if he took $£ 5$ on heads and $£ 5$ on tails he would have to pay over the money he won to the loser as the profit to the winner.

So, if asked to bet on such a coin flipping contest, the bookmaker might offer 10/11 Heads, 10/11 Tails, thus giving himself a percentage edge on the contest - his theoretical winning profit margin which, at those odds would be just under $5 \%$.

In other words, instead of then paying out a fiver for every fiver taken, the bookie would stand to make a profit of 25 p in every fiver.

Of course, if the bookie wasn't clued up he may offer 11/10 against both Heads and Tails, in which case he would be betting 'over-broke' to aproximately $5 \%$ and he'd pretty soon be out of business.

By using this table and calculating to what percentage a bookmaker is betting on any given event you can deduce for yourself whether his profit margin is reasonable or greedy - it may influence your decision as to whether to have a bet.

And occasionally, by comparing odds on the same event offered by different companies you may discover that you can bet to a percentage which is profitable to you and puts you in a no-lose situation - for example, if bookie A is offering 11/10 against Tennis Player A in a Wimbledon match, but bookie B disagrees with that assessment and is offering $5 / 4$ against Tennis Player A's opponent you will be able to calculate from this table that $11 / 10$ and $5 / 4$ in a two horse race gives a percentage of just over $92 \%$ instead of the necessary minimum of $100 \%$ so you would be in a position where you could back BOTH players and win money regardless of which of them came out on top.

The other use for the Chart is that it will tell you at a glance how much you need to stake at any given price to receive a return of $£ 100$. (Stake included).

Field Money and Percentage Table for £100 book
Starting prices for all races are always over $100 \%$. This chart indicates all prices and their percentages to a $£ 100$ book - the break even point for layers (e.g 50\%).

| Odds on | Price | Oddsagainst |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5000 | Evens | 5000 |
| 5122 | 21 to 20 | 4878 |
| 5238 | 11 to 10 | 4762 |
| 54 54½ | 6 to 5 | $45451 / 2$ |
| 55 551⁄2 | 5 to 4 | $44441 / 2$ |
| 57 891⁄2 | 11 to 8 | 42 101/2 |
| 6000 | 6 to 4 | 4000 |
| 61 90½ | 13 to 8 | $38091 / 2$ |
| 62 501⁄2 | 100 to 60 | 3750 |
| 63 631122 | 7 to 4 | 36 361/2 |
| 65 21½ | 15 to 8 | 34 781/2 |
| 66 661⁄2 | 2 to 1 | 33 331/2 |
| 6800 | 85 to 40 | 3200 |
| 6923 | 9 to 4 | 3077 |
| 7037 | 95 to 40 | 2963 |
| 71 421⁄2 | 5 to 2 | $28571 / 2$ |
| 73 33½ | 11 to 4 | 26 66½ |
| 7500 | 3 to 1 | 2500 |
| $769211 / 2$ | 100 to 30 | $23071 / 2$ |
| 77 77½ | 7 to 2 | 22 22 $1 / 2$ |
| 7895 | 75 to 20 | 2105 |
| 8000 | 4 to 1 | 2000 |
| 8095 | 85 to 20 | 1905 |
| 8182 | 9 to 2 | 1818 |
| 8261 | 95 to 20 | 1739 |
| 83 33½ | 5 to 1 | 16 661/2 |
| $846111 / 2$ | 11 to 2 | 15 381/2 |
| $857111 / 2$ | 6 to 1 | 14 281/2 |
| 86 66½ | 13 to 2 | 13 33½ |
| $86951 / 2$ | 100 to 15 | 13 04½ |
| 8750 | 7 to 1 | 1250 |
| 88 231⁄2 | 15 to 2 | 11 76½ |
| 8889 | 8 to 1 | 1111 |
| 9000 | 9 to 1 | 1000 |
| $904711 / 2$ | 95 to 10 | $9521 / 2$ |
| 9091 | 10 to 1 | 909 |
| 91 66½ | 11 to 1 | $8331 / 2$ |
| 92 161⁄2 | 200 to 17 | 783112 |
| 9231 | 12 to 1 | 769 |
| $925911 / 2$ | 100 to 8 | $7401 / 2$ |


| Odds on | Price | Odds against |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $92851 / 2$ | 13 to 1 | $7141 / 2$ |
| $93021 / 2$ | 200 to 15 | $6971 / 2$ |
| 9333112 | 14 to 1 | $6661 / 2$ |
| 9375 | 15 to 1 | 625 |
| 9412 | 16 to 1 | 588 |
| $94441 / 2$ | 17 to 1 | $55^{11 / 2}$ |
| $94731 / 2$ | 18 to 1 | 5 261/2 |
| 9500 | 19 to 1 | 500 |
| 9524 | 20 to 1 | 476 |
| $95451 / 2$ | 21 to 1 | $4541 / 2$ |
| 9565 | 22 to 1 | 435 |
| 9583112 | 23 to 1 | 4 161/2 |
| 9600 | 24 to 1 | 400 |
| $96151 / 2$ | 25 to 1 | $3841 / 2$ |
| 96 291⁄2 | 26 to 1 | $3701 / 2$ |
| 9643 | 27 to 1 | 357 |
| 9655 | 28 to 1 | 345 |
| $96661 / 2$ | 29 to 1 | $3331 / 2$ |
| $967711 / 2$ | 30 to 1 | $3221 / 2$ |
| $96871 / 2$ | 31 to 1 | 3 121/2 |
| 9697 | 32 to 1 | 303 |
| 9706 | 33 to 1 | 294 |
| $9708^{1 ⁄ 2} 2$ | 100 to 3 | $2911 / 2$ |
| $97141 / 2$ | 34 to 1 | $2851 / 2$ |
| 9722 | 35 to 1 | 278 |
| 97 291⁄2 | 36 to 1 | $2701 / 2$ |
| 9737 | 37 to 1 | 263 |
| 97 431⁄2 | 38 to 1 | $2561 / 2$ |
| 9750 | 39 to 1 | 250 |
| 9756 | 40 to 1 | 244 |
| $9782^{1 / 2}$ | 45 to 1 | $217^{1 / 2}$ |
| 9804 | 50 to 1 | 196 |
| 98 211⁄2 | 55 to 1 | $1781 / 2$ |
| 9836 | 60 to 1 | 164 |
| $98481 / 2$ | 65 to 1 | $1511 / 2$ |
| $98501 / 2$ | 66 to 1 | 1 491/2 |
| 9852 | 200 to 3 | 148 |
| 9859 | 70 to 1 | 141 |
| $98681 / 2$ | 75 to 1 | $1311 / 2$ |
| $98761 / 2$ | 80 to 1 | $1231 / 2$ |
| 9901 | 100 to 1 | 099 |

An interesting check on how much weight your horse is carrying over what distance if racing abroad:

## Weight Conversion Table

(to the nearest $1 / 2$ kilo)
Great Britain France U.S.A.
st lbs kilos pounds

| 7 | 7 | 47.5 | 105 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 7 | 8 | 48.0 | 106 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 7 | 9 | 48.5 | 107 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 7 | 10 | 49.0 | 108 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 7 | 11 | 49.5 | 109 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 7 | 12 | 50.0 | 110 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 7 | 13 | 50.5 | 111 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 0 | 51.0 | 112 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 2 | 51.5 | 114 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 3 | 52.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 4 | 52.5 | 116 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 5 | 53.0 | 117 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$8 \quad 6 \quad 53.5 \quad 118$

| 8 | 7 | 54.0 | 119 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 8 | 54.5 | 120 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 9 | 55.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 10 | 55.5 | 122 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 11 | 56.0 | 123 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 12 | 56.3 | 124 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 8 | 13 | 56.5 | 125 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 0 | 57.0 | 126 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 1 | 57.5 | 127 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 2 | 58.0 | 128 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 3 | 58.5 | 129 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 4 | 59.0 | 130 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 5 | 59.5 | 131 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 6 | 60.0 | 132 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 7 | 60.5 | 133 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 8 | 61.0 | 134 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 10 | 61.5 | 136 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 11 | 62.0 | 137 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 12 | 62.5 | 138 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 9 | 13 | 63.0 | 139 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 10 | 0 | 63.5 | 140 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

1 Pound = 0.453592 Kilogrammes 1 Kilogramme $=2.2 \mathrm{lbs}$ $14 \mathrm{lbs}=1$ Stone

## Distance Conversion

| 5 f | $1,000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 6 f | $1,200 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 7 f | $1,400 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 8 f | $1,600 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 9 f | $1,800 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 10 f | $2,000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 11 f | $2,200 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 12 f | $2,400 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 13 f | $2,600 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 14 f | $2,800 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 15 f | $3,000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 16 f | $3,200 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 17 f | $3,400 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 18 f | $3,600 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $19 f$ | $3,800 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $20 f$ | $4,000 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 21 f | $4,200 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 22 f | $4,400 \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Scale of Weight-for-Age for Flat Races

The scale of weight-for-age is published by authority of the Stewards of the Jockey Club as a guide to Clerks of Courses in the framing of races. It is founded on the scale published by Admiral Rous and revised by him in 1873. It has been modified in accordance with suggestions from the principal trainers and practical authorities; it has been further revised since and is now republished in a new form.

It is expressed as the number of lbs that it is deemed the average horse in each age group falls short of maturity at different dates and distances.

By looking at the allowance a 3yo receives from older horses over 12 F in early July you can see that the amount allowed is 13lbs, so in a weight for age race over that distance at that time where 4 yos would be set to carry 9 st 7 lbs , the 3yo should carry 8st 8lbs.

## ORDERS AND RiULES OF RACING

SCALE OF WEIGHT FOR AGE FOR FLAT RACES (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE BRED) The Scale of Weight for age is published by authority of the Directors of the British Horseracing Board as a guide to Clerks of Courses in the framing of principal trainers and practical authorities; it has been further revised since and is republished in its present form.
EXPRESSED AS THE NUMBER OF POUNDS THAT IT IS DEEMED THE AVERAGE HORSE IN EACH AGE GROUP FALLS SHORT OF MATURITY AT DIFFERENT DATES AND DISTANCES.

## DEC <br> NOV <br> OCT <br> SEP







AUG



$\underset{3}{2}$


 APR


## MAR



FEB





Distance
Furlongs
in 0
$N$ $\cdots \infty$ 으 ๆ $\stackrel{m}{\square}$ $\pm$ $\bullet$ $\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}$
SCALE OF WEIGHT-FOR-AGE FOR STEEPLE CHASES, HURDLE RACES AND NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACES
(NORTHERN HEMISPHERE BRED)
Note: Attention is drawn to the provisions of Order 92 (v)

## HURDLE RACES AND NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACES

| Distance | ALLOWANCE ASSESSED IN LBS, WHICH 3 YEAR OLDS AND 4 YEAR OLDS WILL RECEIVE FROM 5 YEAR OLDS AND UPWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Age | JAN |  | FEB |  | MAR |  | APR |  | MAY |  | JUN |  | JUL |  | AUG |  | SEP |  | OCT |  | NOV |  | DEC |  |
|  |  | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-14 | 15-28 | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-30 | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-30 | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-30 | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-30 | 1-15 | 16-31 |
| 2 miles | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
|  | 4 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| $21 / 2$ miles | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
|  | 4 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - |  | - | - |  |
| 3 miles | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
|  | 4 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |  |

## STEEPLE CHASES

| Distance | Age | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN |  | JUL |  | AUG |  | SEP |  | OCT |  | NOV |  | DEC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1-15 16-31 | 1-14 15-28 | 1-15 16-31 | 1-15 16-30 | 1-15 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-30 | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-30 | 1-15 | 16-31 | 1-15 | 16-30 | 1-15 | 16-3 |
| 2 miles | 4 | - - | - - | - - | - - | $18 \quad 18$ | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
|  | 5 | 43 | 21 | - - | - - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| $21 / 2$ miles | 4 | - - | - - | - - | - - | $19 \quad 19$ | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
|  | 5 | 54 | 32 | 1 | - - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 miles | 4 | - - | - - | - - | - - | $20 \quad 20$ | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
|  | 5 | 65 | 43 | 21 | - - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |

## The Racing Ready Reckoner

## Win betting

How to use the singles' charts
To calculate how much you have to come back from a single wager, follow these simple instructions: if the bet is, for example, 80 p win My Mum at 2-5, just find the page headed 2-5 and look down to 80 p in the stakes column. The return will be £1.12, which includes your original stake.

## How to use the doubles' charts

To calculate how much you have to come back from a win double, follow this example: £1 win double, My Mum at 2-5 and Our Kid at 3-1.

Find the page in the doubles' section headed $2-5$, look down the column to 3-1 and move along to the $£ 1$ stakes column. The return will be $£ 5.60$ which includes the stake.

## How to calculate trebles and accumulators

Win doubles are calculated by investing the total return from one selection on to the other. In a similar manner, win trebles are worked out by taking the return from the first two selections and investing it on the third, and so on for accumulators. For example: a $£ 1$ win treble on $M y$ Mum, 2-5; Our Kid, 3-1; and Your Nipper, 4-1 is calculated thus:

The total from the first two selections is found by using the method outlined in the doubles' section, which gives $£ 5.60$, running on to Your Nipper at 4-1. Turn to the singles charts at the $4-1$ page and work out the return for $£ 5.60$ by adding the return for $£ 5$ ( $£ 25$ ) to that for 60 p ( $£ 3$ ), which gives a total of $£ 28$.

If the bet is longer than a treble, simply continue the above process for each consecutive selection.

## Place betting

Singles
It is important to remember that 'place only' wagers are not generally accepted in betting shops at 'starting price' (SP) odds. To have a place bet, you must also have at least the same amount to win on your selection, and this is known as betting 'each-way'.

Each-way bets are treated as two separate transactions. Use the win chart to calculate that part of your bet and add the returns from the place column to arrive at the total amount due. If the selection is placed but fails to win, the win portion of the stake is lost.

If there are less than five runners in a race, no place betting is allowed and any such stakes go on to win, while, with five, six or seven runners, place returns are generally calculated as onequarter of the win odds, and are payable if your selection finishes first or second. If there are eight or more runners, this reduces to one-fifth of the win odds and is paid on the first three in the race. The exceptions to this rule are: handicap races of twelve to fifteen runners, where the place returns are onequarter of the win odds, payable on the first three; and handicap races of sixteen or more runners, where one-quarter of the win odds are paid for place bets on the first four.

These are generally accepted place betting rules which apply to most betting shops, credit offices and internet sites.

## Doubles, treble and accumulators

Before calculating each-way doubles and accumulators, it is as well to check the rules of your bookmaker. Most treat each way bets as separate win and place wagers when they settle them, but the odd few divide the returns from the first leg equally between the win and place going on the next selection.

Here is an example of separate win and place bets in an each-way double: 10p each-way double, 4-1 and 8-1.

Both win at one-fifth the odds a place.
Win section: 10 p at $4-1$ gives a return of 50 p (including stake), running on at $8-1$, which amounts to a total win return of $£ 4.50$.

Place section: 10p at 4-1, one-fifth of the odds, gives a return
of 18 p, including stake. This runs on to $8-1$, one-fifth of the odds, making a total place return of 47 p .

Add the place total to the win total and you have a final return of $£ 4.97$.

If the above example bet had been placed with a firm which divided the stake equally for win and place, the money from the first part of the bet -10 p each-way at $4-1$, returning $68 p-$ would have been divided to make 34 p each-way on the next runner.

For trebles and accumulators, the above basic principles are simply extended for each consecutive selection.

## Multiple bets

A method known as the 'pyramid block' is adopted when multiple bets such as a Patent ( 7 bets), a Yankee (11 bets), a Lucky 15 (15 bets), a Canadian or Super Yankee (26 bets) or a Heinz ( 57 bets) are calculated.

## Pyramid blocks for calculating different multiple bets

## Patents

|  | odds |  |  | singles doubles |  | trebles |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st win |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd win |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd win |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Yankees

|  | odds singles doubles trebles |  |  | fourfolds |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st win |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd win |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd win |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4th win |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Canadians (Super Yankees)

|  | singles | doubles | trebles | fourfold | fivefolds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st win |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd win |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 rd win |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4th win |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 th win |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |

## Heinz's

|  | odds | singles | doubles | trebles | fourfold | fivefolds | sixfolds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st win |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd win |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 rd win |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4th win |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5th win |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6th win |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Whenever you want to calculate your own multiple results start with the appropriate simple pyramid drawing.

## Example - how to calculate a Heinz

In our example we will use a Heinz bet: 15 doubles, 20 trebles, 15 fourfolds, 6 fivefolds and one sixfold, all to a 10 p unit, total stake $£ 5.70$.

We work this out with 6 winners, at evens, $2-1,5-1,10-1$, $3-1$, and $4-1$. When you are working out your own put the winning odds that apply in your case into the columns.
Step one. List the price of the winning selection down the page and make the six headings shown

| odds | singles | doubles | trebles | fourfold | fivefolds | sixfolds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| evens |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Step two. Now refer to the Ready Reckoner and calculate a single at each of the winning prices, entering the answer in the appropriate position as shown in the block. Remember in our example we are working to a 10 p stake.

| odds | singles | doubles | trebles | fourfold | fivefolds | sixfolds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| evens | 20p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-1 | 30p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5-1 | 60p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-1 | £1.10p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-1 | 40p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4-1 | 50p |  |  |  |  |  |

Step three. Using the 20p return from the first single, work out the double with the next price listed ( $2-1$ ) and place the resulting amount ( 60 p ) in the doubles column opposite that price as shown below. Next, take the amount from the first two singles $(20 p+30 p=50 p)$ and calculate the return at the third price listed (5-1) placing that figure ( $£ 3$ ) opposite the price in the doubles section.

Then take the amount from the sum of the first three singles $(20 p+30 p+60 p=£ 1.10)$, calculate the return at the next price down (10-1) and place this sum, which comes to $£ 12.10$ into the doubles section opposite the $10-1$ price.

Take the total of the first four singles $(20 p+30 p+60 p+$ $£ 1.10=£ 2.20$ ), look up the return at the next price listed (3-1) and write down the result ( $£ 8.80$ ) in the doubles section opposite the 3-1 price.

Add together the return for the first five singles $(20 p+30 p$ +60 p $+£ 1.10+40$ p $=£ 2.60$ ), calculate with the Reckoner the return at the next price listed (4-1) and write the result ( $£ 13$ ) in the doubles section opposite the $4-1$ price.

