

BET WITH THE PEOPLE WHO KNOW RACING

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

Page 2
THE HORSE



Page 3
THE JOCKEY



Page 4
THE TRAINER



THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN RACING™



LEARN TO PLAY THE RACES!



DAILY RACING FORM'S EXPERT STAFF SHOWS YOU HOW TO MAKE YOUR DAY AT THE RACES MORE ENJOYABLE, AND MORE PROFITABLE!

PLACING A BET

Page 12

F-AD04-C31A-7251			
Race	2	23-Jun-02 175M	
		MONMOUTH	
#2	WIN		\$2
	6		
1 BET,	TOTAL		\$2
SAM	W: 000905		
23Jun02		13:31:53	
F-AD04-C31A-7251			

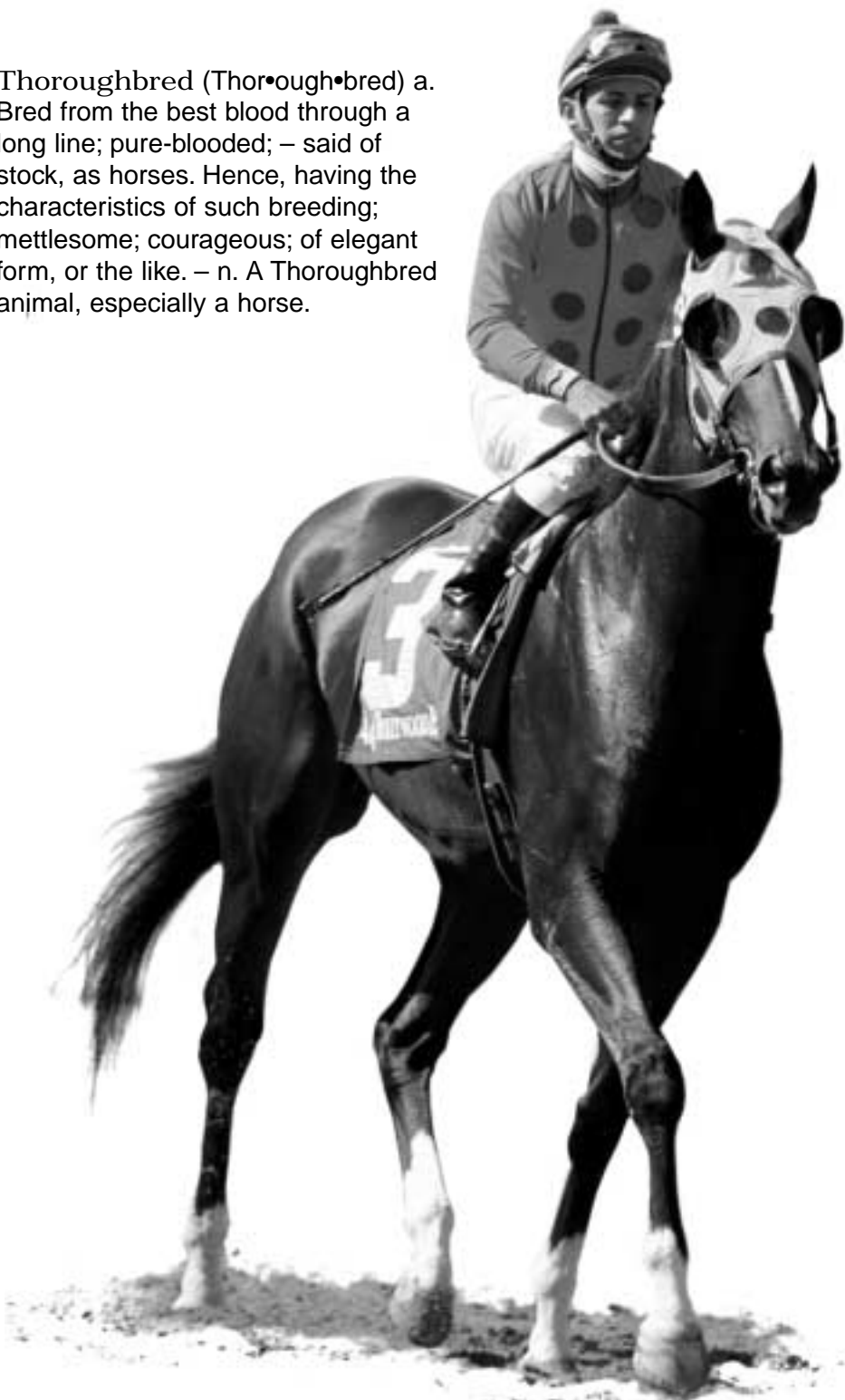
4 SIMPLE ANGLES

Page 12

8	2nd	2nd	2nd	11½	1¼	Espinoza V
5	1½	1½	1½	11½	14	Espinoza V
4	11½	11½	12½	15	16¼	Sterling L
1	11	11½	11½	13	110¾	Juarez A J
3	31	42	41¾	76	69¾	Theriot H
3	2nd	1½	1½	2½	52¼	Theriot H
5	21	2nk	11	13	14½	Theriot H

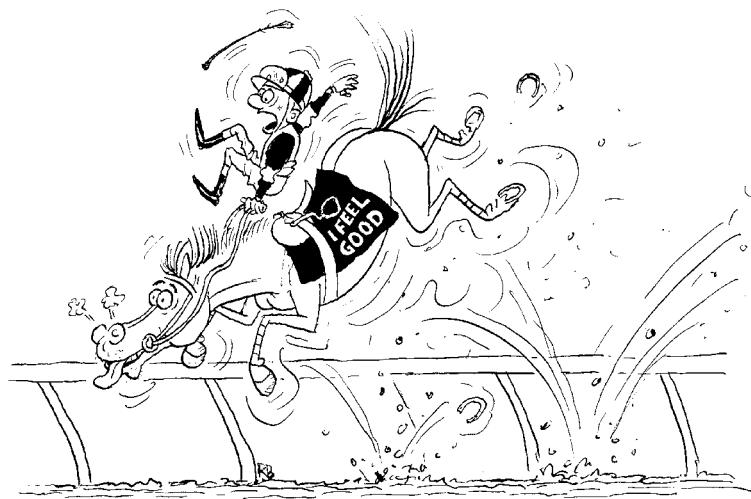
The Horse

Thoroughbred (Thor•ough•bred) a. Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded; – said of stock, as horses. Hence, having the characteristics of such breeding; mettlesome; courageous; of elegant form, or the like. – n. A Thoroughbred animal, especially a horse.



Horse Shorts

- Horses born in the Northern Hemisphere have universal birthdays of January 1.
- **What do they eat?** Hay, Oats, "Sweet Feed" and lots of carrots and apples!
- **How much to stable a horse per day?** Varies from \$35 to \$100 depending on location and trainer.
- To keep one horse in training depending upon the racing circuit, costs between \$20,000 to \$35,000 a year.
- **What do they weigh?** 900 - 1,300 lbs.
- Age they race: 2 years to 9 years old (Average until 5 years).
- **How often do they run?** every 2 - 4 weeks depending on available races and soundness.
- **Where do they go after retirement?** If suitable for breeding, fillies and colts go to breeding farms. Geldings and other horses with unattractive pedigrees can go to showhorse facilities for retraining as hunter/jumper, dressage, barrel racing and cutting horse disciplines. Those with injuries or temperament instabilities that are suitable for pleasure riding can find homes through various Thoroughbred adoption agencies. Turn to page 14 for more information.



Looks Count

As with humans, good looks are sometimes an indicator of a horse's ability. Before each race, watch for horses with shiny coats and sharp, alert eyes. Note horses which appear to be well-balanced overall, especially those with a bounce in their step – often a sign that a winning performance is in the offing.

A Reason To Light Up

Cigar, owned by Allen E. Paulson and trained by William I. Mott, is the all-time leading money earner with \$9,999,815 in lifetime earnings.

The World's Richest Race

The \$6-million Dubai World Cup is the world's richest race. The race is run on a 1 1/4-mile packed-sand track at the Nad al Sheba racecourse in the United Arab Emirate of Dubai. American trainer Bob Baffert has won the race twice with Silver Charm (1998) and Captain Steve (2001).

