

Master Key of Races

5th Edition] OVERHAULED & ENLARGED [1970 A.D.

In it are incorporated :

ALL HANDICAP : NUMEROLOGICAL & ASTRO-
LOGICAL SECRETS DISCOVERED BY ME
DURING MY OVER 30 YEARS' RACING EXPERIENCE
TO PICK WINNER IN EACH RACE

•

by

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PART I

SECRET HANDICAP FORMULAE WITH CHAPTERS ON PEDIGREE AND JACKPOT POOL

(NOT ONE WORD OF ASTROLOGY IS USED)

Dear Readers,

This Secret Handicap Formulae was taught to me by a friend of mine Shri P. L. TEJWANI to whom I am so thankful. I soon found that it gave me satisfactory results in spotting Winners in about three races out of seven races at a glance. I shall explain each step in detail to prepare the Handicap History of each horse participating in races. You too follow each step carefully and rigidly and prepare the Handicap History of each horse for your guidance. Its great beauty is that not one word of astrology is used in its preparation. You must make it as your Guiding Star in selecting Winners in races. You will be able to select winners in three races out of eight races on each race day. A mere glance at the difference between the Official Handicap allotted to the horse and your calculated Handicap will reveal to you which horse has an outstanding chance to win. It will help you also sometimes to select two horses enjoying good advantage of Handicap over other horses. Those two horses will enable you to solve the Forecast Pool correctly.

In this Edition two more chapters on PEDIGREE and JACKPOT POOL have been added to make the book more useful. To heighten its usefulness, 21 good practical suggestions, in the light of my racing experience of over 30 years, have also been put in. I am sure they will be appreciated by the readers.

T. G. Butaney.

SECRET HANDICAP FORMULAE

Every human being is endowed with Five Senses, Mind and Spirit. He feels all sensations and feels pleasures and pains. At one time the same person is disposed to work and at another time to relax and idle away his time. But under normal conditions, he works as he should work. Similarly, horses are also endowed with Five Senses, Mind and Spirit. Sometimes, they are in their mood and at times are not in their mood. When they are in fit state of health and mind, they reproduce their usual form. If anything goes wrong with them, they do not reproduce their normal form. Therefore, many a time, the same horse wins easily and at other times, is at the tail-end of the field. His failure is generally ascribed by the public to his having been pulled up by the jockey. I do not rule out these nasty and unworthy methods practised by some jockeys. But many a time, the failure of the horse, to reproduce his normal form, is due to bad health and peevish mood. The present theory presupposes that the horse should reproduce his normal run whenever he runs a race.

It is common knowledge that when we make purchase of something weighing about 4 lbs. and carry it, our pace of walking is slower than usual. If it usually takes one to cover one furlong in 3 minutes, it will take him $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to cover one furlong distance when carrying weight of 4 lbs. extra. Similarly, when a horse wins, he is saddled with extra weight to make his pace of run slower so that all horses have equal chances of win. **This is the underlying principle of The Handicap Theory.** Horses are allotted different weights so that all run on equal footing and enjoy equal chance to win. Therefore horses are allotted different weights on the basis of their previous performances and merit. It is my object to explain this theory in a way so that everyone, who reads it, should understand it with ease and apply it with confidence to produce average good results in selecting Winners. You are requested to read and understand each line of this Theory well so that you should be able to operate it with confidence.

Horse Racing is conducted by the local Race Club which frames rules and regulations to conduct clean racing. Mostly the rules of different

centres are the same but with some variations to suit local conditions.

All horses are not of equal merit. Some are faster than others. Therefore, the Racing Club classifies the horses into different classes according to their merit e. g. Classes I: II: III: IV: and V. In Class I, horses are better than horses in Class II; Class II horses are better than horses in Class III and so on. Thus we find that the best horses are placed in Class I and the worst horses are put in Class V, i. e. the last class.

Again many a time even the classes are divided into Divisions e. g. Class VA Div. I and VA Div. II; Class IV into Class IV Div. I and Class IV Div. II; and similarly sometimes other classes are also sub-divided into more than one division. In such divisions also the horses in Division I are better than horses in Div. II and so on.

Generally the horses, in the same class and the same division, are made to run together but at times they are mixed together, e. g. Class VA Div. I horses are made to run with horses in Class VA Div. II. When they are mixed up, and are

made to run together, we have to make “adjustments of our calculated weights **because according to this Theory making adjustments in our Calculated Weights to equalise the chances of all runners is essential for the theory to operate successfully.**” If in any centre there are no divisions in the same class, no adjustment in our Calculated Handicap is necessary to select the Winner.