So what you have written down will look like this:
odds singles doubles trebles fourfold fivefolds sixfolds

| evens | $20 p$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2-1$ | $30 p$ | $60 p$ |  |  |  |  |
| $5-1$ | $60 p$ | $£ 3.00$ |  |  |  |  |
| $10-1$ | $£ 1.10$ | $£ 12.10$ |  |  |  |  |
| $3-1$ | $40 p$ | $£ 8.80$ |  |  |  |  |
| $4-1$ | $50 p$ | $£ 13.00$ |  |  |  |  |

Step four. Take the first amount listed in the doubles column (60p) and calculate the return at the next price listed (5-1) and put that amount ( $£ 3.60$ ) opposite the $5-1$ price in the trebles section.

Now take the amount from the first two doubles figures $(60 \mathrm{p}+£ 3=£ 3.60)$, calculate the return at the next price listed (10-1) and put the return ( $£ 39.60$ ) in the trebles section opposite the $10-1$ price.

Take the amount from the first three doubles figures ( $60 \mathrm{p}+$ $£ 3+£ 12.10=£ 15.70$ ), calculate the return at the next price listed (3-1) and put that amount ( $£ 62.80$ ), in the trebles section opposite the 3-1 price.

Take the amount from the first four doubles figures ( $60 \mathrm{p}+$ $£ 3+£ 12.10+£ 8.80=£ 24.50$ ), calculate the return at the next price listed (4-1) and put that amount ( $£ 122.50$ ) in the trebles section opposite the $4-1$ price.

The table will now look like this:

| odds | singles | doubles | trebles | fourfold | fivefolds | sixfolds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| evens | 20p |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-1 | 30p | 60p |  |  |  |  |
| 5-1 | 60p | £3.00 | £3.60 |  |  |  |
| 10-1 | £1.10 | £12.10 | £39.60 |  |  |  |
| 3-1 | 40p | £8.80 | £62.80 |  |  |  |
| 4-1 | 50p | £13.00 | £122.50 |  |  |  |

At this stage we have enough information to calculate the full returns for a winning Patent bet (three singles, three doubles, one treble - total 3 selections, seven bets). Just draw a line after the third price down. Now add every return above that line together to get your total returns - e.g. Singles: $20 p+30 p+60 p$ $=£ 1.10$. Doubles: 60 p $+£ 3=£ 3.60$. Treble: $£ 3.60$. Add the three together for a total return of $£ 8.30$ on the bet.

A Patent bet from this example so far
singles doubles trebles

| evens | $20 p$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-1$ | $30 p$ | $60 p$ |  |  |
| $5-1$ | $60 p$ | $£ 3.00$ |  | $£ 3.60$ |
| Totals | $£ 1.10$ | $£ 3.60$ | $£ 3.60$ |  |
|  |  |  | Total | $£ 8.30$ |

Step five. Take the first amount listed in the trebles section $£ 3.60$, calculate the return at the next price listed (10-1) and enter the amount $£ 39.60$ ) in the fourfold column, opposite that price.

Add the first two totals in the trebles section ( $£ 3.60+$ $£ 39.60=£ 43.20$ ) and calculate the return at the next price listed (3-1). Insert the total ( $£ 172.80$ ) in the fourfold column opposite the 3-1 price.

Add the first three totals in the trebles section ( $£ 3.60+$ $£ 39.60+£ 62.80=£ 106)$ and calculate the return at the next price listed (4-1). Insert the total ( $£ 530$ ) in the fourfold column opposite the $4-1$ price:
odds singles doubles trebles fourfold fivefolds sixfolds

| evens | $20 p$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2-1$ | $30 p$ | $60 p$ |  |  |  |  |
| $5-1$ | $60 p$ | $£ 3.00$ | $£ 3.60$ |  |  |  |
| $10-1$ | $£ 1.10$ | $£ 12.10$ | $£ 39.60$ | $£ 39.60$ |  |  |
| $3-1$ | $40 p$ | $£ 8.80$ | $£ 62.80$ | $£ 172.80$ |  |  |
| $4-1$ | $50 p$ | $£ 13.00$ | $£ 122.50$ | $£ 530$ |  |  |

At this stage we have enough information to calculate the full return for a winning Yankee bet (six doubles, four trebles, one fourfold $=11$ bets) or a winning Lucky 15 bet (four singles, six doubles, four trebles, one fourfold = 15 bets). Just draw a line after the fourth price down. Now add every return above that line together to get your returns for a Lucky 15 e.g. Singles: $20 p+30 p+60 p+£ 1.10=£ 2.20$. Doubles: $60 p+$ $£ 3+£ 12.10=£ 15.70$. Trebles: $£ 3.60+£ 39.60=£ 43.20$. Fourfold $=£ 39.60$. Add the four together for a total return of £100.70.

For a straight Yankee, merely omit the returns for singles ( $£ 2.20$ ), giving a total return of $£ 98.50$.

A Yankee bet from this example so far
singles doubles treble fourfolds

| evens | $20 p$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2-1$ | $30 p$ | $60 p$ |  |  |
| $5-1$ | $60 p$ | $£ 3$ | $£ 3.60$ |  |
| $10-1$ | $£ 1.10$ | $£ 12.10$ | $£ 39.60$ | $£ 39.60$ |
| Totals | $£ 2.20$ | $£ 15.70$ | $£ 43.20$ | $£ 39.60$ |

Lucky 15 bet includes the singles totals $=£ 100.70$
A straight Yankee excludes the singles totals $=£ 98.50$
Step six. Take the first amount listed in the fourfold column, $£ 39.60$ and calculate the return at the next price listed (3-1) (£158.40). Enter that amount in the fivefold column opposite that price.

Now add the first two totals in the fourfold column ( $£ 39.60$ $+£ 172.80=£ 212.40)$, calculate the return at the next price listed (4-1) and insert the amount ( $£ 1062$ ) in the fivefold column opposite the $4-1$ price:
odds singles doubles trebles fourfold fivefolds sixfolds

| evens | 20p |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-1 | 30p | 60p |  |  |  |  |
| 5-1 | 60p | £3.00 | £3.60 |  |  |  |
| 10-1 | £1.10 | £12.10 | £39.60 | £39.60 |  |  |
| 3-1 | 40p | £8.80 | £62.80 | £172.80 | £158.40 |  |
| 4-1 | 50p | £13.00 | £122.50 | £530 | £1062 |  |

At this stage we have enough information to calculate the full returns for a winning Super Yankee, also known as a Canadian, which consists of ten doubles, ten trebles, five fourfolds, one fivefold (26 bets).

Just draw a line after the fifth price down. Now add every return except the singles, above that line to get your total returns - i.e. Doubles: 60 p $+£ 3+£ 12.10+£ 8.80=£ 24.50$. Trebles: $£ 3.60+£ 39.60+£ 62.80=£ 106$. Fourfolds: $£ 39.60+$ $£ 172.80=£ 212.40$. Fivefold: $£ 158.40$. Total return $=£ 501.30$.

A Canadian (Super Yankee) from this example so far
singles doubles trebles fourfolds fivefolds

| evens | $20 p$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2-1$ | $30 p$ | $60 p$ |  |  |  |
| $5-1$ | $60 p$ | $£ 3$ | $£ 3.60$ |  |  |
| $10-1$ | $£ 1.10$ | $£ 12.10$ | $£ 39.60$ | $£ 39.60$ |  |
| 3-1 | $40 p$ | $£ 8.80$ | $£ 62.80$ | $£ 172.80$ | $£ 158.40$ |
| Totals |  | $£ 24.50$ | $£ 106$ | $£ 212.40$ | $£ 158.40$ |
|  | Total $£ 501.30$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Step seven. Take the first amount listed in the fivefold column, $£ 158.40$, and calculate the return at the next price listed, (4-1). Insert that figure ( $£ 792$ ) in the sixfold column opposite that price:
odds singles doubles trebles fourfold fivefolds sixfolds

| evens | $20 p$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2-1$ | $30 p$ | $60 p$ |  |  |  |  |
| $5-1$ | $60 p$ | $£ 3.00$ | $£ 3.60$ |  |  |  |
| $10-1$ | $£ 1.10$ | $£ 12.10$ | $£ 39.60$ | $£ 39.60$ |  |  |
| $3-1$ | $40 p$ | $£ 8.80$ | $£ 62.80$ | $£ 172.80$ | $£ 158.40$ |  |
| $4-1$ | $50 p$ | $£ 13.00$ | $£ 122.50$ | $£ 530$ | $£ 1062$ | $£ 792$ |
| Totals |  | $£ 37.50$ | $£ 228.50$ | $£ 742.40$ | $£ 1220.40$ | $£ 792$ |

We can now calculate the total return from a winning Heinz bet - 15 Doubles, 20 Trebles, 15 Fourfolds, 6 Fivefolds, 1 Sixfold.

Just add the total of each column, except for singles i.e. Doubles: 60 p $+£ 3+£ 12.10+£ 8.80+£ 13=£ 37.50$. Trebles: $£ 3.60+£ 39.60+£ 62.80+£ 122.50=£ 228.50$. Fourfolds: $£ 39.60+£ 172.80+£ 530=£ 742.40$. Fivefolds: $£ 158.40+$ $£ 1062=£ 1220.40$. Sixfolds $=£ 792$. Total return $=£ 3020.80$.

The versatility of the Pyramid Block means that if your bet is not full cover, you can simply take the returns from the Columns that are included in your bet. For instance, in the above example, if your bet was 15 Doubles, 20 Trebles and 1 accumulator, you would simply add Columns $£ 37.50+£ 228.50$ and $£ 792$ for a total return of $£ 1058.00$. In addition, if the doubles, trebles and Accumulator were of differing stakes, the individual column could be adjusted after calculating the bets to a common unit stake.

## SINGLES

2-5 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $7 p$ | $5 p$ | $5 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $14 p$ | $11 p$ | $11 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $21 p$ | $16 p$ | $16 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $28 p$ | $22 p$ | $22 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $35 p$ | $27 p$ | $27 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $42 p$ | $32 p$ | $33 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $49 p$ | $38 p$ | $38 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $56 p$ | $43 p$ | $44 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $63 p$ | $49 p$ | $49 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $70 p$ | $54 p$ | $55 p$ |
| $60 p$ | $84 p$ | $65 p$ | $66 p$ |
| $70 p$ | $98 p$ | $76 p$ | $77 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.12 | $86 p$ | $88 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.26 | $97 p$ | $99 p$ |
| 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.08 | 1.10 |
| 2.00 | 2.80 | 2.16 | 2.20 |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 2.70 | 2.75 |
| 3.00 | 4.20 | 3.24 | 3.30 |
| 4.00 | 5.60 | 4.32 | 4.40 |
| 5.00 | 7.00 | 5.40 | 5.50 |
| 6.00 | 8.40 | 6.48 | 6.60 |
| 7.00 | 9.80 | 7.56 | 7.70 |
| 8.00 | 11.20 | 8.64 | 8.80 |
| 9.00 | 12.60 | 9.72 | 9.90 |
| 10.00 | 14.00 | 10.80 | 11.00 |
| 15.00 | 21.00 | 16.20 | 16.50 |
| 20.00 | 28.00 | 21.60 | 22.00 |
| 25.00 | 35.00 | 27.00 | 27.50 |
| 50.00 | 70.00 | 54.00 | 55.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 4-9 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns Stake included | Place returns Stake included One-fifth odds | One quarter odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | 7 p | 5 p | $5 p$ |
| 10p | 14p | 11p | 11p |
| 15p | 22p | 16p | 17p |
| 20p | 29p | 22p | 22p |
| 25p | 36p | 27p | 28p |
| 30p | 43p | 33p | 33p |
| 35p | 51p | 38p | 39p |
| 40p | 58p | 44p | 44p |
| 45p | 65p | 49p | 50p |
| 50p | 72p | 54p | 56p |
| 60p | 87p | 65p | 67p |
| 70p | 1.01 | $76 p$ | 78p |
| 80p | 1.16 | 87p | 89p |
| 90p | 1.30 | 98p | 1.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.44 | 1.09 | 1.11 |
| 2.00 | 2.89 | 2.18 | 2.22 |
| 2.50 | 3.61 | 2.72 | 2.78 |
| 3.00 | 4.33 | 3.27 | 3.33 |
| 4.00 | 5.78 | 4.36 | 4.44 |
| 5.00 | 7.22 | 5.44 | 5.56 |
| 6.00 | 8.67 | 6.53 | 6.67 |
| 7.00 | 10.11 | 7.62 | 7.78 |
| 8.00 | 11.55 | 8.71 | 8.89 |
| 9.00 | 13.00 | 9.80 | 10.00 |
| 10.00 | 14.44 | 10.89 | 11.11 |
| 15.00 | 21.67 | 16.33 | 16.67 |
| 20.00 | 28.89 | 21.78 | 22.22 |
| 25.00 | 36.11 | 27.22 | 27.78 |
| 50.00 | 72.22 | 54.44 | 55.55 |

1-2 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $7 p$ | $5 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $15 p$ | $11 p$ | $11 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $22 p$ | $16 p$ | $17 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $30 p$ | $22 p$ | $22 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $37 p$ | $27 p$ | $28 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $45 p$ | $33 p$ | $34 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $52 p$ | $38 p$ | $39 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $60 p$ | $44 p$ | $45 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $67 p$ | $49 p$ | $51 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $75 p$ | $55 p$ | $56 p$ |
| $60 p$ | $90 p$ | $66 p$ | $67 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.05 | $77 p$ | $79 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.20 | $88 p$ | $90 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.35 | $99 p$ | 1.01 |
| 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.10 | 1.12 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.20 | 2.25 |
| 2.50 | 3.75 | 2.75 | 2.81 |
| 3.00 | 4.50 | 3.30 | 3.37 |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 4.40 | 4.50 |
| 5.00 | 7.50 | 5.50 | 5.62 |
| 6.00 | 9.00 | 6.60 | 6.75 |
| 7.00 | 10.50 | 7.70 | 7.87 |
| 8.00 | 12.00 | 8.80 | 9.00 |
| 9.00 | 13.50 | 9.90 | 10.12 |
| 10.00 | 15.00 | 11.00 | 11.25 |
| 15.00 | 22.50 | 16.50 | 16.87 |
| 20.00 | 30.00 | 22.00 | 22.50 |
| 25.00 | 37.50 | 27.50 | 28.12 |
| 50.00 | 75.00 | 55.00 | 56.25 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 8-15 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $8 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $15 p$ | $11 p$ | $11 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $23 p$ | $17 p$ | $17 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $31 p$ | $22 p$ | $23 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $38 p$ | $28 p$ | $28 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $46 p$ | $33 p$ | $34 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $54 p$ | $39 p$ | $40 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $61 p$ | $44 p$ | $45 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $69 p$ | $50 p$ | $51 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $77 p$ | $55 p$ | $57 p$ |
| $60 p$ | $92 p$ | $66 p$ | $68 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.07 | $77 p$ | $79 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.23 | $88 p$ | $91 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.38 | 1.00 | 1.02 |
| 1.00 | 1.53 | 1.11 | 1.13 |
| 2.00 | 3.07 | 2.21 | 2.27 |
| 2.50 | 3.83 | 2.77 | 2.83 |
| 3.00 | 4.60 | 3.32 | 3.40 |
| 4.00 | 6.13 | 4.43 | 4.53 |
| 5.00 | 7.67 | 5.53 | 5.67 |
| 6.00 | 9.20 | 6.64 | 6.80 |
| 7.00 | 10.73 | 7.75 | 7.93 |
| 8.00 | 12.27 | 8.85 | 9.07 |
| 9.00 | 13.80 | 9.96 | 10.20 |
| 10.00 | 15.33 | 11.07 | 11.33 |
| 15.00 | 23.00 | 16.60 | 17.00 |
| 20.00 | 30.67 | 22.13 | 22.67 |
| 25.00 | 38.33 | 27.67 | 28.33 |
| 50.00 | 76.67 | 55.33 | 56.67 |
|  |  |  |  |