Bargain Buy

John Henry, an unattractive scrappy gelding, was sold at a yearling sale for \$1,100. Under the guidance of trainer Ronald McAnally, John Henry went on to win 39 races in his career while accumulating more than \$6 million in lifetime earnings. It wasn't until his connections discovered John's love for the grass course in 1978 that his career took off.

The Longest Losing Streak

Zippy Chippy, a 10-year-old gelding, holds the longest losing streak in the history of Thoroughbred racing. Chippy racked up no wins in 89 consecutive races through the end of 2000. His poor performances on the track were legendary.

Picture Perfect

Personal Ensign, in her 13th and final career start, won the 1988 Breeders' Cup Distaff by a nose over Winning Colors, making her the first major horse in 80 years to retire undefeated.

The Best of the Best

- Citation is considered by many to be the greatest Thoroughbred of all time. He was a Triple Crown winner in 1948, won a record 16 straight races, and became the first horse to earn \$1 million.
- Kelso won five consecutive Horse of the Year titles from 1960 through 1964. No other horse in history has managed to match this incredible feat.

Sweating it out

Although horses routinely sweat, particularly during the summer, excessive sweating is often a sign of nervousness. If a horse which normally acts calm during the post parade is sweating excessively around the neck and chest or between his legs, beware. He may have already expended too much energy, leaving little for the race.



The Jockey



Split-second decision making and the guts to steer a 35 mile-per-hour, 1,000-pound wrecking machine through a hole that may or may not disappear, require skill sets that can vary widely between the classes of any jockey colony.



Everyone is fascinated with the folks that sit atop animals 10 times their size that fly like the wind. How much do they weigh? What can they eat? What's the deal with the patent leather boots? All are interesting thoughts. However, the question with the greatest implications is, "How big of a role do they play in determining who's going to win?" This debate has raged long and hard among even the most seasoned of horseplayers.

Some would argue that the jocks are the all-important factor in determining the outcome of races. After all, split-second decision-making and the guts to steer a 1,000-pound wrecking machine going 35 miles per hour through a hole that may or may not disappear, requires expert skill. Nonsense say some. NO jock is strong enough to carry a horse across the finish line, and last time they checked, the horse is the one doing all the running. Races are won by the fastest horses, period.

The truth lays somewhere in the middle. Let's look to auto racing for a useful analogy. Without question Jeff Gordon is a little more talented than the average NASCAR driver. His ability and decision-making can play a big part in deciding the outcome of an otherwise perfectly even match up. However, if you put Gordon in a 1994 Civic, we could forget about seeing the checkered flag anytime soon. Truth is, if you ran all of yesterday's races again with randomly chosen jockeys, you would probably get the same results 9 times out of 10. In that 10th event, a jock's smooth move, or on the other side of the fence, use of bad judgement, probably played a part in determining who got to prance around in the winner's circle.

So why do some jockeys always seem to sit atop the standings year in and year out? It's because they get the good horses. Well how do you "get the good horses?" The answer is, by winning oodles of races. Confused? Don't be. There exists no bigger "chicken and the egg" principle in the world of sports. Trainers select who they want to ride their charge. (The jock and his agent must also agree). The trainers with the most successful horses, of course, seek the services of the winningest jockeys. The less successful jocks get "saddled" with the horses that are perceived to have less chance of winning. The vicious cycle exists at all race-tracks.

Statistically speaking, what separates a winner from loser? Think of baseball's batting averages when considering a jockey's winning percentage. This info typically appears next to the jock's name in the program and DRF. If not, simply ask the curmudgeonly looking man smoking the big cigar standing in front of you in the betting line. A guy or gal batting close to .300 is a bonafide superstar. Unlike baseball, however, the Mendoza line, or a .200 average is really quite excellent. A .100 hitter is reasonably competent, and anyone riding at less than a .050 clip, probably holds a night job.

Yes, jockeys are significant pieces to the handicapping puzzle, but by no means the be all and end all.

How big are they?

Average Weight
105 lbs.

Average Height
5 ft 2 in.

What they Make

Major circuit
up to \$1 million

Mid-level circuit
\$45,000 - \$100,000

Lower-lever circuit
\$10,000 - 45,000

The Jockey's Option

Rider changes may provide insight on how a jockey sees a race. When a successful jockey has been riding two or more of the horses which appear in the same race, he usually chooses the horse he feels has the best chance to win. An exception is: the jockey may be obligated to ride for a certain stable, leaving him little choice over his horse.

Jockey Shorts



Versatile Veteran
Jockey legend Laffit Pincay Jr. is a steady fixture on the California racing circuit. Pincay has won the most races of any other jockey and is still going strong. He has more than 9,000 career wins.

Julie A. Krone, who retired with 3,545 wins, holds the North American record for most victories by a female rider. Krone was the first woman to win a Triple Crown race, capturing the 1993 Belmont Stakes aboard Colonial Affair.



The Trainer



The man or woman behind the curtain of the Thoroughbred is the trainer. Owners of horses ranging in value between \$2,000 and \$4 million willingly surrender their prized animals to the care of their chosen trainer. At that point, trainers become responsible for all elements of the Thoroughbred's career at the racetrack, including, but not limited to, housing, feeding, training, medicating, and plotting the course of when and where to race their 1,000-pound baby. What we see at the racetrack on race day is the culmination of countless hours of preparation, babysitting, and practice, between the trainer and his pupil.

Being a successful trainer requires equal portions of horsemanship and business savvy. Trainers must have their horse in peak physical condition for race day (that's called horsemanship), and the sense to choose a realistic spot for him a chance of performing well (that's called business savvy). You see, trainers are paid by the day by the owners, but more importantly, make a cut of the sum paid to the owner of the winning horse. Winning against better horses means better money thus the incentive to push the envelope. Conversely, infrequent wins equal infrequent paychecks. Envision a coach of a small-time college football program that's responsible for scheduling his team's games, and paid based on W's. Regardless of how well prepared and physically fit his team is (good horsemanship), if he shoots for the sky and plays Nebraska, Miami, and Notre Dame, he gets three L's and no \$\$ (poor business savvy). On the other hand, should his team be unschooled, fat, and lazy, unless he schedules the local church squad, his team isn't winning either.

Much like the jockey, the trainer is truly limited by the quality of his horseflesh. In a similar Catch-22 as the jocks, winning trainers get the best horses. Although trainers can and do vary greatly in their own individual areas of expertise, overall winning percentages are a great indicator of the quality of the trainer. As you would assume, the benchmarks are much the same as the jockeys. 30 percent trainers are heroes and deserve the utmost respect. Most trainers will fall somewhere in the 10-20 percent win range and should be ranked accordingly. A rate nearing 5 percent means the guy or gal probably couldn't train a tiger to eat meat and should be avoided like the plague. Remember, if the average is 8 horses in each race, a trainer's win percentage should hover near 12.5 percent, all things being equal. Of course, all things aren't equal. Poor performing trainers either have slow or sore horses, or refuse to race their horses against animals they can beat.

The trainer is another important piece to the handicapping puzzle. Go back to the car racing analogy. Of course you need the car and the driver. However, if Mr. Gordon had me sitting in the pits, and responsible for the upkeep of his auto, the only checkered cloth he'd be seeing are those of the tablecloth at his favorite pizzeria.

An average day of the trainer

5:00 a.m. A trainer's day starts at the barn

5:15 a.m. Trainer walks barn to inspect horses (looking to see if horses ate and are looking good)

5:30 a.m. Review previous day's training schedule and determine today's training method

5:35 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. Trainers will go to the racetrack to watch horses train on track (look for soundness and condition of horse).



8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. Training break, for tractors to harrow track for second half of training. (during break, trainers have a chance to pick up copy of Daily Racing Form to check out the competition).

8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Resume training, watch horses on track.

10:30 a.m. - Walk barn once again, to see how horses came back from exercise. Instruct groom on care and treatment of the horses.