The Official Handicapper in India allots weights in kilograms and in places like England, Malaya, Australia etc. in Stones and lbs. (1 Stone = 14 lbs.) and in some countries like U. S. A. in flat lbs. e. g. 8 St. 12 lbs. = 124 lbs.

When a horse carries actual weight of about 9 St. 12 Lbs. or 10 Stone (about 63 kilograms), it is generally promoted to a higher class, e. g., from Class IV to Class III; from Class III to Class II; from Class II to Class I. When a horse does not show good results, it goes down, i. e. is demoted from a higher to a lower class. Suppose in Class III the handicapper allots him weight of 7 Stones (44.5 kilograms) and even at that weight it does not figure among the first four horses on the result board in the race, then it is

generally **Demoted**, i.e. sent back to a lower class, e.g., from class III to Class IV. If there are divisions in Class III, then from Class III Div.I to Class III Div. II. If the demoted horse in Class III Div. II fails to figure among the first four horses on the result board in 3 or 4 races, it is demoted to Class IV Div.I if there are divisions in class IV. If there are no divisions in Class IV, then to Class IV in general.

The Marvellous Handicap Formulae I am going to explain, along with some useful and practical suggestions, is very easy to understand and easier still to apply and follow in practice.

The following steps should be carefully noted. You are requested to read each word very carefully to arrive at the Future Handicap Weight of the horse. Follow each step rigidly and you will find it very easy to understand and operate.

STEPS

Step I: Check up the results of the race. **Note the first four horses in their order on the result board.** You should leave the other horses out of consideration altogether. **WINNER; 2nd place;**

3rd Place; 4th Place. We designate them as :

1st WINNER

2nd

3rd

4th

Step II : Please note carefully the actual weight carried by the first four horses. What I mean is this : suppose the official handicapper allots weight of 7 Stones 6 lbs. i.e. 47 kgs. to be carried by the horse. Suppose also the Jockey, riding that horse, weighs 7 Stones 12 lbs. (50 kgs). Then the actual weight carried by the horse is 7 St. 12 lbs. (50 kgs.) and not 7 St. 6 lbs. (47 kgs.) allotted by the Handicapper. Therefore, please remember that the actual weight carried by the horse is to be taken into consideration.

N.B. : I expect that the system of Amateur Jockeys, (Beginners) claiming some allowance to put them on a better footing, is not prevalent in all countries. If this system prevails in any country as in Bombay, the allowance should be

taken into consideration in determining the actual weight carried by the horse.

Step III: Note very carefully by what distance the Winner wins from the 2nd horse; the 2nd horse wins from the 3rd horse, and the 3rd horse wins from the 4th horse. The distance is counted in lengths. "L" stands for the word "Length". Won by 2L; $\frac{1}{2}$ L; 3L. It means that the winner defeats the second horse by 2L; the second horse defeats the 3rd horse by $\frac{1}{2}$ L; the third horse defeats the 4th horse by 3L.

Step IV : You are requested to note the following values very carefully because they will be requisitioned at every step in the formulation of the New Handicap Weight of the horses figuring among the first four horses on the result board in the race:

- (1) Head (Hd) : Neck (Nk) = $\frac{1}{4}$ length.
($\frac{1}{4}$ L) \approx 1 lb. = .5 kg.
- (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ Length ($\frac{1}{2}$ L) or $\frac{3}{4}$ Length ($\frac{3}{4}$ L) = 2 lbs.
= 1 kg.
- (3) 1 Length (1L) = 3 lbs. \approx 1.5 kg.
- (4) 2 Lengths (2Ls) = 2 x 3 = 6 lbs. = 3 kgs.

$$(5) 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ Lengths } (1\frac{1}{4} \text{ L}) = 3 + \frac{1}{4} = 4 \text{ lbs.} \\ = 2 \text{ kgs.}$$

$$(6) 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 1\frac{3}{4} \text{ Lengths } (1\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 1\frac{3}{4} \text{ L}) = 3 + 2 \\ = 5 \text{ lbs.} = 2.5 \text{ kgs.}$$

$$(7) 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ Lengths } (2\frac{1}{2} \text{ Ls}) = 3 \times 2 + 2 = 6 \\ + 2 = 8 \text{ lbs.} = 4 \text{ kgs.}$$

$$(8) 4\frac{3}{4} \text{ Lengths } (4\frac{3}{4} \text{ Ls}) = 4 \times 3 + 2 = 12 \\ + 2 = 14 \text{ lbs.} = 6.5 \text{ kgs. and so on.}$$

N.B. Roughly 1 kg. = 2 lbs. But to equalise the weights in Conversion Table fixed by the Racing Clubs in India, we have to reduce 6 kgs.; to 5.5 kgs. i.e. 12 lbs. = 6 kgs. — .5 kg. = 5.5 kgs.; 16 lbs. = 8 kgs. — .5 kg. = 7.5 kgs. In this way you too reduce 6 kgs. or more than 6 kgs. as shown above.