4-7 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $8 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $16 p$ | $11 p$ | $11 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $24 p$ | $17 p$ | $17 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $31 p$ | $22 p$ | $23 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $39 p$ | $28 p$ | $29 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $47 p$ | $33 p$ | $34 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $55 p$ | $39 p$ | $40 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $63 p$ | $45 p$ | $46 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $71 p$ | $50 p$ | $51 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $79 p$ | $56 p$ | $57 p$ |
| $60 p$ | $94 p$ | $67 p$ | $69 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.10 | $78 p$ | $80 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.26 | $89 p$ | $91 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.41 | 1.00 | 1.03 |
| 1.00 | 1.57 | 1.11 | 1.14 |
| 2.00 | 3.14 | 2.23 | 2.29 |
| 2.50 | 3.93 | 2.79 | 2.86 |
| 3.00 | 4.71 | 3.34 | 3.43 |
| 4.00 | 6.29 | 4.46 | 4.57 |
| 5.00 | 7.86 | 5.57 | 5.71 |
| 6.00 | 9.43 | 6.69 | 6.86 |
| 7.00 | 11.00 | 7.80 | 8.00 |
| 8.00 | 12.57 | 8.91 | 9.14 |
| 9.00 | 14.14 | 10.03 | 10.29 |
| 10.00 | 15.71 | 11.14 | 11.43 |
| 15.00 | 23.57 | 16.71 | 17.14 |
| 20.00 | 31.43 | 22.28 | 22.86 |
| 25.00 | 39.28 | 27.85 | 28.57 |
| 50.00 | 78.57 | 55.71 | 57.14 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 8-13 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $8 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $16 p$ | $11 p$ | $12 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $24 p$ | $17 p$ | $17 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $32 p$ | $22 p$ | $23 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $40 p$ | $28 p$ | $29 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $48 p$ | $34 p$ | $35 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $57 p$ | $39 p$ | $40 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $65 p$ | $45 p$ | $46 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $73 p$ | $51 p$ | $52 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $81 p$ | $56 p$ | $58 p$ |
| $60 p$ | $97 p$ | $67 p$ | $69 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.13 | $79 p$ | $81 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.29 | $90 p$ | $92 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.45 | 1.01 | 1.04 |
| 1.00 | 1.62 | 1.12 | 1.15 |
| 2.00 | 3.23 | 2.25 | 2.31 |
| 2.50 | 4.04 | 2.81 | 2.88 |
| 3.00 | 4.85 | 3.37 | 3.46 |
| 4.00 | 6.46 | 4.49 | 4.62 |
| 5.00 | 8.08 | 5.61 | 5.77 |
| 6.00 | 9.69 | 6.74 | 6.92 |
| 7.00 | 11.31 | 7.86 | 8.08 |
| 8.00 | 12.92 | 8.98 | 9.23 |
| 9.00 | 14.54 | 10.11 | 10.38 |
| 10.00 | 16.15 | 11.23 | 11.54 |
| 15.00 | 24.23 | 16.84 | 17.31 |
| 20.00 | 32.31 | 22.46 | 23.08 |
| 25.00 | 40.38 | 28.07 | 28.85 |
| 50.00 | 80.76 | 56.15 | 57.69 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 4-6 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $8 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $17 p$ | $11 p$ | $12 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $25 p$ | $17 p$ | $17 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $33 p$ | $23 p$ | $23 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $42 p$ | $28 p$ | $29 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $50 p$ | $34 p$ | $35 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $58 p$ | $40 p$ | $41 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $67 p$ | $45 p$ | $47 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $75 p$ | $51 p$ | $52 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $83 p$ | $57 p$ | $58 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.00 | $68 p$ | $70 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.17 | $79 p$ | $82 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.33 | $91 p$ | $93 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.50 | 1.02 | 1.05 |
| 1.00 | 1.67 | 1.13 | 1.17 |
| 2.00 | 3.33 | 2.27 | 2.33 |
| 2.50 | 4.17 | 2.83 | 2.92 |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 3.40 | 3.50 |
| 4.00 | 6.67 | 4.53 | 4.67 |
| 5.00 | 8.33 | 5.67 | 5.83 |
| 6.00 | 10.00 | 6.80 | 7.00 |
| 7.00 | 11.67 | 7.93 | 8.17 |
| 8.00 | 13.33 | 9.07 | 9.33 |
| 9.00 | 15.00 | 10.20 | 10.50 |
| 10.00 | 16.67 | 11.33 | 11.67 |
| 15.00 | 25.00 | 17.00 | 17.50 |
| 20.00 | 33.33 | 22.67 | 23.33 |
| 25.00 | 41.66 | 28.33 | 29.17 |
| 50.00 | 83.33 | 56.66 | 58.33 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 8-11 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns Stake included | Place returns Stake included One-fifth odds | One quarter odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5p | 9p | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| 10p | 17p | 11p | 12p |
| 15p | 26p | 17p | 18p |
| 20p | 35p | 23p | 24p |
| 25p | 43p | 29p | 30p |
| 30p | 52p | 34p | 35p |
| 35p | 60p | 40p | 41p |
| 40p | 69p | 46p | 47p |
| 45p | 78p | 52p | 53p |
| 50p | 86p | 57p | 59p |
| 60p | 1.04 | 69p | 71p |
| 70p | 1.21 | 80p | 83p |
| 80p | 1.38 | 92p | 95p |
| 90p | 1.55 | 1.03 | 1.06 |
| 1.00 | 1.73 | 1.15 | 1.18 |
| 2.00 | 3.45 | 2.29 | 2.36 |
| 2.50 | 432 | 2.86 | 2.95 |
| 3.00 | 5.18 | 3.44 | 3.55 |
| 4.00 | 6.91 | 4.58 | 4.73 |
| 5.00 | 8.64 | 5.73 | 5.91 |
| 6.00 | 10.36 | 6.87 | 7.09 |
| 7.00 | 12.09 | 8.02 | 8.27 |
| 8.00 | 13.82 | 9.16 | 9.45 |
| 9.00 | 15.54 | 10.31 | 10.64 |
| 10.00 | 17.27 | 11.45 | 11.82 |
| 1500 | 25.91 | 17.18 | 17.73 |
| 2000 | 34.54 | 22.91 | 23.64 |
| 25.00 | 43.18 | 28.63 | 29.54 |
| 50.00 | 86.36 | 57.27 | 59.09 |

## 4-5 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $9 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $18 p$ | $12 p$ | $12 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $27 p$ | $17 p$ | $18 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $36 p$ | $23 p$ | $24 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $45 p$ | $29 p$ | $30 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $54 p$ | $35 p$ | $36 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $63 p$ | $41 p$ | $42 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $72 p$ | $46 p$ | $48 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $81 p$ | $52 p$ | $54 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $90 p$ | $58 p$ | $60 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.08 | $70 p$ | $72 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.26 | $81 p$ | $84 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.44 | $93 p$ | $96 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.62 | 1.04 | 1.08 |
| 1.00 | 1.80 | 1.16 | 1.20 |
| 2.00 | 3.60 | 2.32 | 2.40 |
| 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.90 | 3.00 |
| 3.00 | 5.40 | 3.48 | 3.60 |
| 4.00 | 7.20 | 4.64 | 4.80 |
| 5.00 | 9.00 | 5.80 | 6.00 |
| 6.00 | 10.80 | 6.96 | 7.20 |
| 7.00 | 12.60 | 8.12 | 8.40 |
| 8.00 | 14.40 | 9.28 | 9.60 |
| 9.00 | 16.20 | 10.44 | 10.80 |
| 10.00 | 18.00 | 11.60 | 12.00 |
| 15.00 | 27.00 | 17.40 | 18.00 |
| 20.00 | 36.00 | 23.20 | 24.00 |
| 25.00 | 45.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 |
| 50.00 | 90.00 | 58.00 | 60.00 |

5-6 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $9 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $18 p$ | $12 p$ | $12 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $27 p$ | $17 p$ | $18 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $37 p$ | $23 p$ | $24 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $46 p$ | $29 p$ | $30 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $55 p$ | $35 p$ | $36 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $64 p$ | $41 p$ | $42 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $73 p$ | $47 p$ | $48 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $82 p$ | $52 p$ | $54 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $92 p$ | $58 p$ | $60 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.10 | $70 p$ | $72 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.28 | $82 p$ | $85 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.47 | $93 p$ | $97 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.65 | 1.05 | 1.09 |
| 1.00 | 1.83 | 1.17 | 1.21 |
| 2.00 | 3.67 | 2.33 | 2.42 |
| 2.50 | 4.58 | 2.92 | 3.02 |
| 3.00 | 5.50 | 3.50 | 3.62 |
| 4.00 | 7.33 | 4.67 | 4.83 |
| 5.00 | 9.17 | 5.83 | 6.04 |
| 6.00 | 11.00 | 7.00 | 7.25 |
| 7.00 | 12.83 | 8.17 | 8.46 |
| 8.00 | 14.67 | 9.33 | 9.67 |
| 9.00 | 16.50 | 10.50 | 10.87 |
| 10.00 | 18.33 | 11.67 | 12.08 |
| 15.00 | 27.50 | 17.50 | 18.12 |
| 20.00 | 36.67 | 23.33 | 24.17 |
| 25.00 | 45.83 | 29.16 | 30.21 |
| 50.00 | 91.67 | 58.33 | 60.42 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 10-11 (odds-on)

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $10 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $19 p$ | $12 p$ | $12 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $29 p$ | $18 p$ | $18 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $38 p$ | $24 p$ | $24 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $48 p$ | $30 p$ | $31 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $57 p$ | $35 p$ | $37 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $67 p$ | $41 p$ | $43 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $76 p$ | $47 p$ | $49 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $86 p$ | $53 p$ | $55 p$ |
| $50 p$ | $95 p$ | $59 p$ | $61 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.15 | $71 p$ | $74 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.34 | $83 p$ | $86 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.53 | $95 p$ | $98 p$ |
| $90 p$ | 1.72 | 1.06 | 1.10 |
| 1.00 | 1.91 | 1.18 | 1.23 |
| 2.00 | 3.82 | 2.36 | 2.45 |
| 2.50 | 4.77 | 2.95 | 3.07 |
| 3.00 | 5.73 | 3.55 | 3.68 |
| 4.00 | 7.64 | 4.73 | 4.91 |
| 5.00 | 9.55 | 5.91 | 6.14 |
| 6.00 | 11.45 | 7.09 | 7.36 |
| 7.00 | 13.36 | 8.27 | 8.59 |
| 8.00 | 15.27 | 9.45 | 9.82 |
| 9.00 | 17.18 | 10.64 | 11.04 |
| 10.00 | 19.09 | 11.82 | 12.27 |
| 15.00 | 28.64 | 17.73 | 18.41 |
| 20.00 | 38.18 | 23.64 | 24.54 |
| 25.00 | 47.73 | 29.55 | 30.68 |
| 50.00 | 95.45 | 59.09 | 61.36 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Evens

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $10 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $20 p$ | $12 p$ | $12 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $30 p$ | $18 p$ | $19 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $40 p$ | $24 p$ | $25 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $50 p$ | $30 p$ | $31 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $60 p$ | $36 p$ | $37 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $70 p$ | $42 p$ | $44 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $80 p$ | $48 p$ | $50 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $90 p$ | $54 p$ | $56 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.00 | $60 p$ | $62 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.20 | $72 p$ | $75 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.40 | $84 p$ | $87 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.60 | $96 p$ | 1.00 |
| $90 p$ | 1.80 | 1.08 | 1.12 |
| 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.20 | 1.25 |
| 2.00 | 4.00 | 2.40 | 2.50 |
| 2.50 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 3.12 |
| 3.00 | 6.00 | 3.60 | 3.75 |
| 4.00 | 8.00 | 4.80 | 5.00 |
| 5.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| 6.00 | 12.00 | 7.20 | 7.50 |
| 7.00 | 14.00 | 8.40 | 8.75 |
| 8.00 | 16.00 | 9.60 | 10.00 |
| 9.00 | 18.00 | 10.80 | 11.25 |
| 10.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 | 12.50 |
| 15.00 | 30.00 | 18.00 | 18.75 |
| 20.00 | 40.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 |
| 25.00 | 50.00 | 30.00 | 31.25 |
| 50.00 | 100.00 | 60.00 | 62.50 |

## 11-10 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $10 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $21 p$ | $12 p$ | $13 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $31 p$ | $18 p$ | $19 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $42 p$ | $24 p$ | $25 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $52 p$ | $30 p$ | $32 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $63 p$ | $37 p$ | $38 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $73 p$ | $43 p$ | $45 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $84 p$ | $49 p$ | $51 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $94 p$ | $55 p$ | $57 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.05 | $61 p$ | $64 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.26 | $73 p$ | $76 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.47 | $85 p$ | $89 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.68 | $98 p$ | 1.02 |
| $90 p$ | 1.89 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| 1.00 | 2.10 | 1.22 | 1.27 |
| 2.00 | 4.20 | 2.44 | 2.55 |
| 2.50 | 5.25 | 3.05 | 3.19 |
| 3.00 | 6.30 | 3.66 | 3.82 |
| 4.00 | 8.40 | 4.88 | 5.10 |
| 5.00 | 10.50 | 6.10 | 6.37 |
| 6.00 | 12.60 | 7.32 | 7.65 |
| 7.00 | 14.70 | 8.54 | 8.92 |
| 8.00 | 16.80 | 9.76 | 10.20 |
| 9.00 | 18.90 | 10.98 | 11.47 |
| 10.00 | 21.00 | 12.20 | 12.75 |
| 15.00 | 31.50 | 18.30 | 19.12 |
| 20.00 | 42.00 | 24.40 | 25.50 |
| 25.00 | 52.50 | 30.50 | 31.87 |
| 50.00 | 105.00 | 61.00 | 63.75 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 6-5 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $11 p$ | $6 p$ | $6 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $22 p$ | $12 p$ | $13 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $33 p$ | $19 p$ | $19 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $44 p$ | $25 p$ | $26 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $55 p$ | $31 p$ | $32 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $6 p p$ | $37 p$ | $39 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $77 p$ | $43 p$ | $45 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $88 p$ | $50 p$ | $52 p$ |
| $45 p$ | $99 p$ | $56 p$ | $58 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.10 | $62 p$ | $65 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.32 | $74 p$ | $78 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.54 | $87 p$ | $91 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.76 | $99 p$ | 1.04 |
| $90 p$ | 1.98 | 1.12 | 1.17 |
| 1.00 | 2.20 | 1.24 | 1.30 |
| 2.00 | 4.40 | 2.48 | 2.60 |
| 2.50 | 5.50 | 3.10 | 3.25 |
| 3.00 | 6.60 | 3.72 | 3.90 |
| 4.00 | 8.80 | 4.96 | 5.20 |
| 5.00 | 11.00 | 6.20 | 6.50 |
| 6.00 | 13.20 | 7.44 | 7.80 |
| 7.00 | 16.40 | 8.68 | 9.10 |
| 8.00 | 17.60 | 9.92 | 10.40 |
| 9.00 | 19.80 | 11.16 | 11.70 |
| 10.00 | 22.00 | 12.40 | 13.00 |
| 15.00 | 33.00 | 18.60 | 19.50 |
| 20.00 | 44.00 | 24.80 | 26.00 |
| 25.00 | 55.00 | 31.00 | 32.50 |
| 50.00 | 110.00 | 62.00 | 65.00 |

## 5-4 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $11 p$ | $6 p$ | $7 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $22 p$ | $12 p$ | $13 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $34 p$ | $19 p$ | $20 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $45 p$ | $25 p$ | $26 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $56 p$ | $31 p$ | $33 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $67 p$ | $37 p$ | $39 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $79 p$ | $44 p$ | $46 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $90 p$ | $50 p$ | $52 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.01 | $56 p$ | $59 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.12 | $62 p$ | $66 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.35 | $75 p$ | $79 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.57 | $87 p$ | $92 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.80 | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| $90 p$ | 2.02 | 1.12 | 1.18 |
| 1.00 | 2.25 | 1.25 | 1.31 |
| 2.00 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 2.62 |
| 2.50 | 5.62 | 3.12 | 3.28 |
| 3.00 | 6.75 | 3.75 | 3.94 |
| 4.00 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 5.25 |
| 5.00 | 11.25 | 6.25 | 6.56 |
| 6.00 | 13.50 | 7.50 | 7.87 |
| 7.00 | 15.75 | 8.75 | 9.19 |
| 8.00 | 18.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| 9.00 | 20.25 | 11.25 | 11.81 |
| 10.00 | 22.50 | 12.50 | 13.12 |
| 15.00 | 33.75 | 18.75 | 19.69 |
| 20.00 | 45.00 | 25.00 | 26.25 |
| 25.00 | 56.25 | 31.25 | 32.81 |
| 50.00 | 112.50 | 62.50 | 65.62 |
|  |  |  |  |

11-8 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $12 p$ | $6 p$ | $7 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $24 p$ | $13 p$ | $13 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $36 p$ | $19 p$ | $20 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $47 p$ | $25 p$ | $27 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $59 p$ | $32 p$ | $34 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $71 p$ | $38 p$ | $40 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $83 p$ | $45 p$ | $47 p$ |
| $40 p$ | $95 p$ | $51 p$ | $54 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.07 | $57 p$ | $60 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.19 | $64 p$ | $67 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.42 | $76 p$ | $81 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.66 | $89 p$ | $94 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 1.90 | 1.02 | 1.07 |
| $90 p$ | 2.14 | 1.15 | 1.21 |
| 1.00 | 2.37 | 1.27 | 1.34 |
| 2.00 | 4.75 | 2.55 | 2.69 |
| 2.50 | 5.94 | 3.19 | 3.36 |
| 3.00 | 7.12 | 3.82 | 4.03 |
| 4.00 | 9.50 | 5.10 | 5.37 |
| 5.00 | 11.87 | 6.37 | 6.72 |
| 6.00 | 14.25 | 7.65 | 8.06 |
| 7.00 | 16.62 | 8.92 | 9.40 |
| 8.00 | 19.00 | 10.20 | 10.75 |
| 9.00 | 21.37 | 11.47 | 12.09 |
| 10.00 | 23.75 | 12.75 | 13.44 |
| 15.00 | 35.62 | 19.12 | 20.16 |
| 20.00 | 47.50 | 25.50 | 26.87 |
| 25.00 | 59.37 | 31.87 | 33.59 |
| 50.00 | 118.75 | 63.75 | 67.19 |

6-4 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $12 p$ | $6 p$ | $7 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $25 p$ | $13 p$ | $14 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $37 p$ | $19 p$ | $21 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $50 p$ | $26 p$ | $27 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $62 p$ | $32 p$ | $34 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $75 p$ | $39 p$ | $41 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $87 p$ | $45 p$ | $48 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.00 | $52 p$ | $55 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.12 | $58 p$ | $62 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.25 | $65 p$ | $69 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.50 | $78 p$ | $82 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.75 | $91 p$ | $96 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 2.00 | 1.04 | 1.10 |
| $90 p$ | 2.25 | 1.17 | 1.24 |
| 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.30 | 1.37 |
| 2.00 | 5.00 | 2.60 | 2.75 |
| 2.50 | 6.25 | 3.25 | 3.44 |
| 3.00 | 7.50 | 3.90 | 4.12 |
| 4.00 | 10.00 | 5.20 | 5.50 |
| 5.00 | 12.50 | 6.50 | 6.87 |
| 6.00 | 15.00 | 7.80 | 8.25 |
| 7.00 | 17.50 | 9.10 | 9.62 |
| 8.00 | 20.00 | 10.40 | 11.00 |
| 9.00 | 22.50 | 11.70 | 12.37 |
| 10.00 | 25.00 | 13.00 | 13.75 |
| 15.00 | 37.50 | 19.50 | 20.62 |
| 20.00 | 50.00 | 26.00 | 27.50 |
| 25.00 | 62.50 | 32.50 | 34.37 |
| 50.00 | 125.00 | 65.00 | 68.75 |