11:00 a.m. - Go to racing office, review possible races for horses. Enter horse in race properly suited for horses at this point of training.

1:00 p.m. - Trainers are expected to saddle their horses with the assistance of a valet and give the jockey riding instructions and a leg up on the horse. After the race trainer will meet horse and jockey on the track to get the rider's opinion on the race.



5:00 p.m. - Trainer will return to the barn after a day at the races to check on horses that have raced and to oversee the evening feeding.

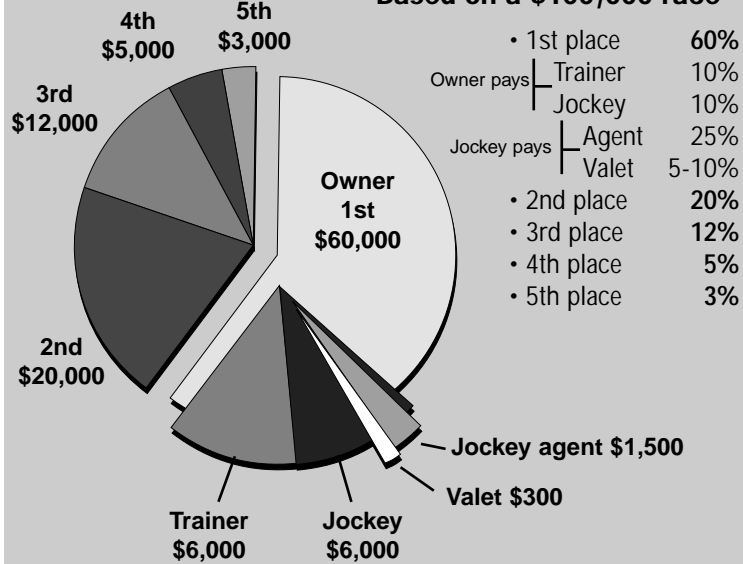
End of Day!

The above day does not mean all trainers operate this way. This is a sample day.

Being a successful trainer requires equal portions of horsemanship and business savvy.

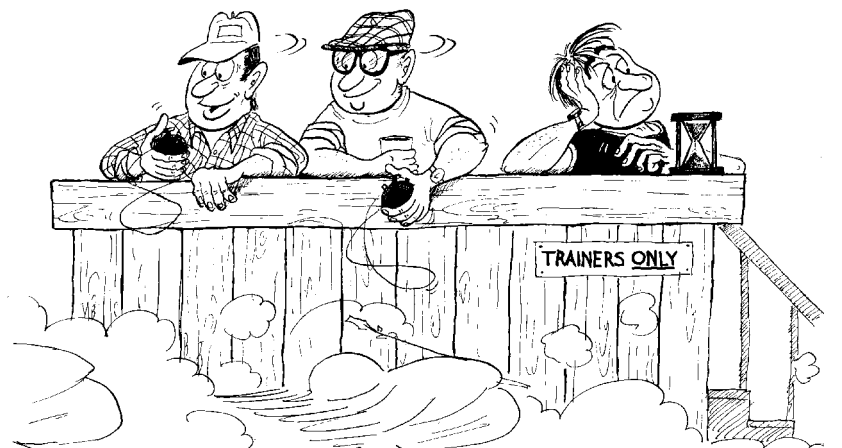
Piece of the Pie

Based on a \$100,000 race



Coaching to win

Trainers are like coaches. Once they establish a winning record, they usually have an edge in recruiting the most highly sought after prospects. And just like horses, trainers often have hot streaks. So when handicapping a race, don't overlook winning trainers



The Triple Crown

"When a horse has the chance for the Triple Crown, that is it. With the honor on the line, the Belmont Stakes becomes the most thrilling event in horse racing."

Jim McKay, ABC Sports Anchor

The Triple Crown is undoubtedly the most strenuous feat in all of Thoroughbred racing. A horse must successfully capture the Kentucky Derby (at Churchill Downs), the Preakness Stakes (Pimlico), and the Belmont Stakes (Belmont Park), in succession. The Triple Crown races are run during a span of only five weeks from May to June at three completely different distances (1 1/4 miles, 1 3/16 miles and 1 1/2 miles). The world's best 3-year-olds are given the ultimate test of speed, stamina, and conditioning. Only 11 colts have possessed both the racing luck and complete athletic package required to capture the Triple Crown, while 45 others have finished only one win shy of the prestigious honor.

KENTUCKY DERBY
CHURCHILL DOWNS: FIRST SATURDAY IN MAY

Official drink: Mint Julep
Official flower: Rose

PREAKNESS STAKES
PIMLICO RACE COURSE: THIRD SATURDAY IN MAY

Official drink: Black-Eyed Susan
Official flower: Black-Eyed Susan

BELMONT PARK
BELMONT STAKES: THREE WEEKS AFTER PREAKNESS

Official drink: Belmont Breeze
Official flower: White carnation

-  **1919- Sir Barton**
US President: Woodrow Wilson
Bread \$0.10/loaf, Milk: \$0.62/gal,
Eggs: \$0.38/doz, Car: \$355, Gas: \$0.25/gal
House: \$5,626, Stamp: \$0.03/ea
Avg Income: \$1,125/yr, DOW Avg: 107
-  **1930- Gallant Fox**
US President: Herbert C. Hoover
Bread \$0.08/loaf, Milk: \$0.56/gal,
Eggs: \$0.49/doz, Car: \$525, Gas: \$0.25/gal
House: \$7,146, Stamp: \$0.02/ea
Avg Income: \$1,612/yr, DOW Avg: 165
-  **1935- Omaha**
US President: Franklin D. Roosevelt
Bread \$0.08/loaf, Milk: \$0.47/gal,
Eggs: \$0.54/doz, Car: \$580, Gas: \$0.19/gal
House: \$6,296, Stamp: \$0.03/ea
Avg Income: \$1,594/yr, DOW Avg: 144
-  **1937- War Admiral**
US President: Franklin D. Roosevelt
Bread \$0.09/loaf, Milk: \$0.50/gal,
Eggs: \$0.56/doz, Car: \$675, Gas: \$0.20/gal
House: \$6,622, Stamp: \$0.03/ea
Avg Income: \$1,789/yr, DOW Avg: 121
-  **1941- Whirlaway**
US President: Franklin D. Roosevelt
Bread \$0.08/loaf, Milk: \$0.60/gal,
Eggs: \$0.60/doz, Car: \$925, Gas: \$0.19/gal
House: \$6,954, Stamp: \$0.03/ea
Avg Income: \$2,059/yr, DOW Avg: 111
-  **1943- Count Fleet**
US President: Franklin D. Roosevelt
Bread \$0.09/loaf, Milk: \$0.62/gal,
Eggs: \$0.62/doz, Car: \$1,100, Gas: \$0.21/gal
House: \$8,011, Stamp: \$0.03/ea
Avg Income: \$2,561/yr, DOW Avg: 136
-  **1946- Assault**
US President: Harry S. Truman
Bread \$0.10/loaf, Milk: \$0.70/gal,
Eggs: \$0.65/doz, Car: \$1,400, Gas: \$0.21/gal
House: \$12,638, Stamp: \$0.03/ea
Avg Income: \$3,118/yr, DOW Avg: 177
-  **1948- Citation**
US President: Harry S. Truman
Bread \$0.14/loaf, Milk: \$0.86/gal,
Eggs: \$0.67/doz, Car: \$1,550, Gas: \$0.26/gal
House: \$13,500, Stamp: \$0.03/ea
Avg Income: \$3,671/yr, DOW Avg: 177
-  **1973- Secretariat**
US President: Richard M. Nixon
Bread \$0.27/loaf, Milk: \$1.36/gal,
Eggs: \$1.22/doz, Car: \$4,052, Gas: \$0.39/gal
House: \$35,500, Stamp: \$0.08/ea
Avg Income: \$13,622/yr, DOW Avg: 851
-  **1977- Seattle Slew**
US President: Jimmy Carter
Bread \$0.32/loaf, Milk: \$1.44/gal,
Eggs: \$1.30/doz, Car: \$5,814, Gas: \$0.64/gal
House: \$54,200, Stamp: \$0.13/ea
Avg Income: \$18,264/yr, DOW Avg: 831
-  **1978- Affirmed**
US President: Jimmy Carter
Bread \$0.32/loaf, Milk: \$1.44/gal,
Eggs: \$1.31/doz, Car: \$6,379, Gas: \$0.65/gal
House: \$62,500, Stamp: \$0.15/ea
Avg Income: \$20,091/yr, DOW Avg: 805

Greatest Performance



In one of the most impressive races of all time, the great Secretariat, guided by Ron Turcotte, shattered the world record for 1 1/2 miles, winning the 1973 Belmont Stakes by 31 lengths in 2:24.