## 13-8 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $13 p$ | $7 p$ | $7 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $26 p$ | $13 p$ | $14 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $39 p$ | $20 p$ | $21 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $52 p$ | $26 p$ | $28 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $66 p$ | $33 p$ | $35 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $79 p$ | $40 p$ | $42 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $92 p$ | $46 p$ | $49 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.05 | $53 p$ | $56 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.18 | $60 p$ | $63 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.31 | $66 p$ | $70 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.57 | $79 p$ | $84 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.84 | $93 p$ | $98 p$ |
| $80 p$ | 2.10 | 1.06 | 1.12 |
| $90 p$ | 2.36 | 1.19 | 1.27 |
| 1.00 | 2.62 | 1.32 | 1.41 |
| 2.00 | 5.25 | 2.65 | 2.81 |
| 2.50 | 6.56 | 3.31 | 3.52 |
| 3.00 | 7.87 | 3.97 | 4.22 |
| 4.00 | 10.50 | 5.30 | 5.62 |
| 5.00 | 13.12 | 6.62 | 7.03 |
| 6.00 | 15.75 | 7.95 | 8.44 |
| 7.00 | 18.37 | 9.27 | 9.84 |
| 8.00 | 21.00 | 10.60 | 11.25 |
| 9.00 | 23.62 | 11.92 | 12.66 |
| 10.00 | 26.25 | 13.25 | 14.06 |
| 15.00 | 39.37 | 19.87 | 21.09 |
| 20.00 | 52.50 | 26.50 | 28.12 |
| 25.00 | 65.62 | 33.12 | 35.16 |
| 50.00 | 131.25 | 66.25 | 70.31 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 7-4 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $14 p$ | $7 p$ | $7 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $27 p$ | $13 p$ | $14 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $41 p$ | $20 p$ | $22 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $55 p$ | $27 p$ | $29 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $69 p$ | $34 p$ | $36 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $82 p$ | $40 p$ | $43 p$ |
| $35 p$ | $96 p$ | $47 p$ | $50 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.10 | $54 p$ | $57 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.24 | $61 p$ | $65 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.37 | $67 p$ | $72 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.65 | $81 p$ | $86 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 1.92 | $94 p$ | 1.01 |
| $80 p$ | 2.20 | 1.08 | 1.15 |
| $90 p$ | 2.47 | 1.21 | 1.29 |
| 1.00 | 2.75 | 1.35 | 1.44 |
| 2.00 | 5.50 | 2.70 | 2.87 |
| 2.50 | 6.87 | 3.37 | 3.59 |
| 3.00 | 8.25 | 4.05 | 4.31 |
| 4.00 | 11.00 | 5.40 | 5.75 |
| 5.00 | 13.75 | 6.75 | 7.19 |
| 6.00 | 16.50 | 8.10 | 8.62 |
| 7.00 | 19.25 | 9.45 | 10.06 |
| 8.00 | 22.00 | 10.80 | 111.50 |
| 9.00 | 24.75 | 12.15 | 12.94 |
| 10.00 | 27.50 | 13.50 | 14.37 |
| 15.00 | 41.25 | 20.25 | 21.56 |
| 20.00 | 55.00 | 27.00 | 28.75 |
| 25.00 | 68.75 | 33.75 | 35.94 |
| 50.00 | 137.50 | 67.50 | 71.87 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 15-8 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $14 p$ | $7 p$ | $7 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $29 p$ | $14 p$ | $15 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $43 p$ | $21 p$ | $22 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $57 p$ | $27 p$ | $29 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $72 p$ | $34 p$ | $37 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $86 p$ | $41 p$ | $44 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.01 | $48 p$ | $51 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.15 | $55 p$ | $59 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.29 | $62 p$ | $66 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.44 | $69 p$ | $73 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.72 | $82 p$ | $88 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 2.01 | $96 p$ | 1.03 |
| $80 p$ | 2.30 | 1.10 | 1.17 |
| $90 p$ | 2.59 | 1.24 | 132 |
| 1.00 | 2.87 | 1.37 | 147 |
| 2.00 | 5.75 | 2.75 | 2.94 |
| 2.50 | 7.19 | 3.44 | 3.67 |
| 3.00 | 8.62 | 4.12 | 4.40 |
| 4.00 | 11.50 | 5.50 | 5.87 |
| 5.00 | 14.37 | 6.87 | 7.34 |
| 6.00 | 17.25 | 8.25 | 8.81 |
| 7.00 | 20.12 | 9.62 | 10.28 |
| 8.00 | 23.00 | 11.00 | 11.75 |
| 9.00 | 25.87 | 12.37 | 13.22 |
| 10.00 | 28.75 | 13.75 | 14.69 |
| 15.00 | 43.12 | 20.62 | 22.03 |
| 20.00 | 57.50 | 27.50 | 29.37 |
| 25.00 | 71.87 | 34.37 | 36.72 |
| 50.00 | 143.75 | 68.75 | 73.44 |

## 2-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $15 p$ | $7 p$ | $7 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $30 p$ | $14 p$ | $15 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $45 p$ | $21 p$ | $22 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $60 p$ | $28 p$ | $30 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $75 p$ | $35 p$ | $37 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $90 p$ | $42 p$ | $45 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.05 | $49 p$ | $52 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.20 | $56 p$ | $60 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.35 | $63 p$ | $67 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.50 | $70 p$ | $75 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.80 | $84 p$ | $90 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 2.10 | $98 p$ | 1.05 |
| $80 p$ | 2.40 | 1.12 | 1.20 |
| $90 p$ | 2.70 | 1.26 | 1.35 |
| 1.00 | 3.00 | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| 2.00 | 6.00 | 2.80 | 3.00 |
| 2.50 | 7.50 | 3.50 | 3.75 |
| 3.00 | 9.00 | 4.20 | 4.50 |
| 4.00 | 12.00 | 5.60 | 6.00 |
| 5.00 | 15.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| 6.00 | 18.00 | 8.40 | 9.00 |
| 7.00 | 21.00 | 9.80 | 10.50 |
| 8.00 | 24.00 | 11.20 | 12.00 |
| 9.00 | 27.00 | 12.60 | 13.50 |
| 10.00 | 30.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| 15.00 | 45.00 | 21.00 | 22.50 |
| 20.00 | 60.00 | 28.00 | 30.00 |
| 25.00 | 75.00 | 35.00 | 37.50 |
| 50.00 | 150.00 | 70.00 | 75.00 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 9-4 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $16 p$ | $7 p$ | $8 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $32 p$ | $14 p$ | $16 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $49 p$ | $22 p$ | $23 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $65 p$ | $29 p$ | $31 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $81 p$ | $36 p$ | $39 p$ |
| $30 p$ | $97 p$ | $43 p$ | $47 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.14 | $51 p$ | $55 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.30 | $58 p$ | $62 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.46 | $65 p$ | $70 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.62 | $72 p$ | $78 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 1.95 | $87 p$ | $94 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 2.27 | 1.01 | 1.09 |
| $80 p$ | 2.60 | 1.16 | 1.25 |
| $90 p$ | 2.92 | 1.30 | 1.41 |
| 1.00 | 3.25 | 1.45 | 1.56 |
| 2.00 | 6.50 | 2.90 | 3.12 |
| 2.50 | 8.12 | 3.62 | 3.91 |
| 3.00 | 9.75 | 4.35 | 4.69 |
| 4.00 | 13.00 | 5.80 | 6.25 |
| 5.00 | 16.25 | 7.25 | 7.81 |
| 6.00 | 19.50 | 8.70 | 9.37 |
| 7.00 | 22.75 | 10.15 | 10.94 |
| 8.00 | 26.00 | 11.60 | 12.50 |
| 9.00 | 29.25 | 13.05 | 14.06 |
| 10.00 | 32.50 | 14.50 | 15.62 |
| 15.00 | 48.75 | 21.75 | 23.44 |
| 20.00 | 65.00 | 29.00 | 31.25 |
| 25.00 | 81.25 | 36.25 | 39.06 |
| 50.00 | 162.50 | 72.50 | 78.12 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 5-2 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $17 p$ | $7 p$ | $8 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $35 p$ | $15 p$ | $16 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $52 p$ | $22 p$ | $24 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $70 p$ | $30 p$ | $32 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $87 p$ | $37 p$ | $41 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.05 | $45 p$ | $49 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.22 | $52 p$ | $57 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.40 | $60 p$ | $65 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.57 | $67 p$ | $73 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.75 | $75 p$ | $81 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 2.10 | $90 p$ | $97 p$ |
| $70 p$ | 2.45 | 1.05 | 1.14 |
| $80 p$ | 2.80 | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| $90 p$ | 3.15 | 1.35 | 1.46 |
| 1.00 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.62 |
| 2.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| 2.50 | 8.75 | 3.75 | 4.06 |
| 3.00 | 10.50 | 4.50 | 4.87 |
| 4.00 | 14.00 | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| 5.00 | 17.50 | 7.50 | 8.12 |
| 6.00 | 21.00 | 9.00 | 9.75 |
| 7.00 | 24.50 | 10.50 | 11.37 |
| 8.00 | 28.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 |
| 9.00 | 31.50 | 13.50 | 14.62 |
| 10.00 | 35.00 | 15.00 | 16.25 |
| 15.00 | 52.50 | 22.50 | 24.37 |
| 20.00 | 70.00 | 30.00 | 32.50 |
| 25.00 | 87.50 | 37.50 | 40.62 |
| 50.00 | 175.00 | 75.00 | 81.25 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 11-4 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $19 p$ | $8 p$ | $8 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $37 p$ | $15 p$ | $17 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $56 p$ | $23 p$ | $25 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $75 p$ | $31 p$ | $34 p$ |
| $25 p$ | $94 p$ | $39 p$ | $42 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.12 | $46 p$ | $51 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.31 | $54 p$ | $59 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.50 | $62 p$ | $67 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.69 | $70 p$ | $76 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 1.87 | $77 p$ | $84 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 2.25 | $93 p$ | 1.01 |
| $70 p$ | 2.62 | 1.08 | 1.18 |
| $80 p$ | 3.00 | 1.24 | 1.35 |
| $90 p$ | 3.37 | 1.39 | 1.52 |
| 1.00 | 3.75 | 1.55 | 1.69 |
| 2.00 | 7.50 | 3.10 | 3.37 |
| 2.50 | 9.37 | 3.87 | 4.22 |
| 3.00 | 11.25 | 4.65 | 5.06 |
| 4.00 | 15.00 | 6.20 | 6.75 |
| 5.00 | 18.75 | 7.75 | 8.44 |
| 6.00 | 22.50 | 9.30 | 10.12 |
| 7.00 | 26.25 | 10.85 | 11.81 |
| 8.00 | 30.00 | 12.40 | 13.50 |
| 9.00 | 33.75 | 13.95 | 15.19 |
| 10.00 | 37.50 | 15.50 | 16.87 |
| 15.00 | 56.25 | 23.25 | 25.31 |
| 20.00 | 75.00 | 31.00 | 33.75 |
| 25.00 | 93.75 | 38.75 | 42.19 |
| 50.00 | 187.50 | 77.50 | 84.37 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 3-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $20 p$ | $8 p$ | $9 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $40 p$ | $16 p$ | $17 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $60 p$ | $24 p$ | $26 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $80 p$ | $32 p$ | $35 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.00 | $40 p$ | $44 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.20 | $48 p$ | $52 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.40 | $56 p$ | $61 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.60 | $64 p$ | $70 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.80 | $72 p$ | $79 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 2.00 | $80 p$ | $87 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 2.40 | $96 p$ | 1.05 |
| $70 p$ | 2.80 | 1.12 | 1.22 |
| $80 p$ | 3.20 | 1.28 | 1.40 |
| $90 p$ | 3.60 | 1.44 | 1.57 |
| 1.00 | 4.00 | 1.60 | 1.75 |
| 2.00 | 8.00 | 3.20 | 3.50 |
| 2.50 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 4.37 |
| 3.00 | 12.00 | 4.80 | 5.25 |
| 4.00 | 16.00 | 6.40 | 7.00 |
| 5.00 | 20.00 | 8.00 | 8.75 |
| 6.00 | 24.00 | 9.60 | 10.50 |
| 7.00 | 28.00 | 11.20 | 12.25 |
| 8.00 | 32.00 | 12.80 | 14.00 |
| 9.00 | 36.00 | 14.40 | 15.75 |
| 10.00 | 40.00 | 16.00 | 17.50 |
| 15.00 | 60.00 | 24.00 | 26.25 |
| 20.00 | 80.00 | 32.00 | 35.00 |
| 25.00 | 100.00 | 40.00 | 43.75 |
| 50.00 | 200.00 | 80.00 | 87.50 |
|  |  |  |  |

100-30 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $22 p$ | $8 p$ | $9 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $43 p$ | $17 p$ | $18 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $65 p$ | $25 p$ | $27 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $87 p$ | $33 p$ | $37 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.08 | $42 p$ | $46 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.30 | $50 p$ | $55 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.52 | $58 p$ | $64 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.73 | $67 p$ | $73 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 1.95 | $75 p$ | $82 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 2.17 | $83 p$ | $92 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 2.60 | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| $70 p$ | 3.03 | 1.17 | 1.28 |
| $80 p$ | 3.47 | 1.33 | 1.47 |
| $90 p$ | 3.90 | 1.50 | 1.65 |
| 1.00 | 4.33 | 1.67 | 1.83 |
| 2.00 | 8.67 | 3.33 | 3.67 |
| 2.50 | 10.83 | 4.17 | 4.58 |
| 3.00 | 13.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| 4.00 | 17.33 | 6.67 | 7.75 |
| 5.00 | 21.67 | 8.33 | 9.17 |
| 6.00 | 26.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| 7.00 | 30.33 | 11.67 | 12.83 |
| 8.00 | 34.67 | 13.33 | 14.67 |
| 9.00 | 39.00 | 150 | 16.50 |
| 10.00 | 43.33 | 16.67 | 18.33 |
| 15.00 | 65.00 | 25.00 | 27.50 |
| 20.00 | 86.67 | 33.33 | 36.67 |
| 25.00 | 108.33 | 41.67 | 45.83 |
| 50.00 | 216.66 | 83.33 | 91.67 |

## 7-2 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $22 p$ | $8 p$ | $9 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $45 p$ | $17 p$ | $19 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $67 p$ | $25 p$ | $28 p$ |
| $20 p$ | $90 p$ | $34 p$ | $37 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.12 | $42 p$ | $47 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.35 | $51 p$ | $56 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.57 | $59 p$ | $66 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 1.80 | $68 p$ | $75 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 2.02 | $76 p$ | $84 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 2.25 | $85 p$ | $94 p$ |
| $60 p$ | 2.70 | 1.02 | 1.12 |
| $70 p$ | 3.15 | 1.19 | 1.31 |
| $80 p$ | 3.60 | 1.36 | 1.50 |
| $90 p$ | 4.05 | 1.53 | 1.69 |
| 1.00 | 4.50 | 1.70 | 1.87 |
| 2.00 | 9.00 | 3.40 | 3.75 |
| 2.50 | 11.25 | 4.25 | 4.69 |
| 3.00 | 13.50 | 5.10 | 5.62 |
| 4.00 | 18.00 | 6.80 | 7.50 |
| 5.00 | 22.50 | 8.50 | 9.37 |
| 6.00 | 27.00 | 10.20 | 11.25 |
| 7.00 | 31.50 | 11.90 | 13.12 |
| 8.00 | 36.00 | 13.60 | 15.00 |
| 9.00 | 40.50 | 15.30 | 16.87 |
| 10.00 | 45.00 | 17.00 | 18.75 |
| 15.00 | 67.50 | 25.50 | 28.12 |
| 20.00 | 90.00 | 34.00 | 37.50 |
| 25.00 | 112.50 | 42.50 | 46.87 |
| 50.00 | 225.00 | 85.00 | 93.75 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 4-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $25 p$ | $9 p$ | $10 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $50 p$ | $18 p$ | $20 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $75 p$ | $27 p$ | $30 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 1.00 | $36 p$ | $40 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.25 | $45 p$ | $50 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.50 | $54 p$ | $60 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.75 | $63 p$ | $70 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 2.00 | $72 p$ | $80 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 2.25 | $81 p$ | $90 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 2.50 | $90 p$ | 1.00 |
| $60 p$ | 3.00 | 1.08 | 1.20 |
| $70 p$ | 3.50 | 1.26 | 1.40 |
| $80 p$ | 4.00 | 1.44 | 1.60 |
| $90 p$ | 4.50 | 1.62 | 1.80 |
| 1.00 | 5.00 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| 2.00 | 10.00 | 3.60 | 4.00 |
| 2.50 | 12.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| 3.00 | 15.00 | 5.40 | 6.00 |
| 4.00 | 20.00 | 7.20 | 8.00 |
| 5.00 | 25.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| 6.00 | 30.00 | 10.80 | 12.00 |
| 7.00 | 35.00 | 12.60 | 14.00 |
| 8.00 | 40.00 | 14.40 | 16.00 |
| 9.00 | 45.00 | 16.20 | 18.00 |
| 10.00 | 50.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| 15.00 | 75.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 |
| 20.00 | 100.00 | 36.00 | 40.00 |
| 25.00 | 125.00 | 45.00 | 50.00 |
| 50.00 | 250.00 | 90.00 | 100.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 9-2 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $27 p$ | $9 p$ | $11 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $55 p$ | $19 p$ | $21 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $82 p$ | $28 p$ | $32 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 1.10 | $38 p$ | $42 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.37 | $47 p$ | $53 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.65 | $57 p$ | $64 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 1.92 | $66 p$ | $74 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 2.20 | $76 p$ | $85 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 2.47 | $85 p$ | $96 p$ |
| $50 p$ | 2.75 | $95 p$ | 1.06 |
| $60 p$ | 3.30 | 1.14 | 1.27 |
| $70 p$ | 3.85 | 1.33 | 1.49 |
| $80 p$ | 4.40 | 1.52 | 1.70 |
| $90 p$ | 4.95 | 1.71 | 1.91 |
| 1.00 | 5.50 | 1.90 | 2.12 |
| 2.00 | 11.00 | 3.80 | 4.25 |
| 2.50 | 13.75 | 4.75 | 5.31 |
| 3.00 | 16.50 | 5.70 | 6.37 |
| 4.00 | 22.00 | 7.60 | 8.50 |
| 5.00 | 27.50 | 9.50 | 10.62 |
| 6.00 | 33.00 | 11.40 | 12.75 |
| 7.00 | 38.00 | 13.30 | 14.87 |
| 8.00 | 44.00 | 15.20 | 17.00 |
| 9.00 | 49.50 | 17.10 | 19.12 |
| 10.00 | 55.00 | 19.00 | 21.25 |
| 15.00 | 82.50 | 28.50 | 31.87 |
| 20.00 | 110.00 | 38.00 | 42.50 |
| 25.00 | 137.50 | 47.50 | 53.12 |
| 50.00 | 275.00 | 95.00 | 106.25 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 5-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $30 p$ | $10 p$ | $11 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $60 p$ | $20 p$ | $22 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $90 p$ | $30 p$ | $34 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 1.20 | $40 p$ | $45 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.50 | $50 p$ | $56 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.80 | $60 p$ | $67 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 2.10 | $70 p$ | $79 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 2.40 | $80 p$ | $90 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 2.70 | $90 p$ | 1.01 |
| $50 p$ | 3.00 | 1.00 | 1.12 |
| $60 p$ | 3.60 | 1.20 | 1.35 |
| $70 p$ | 4.20 | 1.40 | 1.57 |
| $80 p$ | 4.80 | 1.60 | 1.80 |
| $90 p$ | 5.40 | 1.80 | 2.02 |
| 1.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 2.25 |
| 2.00 | 12.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| 2.50 | 15.00 | 5.00 | 5.62 |
| 3.00 | 18.00 | 6.00 | 6.75 |
| 4.00 | 24.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| 5.00 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 11.25 |
| 6.00 | 36.00 | 12.00 | 13.50 |
| 7.00 | 42.00 | 14.00 | 15.75 |
| 8.00 | 48.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| 9.00 | 54.00 | 18.00 | 20.25 |
| 10.00 | 60.00 | 20.00 | 22.50 |
| 15.00 | 90.00 | 30.00 | 33.75 |
| 20.00 | 120.00 | 40.00 | 45.00 |
| 25.00 | 150.00 | 50.00 | 56.25 |
| 50.00 | 300.00 | 100.00 | 112.50 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 11-2 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $32 p$ | $10 p$ | $12 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $65 p$ | $21 p$ | $24 p$ |
| $15 p$ | $97 p$ | $31 p$ | $35 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 1.30 | $42 p$ | $47 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.62 | $52 p$ | $59 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 1.95 | $63 p$ | $71 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 2.27 | $73 p$ | $83 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 2.60 | $84 p$ | $95 p$ |
| $45 p$ | 2.92 | $94 p$ | 1.07 |
| $50 p$ | 3.25 | 1.05 | 1.19 |
| $60 p$ | 3.90 | 1.26 | 1.42 |
| $70 p$ | 4.55 | 1.47 | 1.66 |
| $80 p$ | 5.20 | 1.68 | 1.90 |
| $90 p$ | 5.85 | 1.89 | 2.14 |
| 1.00 | 6.50 | 2.10 | 2.37 |
| 2.00 | 13.00 | 4.20 | 4.75 |
| 2.50 | 16.25 | 5.25 | 5.94 |
| 3.00 | 19.50 | 6.30 | 7.12 |
| 4.00 | 26.00 | 8.40 | 9.50 |
| 5.00 | 32.50 | 10.50 | 11.87 |
| 6.00 | 39.00 | 12.60 | 14.25 |
| 7.00 | 45.50 | 14.70 | 16.62 |
| 8.00 | 52.00 | 16.80 | 19.00 |
| 9.00 | 58.50 | 180 | 21.37 |
| 1000 | 65.00 | 21.00 | 23.75 |
| 15.00 | 97.50 | 31.50 | 35.62 |
| 20.00 | 130.00 | 42.00 | 47.50 |
| 25.00 | 162.50 | 52.50 | 59.37 |
| 50.00 | 325.00 | 105.00 | 118.75 |

## 6-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $35 p$ | $11 p$ | $12 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $70 p$ | $22 p$ | $25 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 1.05 | $33 p$ | $37 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 1.40 | $44 p$ | $50 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.75 | $55 p$ | $62 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 2.10 | $66 p$ | $75 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 2.45 | $77 p$ | $87 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 2.80 | $88 p$ | 1.00 |
| $45 p$ | 3.15 | $99 p$ | 1.12 |
| $50 p$ | 3.50 | 1.10 | 1.25 |
| $60 p$ | 4.20 | 1.32 | 1.50 |
| $70 p$ | 4.90 | 1.54 | 1.75 |
| $80 p$ | 5.60 | 1.76 | 2.00 |
| $90 p$ | 6.30 | 1.98 | 2.25 |
| 1.00 | 7.00 | 2.20 | 2.50 |
| 2.00 | 14.00 | 4.40 | 500 |
| 2.50 | 17.50 | 5.50 | 6.25 |
| 3.00 | 21.00 | 6.60 | 7.50 |
| 4.00 | 28.00 | 8.80 | 10.00 |
| 5.00 | 35.00 | 11.00 | 12.50 |
| 6.00 | 42.00 | 13.20 | 15.00 |
| 7.00 | 49.00 | 15.40 | 17.50 |
| 8.00 | 56.00 | 17.60 | 20.00 |
| 9.00 | 63.00 | 19.80 | 22.50 |
| 10.00 | 70.00 | 22.00 | 25.00 |
| 15.00 | 105.00 | 33.00 | 37.50 |
| 20.00 | 140.00 | 44.00 | 50.00 |
| 25.00 | 175.00 | 55.00 | 62.50 |
| 50.00 | 350.00 | 110.00 | 125.00 |

## 13-2 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $37 p$ | $11 p$ | $13 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $75 p$ | $23 p$ | $26 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 1.12 | $34 p$ | $39 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 1.50 | $46 p$ | $52 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 1.87 | $57 p$ | $66 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 2.25 | $69 p$ | $79 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 2.62 | $80 p$ | $92 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 3.00 | $92 p$ | 1.05 |
| $45 p$ | 3.37 | 1.03 | 1.18 |
| $50 p$ | 3.75 | 1.15 | 1.31 |
| $60 p$ | 4.50 | 1.38 | 1.57 |
| $70 p$ | 5.25 | 1.61 | 1.84 |
| $80 p$ | 6.00 | 2.84 | 2.10 |
| $90 p$ | 6.75 | 2.07 | 2.36 |
| 1.00 | 7.50 | 2.30 | 2.62 |
| 2.00 | 15.00 | 4.60 | 5.25 |
| 2.50 | 18.75 | 5.75 | 6.56 |
| 3.00 | 22.50 | 6.90 | 7.87 |
| 400 | 30.00 | 9.20 | 10.50 |
| 5.00 | 37.50 | 11.50 | 13.12 |
| 6.00 | 45.00 | 13.80 | 15.75 |
| 7.00 | 52.50 | 16.10 | 18.37 |
| 8.00 | 6000 | 18.40 | 21.00 |
| 9.00 | 67.50 | 20.70 | 23.62 |
| 10.00 | 75.00 | 23.00 | 26.25 |
| 15.00 | 112.50 | 34.50 | 39.37 |
| 20.00 | 150.00 | 46.00 | 52.50 |
| 25.00 | 187.50 | 57.50 | 65.62 |
| 50.00 | 375.00 | 115.00 | 131.25 |

## 7-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $40 p$ | $12 p$ | $14 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $80 p$ | $24 p$ | $27 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 1.20 | $36 p$ | $41 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 1.60 | $48 p$ | $55 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 2.00 | $60 p$ | $69 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 2.40 | $72 p$ | $82 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 2.80 | $84 p$ | $96 p$ |
| $40 p$ | 3.20 | $96 p$ | 1.10 |
| $45 p$ | 3.60 | 1.08 | 1.24 |
| $50 p$ | 4.00 | 1.20 | 1.37 |
| $60 p$ | 4.80 | 1.44 | 1.65 |
| $70 p$ | 5.60 | 1.68 | 1.92 |
| $80 p$ | 6.40 | 1.92 | 2.20 |
| $90 p$ | 7.20 | 2.16 | 2.47 |
| 1.00 | 8.00 | 2.40 | 2.75 |
| 2.00 | 16.00 | 4.80 | 5.50 |
| 2.50 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 6.87 |
| 3.00 | 24.00 | 7.20 | 8.25 |
| 4.00 | 32.00 | 9.60 | 11.00 |
| 5.00 | 40.00 | 12.00 | 13.75 |
| 6.00 | 48.00 | 14.40 | 16.50 |
| 7.00 | 56.00 | 16.80 | 19.25 |
| 8.00 | 64.00 | 19.20 | 22.00 |
| 9.00 | 72.00 | 21.60 | 24.75 |
| 10.00 | 80.00 | 24.00 | 27.50 |
| 15.00 | 120.00 | 36.00 | 41.25 |
| 20.00 | 160.00 | 48.00 | 55.00 |
| 25.00 | 200.00 | 60.00 | 68.75 |
| 50.00 | 400.00 | 120.00 | 137.50 |
|  |  |  |  |

15-2 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $42 p$ | $12 p$ | $14 p$ |
| $10 p$ | $85 p$ | $25 p$ | $29 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 1.27 | $37 p$ | $43 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 1.70 | $50 p$ | $57 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 2.12 | $62 p$ | $72 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 2.55 | $75 p$ | $86 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 2.97 | $87 p$ | 1.01 |
| $40 p$ | 3.40 | 1.00 | 1.15 |
| $45 p$ | 3.82 | 1.12 | 1.29 |
| $50 p$ | 4.25 | 1.25 | 1.44 |
| $60 p$ | 5.10 | 1.50 | 1.72 |
| $70 p$ | 5.95 | 1.75 | 2.01 |
| $80 p$ | 6.80 | 2.00 | 2.30 |
| $90 p$ | 7.65 | 2.25 | 2.59 |
| 1.00 | 8.50 | 2.50 | 2.87 |
| 2.00 | 17.00 | 5.00 | 5.75 |
| 2.50 | 21.25 | 6.25 | 7.19 |
| 3.00 | 25.50 | 7.50 | 8.62 |
| 4.00 | 34.00 | 10.00 | 11.50 |
| 5.00 | 42.50 | 12.50 | 14.37 |
| 6.00 | 51.00 | 15.00 | 17.25 |
| 7.00 | 59.50 | 17.50 | 20.12 |
| 8.00 | 68.00 | 20.00 | 23.00 |
| 9.00 | 76.50 | 22.50 | 25.87 |
| 10.00 | 85.00 | 25.00 | 28.75 |
| 15.00 | 127.50 | 37.50 | 43.12 |
| 20.00 | 170.00 | 50.00 | 57.50 |
| 25.00 | 212.50 | 62.50 | 71.87 |
| 50.00 | 425.00 | 125.00 | 143.75 |

## 8-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $45 p$ | $13 p$ | $15 p$ |
| 10 p | $90 p$ | $26 p$ | 30 p |
| 15 p | 1.35 | $39 p$ | 45 p |
| 20 p | 1.80 | 52 p | 60 p |
| 25 p | 2.25 | $65 p$ | 75 p |
| 30 p | 2.70 | $78 p$ | 90 p |
| 35 p | 3.15 | 91 p | 1.05 |
| 40 p | 3.60 | 1.04 | 1.20 |
| 45 p | 4.05 | 1.17 | 1.35 |
| 50 p | 4.50 | 1.30 | 1.50 |
| 60 p | 5.40 | 1.56 | 1.80 |
| 70 p | 6.30 | 1.82 | 2.10 |
| 80 p | 7.20 | 2.08 | 2.40 |
| 90 p | 8.10 | 2.34 | 2.70 |
| 1.00 | 9.00 | 2.60 | 3.00 |
| 2.00 | 18.00 | 5.20 | 6.00 |
| 2.50 | 22.50 | 6.50 | 7.50 |
| 3.00 | 27.00 | 7.80 | 9.00 |
| 4.00 | 36.00 | 10.40 | 12.00 |
| 5.00 | 45.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 |
| 6.00 | 54.00 | 15.60 | 18.00 |
| 7.00 | 63.00 | 18.20 | 21.00 |
| 8.00 | 72.00 | 20.80 | 24.00 |
| 9.00 | 81.00 | 23.40 | 27.00 |
| 1000 | 90.00 | 26.00 | 30.00 |
| 15.00 | 135.00 | 39.00 | 45.00 |
| 20.00 | 180.00 | 52.00 | 60.00 |
| 25.00 | 225.00 | 65.00 | 75.00 |
| 50.00 | 450.00 | 130.00 | 150.00 |

## 9-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $50 p$ | $14 p$ | $16 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 1.00 | $28 p$ | $32 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 1.50 | $42 p$ | $49 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 2.00 | $56 p$ | $65 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 2.50 | $70 p$ | $81 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 3.00 | $84 p$ | $97 p$ |
| $35 p$ | 3.50 | $98 p$ | 1.14 |
| $40 p$ | 4.00 | 1.12 | 1.30 |
| $45 p$ | 4.50 | 1.26 | 1.46 |
| $50 p$ | 5.00 | 1.40 | 1.62 |
| $60 p$ | 6.00 | 1.68 | 1.95 |
| $70 p$ | 7.00 | 1.96 | 2.27 |
| $80 p$ | 8.00 | 2.24 | 2.60 |
| $90 p$ | 9.00 | 2.52 | 2.92 |
| 1.00 | 10.00 | 2.80 | 3.25 |
| 2.00 | 20.00 | 5.60 | 6.50 |
| 2.50 | 25.00 | 7.00 | 8.12 |
| 3.00 | 30.00 | 8.40 | 9.75 |
| 4.00 | 40.00 | 11.20 | 13.00 |
| 5.00 | 50.00 | 14.00 | 16.25 |
| 6.00 | 60.00 | 16.80 | 19.50 |
| 7.00 | 7.00 | 19.60 | 22.75 |
| 8.00 | 80.00 | 22.40 | 26.00 |
| 9.00 | 90.00 | 250 | 29.25 |
| 10.00 | 100.00 | 28.00 | 32.50 |
| 15.00 | 150.00 | 42.00 | 48.75 |
| 20.00 | 200.00 | 56.00 | 65.00 |
| 25.00 | 250.00 | 70.00 | 81.25 |
| 50.00 | 500.00 | 140.00 | 162.50 |

## 10-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $55 p$ | $15 p$ | $17 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 1.10 | $30 p$ | $35 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 1.65 | $45 p$ | $52 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 2.20 | $60 p$ | $70 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 2.75 | $75 p$ | $87 p$ |
| $30 p$ | 3.30 | $90 p$ | 1.05 |
| $35 p$ | 3.85 | 1.05 | 1.22 |
| $40 p$ | 4.40 | 1.20 | 1.40 |
| $45 p$ | 4.95 | 1.35 | 1.57 |
| $50 p$ | 5.50 | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| $60 p$ | 6.60 | 1.80 | 2.10 |
| $70 p$ | 7.70 | 2.10 | 2.45 |
| $80 p$ | 8.80 | 2.40 | 2.80 |
| $90 p$ | 9.90 | 2.70 | 3.15 |
| 1.00 | 11.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 |
| 2.00 | 22.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| 2.50 | 27.50 | 7.50 | 8.75 |
| 3.00 | 33.00 | 9.00 | 10.50 |
| 4.00 | 44.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| 5.00 | 55.00 | 15.00 | 17.50 |
| 6.00 | 66.00 | 18.00 | 21.00 |
| 7.00 | 77.00 | 21.00 | 24.50 |
| 8.00 | 88.00 | 24.00 | 28.00 |
| 9.00 | 99.00 | 27.00 | 31.50 |
| 10.00 | 110.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 |
| 15.00 | 165.00 | 45.00 | 52.50 |
| 20.00 | 220.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 |
| 25.00 | 275.00 | 75.00 | 87.50 |
| 50.00 | 550.00 | 150.00 | 175.00 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 12-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $65 p$ | $17 p$ | $20 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 1.30 | $34 p$ | $40 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 1.95 | $51 p$ | $60 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 2.60 | $68 p$ | $80 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 3.25 | $85 p$ | 1.00 |
| $30 p$ | 3.90 | 1.02 | 1.20 |
| $35 p$ | 4.55 | 1.19 | 1.40 |
| $40 p$ | 5.20 | 1.36 | 1.60 |
| $45 p$ | 5.85 | 1.53 | 1.80 |
| $50 p$ | 6.50 | 1.70 | 2.00 |
| $60 p$ | 7.80 | 2.04 | 2.40 |
| $70 p$ | 9.10 | 2.38 | 2.80 |
| $80 p$ | 10.40 | 2.72 | 3.20 |
| $90 p$ | 11.70 | 3.06 | 3.60 |
| 1.00 | 13.00 | 3.40 | 4.00 |
| 2.00 | 26.00 | 6.80 | 8.00 |
| 2.50 | 32.50 | 8.50 | 10.00 |
| 3.00 | 39.00 | 10.20 | 12.00 |
| 4.00 | 52.00 | 13.60 | 16.00 |
| 5.00 | 65.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| 6.00 | 78.00 | 20.40 | 24.00 |
| 7.00 | 91.00 | 23.80 | 28.00 |
| 8.00 | 104.00 | 27.20 | 32.00 |
| 9.00 | 117.00 | 30.60 | 36.00 |
| 10.00 | 130.00 | 34.00 | 40.00 |
| 15.00 | 195.00 | 51.00 | 60.00 |
| 20.00 | 260.00 | 68.00 | 80.00 |
| 25.00 | 325.00 | 85.00 | 100.00 |
| 50.00 | 650.00 | 170.00 | 200.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 14-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $75 p$ | $19 p$ | $22 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 1.50 | $38 p$ | $45 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 2.25 | $57 p$ | $67 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 3.00 | $76 p$ | $90 p$ |
| $25 p$ | 3.75 | $95 p$ | 1.12 |
| $30 p$ | 4.50 | 1.14 | 1.35 |
| $35 p$ | 5.25 | 1.33 | 1.57 |
| $40 p$ | 6.00 | 1.52 | 1.80 |
| $45 p$ | 6.75 | 1.71 | 2.02 |
| $50 p$ | 7.50 | 1.90 | 2.25 |
| $60 p$ | 9.00 | 2.28 | 2.70 |
| $70 p$ | 10.50 | 2.66 | 3.15 |
| $80 p$ | 12.00 | 3.04 | 3.60 |
| $90 p$ | 13.50 | 3.42 | 4.05 |
| 1.00 | 15.00 | 3.80 | 4.50 |
| 2.00 | 30.00 | 7.60 | 9.00 |
| 2.50 | 37.50 | 9.50 | 11.25 |
| 3.00 | 45.00 | 11.40 | 13.50 |
| 4.00 | 60.00 | 15.20 | 18.00 |
| 5.00 | 75.00 | 19.00 | 22.50 |
| 6.00 | 90.00 | 22.80 | 27.00 |
| 7.00 | 105.00 | 26.60 | 31.50 |
| 8.00 | 120.00 | 30.40 | 36.00 |
| 9.00 | 135.00 | 34.20 | 40.50 |
| 10.00 | 150.00 | 38.00 | 45.00 |
| 15.00 | 225.00 | 57.00 | 67.50 |
| 20.00 | 300.00 | 76.00 | 90.00 |
| 25.00 | 375.00 | 95.00 | 112.50 |
| 50.00 | 750.00 | 190.00 | 225.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 16-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | $85 p$ | $21 p$ | $25 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 1.70 | $42 p$ | $50 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 2.55 | $63 p$ | $75 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 3.40 | $84 p$ | 1.00 |
| $25 p$ | 4.25 | 1.05 | 1.25 |
| $30 p$ | 5.10 | 1.26 | 1.50 |
| $35 p$ | 5.95 | 1.47 | 1.75 |
| $40 p$ | 6.80 | 1.68 | 2.00 |
| $45 p$ | 7.65 | 1.89 | 2.25 |
| $50 p$ | 8.50 | 2.10 | 2.50 |
| $60 p$ | 10.20 | 2.52 | 3.00 |
| $70 p$ | 11.90 | 2.94 | 3.50 |
| $80 p$ | 13.60 | 3.36 | 4.00 |
| $90 p$ | 15.30 | 3.78 | 4.50 |
| 1.00 | 17.00 | 4.20 | 5.00 |
| 2.00 | 34.00 | 8.40 | 10.00 |
| 2.50 | 42.50 | 10.50 | 12.50 |
| 3.00 | 51.00 | 12.60 | 15.00 |
| 4.00 | 68.00 | 16.80 | 20.00 |
| 5.00 | 85.00 | 21.00 | 25.00 |
| 6.00 | 102.00 | 25.20 | 30.00 |
| 7.00 | 119.00 | 29.40 | 35.00 |
| 8.00 | 136.00 | 33.60 | 40.00 |
| 9.00 | 153.00 | 37.80 | 45.00 |
| 10.00 | 170.00 | 42.00 | 50.00 |
| 15.00 | 255.00 | 63.00 | 75.00 |
| 20.00 | 340.00 | 84.00 | 100.00 |
| 25.00 | 425.00 | 105.00 | 125.00 |
| 50.00 | 850.00 | 210.00 | 250.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 20-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | 1.05 | $25 p$ | $30 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 2.10 | $50 p$ | $60 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 3.15 | $75 p$ | $90 p$ |
| $20 p$ | 4.20 | 1.00 | 1.20 |
| $25 p$ | 5.25 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| $30 p$ | 6.30 | 1.50 | 1.80 |
| $35 p$ | 7.35 | 1.75 | 2.10 |
| $40 p$ | 8.40 | 2.00 | 2.40 |
| $45 p$ | 9.45 | 2.25 | 2.70 |
| $50 p$ | 10.50 | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| $60 p$ | 12.60 | 3.00 | 3.60 |
| $70 p$ | 14.70 | 3.50 | 4.20 |
| $80 p$ | 16.80 | 4.00 | 4.80 |
| $90 p$ | 18.90 | 4.50 | 5.40 |
| 1.00 | 21.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| 2.00 | 42.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| 2.50 | 52.50 | 12.50 | 15.00 |
| 3.00 | 63.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| 4.00 | 84.00 | 20.00 | 24.00 |
| 5.00 | 105.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| 6.00 | 126.00 | 30.00 | 36.00 |
| 7.00 | 147.00 | 35.00 | 42.00 |
| 8.00 | 168.00 | 40.00 | 48.00 |
| 9.00 | 189.00 | 45.00 | 54.00 |
| 10.00 | 210.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 |
| 15.00 | 315.00 | 75.00 | 90.00 |
| 20.00 | 420.00 | 100.00 | 120.00 |
| 25.00 | 525.00 | 125.00 | 150.00 |
| 50.00 | 1050.00 | 250.00 | 300.00 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 25-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | 1.30 | $30 p$ | $36 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 2.60 | $60 p$ | $72 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 3.90 | $90 p$ | 1.09 |
| $20 p$ | 5.20 | 1.20 | 1.45 |
| $25 p$ | 6.50 | 1.50 | 1.81 |
| $30 p$ | 7.80 | 1.80 | 2.17 |
| $35 p$ | 9.10 | 2.10 | 2.53 |
| $40 p$ | 10.40 | 2.40 | 2.90 |
| $45 p$ | 11.70 | 2.70 | 3.26 |
| $50 p$ | 13.00 | 3.00 | 3.62 |
| $60 p$ | 15.60 | 3.60 | 4.35 |
| $70 p$ | 18.20 | 4.20 | 5.07 |
| $80 p$ | 20.80 | 4.80 | 5.80 |
| $90 p$ | 23.40 | 5.40 | 6.52 |
| 1.00 | 26.00 | 6.00 | 7.25 |
| 2.00 | 52.00 | 12.00 | 14.50 |
| 2.50 | 65.00 | 1500 | 18.12 |
| 3.00 | 78.00 | 18.00 | 21.75 |
| 4.00 | 104.00 | 24.00 | 29.00 |
| 5.00 | 130.00 | 30.00 | 36.25 |
| 6.00 | 156.00 | 36.00 | 43.50 |
| 7.00 | 182.00 | 42.00 | 50.75 |
| 8.00 | 208.00 | 48.00 | 58.00 |
| 9.00 | 234.00 | 54.00 | 65.25 |
| 10.00 | 260.00 | 60.00 | 72.50 |
| 15.00 | 390.00 | 90.00 | 108.75 |
| 20.00 | 520.00 | 120.00 | 145.00 |
| 25.00 | 650.00 | 150.00 | 181.25 |
| 50.00 | 1300.00 | 300.00 | 362.50 |