Greatest Rivalries



Affirmed and Alydar's memorable series of battles reached its climax in the 1978 Belmont Stakes when Affirmed beat his arch-rival by a head to win the Triple Crown.



The momentous rivalry between Easy Goer and Sunday Silence in the 1989 Preakness was one of the greatest stretch duels of all time. Sunday Silence won by a desperate nose.

What to say at the window

WAGERING AND WINNING



COMMON BETTING TERMS

Across the Board - If you want to bet one horse to win, place, and show, you can simplify the bet by telling the mutuel clerk that you wish to wager, "\$2 across the board on No. 4." That's the same as asking for \$2 win, \$2 place, and \$2 show on No. 4.

Daily Double - A wager calling for the selection of the winning horses in two designated races. Most racetracks offer a daily double on the first and second races. If you bet a "2-6" daily double, No. 2 must win the first race and No. 6 must win the second.

Exacta - A wager calling for a selection of the first and second horses in a race, in their exact order of finish. If you bet a "3-4" exacta, No. 3 must win and No. 4 must finish second.

Trifecta - You must select the first, second, and third finishers in a race, in their exact order.

Pick Three - You win by selecting the winners of three designated races. You can select more than one horse in each race, but the cost of your wager will increase proportionally. Also called the daily triple.

Pick Six - It's not easy to select the winners of six consecutive races, but the payoff is usually very large depending on the number of bettors who can correctly select the winning combination.

- 1st - Win** - If your horse wins the race, *YOU WIN!*
- 2nd - Place** - If your horse finishes first or second, *YOU WIN.*
- 3rd - Show** - If your horse finishes first, second, or third *YOU WIN.*

F-AD04-C31A-7251

Race number → **Race 2** 23-Jun-02 175M ← Track
MONMOUTH

Amount → **\$2 WIN \$2**

Horse number → **6** ← Total amount wagered

1 BET, **TOTAL \$2**

SAM W: 000905
23Jun02 13:31:53

F-AD04-C31A-7251

HELPFUL TIP #1

If you are not used to betting, go to the window 15 minutes before post to avoid long lines.

HELPFUL TIP #2

Always have your money in hand before you approach the window.



BUY 1 GET ONE FREE

Coupled - When two or more horses in a race belong to the same owner, they are said to be "coupled" and they run as one entry, comprising a single betting unit. (In other words, a bet on one horse of an entry is a bet on both.)

1	CJ's COMBINE	ch. c. 1999, by Chris D
pp-1	Owner - 100 Ranch	Jockey-J. BAILEY 126
	Trainer - D. Stuhr	
1a	SHRIMPY K	ch. c. 1999, by Jim K
pp-2	Owner - 100 Ranch	Jockey-G. STEVENS 126
	Trainer - B. Jones	
2	LITTLE JORDY	ch. c. 1999, by Jordon D
pp-3	Owner - This & That Stables	Jockey- E. PRADO 126
	Trainer - Douglas Taylor	

TELLERED WINDOWS:

Step 1 Say the track.

Step 2 Say the amount of your wager.

Step 3 Say the type of wager you wish to make

Step 4 Say the number of the horse or horses involved in your wager.

SELF SERVICE TERMINALS

Screen activated machines, or SAMS, are the automated, self-service terminals located throughout the facility. All machines will accept vouchers, which can be purchased at voucher machines or tellered windows, or winning tickets. Simply insert the voucher or ticket and follow the easy instructions on the screen.

Odds - The odds on the tote board are based on win wagers. They reflect the odds to \$1 unless otherwise indicated. It is easy to calculate approximate payoffs. If the odds are "4" (as in 4-1), double the odds and add your \$2 wager. For example, a \$2 win bet on a 4-1 horse will pay \$10 (4 x \$2 = \$8) + your \$2 wager = \$10.



For example
**"Belmont...
Gimmie \$2
To Win
on the 4 horse"**

AND THE ODDS ARE...

Are you confused by the tote board when you go to the track? Are you never really sure what your horse is going to pay if he wins? If so, the following table will help, it shows the payoffs on a \$2 win ticket.



SHOW POOL				FIN. :09:		RACE 2				
16372				ML : :		172				
1	2845	5	1104	9	417	3/4	:	:	2	9
2	1594	6	1897	10	829	1/2	:	:	3	24
3	841	7	1970	11	3018	1/4	:	:	4	80
4	532	8	518	12	807					

Odds	Payoff	Odds	Payoff	Odds	Payoff
1-10	\$2.20	8-5	\$5.20	7-1	\$16.00
1-5	\$2.40	9-5	\$5.60	8-1	\$18.00
2-5	\$2.80	2-1	\$6.00	9-1	\$20.00
1-2	\$3.00	5-2	\$7.00	10-1	\$22.00
3-5	\$3.20	3-1	\$8.00	12-1	\$26.00
4-5	\$3.60	7-2	\$ 9.00	15-1	\$32.00
1-1	\$4.00	4-1	\$10.00	20-1	\$42.00
6-5	\$4.40	9-2	\$11.00	50-1	\$102.00
7-5	\$4.80	5-1	\$12.00	60-1	\$122.00
3-2	\$5.00	6-1	\$14.00	99-1	\$200.00

HELPFUL TIP #3

Check your tickets before you leave the window. Tellers do make mistakes.

HELPFUL TIP #4

Hold on to your tickets until the race is OFFICIAL.



The Stable Fable

READING A PAST PERFORMANCE MADE EASY

Once Upon A Time, there was a horse named **Beckon the King**. On the wintry day of **February 11th, 2001**, he was entered to run in the **6th race** at **Gulfstream Park**.

This **1 1/16** race was long but not too long, more than once around the entire track, and Beckon the King was ready. You see, he loved to run on the grass (**turf**) and its condition on this particular day was **firm**, which was ideal. The other reason why Beckon the King didn't mind the distance was that his trainer, **Bill Mott**, had given him seven months of R&R since his **last race on July 4, 2000**—Beckon The King was fresh and ready.

It was a **\$100,000 claiming race**, which meant that any eligible owner could instruct his trainer to buy any horse in this race for a cool six figures by letting the racing office know in advance of their plans. On this particular day, nobody claimed Beckon the King, so he stayed with Mr. Mott after the race.

The race went fairly well, but Beckon the King sadly did not win. Yes, his **97 Beyer Speed Figure** for this race was near his all-time high of **101**, but it wasn't quite good enough. Yes, it all looked pretty good at the start when he settled into third place, just a length off the lead. But he could get no closer than third, finishing right how he started, despite all of the efforts of his Hall of Fame jockey, **Jerry Bailey**.

And so the bettors who put their money on Beckon the King to win were sad, and there were many of these sad bettors, since Beckon the King had been the **2-1** favorite, after all. Perhaps things could have been different for Beckon the King and those bettors if **Medevil Hero** and **Ivar's Big Peaceful** had not been among the 7 horses in the race, or if Beckon the King hadn't **traveled wide** around the course. But alas, it was not his day, so he headed back to Mr. Mott's barn excited to race again, looking forward to his next chance to give his all on the lawn, doing what he was bred to do. Until next time...