## 33-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | 1.70 | $38 p$ | $46 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 3.40 | $76 p$ | $92 p$ |
| $15 p$ | 5.10 | 1.14 | 1.39 |
| $20 p$ | 6.80 | 1.52 | 1.85 |
| $25 p$ | 8.50 | 1.90 | 2.31 |
| $30 p$ | 10.20 | 2.28 | 2.77 |
| $35 p$ | 11.90 | 2.66 | 3.24 |
| $40 p$ | 13.60 | 3.04 | 3.70 |
| $45 p$ | 15.30 | 3.42 | 4.16 |
| $50 p$ | 17.00 | 3.80 | 4.62 |
| $60 p$ | 20.40 | 4.56 | 5.55 |
| $70 p$ | 23.80 | 5.32 | 6.47 |
| $80 p$ | 27.20 | 6.08 | 7.40 |
| $90 p$ | 30.60 | 6.84 | 8.32 |
| 1.00 | 34.00 | 7.60 | 9.25 |
| 2.00 | 68.00 | 15.20 | 18.50 |
| 2.50 | 85.00 | 19.00 | 23.12 |
| 3.00 | 102.00 | 22.80 | 27.75 |
| 4.00 | 136.00 | 30.40 | 37.00 |
| 5.00 | 170.00 | 38.00 | 46.25 |
| 6.00 | 204.00 | 45.60 | 55.50 |
| 7.00 | 238.00 | 53.20 | 64.75 |
| 8.00 | 272.00 | 60.80 | 74.00 |
| 9.00 | 306.00 | 68.40 | 83.25 |
| 10.00 | 340.00 | 76.00 | 92.50 |
| 15.00 | 510.00 | 114.00 | 138.75 |
| 20.00 | 680.00 | 152.00 | 185.00 |
| 25.00 | 850.00 | 190.00 | 231.25 |
| 50.00 | 1700.00 | 380.00 | 462.50 |
|  |  |  |  |

## 40-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | 2.05 | $45 p$ | $55 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 4.10 | $90 p$ | 1.10 |
| $15 p$ | 6.15 | 1.35 | 1.65 |
| $20 p$ | 8.20 | 1.80 | 2.20 |
| $25 p$ | 10.25 | 2.25 | 2.75 |
| 30 p | 12.30 | 2.70 | 3.30 |
| 35 p | 14.35 | 3.15 | 3.85 |
| 40 p | 16.40 | 3.60 | 4.40 |
| 45 p | 18.45 | 4.05 | 4.95 |
| 50 p | 20.50 | 4.50 | 5.50 |
| 60 p | 24.60 | 5.40 | 6.60 |
| 70 p | 28.70 | 6.30 | 7.70 |
| 80 p | 32.80 | 7.20 | 8.80 |
| 90 p | 36.90 | 8.10 | 9.90 |
| 1.00 | 41.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| 2.00 | 82.00 | 1800 | 22.00 |
| 2.50 | 102.50 | 22.50 | 27.50 |
| 3.00 | 123.00 | 27.00 | 33.00 |
| 4.00 | 164.00 | 36.00 | 44.00 |
| 5.00 | 205.00 | 45.00 | 55.00 |
| 6.00 | 246.00 | 54.00 | 66.00 |
| 7.00 | 287.00 | 63.00 | 77.00 |
| 8.00 | 38.00 | 72.00 | 88.00 |
| 9.00 | 369.00 | 81.00 | 99.00 |
| 10.00 | 410.00 | 90.00 | 110.00 |
| 15.00 | 615.00 | 135.00 | 165.00 |
| 20.00 | 820.00 | 180.00 | 220.00 |
| 25.00 | 1025.00 | 225.00 | 275.00 |
| 50.00 | 2050.00 | 450.00 | 550.00 |

## 50-1 against

| Stakes | Win returns <br> Stake <br> included | Place returns <br> Stake included <br> One-fifth odds | One quarter <br> odds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 p$ | 2.55 | $55 p$ | $67 p$ |
| $10 p$ | 5.10 | 1.10 | 1.35 |
| $15 p$ | 7.65 | 1.65 | 2.02 |
| $20 p$ | 10.20 | 2.20 | 2.70 |
| $25 p$ | 12.75 | 2.75 | 3.37 |
| $30 p$ | 15.30 | 3.30 | 4.05 |
| $35 p$ | 17.85 | 3.85 | 4.72 |
| $40 p$ | 20.40 | 4.40 | 5.40 |
| $45 p$ | 22.95 | 4.95 | 6.07 |
| $50 p$ | 25.50 | 5.50 | 6.75 |
| $60 p$ | 30.60 | 6.60 | 8.10 |
| $70 p$ | 35.70 | 7.70 | 9.45 |
| $80 p$ | 40.80 | 8.80 | 10.80 |
| $90 p$ | 45.90 | 9.90 | 12.15 |
| 1.00 | 51.00 | 11.00 | 13.50 |
| 2.00 | 102.00 | 22.00 | 27.00 |
| 2.50 | 127.50 | 27.50 | 33.75 |
| 3.00 | 153.00 | 33.00 | 40.50 |
| 4.00 | 204.00 | 44.00 | 54.00 |
| 5.00 | 255.00 | 55.00 | 67.50 |
| 6.00 | 306.00 | 66.00 | 81.00 |
| 7.00 | 357.00 | 77.00 | 94.50 |
| 8.00 | 408.00 | 88.00 | 108.00 |
| 9.00 | 459.00 | 99.00 | 121.50 |
| 10.00 | 510.00 | 110.00 | 135.00 |
| 15.00 | 765.00 | 165.00 | 202.50 |
| 20.00 | 1020.00 | 220.00 | 270.00 |
| 25.00 | 1275.00 | 275.00 | 337.50 |
| 50.00 | 2550.00 | 550.00 | 675.00 |






















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| STAKES <br> with | .5p | .10p | .25p | .50p | 1.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | PLACE RETURN $1 / 4 \times 1 / 4$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STAKE } \\ & 1 / 4 \times 1 / 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1/5 $\times 1 / 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4-6 | .14p | .28p | .69p | 1.39 | 2.78 | 8.33 | 13.89 | .14p | .13p | .13p | .13p |
| 8-11 | .14p | .29p | .72p | 1.44 | 2.88 | 8.64 | 14.39 | .14p | .13p | .13p | .13p |
| 4-5 | .15p | .30p | .75p | 1.50 | 3.00 | 9.00 | 15.00 | .14p | .14p | .14p | .13p |
| 5-6 | .15p | .31p | .76p | 1.53 | 3.05 | 9.17 | 15.28 | .14p | .14p | .14p | .13p |
| 10-11 | .16p | .32p | .80p | 1.59 | 3.18 | 9.54 | 15.91 | .14p | .14p | .14p | .13p |
| EV | .17p | .33p | .83p | 1.67 | 3.33 | 10.00 | 16.67 | .15p | .14p | .14p | .14p |
| 11-10 | .17p | .35p | .87p | 1.75 | 3.50 | 10.50 | 17.50 | .15p | .14p | .14p | .14p |
| 6-5 | .18p | .37p | .92p | 1.83 | 3.67 | 11.00 | 18.33 | .15p | .15p | .14p | .14p |
| 5-4 | .19p | .37p | .94p | 1.87 | 3.75 | 11.25 | 18.75 | .15p | .15p | .15p | .14p |
| 11-8 | .20p | .40p | .99p | 1.98 | 3.96 | 11.87 | 19.79 | .16p | .15p | .15p | .14p |
| 6-4 | .21p | .42p | 1.04 | 2.08 | 4.17 | 12.50 | 20.83 | .16p | .16p | .15p | .15p |
| 13-8 | .22p | .44p | 1.09 | 2.19 | 4.37 | 13.12 | 21.87 | .16p | .16p | .15p | .15p |
| 7-4 | .23p | .46p | 1.15 | 2.29 | 4.58 | 13.75 | 22.92 | .17p | .16p | .16p | .15p |
| 15-8 | .24p | .48p | 1.20 | 2.40 | 4.79 | 14.37 | 23.96 | .17p | .17p | .16p | .16p |
| 2 | .25p | .50p | 1.25 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | .17p | .17p | .16p | .16p |
| 9-4 | .27p | .54p | 1.35 | 2.71 | 5.42 | 16.25 | 27.08 | .18p | .18p | .17p | .16p |
| 5-2 | .29p | .58p | 1.46 | 2.92 | 5.83 | 17.50 | 29.17 | .19p | .18p | .17p | .17p |
| 11-4 | .31p | .62p | 1.56 | 3.12 | 6.25 | 18.75 | 31.25 | .20p | .19p | .18p | .18p |





























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| STAKES <br> with | .5p | .10p | .25p | .50p | 1.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | PLACE RETURN $1 / 4 \times 1 / 4$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STAKE } \\ & 1 / 4 \times 1 / 5 \end{aligned}$ | $1 / 5 \times 1 / 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-11 | .18p | .36p | .91p | 1.82 | 3.64 | 10.93 | 18.22 | .15p | .14p | .14p | .14p |
| EV | .19p | .38p | .95p | 1.91 | 3.82 | 11.45 | 19.09 | .15p | .15p | .15p | .14p |
| 11-10 | .20p | .40p | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.01 | 12.03 | 20.04 | .16p | .15p | .15p | .14p |
| 6-5 | .21p | .42p | 1.05 | 2.10 | 4.20 | 12.60 | 21.00 | .16p | .15p | .15p | .15p |
| 5-4 | .21p | .43p | 1.07 | 2.15 | 4.30 | 12.89 | 21.48 | .16p | .16p | .15p | .15p |
| 11-8 | .23p | .45p | 1.13 | 2.27 | 4.53 | 13.60 | 22.67 | .16p | .16p | .16p | .15p |
| 6-4 | .24p | .48p | 1.19 | 2.39 | 4.77 | 14.32 | 23.86 | .17p | .16p | .16p | .15p |
| 13-8 | .25p | .50p | 1.25 | 2.51 | 5.01 | 15.03 | 25.06 | .17p | .17p | .16p | .16p |
| 7-4 | .26p | .52p | 1.31 | 2.62 | 5.25 | 15.75 | 26.25 | .18p | .17p | .17p | .16p |
| 15-8 | .27p | .55p | 1.37 | 2.74 | 5.49 | 16.46 | 27.44 | .18p | .17p | .17p | .16p |
| 2 | .29p | .57p | 1.43 | 2.86 | 5.73 | 17.18 | 28.63 | .18p | .18p | .17p | .17p |
| 9-4 | .31p | .62p | 1.55 | 3.10 | 6.20 | 18.61 | 31.02 | .19p | .18p | .18p | .17p |
| 5-2 | .33p | .67p | 1.67 | 3.34 | 6.68 | 20.04 | 33.41 | .20p | .19p | .18p | .18p |
| 11-4 | .36p | .72p | 1.79 | 3.58 | 7.16 | 21.48 | 35.79 | .21p | .20p | .19p | .18p |
| 3 | .38p | .76p | 1.91 | 3.82 | 7.64 | 22.91 | 38.18 | .21p | .21p | .19p | .19p |
| 100-30 | .41p | .83p | 2.07 | 4.14 | 8.27 | 24.82 | 41.36 | .22p | .22p | .20p | .20p |






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| 20-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 22.05 | 44.10 | 110.25 | 220.50 | 441.001323 .002205 .00 | 3.60 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| 25 | 27.30 | 54.60 | 136.50 | 273.00 | 546.001638 .002730 .00 | 4.35 | 3.62 | 3.60 | 3.00 |
| 33 | 35.70 | 71.40 | 178.50 | 357.00 | 714.002142 .003570 .00 | 5.55 | 4.62 | 4.56 | 3.80 |
| 40 | 43.05 | 86.10 | 215.25 | 430.50 | 861.002583 .004305 .00 | 6.60 | 5.50 | 5.40 | 4.50 |
| 50 | 53.55 | 107.10 | 267.75 | 535.50 | 1071.003213 .005355 .00 | 8.10 | 6.75 | 6.60 | 5.50 |
| 25-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 33.80 | 67.60 | 169.00 | 338.00 | 676.002028 .003380 .00 | 5.26 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 3.60 |
| 33 | 44.20 | 88.40 | 221.00 | 442.00 | 884.002652 .004420 .00 | 6.71 | 5.55 | 5.51 | 4.56 |
| 40 | 53.30 | 106.60 | 266.50 | 533.00 | 1066.003198 .005330 .00 | 7.97 | 6.60 | 6.52 | 5.40 |
| 50 | 66.30 | 132.60 | 331.50 | 663.00 | 1326.003978 .006630 .00 | 9.79 | 8.10 | 7.97 | 6.60 |
| 33-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | 57.80 | 115.60 | 289.00 | 578.00 | 1156.003468 .005780 .00 | 8.56 | 7.03 | 7.03 | 5.78 |
| 40 | 69.70 | 139.40 | 348.50 | 697.00 | 1394.004182 .006970 .00 | 10.17 | 8.36 | 8.32 | 6.84 |
| 50 | 86.70 | 173.40 | 433.50 | 867.00 | 1734.005202 .008670 .00 | 12.49 | 10.26 | 10.17 | 8.36 |
| 40-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 84.05 | 168.10 | 420.25 | 840.50 | 1681.005043 .008405 .00 | 12.10 | 9.90 | 9.90 | 8.10 |
| 50 | 104.55 | 209.10 | 522.75 | 1045.50 | 2091.006273 .0010455 .00 | 14.85 | 12.15 | 12.10 | 9.90 |
| 50-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 130.05 | 260.10 | 650.25 | 1300.50 | 2601.007803 .0013005 .00 | 18.22 | 14.85 | 14.85 | 12.10 |

## How to use a Pocket Calculator to work out your Bets

It's easy to calculate your winnings using any basic calculator. Here's how.
The following table shows the return to a $£ 1.00$ stake for each individual price, all you have to do is simply multiply the return as follows and adjust to your unit stake.
For instance, a $£ 3.00$ Treble at odds of 7-4, 7-2 and Evens would be calculated as follows:


This method can be used for a Single, a Double, a Treble or an Accumulator with as many selections as you wish. For the place part of each way bets multiply the 'Place returns' in the same way as above. Remember that each way bets are usually calculated 'Win to Win' and 'Place to Place'.
This method makes it very easy to calculate Accumulators with several selections and as such is ideal for football. We have therefore included in this table odds such as 11-5, 12-5 and 135 which are often used on football coupons.
For ease of calculation all odds are expressed to two decimal places and therefore in some case your winnings will be approximate.
For a quick method of calculating the most popular multiple bets such as the Lucky 15 and Yankee, simply add $£ 1.00$ to the individual returns for each price listed in the table, multiply out in the normal way and deduct $£ 1.00$ from the answer. This gives you the return of all possible combinations including Singles.

For instance in the example given earlier the return for a $£ 3.00$ Treble is $£ 74.25$. If these were your 3 winners in a Lucky 15 with one loser, you would calculate the return as follows:

1. add $£ 1.00$ to the table returns for each price. 7-4 becomes 3.75, 7-2 becomes 5.50 and Evens becomes 3.00.
2. multiply $3.75 \times 5.50 \times 3.00=61.87$.
3. deduct $£ 1.00=£ 60.87 \times 3.00$ (your stake) $=£ 182.62$.
4. this is your return.

This method can be used for any number of winners from 2 upwards provided the bet is full cover. If the above bet was a Yankee (no Singles) simply deduct the Single returns for each price as given in the table, e.g. return for $£ 1.00$ Lucky 1560.87 deduct 2.75, $4.50,2.00=51.62 \times 3+£ 154.86-$ your Yankee return for $£ 3.00$.

| Odds | Win | Place 1/5 | Place 1/4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-5$ | 1.20 | 1.04 | 1.05 |
| $2-9$ | 1.22 | 1.04 | 1.05 |
| $1-4$ | 1.25 | 1.05 | 1.06 |
| $2-7$ | 1.29 | 1.05 | 1.07 |
| $3-10$ | 1.30 | 1.06 | 1.07 |
| $1-3$ | 1.33 | 1.06 | 1.08 |
| $4-11$ | 1.36 | 1.07 | 1.09 |
| $2-5$ | 1.40 | 1.08 | 1.10 |
| $4-9$ | 1.44 | 1.09 | 1.11 |
| $1-2$ | 1.50 | 1.10 | 1.12 |
| $8-15$ | 1.53 | 1.10 | 1.13 |
| $4-7$ | 1.57 | 1.11 | 1.14 |
| $8-13$ | 1.62 | 1.12 | 1.15 |
| $4-6$ | 1.66 | 1.13 | 1.16 |
| $8-11$ | 1.73 | 1.14 | 1.18 |
| $4-5$ | 1.80 | 1.16 | 1.20 |
| $5-6$ | 1.83 | 1.16 | 1.20 |
| $10-11$ | 1.90 | 1.18 | 1.22 |
| Evens | 2.00 | 1.20 | 1.25 |
| $11-10$ | 2.10 | 1.22 | 1.27 |
| $6-5$ | 2.20 | 1.24 | 1.30 |
| $5-4$ | 2.25 | 1.25 | 1.31 |
| $11-8$ | 2.37 | 1.27 | 1.34 |
| $7-5$ | 2.40 | 1.28 | 1.35 |
| $6-4$ | 2.50 | 1.30 | 1.37 |
| $13-8$ | 2.62 | 1.32 | 1.40 |
| $7-4$ | 2.75 | 1.35 | 1.43 |
| $9-5$ | 2.80 | 1.36 | 1.45 |
| $15-8$ | 2.87 | 1.37 | 1.47 |
| $2-1$ | 3.00 | 1.40 | 1.50 |
|  |  |  |  |


| Odds | Win | Place 1/5 | Place 1/4 |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11-5$ | 3.20 | 1.44 | 1.55 |
| $9-4$ | 3.25 | 1.45 | 1.56 |
| $12-5$ | 3.40 | 1.48 | 1.60 |
| $5-2$ | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.62 |
| $13-5$ | 3.60 | 1.52 | 1.65 |
| $11-4$ | 3.75 | 1.55 | 1.68 |
| $3-1$ | 4.00 | 1.60 | 1.75 |
| $10-3$ | 4.33 | 1.66 | 1.83 |
| $7-2$ | 4.50 | 1.70 | 1.87 |
| $4-1$ | 5.00 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| $9-2$ | 5.50 | 1.90 | 2.12 |
| $5-1$ | 6.00 | 2.00 | 2.25 |
| $11-2$ | 6.50 | 2.10 | 2.37 |
| $6-1$ | 7.00 | 2.20 | 2.50 |
| $13-2$ | 7.50 | 2.30 | 2.62 |
| $7-1$ | 8.00 | 2.40 | 2.75 |
| $15-2$ | 8.50 | 2.50 | 2.87 |
| $8-1$ | 9.00 | 2.60 | 3.00 |
| $17-2$ | 9.50 | 2.70 | 3.12 |
| $9-1$ | 10.00 | 2.80 | 3.25 |
| $10-1$ | 11.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 |
| $12-1$ | 13.00 | 3.40 | 4.00 |
| $14-1$ | 15.00 | 3.80 | 4.50 |
| $16-1$ | 17.00 | 4.20 | 5.00 |
| $20-1$ | 21.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| $25-1$ | 26.00 | 6.00 | 7.25 |
| $33-1$ | 34.00 | 7.60 | 9.25 |
| $66-1$ | 67.00 | 14.20 | 16.50 |
| $100-1$ | 101.00 | 21.00 | 26.00 |

The following chapters are extracted from the 1953-published How to Become a Bookmaker by R.W. Wood and give an insight into the business and how it operated over half a century ago.


# On the Course 

The Principles of Racecourse Bookmaking

You no doubt realise that every bookmaker who stands up on a racecourse or dog track employs a clerk whose duty is to record all bets and keep the bookmaker posted on his financial position as the betting proceeds. Needless to say, every bookmaker understands the duties of the clerk and he is quite able to make all the book entries himself, but while he is busy 'shouting the odds', taking the money and issuing betting tickets he can hardly be expected to do all the necessary bookkeeping into the bargain.

The bookmaker and his clerk work hand in hand. Both understand each other's part of the business. So the important thing for any man to learn, whether he wishes to become a bookmaker or a clerk, is just how the book is written up. Beginning with no special knowledge at all, any intelligent man can learn this in a day or two, but before he becomes really proficient he will have to do quite a bit of private practice.

In the next few pages I will go through the whole process of racecourse bookmaking, showing exactly how the book is written up. Before doing so, however, I would just like to mention that the same methods are used both on the racecourse and on the dog track. On the dog track there are only five or six dogs per race while on the course the number may vary from three to thirty. This does not affect the actual bookkeeping methods, but it makes dog-track work a little easier.

I will deal first with races of few runners, whether they are horses or dogs makes no difference. Later, I will show how to tackle bigger fields.

Then I will deal with the general methods of the S.P. bookmaker who, of course, does all his work in an office.

The first thing that the beginner in bookmaking or clerking
must learn, and learn thoroughly, is the odds that are in use. Then he must learn the amounts that are returned, at varying odds, to any sum of money. These things must become second nature. Everyone knows the amounts returnable to such simple odds as 2-1, 3-1, 4-1, etc., but when we come to such odds as $8-13,10-11,6-5$, and so on, things become a little complicated. However, the efficient bookmaker and clerk know instantly what amounts are returnable to any stake at any odds.

The odds in general use are as follows, not including the simple series just mentioned.

ODDS ON

| $2-9$ | $8-13$ | $11-10$ | $15-8$ | $11-2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2-7$ | $4-6$ | $6-5$ | $9-4$ | $15-2$ |
| $30-100$ | $8-11$ | $5-4$ | $5-2$ | $100-9$ |
| $4-11$ | $4-5$ | $11-8$ | $11-4$ | $100-8$ |
| $2-5$ | $5-6$ | $6-4$ | $100-30$ | $100-7$ |
| $4-9$ | $10-11$ | $13-8$ | $7-2$ | $100-6$ |
| $8-15$ | Evens | $7-4$ | $9-2$ | Etc. |
| $4-7$ |  |  |  |  |

The beginner must have these tables off by heart, then he must remember that the course bookmaker does not deal in coppers as the S.P. bookmaker does. All betting is to the nearest sixpence. Thus, $2 /-$ at $15-8$ returns $5 / 6$, not $5 / 8$, and so on. All the book entries are made in shillings, except among the big bookmakers whose clients habitually bet only in pounds. The following examples illustrate this point.

| $10 /-$ | at | $5-2$ | is | $25 /-$ | to $10 /-$ |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $£ 1$ | at | $5-2$ | is | $50 /-$ | to $20 /-$ |  |
| $2 /-$ | at | $6-4$ | is | $3 /-$ | to | $2 /-$ |
| $£ 2$ | at | $5-4$ | is | $50 /-$ | to | $40 /-$ |

Note how the actual stake comes after the amount to be won. When a stake or an amount to be won includes an odd sixpence this is represented in the entry as a dot.

Thus 2/6 at 3-1 would be booked thus:

The beginner will now realise that he has some homework to do in mastering the tables and amounts returnable. But he can take consolation from the fact that when he has mastered these things his hard study is ended. The rest is the mere routine of making the actual entries in his book.

So let us assume that we are now on the course or track and are dealing with an actual event. The book in use by all bookmakers and clerks is ruled off in columns, eight being the usual number. Each column is sub-divided into five narrow columns. At the top of each column the name of a runner is written. Example No. 1 shows part of a typical page ready to receive the entries.

$$
\text { Example No. } 1
$$

| Marigold |  |  |  | Lady Diana |  |  |  | Tudor Rose |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

In this example I have numbered the columns 5, 1, 2, 3, 4. This is merely to make further instructions more easy to follow. In actual practice the numbers are omitted, but all entries are made in the order indicated. So let us assume that the first bet comes along and is 60 shillings to 40 on Marigold. Note how in Example No. 2 the 60 goes into column 1 and the 40 into column 2. The next bet is 10 shillings to four Lady Diana, then comes another bet for Marigold, 30 shillings to 20, then comes a bet for Tudor Rose, 45 shillings to 10 shillings. So far we have used only columns 1 and 2.

Example No. 2

| Marigold | Lady Diana |  | Tudor Rose |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 40 <br> 30 20 | 10 | 4 | 45 | 10 |  |

Of course, there will be bets coming in for other runners not shown in the example. Remember that the example shows only
part of the actual book. However, all the bets are entered in exactly the same way.

Now let us add a few more bets and also bring into use columns 3 and 4 . A bet for $2 / 6$ comes along for Tudor Rose. Now remember that an odd sixpence is recorded as a dot. Also remember that the bookmaker pays to the nearest sixpence. Tudor Rose is at 9-2, and the prices of all runners are written on the bookmaker's board. They do not appear in the book. Another point, it is not very often that an each-way bet is made on the course or track, but the bookmaker might oblige a client in this way. When an each-way bet is made the clerk brackets the win and place bets together. So we have a bet of 5/- each-way for Tudor Rose. These bets are shown in example No.3.

Column number 3 is used for the betting ticket numbers. These will be called out to the clerk as each bet is made, and naturally they will be in rotation. It is usual for the clerk to ask for the number of the first ticket to be issued, and this he writes on a corner of his sheet. It might be 507, but the clerk ignores. the 50 when making his entries. He will write simply 7, 8, 9, 10 , and so on. If a number is called out of rotation the clerk should immediately call attention to the fact.

Column 4 is a very important column. It deals with what is called the "Field Money." The Field Money is the total amount taken from backers. As each bet is made the total Field Money naturally increases. The first bet in our examples was 60 shillings to 40 , so 40 goes into column 4 . The next bet was 10 shillings to four, so the Field Money is now 44 shillings. This amount is entered in column 4 in the main column containing bets for the last named runner (Lady Diana). Next came another bet for Marigold, 30 shillings to 20, so the Field Money is now 64 shillings, and this goes into column 4 beside the actual record of the bet. This is how the Field Money is recorded as the bets come in.

Now study Example No. 3 and you will see the additional bets, the betting ticket numbers and the Field Money from bet to bet. There is one further point (not shown) and that is this, that the old Field Money total is always struck out as the new one is entered.


In the above example note the additional bets, the dots used for sixpences, the betting tickets numbers and the Field Money from bet to bet. Also that the *number of the first betting ticket to be issued is written by the clerk at the corner of his sheet. The each-way bet is bracketed, one-fourth the odds a place. It will also be borne in mind that the old Field Money total is always struck out in actual practice so that the remaining total always shows the exact amount in stakes.

Now let us look at the 5th column. It will be recalled from Example No. I that this is actually the 1st column in each section, but it is always made up last. This column is known as the "Take Out" column because it shows how much must be paid out over any particular horse or dog. It is therefore entered up as the bookmaking proceeds. By way of illustration we will add the 5 th column entries. The first bet was 60 shillings to 40 , so the amount payable at the moment the bet was struck was 100 shillings. This amount is placed in the Take Out column beside the bet. The next bet was 30 shillings to 20, so another 50 shillings must be added to the 100 shillings, making the total to pay, should Marigold win, 150 shillings. The amounts for the other runners are calculated similarly. The amount to pay over Lady Diana is 14 shillings and the amount for Tudor Rose is $106 / 6$.

Example No. 4 shows the page fully written up as far as we have gone. Other bets, of course, would be made, and they would all be dealt with in the way explained. There are several other points that remain to be dealt with, but before proceeding further the beginner should study Example No. 4 and reread all instructions to this point.

Example No. 4

| Marigold |  |  |  |  | Lady Diana |  |  |  |  | Tudor Rose |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 60 | 40 | 7 | 40 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 55 | 10 | 10 | 74 |
| 150 | 30 | 20 | 9 | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | 68. | 2 | 11 | 76. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106.22 | 5) | 12 | 86. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |



## Additional Matters of Importance

The previous section fully covers the general principles of bookmaking as carried out on the course or track. But there are several additional matters that must be understood.

For instance, there might be a sudden flood of bets for one horse, stakes coming in so fast that it is not possible for even the best of pencillers to make up all his columns at the speed of the betting; it might also happen that there is a race with a big field, more columns being wanted than are printed on the sheet; it might also be deemed advisable to layoff some of the Field Money with another bookmaker. These and other matters will now be dealt with.

A sudden flood of bets might come for one horse or dog because of a substantial support in the main ring-a case of money talking so loudly that everyone hears it! On the other hand the bookmaker might cause such a flood by raising the price about one runner so as to bring in additional money to one particular column, thus balancing the book more evenly.

However, these sudden floods must be dealt with efficiently by the clerk, and he does this by ignoring for the moment columns 4 and 5. He concentrates on getting the bets recorded, together with the numbers of the betting tickets. Then when
things settle down he totals up the figures for these columns in bulk and makes the necessary entry at the last bet. He can then proceed as before.

This procedure is shown in Example No. 5 which illustrates one column, headed by a favourite at even money.

Example No. 5

| Mister Moon |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | :---: |
| 40 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 20 |  |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 100 |  |
| 140 | 40 | 40 | 8 | 160 |  |
|  | 10 | 10 | 9 |  |  |
|  | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |  |
|  | 30 | 30 | 11 |  |  |
|  | 20 | 20 | 12 |  |  |
| 320 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 250 |  |

(Total Field Money includes bets from other runners)
It is the business of the clerk to keep the layer informed as to which runners are winners or losers for the Book. This can be seen at a glance, for if the last amount in the Take Out column beside any horse or dog is less than the total Field Money that runner is known as a winner for the Book. If the amount in the Take Out column is more than the Field Money, then the runner is a loser for the Book. If a runner that is a winner for the Book turns up the bookmaker can payout and show a profit. Otherwise there is a loss.

It is to avoid such a loss that a bookmaker will often decide to layoff some of his bets. Note the state of affairs in Example: No.5. Here there is a total of 250 shillings Field Money, but 320 must be paid out if Mister Moon wins. In such a case the. layer might decide to layoff 100 shillings, thus decreasing his potential loss. Mister Moon is a loser for 70/-, the difference between the Field Money and the total in the Take Out column.

As the "off" draws near the layer will have to decide whether to risk Mister Moon winning or whether to layoff some of the money. If he decides to layoff 100 shillings one, of his runners will place the bet with another bookmaker - and it may be he will get 5-4 or even 6-4. This would naturally be a'stroke of good business.

However, the clerk must deal with this transaction. Assume that the runner has got $6-4$, the clerk enters 150 shillings to 100 in his book in columns 1 and 2, but there is no ticket number. Furthermore, the clerk marks this bet specially by drawing a ring right round both figures. Now bear in mind that the bookmaker has laid off 100 shillings, so the clerk deducts this from the total Field Money; he also deducts 250 shillings from the Take Out column, for this is the sum that the book-maker will receive from the other bookmaker if Mister Moon wins. The total Field Money will now be 150 shillings while the Take Out total for that runner will be 70 shillings. Thus Mister Moon now becomes a winner for the Book. If the reader will enter this layoff bet into Example No. 5 he will see exactly how the transaction works out.

On the greyhound track there are only five or six runners to deal with, but on the racecourse there are usually more. As I have already mentioned, each page of the book is divided into eight columns, so it is obviously impossible to allow one column per runner when the fields are big. The method generally employed for fields up to 12 runners is to write the extra runners about half-way down the sheet at the right-hand side under the runners that are not likely to be heavily backed. Thus, at the top of a column there might be a horse at 6-1 while lower down in the same column there might be one at 10-1. For very large fields both the left-hand and right-hand pages of the book can be used.

The changes in prices makes no difference at all to the method of entering bets. A horse or dog might rise or fall in price, but the method of totalling up the various columns is always the same.

But now let us consider the last stage in the operation paying out. As soon as a race is over and the O.K. is signalled,
the successful clients will lose no time in turning up for their winnings. Each will present his betting ticket and make his claim. The clerk will check the number and the amount claimed according to his book. If these are in order he will say, "Correct," and the layer will payout. As each client is paid the clerk will strike out the bet and the layer will tear the winning ticket in two. The clerk will know when all bets are paid. He then prepares for the next race.

The man who wishes to make a success of course bookmaking but who feels he has quite a bit to learn about racing in general, could do much worse than begin as a clerk. This interesting occupation will get him right into the swim of racecourse procedure, and he will learn many valuable lessons from the experienced layer who employs him.

So the first step to success is to practice in private, working out imaginary races, laying off bets and assuming now and then that there is a rush of money for one runner. As a target to be aimed at the beginner should bear in mind that a good clerk can book about 15 rush bets per minute, using three columns, and six or seven per minute with all columns in play.

As progress is made it is a good idea to get a sporting friend to act as bookmaker, calling out imaginary bets at varying speeds. During this learning period the aim must be correctness. It is no use working fast and making errors. Accuracy is essential. Let the acting bookmaker call out the bets and ticket numbers while the learner aims at accurate entries. Speed will come with practice. After a while the whole process can be worked through at a single go, right down to paying out.

If the reader has a bookmaker friend he might later ask to be allowed to take over from the professional clerk at a real meeting now and then. That would be great practice and valuable experience. Furthermore, he could claim to have done professional work, and this would stand him in good stead when seeking a permanent job.

Many a promising beginner has made a good start by being on the track early and approaching the right people.

The man who prefers to continue as a clerk will find the work carefree and fascinating. He can expect to earn 50/- to $£ 10$ per day and all expenses paid. In addition to this many a good present will be received when "the boss" has had a winning day.