The End



2 Beckon the King

Own: Ramsey Kenneth L & Sarah K
White, Red R, White Band On Red Sleeves,
BAILEY J D (159 40 31 26 25) 2000:(908 246 27)

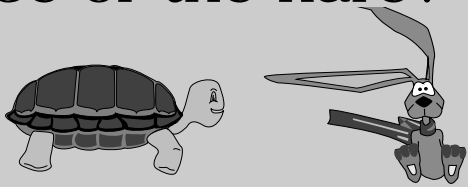
B. g. 5
Sire: Ghazi (Polish Navy) \$5,000
Dam: Our Locket (Mr. Leader)
Br: Ramsey Jill D (Ky)
Tr: Mott William I (91 22 14 19 24) 2000:(733 155 21)

Life	17	5	4	1	\$229,400	101	D.Fst	1	1	0	0	\$22,800	97
2001	1	0	0	1	\$5,330	97	Wet(312)	0	0	0	0	\$0	-
2000	5	2	0	0	\$82,800	101	Turf(300*)	16	4	4	1	\$206,600	101
GP	3	2	0	1	\$185,330	101	Dist	2	1	0	0	\$120,000	100

11Feb01-6GP fm 1-7 251 :503 1:142 1:431+ 44 OCIm 100000 (100-90) 97 7 31 31 31 32 31 Bailey J D L 118 *2.20 78-18 MdivilHro1181 IvrsBgPcful120no BckonThKng118 3 wide, edged for 2nd 7
4Jly00-9CD fm 1 242 :472 1:104 1:35 3+ FirecrkrBCH-G2 89 8 42 42 42 66 66 St Julien M L 113 7.20e 94-04 Conserve116nk Riviera1152 King Slaver1152 Stalked, flattened out 8

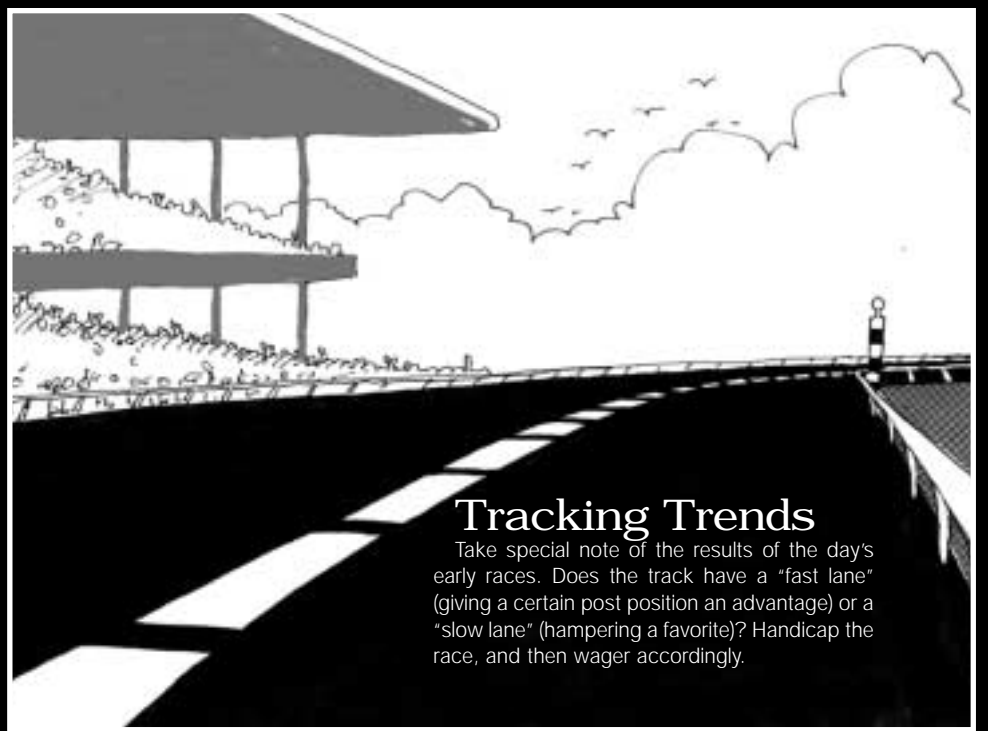
Who will win, The Tortoise or the hare?

As you can see below, the finish of a race, whether run fast or slow, is the difference of only a few seconds.



Sprint Races	SLOW	FAST
6 furlong example	23 - 24 46 ³ - 49 1:13 - 1:15	21 - 22 44 - 45 ² 1:07 - 1:09
Routes	SLOW	FAST
1 1/16-mile example	25 - 26 ⁴ 49 - 50 1:13 - 1:15 1:46 - 1:50	22 - 23 ³ 46 ³ - 47 ⁴ 1:10 - 1:11 1:41 - 1:43

Times vary by track, but this is a basic guideline.



Tracking Trends

Take special note of the results of the day's early races. Does the track have a "fast lane" (giving a certain post position an advantage) or a "slow lane" (hampering a favorite)? Handicap the race, and then wager accordingly.

4 simple angles

Step 1: Who's the jockey?

In this case, it's Jerry Bailey, one of the most accomplished jockeys in the country. But whether it's the top jock in the country or the top jock at your local track, the statistics available in the Past Performances give you a better picture of whether the rider is up to the task. According to the stats, Bailey has ridden 159 times this year, and won 40 of those times—just over 25 percent of the time. Anytime a jockey has won more than 10 percent of the time, it is a good indicator that he or she has some riding talent.

Step 2: Just what has this horse done in his career?

The career box, in the upper right hand corner of the Past Performances, gives you the lowdown on a horse's lifetime accomplishments, broken down into a variety of categories. For example, Beckon the King has raced 17 times total, winning 5 of those races, running second 4 times, and third once. His career earnings total \$229,400. These are all statistics you can compare to the rest of the field to help find the winner.

Step 3: Who has the best Beyer?

Beyer Speed Figures are the gold standard for speed figures in this country. They measure how fast a horse runs, taking into account just how fast the surface was on a given day—sometimes horses will run 1:12 for 6 furlongs, and because of a change in track or weather conditions speeding up the track, they'll be able to run the next time out in 1:10 for 6 furlongs. Beyer Speed Figures measure these variants, so you can trust their numbers to compare one horse's performances to another's, even if they ran in different races or on different tracks. In the case of Beckon the King, his last Beyer of 97 is fairly impressive—the Beyer scale runs from 0 (slowest) to approximately 125, though that latter number is rarely reached. To get a feel for the typical spectrum of times you might see for sprints and routes, take a look at the past performance below.



Step 4: Where did he finish last time?

The running line tells you how a horse performed in his prior races. The first number is a horse's post position in the prior race. Then, there are several numbers indicating where a horse was positioned at various points in his previous race, usually in quarter-mile increments. Finally, the last number in the running line tells you how he finished. In Beckon the King's case, he was third. The chart below gives you a sense of different running styles for different types of horse. Note: The superscript numbers tell you how far back in horse-lengths a horse was from the leader, if he was trailing, or how many lengths he was leading by.

2 Beckon the King

Own: Ramsey Kenneth L & Sarah K
White, Red R, White Band On Red Sleeves,

BAILEY J D (159 40 31 26 25) 2000:(908 246 27)

B. g. 5
Sire: Ghazi (Polish Navy) \$5,000
Dam: Our Locket (M)
Br: Ramsey Jill D
Tr: Mott Willie

Step 4:

Life 17 5 4 1 \$229,400 101

D.Fst 1 1 0 0 \$22,800 97
2001 1 0 0 1 \$5,330 97
Wet(312) 0 0 0 0 \$0 -
2000 5 2 0 0 \$82,800 101
Turf(300*) 16 4 4 1 \$206,600 101
GP 3 2 0 1 \$185,330 101
Dist 2 1 0 0 \$120,000 100

L 116

11F 01-6GP fm 1 1/16 :251 :503 1:142 1:431+ 4+ OCIm 100000(100-90)
4 11-9CD fm 1 :242 :472 1:104 1:35 3+ FirecrkrBCH-G2
Step 1: :224 :453 1:093 1:213 3+ Jaipur-G3
:232 :473 1:103 1:404 3+ Ft Marcy H-C
11Mar00-8GP fm 1 1/16 :232 :464 1:102 1:401+ 3+
17Feb00-9GP fst 1 1/16 :242 :49 1:122 1:431 4+ A
28Nov99-7Hol fm 1 1/8 :463 1:101 1:334 1:454 Hol Dby-G1
Previously trained by Weld Dermot K
7Nov99-9GP fm 1 :224 :463 1:101 1:34 Steinlen200k
Claimed from Gold N Z Stable for \$100,000, Klesaris Robert P Trainer 2000(as of 7/21):(264 46 35 43 .17)
29Aug99-6Del fst 1 1/8 :233 :472 1:112 1:44 3+ Alw 33900N2X

97 7 31 31 31 32 31 Bailey J D
89 8 42 42 42 66 66 St Julien M
88 8 7 76 66 97 86 3 Bailey J D
89 6 34 31 42 66 89 Castellano J J
101 2 63 41 5 3 12 1/2 Bailey J D
97 1 31 3 1 13 13 1/2 Bailey J D
71 10 94 64 64 121 121 8 Bailey J D

Step 3:

100 8 86 83 53 31 11 1/2 Castellano J J
2000(as of 7/21):(264 46 35 43 .17)
91 1 32 41 31 1 1/2 14 3/4 Prado E S

L 118 *2.20 78-18 MdivilHro1181 IvrsBgPcful120 BckonThKng118 3 wide, edged for 2nd 7
L 113 7.20e 94-04 Conserve116 Riviera1152 King Slayer115 3 Stalked, flattened out 8
L 116 *3.05 85-08 Gone Fishin114 1/2 Weatherbird113 3/4 French Envoy113 Trapped in traffic 12
L 116 b *2.15 96-01 Spindrft115 1/2 Middlesex Drive118 Wised Up114 Wide trip, tired 9
L 114 b *2.30 101-08 BeckonTheKing114 1/2 KettleWon113 2 Missionry114 Angled out, up late 8
L 117 b 1.30 92-17 BeckonTheKing117 3/4 KnDoll117 Throthbooktm117 3/4 Strong hand ride 6
LB 122 b 5.50 81-07 SuperQuercus122 2 Mnndr122 3/4 FightingFalcon122 1 Bobbled start, 4-wide 14
L 112 b 19.90 114-04 Beckon The King112 1/2 Hap114 1 Super Red116 1/4 Rallied, up late 11
L 113 *1.00 87-13 BdgrGold113 3/4 PhblsCd116 1/4 BrklynNck118 1/4 3 wide bid, ridden out 8

WORKS: Feb5 Pay 5f fst 1:05 B 3/5 Jan29 Pay 5f fst 1:04 B 4/16 Jan21 Pay 5f fst 1:03 B 1/18 Jan16 Pay 4f fst :52 B 14/24 Jan10 Pay 3f fst :39 1 B 6/16 Dec15 Pay 4f fst :50 1 B 1/9

TDATNED. Turf(122 23 11 11) Alw(224 25 11 11)

Step 2:



RUNNING STYLES

Here are examples of different running styles, each with four points of call. The final number on the right indicates the order in which a horse reaches the finish line. In these examples, the horse always finishes first even though his running style differs.

"Front Runner"
1¹ 1² 1¹ 1^{HD}
"Stalker"
2³ 3² 2^{HD} 1²
"Closer"
8¹ 10² 5^{HD} 1¹

Betting myths dispelled



1. You can beat a race, but you can't beat the races

This phrase has become the rallying cry of losing horseplayers everywhere. However, nothing is further from the truth. While racing luck or unforeseen circumstances may prevent your "mortal lock" from winning every race, sound handicapping and effective money management will enable you to beat this game over the long haul. Racing is the sole game in town conducted through "pari-mutuel wagering." The phrase means "wagering among ourselves." Unlike casinos, lotteries, and other forms of legalized gaming, racing has no preconceived set of odds. In parimutuel wagering the player is pitted against his/her fellow player. The "house/track" takes its cut for providing this service. Simply, if you can handicap better than guys next to you, you win.

2. Don't bet favorites, or horses less than 2-1

The key to riches is finding horses whose chances of winning are HIGHER than the odds reflected on the tote board. For example, if your handicapping says that a horse has roughly a one in five (20 percent) chance of winning, and the tote board reveals that your hero is being offered at 8-1 (12.5 percent), a wager is in order. Do not let the tote skew your thinking on what "value" is or isn't. Value can come in the form of 6-5 or 20-1. It's all based on the probability of your horse winning in relation to the corresponding odds offered by the totalisator. After all, how many of you wouldn't take 6-5 on a random coin flip? You wouldn't win every event (see #1), but long-term profits would ensue.

3. Never bet on horses who are attempting something new in today's race

Anyone can read in DRF that a horse is 5 for 6 on the turf, or 4 for 5 at today's distance. Their odds will suffer accordingly. Often times, "price plays" can be found using info that is not readily apparent to the majority. A little research may reveal that a certain sire's offspring score at an amazing rate of 34 percent first time they try the grass. Or trainer Jones has clicked with three of his last four first-timers sporting the same slow work tab. How about an even-running sprinter who's not quick enough to "clear" a group of sprint specialists, but should appreciate today's soft fractions when facing a bunch of plodding routers. If the price is right.....

4. A horse being offered at far above his morning line is always an overlay

Remember, the morning line is set by a track handicapper who is trying to GUESS how he thinks the public will bet. Mistakes in his judgment, or changes in track conditions can lead to a flawed morning line. Once again, the key wagering decision factor is the comparison of your analysis of the race, with what is being offered at the windows. Only then, can true "overlays/underlays" be isolated.



5. Always box your exactas

A boxed exacta ticket always means at least one ripped-up ticket. A much better hedge play is a straight exacta, coupled with a quinella using the same horses. This offers protection should your top choice get nosed out by your second choice, with the chance of cashing both tickets. If you've no strong opinion between the horses, and cannot decide who should top your exactas, SKIP THE RACE. Chances are you have no significant "edge."

6. Bet more when you're winning, less when you're losing

Every player will encounter spells of seemingly losing every photo or nose-bob and, conversely, experiencing feelings of handicapping invincibility. DON'T let this affect your money management. The amount of the wager should be based SOLELY on your perceived edge in the upcoming event. If the bankroll gets so small you find yourself pinching on the "prime" opportunities, stop playing until the wallet becomes fat enough to resume normal money management.

7. Follow your instincts

While heavy or late action on a first-timer or a comebacker is often a good sign, remember one thing: The quickest way to riches in this game would be to find a way to legally open up shop and "book" the wagers of all trainers, jockeys and owners. Their understood complete lack of objectivity for the upcoming race translates to poor handicapping decisions. Talk to five jocks before the race, and you'll hear touts for five "mortal locks." Some analysis and a little hard work makes YOU the "insider." Make your opinions and stick to them.

8. "A successful player must be on-track"

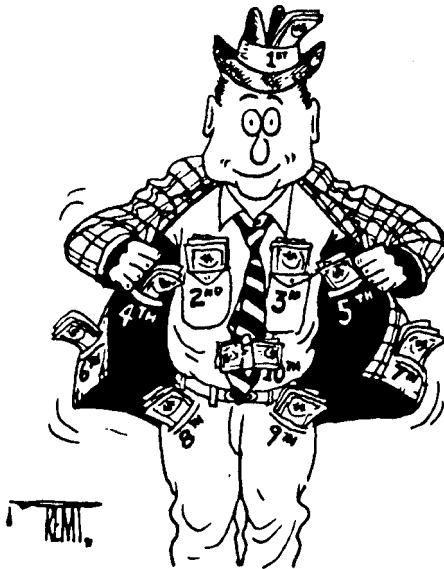
The subjective analysis of horseflesh is a difficult task and does require a player to be at the track should this be your specialty. However, the great thing about racing is that there are more than a few ways to "skin this cat." Pace, figure, trip, or comprehensive handicappers can excel without the benefit of "being there." Simulcasting greatly increases the volume of potential plays that would otherwise be missed should you solely concentrate on one circuit.