But let me now step back to our starting point. The hardest part of learning is getting off by heart the amounts won for various stakes at various odds. The usual stakes will be 1/-, 2/-, $2 / 6,5 /-, 10 /-$ and $£ 1$. You can learn all you need from a good ready reckoner. Then it's a case of practice, practice, practice!

It will be appreciated that the examples I have given contain only sufficient runners and bets to illustrate the various principles. In actual practice there would be many more bets and a greater volume of Field Money. This would result in a wellbalanced book or at any rate give the layer scope for bringing about a profitable balance.


# In a Starting Price Office 

## Methods of Off-Course Bookmaking

No doubt the reader already knows that there are bookmakers who conduct their entire business from an office. These are starting-price bookmakers and they settle all bets according to official starting prices. Many of these bookmakers never visit a racecourse from one year's end to another, and I have heard it said that some of them have never even been on a course at all! That makes no difference. A man can know racing inside out who has never seen a racehorse.

The methods of the starting-price bookmaker naturally differ from those of the outside layer. In fact some of them have little method at all beyond the keeping of a simple record of their daily transactions. Bets come in by phone and these must be recorded so that clients may receive a proper account in time
for settling day showing amounts won and lost. The clients who are winners will receive a statement and a cheque for winnings.

There is a recognised method of recording phone bets, whether they are put down in a book or written on a dated office slip. The following examples show most of the bets that the S. P. Bookmaker will receive.

Example No. 6

| Bets as actually phoned |  | Bets as writte | by layer or clerk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/- | win Atom | 10/- | Atom |
| 5/- | E. W. Atom | 5/- 5/- | Atom |
| 10/- | Atom if ab. Burek | 10/- | Atom or Burek |
| 5/- | double Atom and | 5/- | Atom) |
|  | Burek |  | Burek) |
| 5/- | E. W. double | 5/- 5/- | Atom) |
|  | Atom and Burek |  | Burek) |
| 15 | 2/- doubles | $15 \times$ D | 2/- 1.30 Bath |
|  | all favs. at Bath | 30/- | 2.0 |
|  |  |  | 3.0 |
|  |  |  | 3.30 |
|  |  |  | 4.0 |
| 3 | 2/6 E. W. doubles | $3 \times \mathrm{D}$ | 2/6 2/6 Atom |
|  | Atom, Moat, Burek | 15/- | Moat |
|  |  |  | Burek |
| 5/- | E. W. treble | 5/- 5/- | Atom |
|  | Atom, Moat, Burek |  | Moat |
|  |  |  | Burek |
| 5/- | accumulator | 5/- | Atom |
|  | Atom, Moat, Burek, | accum. | Moat |
|  | Causeway |  | Burek ) |
|  |  |  | Causeway ) |
| 5/- | Atom, any-to-come | 5/- | Atom |
|  | 5/- Moat |  | 5/- Moat |
| 5/- | up and down | 5/- | Atom ) |
|  | Atom, Causeway | 5/- | Causeway ) |
| 5/- | E. W. Atom and | 5/- 5/- | Atom) |
|  | Moat up and down | 5/- 5/- | Moat) |
| 10/- | Atom, Moat, Burek | 10/- | Atom ) |
|  | round the clock | 10/- | Moat ) |
|  |  | 10/- | Burek ) |
| 5/- | up and down, 5/- | 5/- 5/- | Moat |
|  | double Moat and | 5/- | Causeway) |
|  | Causeway |  |  |

In the event of an unusual bet being received, providing it IS accepted, it can be written in full. As the bets come in the clerk takes up an office slip, dates it, writes the bets on it in the way shown above and adds the client's name, thus:

Example No. 7

| May 19/53 H |  | Harry Jones |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 5 /-5 /- \\ 10 /- \end{gathered}$ | Atom ) <br> Burek ) <br> Causeway | w 2-1 <br> L 10/- <br> w 6-4 | 15/- |
|  |  | 10/- | $\begin{aligned} & 15 /- \\ & 10 /- \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 5/- |

(Slip is completed after results)

Speaking of acceptable bets brings up the question of whether or not a rule book should be issued. It must be agreed that few backers trouble with rules unless a dispute arises-but what kind of rule book can cover every possible contingency? Certainly not a pamphlet of four pages. A rule book must be wonderfully comprehensive. The best thing for the average S. P. bookmaker is a neat little folding card containing only the principal rules of betting as recognised by everyone, plus any additional rules that may be deemed useful.

For instance, there is the question of a limit to the amount that may be won. Few small bookmakers can afford to bet without limit. The following limits will generally be accepted as fair:
$\begin{array}{lrlr}\text { One horse win bets } & 60-1 & \text { Trebles to win } & 150-1 \\ \text { Doubles to win } & 100-1 & \text { Accumulators to win } & 200-1\end{array}$

Place bets at one-fourth the above limits.

Favourite doubles 25-1 Favourite accumulators 60-1
Favourite trebles 40-1

No place betting on unnamed favourites.

Of course, there will be no limit on races for which there is an ante-post betting market. It should be a strict practice whenever a bet is phoned in for the clerk to repeat the message to the client, with special emphasis on the total amount of stake money.

Reverting to the question of book-keeping by S. P. layers, this need not be a complicated business. A ledger should be kept with a page for each client, and this must be brought up to date daily from the office slip when racing results are known. The ledger account is purely for the bookmaker's reference and it need not contain details of the actual horses backed. It should give the date of each bet, the amount staked, the amount won by the book or lost by the book. It will be remembered that the actual details of bets can be looked up on the filed office slips whenever required.

The following example of a client's account as it appears in the ledger will illustrate the method of working. Each account runs for a week and is ruled off when settled. The words "cash received" or cheque paid" and the date will close each account.

Example No. 8
HARRY CROFT, 25 Broad Street, Blankton

| Date | Stakes | Book wins | Loses | Total Win | Total Loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr}£ & s . & \text { d. } \\ & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} £ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ & 8 & 0 \\ & 15 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}£ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 5 & 0 \\ 7 & 6 \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}£ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 3 & 0 \\ 7 & 6 \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | £ s. d. |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|lll} \hline 2 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rh Recei } \\ & 15 / 5 / 52 \end{aligned}$ | Less <br> ed | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline 1 & 0 & 6 \\ & \text { nil } \end{array}$ |  |

The account that is sent to the client is made up from the office slips. It is a very simple affair, but it must give details of horses backed, dates of bets and amounts won or lost.

A typical account is shown below.
Example No. 9

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{John Smith} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Dr. to} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}\text { HARRY LAYER } & 25 \text { West Road, } \\ & \text { Any town. }\end{array}$}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& <br>
\hline Date \& Horse \& You lose \& You win <br>
\hline \multirow{9}{*}{May
10
12
14
15

16} \& \multirow{8}{*}{| Atom |
| :--- |
| Legion |
| Maple |
| Jane and |
| Mixed Grill D |
| Showboat |} \& $\begin{array}{ccc}£ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ & 10 & 0\end{array}$ \& f s. d. <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow{3}{*}{76} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 15 & 0\end{array}$} <br>
\hline \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 250 <br>
\hline \& \& $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& 2176 \& 400 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 2176 <br>
\hline \& Cheque herewith \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

The efficient bookmaker keeps yet another book, and that is the weekly analysis book. This must record all income and expenditure from week to week. There will be amounts collected from clients, amounts paid out to clients, amounts drawn by the bookmaker himself, payments for rent, gas, lighting, stationery, cleaning, postages, and so on. This book does not form any part of my subject proper, and the best thing for the layer to do is to seck advice from a local accountant who will prepare his final accounts for the Income Tax inspector. The accountant will set him up with a book, ruled into columns and give full information on all expenses that can be claimed. At the end of the financial year the accountant will prepare and sign the Profit and Loss Account.

I have now given a general account of the procedure that is common in many S. P. offices, but I want to stress the point that some bookmakers work on different lines. Some have their own individual systems of keeping their affairs in order, and so long as the system is simple and efficient that is all that matters.

But I have overlooked one side of the S. P. business because it is not supposed to exist! That is the cash betting side. Everyone knows that cash bets pour into the offices of S. P. men. Runners bring in betting slips and cash, clients also call and make bets, paying over the stake at the same time. As these words are being written that kind of betting is illegal, but obviously a change is on the way. When that change comes the bookmaker will openly run a cash-betting book, and it will be run on much the same lines as the book described stage by stage in the first section of this treatise. Betting tickets will be issued, there will be a Field Money total and a Take Out column which will only be made up when the course betting comes through on the tape machine or telephone. The Take Out column will keep the clerk on his toes in a ready-money betting shop, for the layer will want to know which horses are losers for the book in good time for laying off if need be. The ready-money system is bound to pass through a few growing pains before it settles down, but it will certainly work out smoothly all in good time.

## The Fundamentals of Bookmaking

It is the aim of the bookmaker at all times to balance bis book so that whichever horse wins he will show a profit. Needless to say, this is not always possible, but at least it is the ideal to be aimed at.

When there is too much money for a certain horse the wise bookmaker will lay some of it off with another bookmaker who may desire more money for that particular horse in order to balance his own book. For example, it often happens that there is a strong local tip for a certain horse. All the town is on it and the price looks like being a big one. If it wins the local bookies will take a hard knock unless they layoff something with a book-maker out of town.

However, getting back to the balanced book that must show a profit, glance at the following figures.

| Diamond Girl | Evens | $£ 160$ | to | $£ 160$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Harmony | $3-1$ | $£ 240$ | $"$ | $£ 80$ |
| Apocalypse | $4-1$ | $£ 256$ | $"$ | $£ 64$ |
| March Wind | $7-1$ | $£ 280$ | $"$ | $£ 40$ |
| Clippie | $10-1$ | $£ 300$ | $"$ | $£ 30$ |
| Backwood | $14-1$ | $£ 308$ | $"$ | $£ 22$ |
| Ocean | $14-1$ | $£ 308$ | $"$ | $£ 22$ |
| Silver | $20-1$ | $£ 300$ | $"$ | $£ 15$ |

If the reader will study these figures he will note that the greatest amount the book will be called on to pay is $£ 330$ (incl stake) over Backwood or Ocean, but the total received from backers is $£ 433$. This is a simple summary of an ideal "over round" book.

It is a principle of bookmaking, especially when it comes to ante-post betting, that the amount pending on anyone horse must be less than the total amount taken. Another principle is
that the odds laid must always be a little below the true mathematical odds. If true mathematical odds were laid there would be no point in making a book, for the layer would have to payout exactly the amount received.

Let us examine this business of true mathematical odds a little more closely. We have eight runners and the true odds are as below.

| Diamond Girl | $2-1$ | $£ 160$ | to | $£ 80$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Harmony | $5-1$ | $£ 200$ | $"$ | $£ 40$ |
| Apocalypse | $5-1$ | $£ 200$ | $"$ | $£ 40$ |
| March Wind | $11-1$ | $£ 220$ | $"$ | $£ 20$ |
| Clippie | $11-1$ | $£ 220$ | $"$ | $£ 20$ |
| Backwood | $15-1$ | $£ 225$ | $"$ | $£ 15$ |
| Ocean | $15-1$ | $£ 225$ | $"$ | $£ 15$ |
| Silver | $23-1$ | $£ 230$ | $"$ | $£ 10$ |

A study of these figures will show that the book takes $£ 240$ while this same sum must also be paid out over any horse. This is because the odds, being truly mathematical, favour neither backer or layer. The bookmaker must sborten the odds to make his business worth while. The previous example shows how this is done.

As mentioned above, the bookmaker cannot always balance his book as he would wish. Often he must stand to lose over one or two horses. It might also happen that some of the horses will not be backed at all, the bulk of the money going onto the first and second favourites. In this case the layer would build his book around the supported animals and shorten the odds still further, leaving the unbacked horses to run for the book, thus:

| Diamond Girl | $4-6$ | $£ 400$ | to | $£ 600$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Harmony | Evens | $£ 300$ | $"$ | $£ 300$ |
| Apocalypse | $2-1$ | $£ 200$ | " | $£ 100$ |
| March Wind | $4-1$ | $£ 100$ | " | $£ 25$ |

It will now be seen that the book takes $£ 1,025$ and pays out $£ 1,000$ should Diamond Girl win. Obviously it would be better
for March Wind to win, and better still for one of the unbacked horses to trot home.

Many bookmakers do not and cannot work on strictly scientific lines. They are guided by general principles and experience, but the most successful have a good idea of the mathematics of betting. They understand that the Least Common Multiple is the key to balancing the book.

Here is a very simple example. There are four horses at Evens 1-1, 2-1, 3-1, 5-1. We want the L.C.M. of 2, 3, 4, 6, which is $£ 12$. We must arrange to payout $£ 12$ over each horse. The betting will be as under:

| A | Evens | $£ 6$ | to $£ 6$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| B | $2-1$ | $£ 8$ | " | $£ 4$ |
| C | $3-1$ | $£ 9$ | " $£ 3$ |  |
| D | $5-1$ | $£ 10$ | " $£ 2$ |  |

The book will take $£ 15$ and payout $£ 12$. Of course the sums can be $£ 60$ to $£ 60$, $£ 80$ to $£ 40$, and so on. But it is the use of the L.C.M. that determines the amount pending over each horse.


## The Modern Tic Tac Code

To the average racegoer Tic Tac is an impenetrable mystery. Of course most people know that the Tic Tac men are making signals about something to somebody-but what is it all about? Who started it and when?

Tic Tac had its origin in Australia nearly eighty years ago. Before the days of Tic Tac bookmakers employed runners whose job it was to dash from place to place laying off bets and obtaining information regarding market moves. The runner system was universal, and it is easy to see that such a system had serious drawbacks. The runners simply could not keep abreast of all the important happenings. A system of timesaving signals was the obvious solution to the problem.

At first the runner system and an elementary form of Tic Tac worked side by side, but as the Tic Tac system became more developed the runner system died out. Of course, the first Tic Tac men were the runners, who began to use signals merely to save themselves so many journeys.

As it stands to-day the Tic Tac system is complete in every detail, and the men who use it have by long practice become so proficient that they can send out the sign messages much faster than you or I can speak.

Incidentally, there are various systems of Tic Tac, but the most popular to-day is that known as "Piney's." Indeed, this system seems rapidly to be superseding all others, both on the greyhound track and the racecourse.

The main use of Tic Tac is as a link between the big bookmakers in the main ring and the lesser lights in the minor rings and on the popular side. The chief wizard of Tic Tac is the "Top Man" who perches himself high up on the main stand. He is in touch with" Floor Men" on the rails and, of course, with operators all over the course.

Bookmakers in the various rings employ their own operators
to receive and transmit the signals as the need arises. Market moves are the main topic of Tic Tac conversation: for bookmakers all over the course want to know what is happening in the main ring, how prices are fluctuating, and so on.

Every market move is known all over the course within a second or two, so speedily do the Tic Tac men do their work.

A lot of professional betting business is handled by the Tic Tac operators too, for when a layer on the course wishes to avail himself of the better main ring prices or lay-off money, his Tic Tac man flashes the business across the course with a few lightning passes.

It is speed, speed all the time! and many a clever Tic Tac man works so fast that he can serve two or three bookmakers at once. The absolute necessity for high speed will be more appreciated when it is remembered how rapidly the prices may fluctuate. A horse quoted at 6-4 now may be at 11-8 a second later, and though that may not sound very much it can mean quite a bit in money when hundreds or even thousands of pounds are flying about.

Accuracy is also vital. The Tic Tac operator simply dare not make a mistake. An amusing story is sometimes told of an "arm swinger" who on a warm day had a swarm of flies buzzing around his head. He was afraid to drive them away, but presently one settled on his nose and in a moment of annoyance he brushed it away. Right hand to nose means No. 2 and that number was duly signalled, the signal following the news of a big bet. No. 2 happened to be a rank outsider, so you can imagine the consternation that was caused.

The reader will no doubt be glad to learn the meaning of the Tic Tac signals, so I will now explain these according to the popular" Piney" system. There are signs for numbers and signs for prices. The numbers refer to the horses in the order they appear on the racecard, but the Tic Tac card is not the one sold to the general public. Tic Tac men obtain what is called the "Twist Card" on which the numbers are differently arranged for the sake of extra secrecy. This arrangement will be altered from time to time as a further precaution against the general public delving into professional secrets.

No. 1 is signalled by touching the top of the head with the tips of the right fingers. For No. 2 the right hand touches the nose. For No. 3 the right hand is placed under the chin. These signs are shown in the following illustration.


1


2


3

No. 4 is shown by a semi-circular movement with the right forefinger at elbow level. No. 5 is indicated by placing the tips of the right finger on the right shoulder. No. 10 is signalled by bringing both fists together, knuckles to knuckles, at elbow level.


4


5


10

There are no separate signs for Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. These are built up from the above basic signs by signalling No. 5 and No. 1 for 6,5 and 2 for 7,5 and 3 for 8,5 and 4 for 9 . No. 20 is signalled by repeating the No. 10 sign. Thus any number can be shown. For example, to indicate No. 16 the Tic Tac man would give the No. 10 sign followed by the No. 5 sign and the No. 1 sign.

Simple odds can all be signalled with these signs, though there are special signs for fractional odds. Suppose an operator wished to show that NO. 5 on his card was quoted at $7-1$, he would place right hand on right shoulder, repeat and place right hand on nose.


11-10


6-5


5-4

Above are shown the first three signs for fractional odds. Finger tips of both hands touching show 11-10, 6-5 is given by spreading the left hand palm downward and bringing the right hand across it with a "looping" movement, 5-4 is shown by placing the right hand above the drooped left hand, both backs outward.


11-8


6-4


7-4

The right hand, back outward, runs up and down the left arm to show 11-8, for 6-4 the right hand touches the left ear, and $7-4$ is shown when the right hand touches' the left shoulder.


9-4


5-2


11-4

As shown, both hands on the head, finger tips touching, indicate 9-4. The hands are brought to the cheeks for 5-2. For 11-4 the " $11-10$ " sign is given, followed immediately by the " $5-2$ " sign.


100-30


7-2


9-2

The sign for 100-30 is made up of the " 3 " sign followed by the "11-10" sign. For 7-2 both hands, spread flat, are placed below the chin, tips of fingers meeting. Both hands on shoulders show 9-2.

There are special signs for 33-1, odds-on and 1-2.These are shown below. Both hands across the chest show $33-1$. The fists move round like pedals to indicate odds-on, and the right fingers touch the crook of the raised left arm for 1-2.


1-2


Odds on


33-1

The well-known "V" sign is often used to indicate that a message has been received clearly. A sign for $£ 50$ is both fists brought together with a striking movement. Both arms forward and waved across one another is the usual signal for $£ 100$. To indicate a non-runner the backs of both hands are brought together.

A good Tic Tac man can earn big money, for there are so few of them about. Personally, I think he deserves all he earns in view of his long and difficult apprenticeship.


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