9. "The track has influence or a vested interest in what horse wins"

The effects a huge carryover can have on attendance and handle aside, the racetrack has NO care in the world who wins. The track takes its cut, posts the results, and pays out the same amount of money regardless of who wins. A favorite winning means more people cash for less money. A longshot concentrates higher payoffs in fewer bettors' hands.

10. "Racing is fixed"

While it's naive to believe that racing is without its occasional larceny or betting coup, there is simply too much money available in purses for a jock or trainer to throw it all away at a chance to cash a bet. If paranoia gets the best of you and precludes the ability to make a clear decision or watch a race objectively, QUIT BETTING.



Track announcer Tom Durkin marks up his program to help decipher who's who during the running of the race

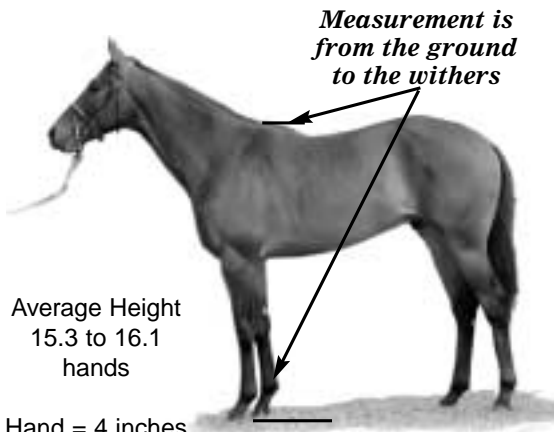
Fun Facts



Most wins*
The most winners ridden on one card is eight by Pat Day from nine rides at Arlington International, in Illinois on Sept. 13, 1989.

Most Runners*
The record for the greatest number of horses in a race is 66 in the Grand National, Aintree, England on March 22, 1929.

What's a Hand?



Oldest winners*

The oldest horses ever to have won at flat racing were the 18-year-olds Revenge, in Shrewsbury, England on Sept. 23, 1790; Marksman, in Asford, England on Sep. 4, 1826; and Jorrocks, in Bathurst, Australia on Feb. 28, 1851.

Approx. Post 5: 10.....EXACTA, TRI-EC, A and SUPERFACTA Wagers on this Race

WIN PLACE SHOW

6 FURLONGS

The Minors

9th Race Six Furlongs

ALLOWANCE: Purse \$45,000. For Fillies and Mares Three Years Old and Upward, Bred in New York State and approved by the New York State-Bred Registry Which Have Never Won Two Races Other Than Maiden, Claiming, Or Starter Or Which Have Never Won Three Races. Three Year Olds 118 lbs.; Older 123 lbs. Non-winners of \$25,000 since April 23 allowed, 2 lbs. (Races where entered for \$25,000 or less not considered in allowances).

Track Record: Arxas (H), 1:26.00, 1:37.3 (18-18-99)

MAKE SELECTIONS BY NUMBER

W-Line	Owner	Trainer	Jockey
1	Arxas (H), 1:26.00, 1:37.3 (18-18-99)	T. Fletcher	John R. Velazquez
1-1	Bensonhurst's Best (NY) (L)	116	(80-8-7)
2	Robin's Gemine (NY) (L)	118	(14-8-1)
3	Stylish Mission (NY) (L)	123	(35-5-5)
4	Prelone (NY) (L)	121	(7-5-5)
5	Wild Cure (NY) (L)	116	(13-1-4)
6	Belongs to J.D. (NY) (L)	116	(10-1-6)
7	So Far So Good (NY) (L)	121	(37-3-2)
8	Spavinaw (NY) (L)	116	(57-10-7)
9	Atyivia (NY) (L)	104	(18-2-4)
10	Kawajain (NY) (L)	116	(7-2)
11	Bonneville (NY) (L)	121	(90-13-12-4)
12	Troody Booth (NY) (L)	116	(8-0-0)

(L) Trained with Lasix; (S) First time using Lasix; (O) Changed to Lasix
 #1 - Last run in New York for trainer Jeff Jacobs, #7 - Last run in New York for trainer Sue P. Alpern

MORNING LINE FAVORITES 11-8-3-1

The Insiders Racetrack

You may not be an expert handicapper, but learning racetrack terminology can have you talking and betting like a seasoned veteran in no time.

ACROSS THE BOARD - A bet on a horse to win, place and show. If the horse wins, the player collects three ways; if second, two ways; and if third, one way, losing the win and place bets.

ALSO-ELIGIBLE- A horse officially entered, but not permitted to start unless the field is reduced by scratches below a specified number.

ALSO-RAN- A horse who finishes out of the money.

BACKSTRETCH- The straight area of the track between the turns. Also, the stable area.

BANDAGE- Strips of cloth wound around the lower part of a horse's legs for support or protection against injury.

BAR SHOE- A horse shoe with a rear bar to protect an injured foot; bar shoes may be worn with aluminum pads to protect a bruised frog, or may be worn alone.

BLANKET FINISH- Horses finishing so closely together they could be covered by a blanket.

BOX- If you have two or more horses that you think will finish in the top spots, but you are not sure of the order, you can box them. Example: an Exacta Box on horses #3 and #6. You win if #3 wins and #6 places OR #6 wins and #3 places. The same method can be applied to boxing a trifecta or a superfecta.

BUG- A weight allowance for an apprentice rider.

CALLER- One who calls the running positions of horses in a race.

CHUTE- Extension of backstretch or homestretch to permit a straightaway run from start.

CLAIMING RACE- Race in which horses are entered subject to being purchased for a specified price.

CLOCKER- One who times workouts and races.

CLOSER- A horse who runs best in the latter part of the race, coming from off the pace.

CLUBHOUSE TURN- Generally, the turn closest to the clubhouse.

COLORS- Racing silks (jacket and cap) worn by riders to denote the owner(s) of horse.

COLT- Male horse under 5 years of age.

COUPLED- Two or more horses running as an entry in a single betting unit.

DAILY DOUBLE- Type of wager calling for the selection of winners of two consecutive races, usually the first and second.

DISQUALIFICATION- Change in order of finish by officials for an infraction of the rules.

ENTRY- Two or more horses owned by the same stable or (in some cases) trained by the same trainer and thus running as a single betting unit.

EQUIPMENT- Whip, blinkers, etc. Gear carried by a horse and/or rider in a race.

EQUIVALENT ODDS- Mutuel price horses pay for each \$1 bet.

EXACTA- A wager in which the first two finishers in a race, in exact order of finish, must be picked.

FIELD- The horses in a race.

FIELD HORSE (or MUTUEL FIELD)- Two or more starters running as a single betting unit, when there are more entrants than positions on the tote board.



DEAD HEAT- Two or more horses finishing in an exact tie at the wire.

FILLY- Female horse up to and including the age of 4.

FIRM- A condition of a turf course equivalent to fast on a dirt track.

FRACTIONAL TIME- Intermediate time recorded in a race, as at the quarter, half, three-quarters, etc.

FRONT-RUNNER- A horse who usually leads (or tries to lead) the field for as far as he can.

FURLONG- One-eighth of a mile; 220 yards; 660 feet.

APPRENTICE A novice jockey who has not yet ridden for a full year past his or her 35th winner, or some other time frame specified by a given state's racing rules. While jockeys serve their apprenticeship, they are accorded a 5-10 pound weight allowance, or reduction from their respective weight assignments in all races except stakes. The slang term for an apprentice allowance or rider is "bug boy." The term comes from the asterisk that usually accompanies an apprentice rider's name in the entries.

GATE- Starting mechanism.

GELDING- Castrated male horse.

GET- Progeny of a sire.

HANDICAPPER- One who assigns weights for handicap race. Also one who makes selections based on past performances. Daily Racing Form has in excess of 20 full-time handicappers.

HEAD OF THE STRETCH- Beginning of the straight run home.

HORSE- An ungelded male horse 5 or older.

IN THE MONEY- Finishing first, second or third.

INQUIRY- Reviewing the race to check into a possible infraction of the rules.

LASIX- Term for a diuretic medication used in the treatment of bleeders.

LENGTH- Length of a horse from nose to tail, about 9 feet. Also distance between horses in a race, equal to .17 of a second.

LOCK- Slang for a "sure thing" winner.

MAIDEN- A horse who has not won a race. Also applied to non-winning rider.

MAIDEN RACE- A race for non-winners.

MARE- Female horse 5 years old or older. Also, female of any age who has been bred.



BLINKERS- Device to limit a horse's vision to prevent him from swerving from objects or other horses on either side of him.



Lingo Thoroughbred glossary

MORNING LINE- A linemaker's estimate of the final odds will be in a race, made before betting begins.

OBJECTION- Claim of foul lodged by rider, patrol judge or other official. If lodged by official, it is called an inquiry.

ODDS-ON- A horse whose odds are less than even money. A horse whose odds are 4-5 is said to be odds-on.

OFFICIAL- Sign displayed when result is confirmed. Also a racing official.

ON THE BOARD- Finishing among the first three; sometimes the first four.

ON THE NOSE- Betting a horse to win only.

OVERLAY- A horse going off at a higher price than he appears to warrant based on his past performances.

PADDOCK- Structure or area where horses are saddled and kept before post time.

PARIMUTUEL PAYOFF - The posted amount each bettor will receive for a winning mutuel ticket.

PAST PERFORMANCES- A compilation in Daily Racing Form of a horse's record, including all pertinent data, as a basis for handicapping.



POST PARADE- Horses going from paddock to starting gate past the stands.

PHOTO FINISH- A result so close it is necessary to use a finish-line camera to determine order of finish.

PLACE- Finished second in a race.

PLACE BET- Wager on a horse to finish first or second.

POST- Starting point or position in starting gate.

POST POSITION- Position of stall in starting gate from which a horse starts.

POST TIME- Designated time for a race to start.

COLORS of a Thoroughbred

Bay: The entire coat of the horse may vary from a yellow-tan to a bright auburn. The mane, tail and lower portion of the legs are always black, unless white markings are present.

Black: The entire coat of the horse is black, including the muzzle, the flanks, the mane, tail and legs, unless white markings are present.

Chestnut: The entire coat of the horse may vary from a red-yellow to a golden-yellow. The mane, tail and legs are usually variations of coat color, unless white markings are present.

Dark Bay/Brown: The entire coat of the horse will vary from a brown, with areas of tan on the shoulders, head and flanks, to a dark brown, with tan areas seen only in the flanks and/or muzzle. The mane, tail and lower portion of the legs are always black, unless white markings are present.

Gray: The majority of the coat of the horse is a mixture of black and white hairs. The mane, tail and legs may be either black or gray, unless white markings are present.

Roan: The majority of the coat of the horse is a mixture of red and white hairs or brown and white hairs.

Track conditions

SLOW- Footing that is not fast, between sloppy and heavy.

SLOPPY- Condition of footing. Wet on surface with firm bottom.

GOOD TRACK- Condition between fast and muddy.

FAST TRACK- Footing at best, dry, fast and even.

OFF TRACK- A wet racing surface.

HEAVY- Condition of track similar to, but even slower than, muddy.

MUDDY TRACK- Deep condition of racetrack after being soaked with water.

PURSE- Prize money distributed to owners.

QUARTER POLE- Marker one-quarter mile from the finish.

QUINELLA- Wager in which the first two finishers must be picked, but payoff is made no matter which of the two wins and which runs second.

ROUTE- Race at a distance of a mile or longer.

ROUTER- Horse who performs well at distance races.

SADDLE CLOTH- Cloth under the saddle on which a horse's program number (and sometimes name) is displayed.

SCRATCH- To be withdrawn from a race.

SHOW- Finishing third in a race.

SHOW BET- Wager on a horse to finish in the money; third or better.

SILKS- Jacket and cap worn by riders which designate owner of the horse.

SIMULCAST- Televising a race to other tracks, OTB offices or other outlets for the purpose of wagering.

STARTING GATE- Mechanical device having partitions (stalls) for horses in which they are confined until the starter releases the doors in front to begin the race.

STEWARDS- Track top officials responsible for enforcing the rules.

STICK- A jockey's whip.

STICKERS (MUD CAULKS) - Caulks on shoes which give a horse better traction in mud or on soft tracks.

STRETCH CALL - Position of horses at the eighth pole, when one furlong remains in the race.

TOTALISATOR - Machine which sells and records betting tickets and shows odds. Also figures out and displays payoff figures.

TOUT- One who gives tips on racehorses, usually with expectation of some personal reward in return; to give tips.

TURF - Grass course.

WIRE - The finish line. It's an imaginary line running between the poles.

Types of races

Maiden Race: A race exclusively for horses that have never won a race. A horse is said to have "broke his maiden" when he wins, and must progress into one of the other types of races described below.

Claiming Race: The most common of all races. A race where owners can put their horses up for sale for a specified amount prior to the running of the race. Once the race begins, a claimed horse becomes the property of the new owner though purse money from the race goes to the former owner.

Allowance Race: One step above claiming races. Horses are *not* for sale in allowance races. Horses competing in allowance races are usually faster than horses competing in claiming races, and are generally being prepared to compete in better stakes events.

Handicap Race: A race for which the racing secretary has assigned weights after evaluating each entrant's past performances. The idea is to burden the best horses in the field with the most weight, which would theoretically improve the chances of the less-accomplished entrants.

Stakes Race: The highest class of race reserved for the best horses. Owners typically pay an entry fee to nominate, enter, and run their horses. The Kentucky Derby is an example of one of America's greatest stakes races.



The Handicapper's Ultimate Bookstore DRF Press

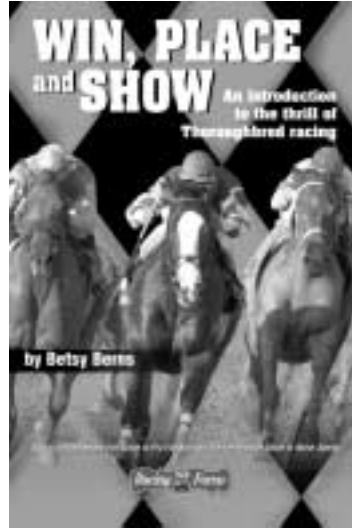


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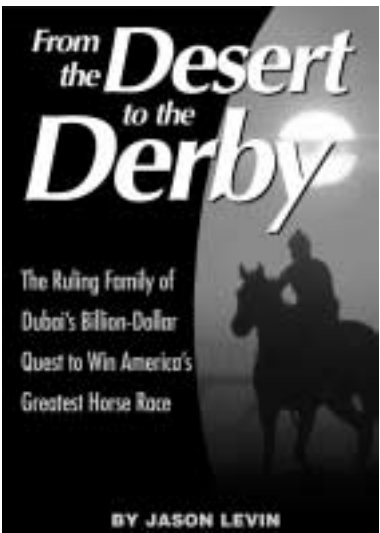
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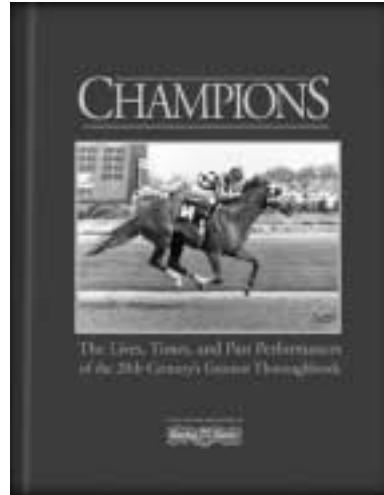
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By Jason Levin

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FROM THE DESERT TO THE DERBY is the incredible chronicle of one stable's all out effort to capture the greatest prize in thoroughbred racing. With over \$50 million invested in the top yearlings, top trainers, and finest facilities, Godolphin Stables takes dead aim at the Triple Crown - and this remarkable book tracks the journey every step of the way. The men, the methods, the madness, and the young horses who may be just a few heartbeats away from greatness - they all come to life on these remarkable pages.



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CHAMPIONS

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Fno - Fresno, CA fonnerpark.com	Pha - Philadelphia Park, PA philadelphia-park.com	YAV - *Yavapai Downs yavapaidownsatpv.com
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