Step V: I want to illustrate two races and show you how to calculate the future handicap of the horses according to this theory to enable you to enter them in your Handicap Note Book for easy future reference.

Illustration I:

Result	Name	Actual	Weight	carried
1 st	Monteiro	8 st.	5 lbs.	(53 kgs.)
2 nd	Belarco	8 st.	11 lbs.	(56 kgs.)
3 rd	Springlight	9 st.	2 lbs.	(58 kgs.)
4 th	Thunderbolt	8 st.	6 lbs.	(53.5 kgs.)

Results : Won by 2 Ls. : 1 L, : 1 L.

(1) Now give the values:

$$2 \text{ Ls} = 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ lbs. (3 kgs.)}$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 3 \text{ lbs. (1.5 kgs.)}$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 3 \text{ lbs. (1.5 kgs.)}$$

(2) Now add the first two weights 6 lbs. (3 kgs.) + 3 lbs. (1.5 kgs.) = 9 lbs. (4.5 kgs.) to the actual weight of the Winner, Monteiro. Now its future Handicap Weight becomes :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Actual weight} + & 1 \text{ st. two Weights} & = \text{Future Weight} \\ 8 \text{ st. 5 lbs. (53 kgs.)} & + 9 \text{ lbs. (4.5 kgs.)} & = 9 \text{ st. (57.5 kgs.)} \end{array}$$

(3) Now take up the 2nd horse Belarco. It defeats the 3rd horse by 1 Length (1L). 1 Length = 3 lbs. (1.5 kgs.). Add 3 lbs. (1.5 kgs) to the actual weight of the 2nd horse, Belarco and its Future Handicap Weight becomes 8 St. 11 lbs. (56 kgs.) + 3 lbs. (1.5 kgs.) = 9 Sts. (57 kgs.) N. B. 9 st. = 57 kgs. fixed by the Racing Club.

(4) Regarding the weight of the 3rd horse Springlight, no change in weight is to be done. The future Handicap Weight of Springlight will be the same i. e. 9 st. 2 lbs. (58 kgs.)

(5) Regarding the 4th horse, please note the following: The fourth horse Thunderbolt carried

8 st. 6 lbs. (53.5 kgs.). It is defeated by 1 length. One length = 3 lbs. (1.5 kgs.). Take half of 3 lbs. and it is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. i. e. about 2 lbs. (1 kg). Deduct 2 lbs. (1 kg.) from the weight carried by Thunderbolt and its Future Handicap Weight becomes 8 st. 6 lbs. (53.5 kgs.) — 2 lbs. (1 kg.) = 8 st. + 3 lbs. (52.5 kgs.).

In the above calculation the following points should be very carefully noted:

(a) To the actual weight of the winner, add the first two calculated weights.

(b) To the actual weight of the 2nd horse, add only the 2nd calculated weight.

(c) The weight of the 3rd horse should remain the same.

(d) From the weight of the 4th horse, deduct half of the third calculated weight.

(e) The official handicap of all horses, beyond the first four horses in the race, should remain the same for future use. They should be considered not to have run at all. If the horse runs for 4 or 5 times and does not figure on the board among the first four horses, its past handicap

should be taken with reserve. The horse should be considered not to be in form.

(f) The race, in which only four or less horses run, should be ignored altogether because the calculation of the future handicap of the horses in that race will give you unreliable data for your future reference.

Illustration II :

Result	Name	Actual weight Carried
1st	Irish Rose	8 st. 11 lbs. (56 kgs.)
2nd	Charmante	9 st. 1 lb. (57.5 kgs.)
3rd	G. Princess	8 st. 4 lbs. (52.5 kgs.)
4th	Monkshood	9 st. 4 lbs. (59 kgs.)

Won by : 4 Ls., 2 Ls., Distance

Calculate the Future Handicap of these horses.

(1) 4 lengths = $4 \times 3 = 12$ lbs. (5.5 kgs.)

2 lengths = $2 \times 3 = 6$ lbs. (3 kgs.)

Distance = about 10 lengths = 10×3

= 30 lbs. (13 kgs.)

(2) Add the first two weights to the weight of Irish Rose and the future Handicap Weight of Irish Rose for future calculation becomes 8 st. 11 lbs. (56 kgs.) + 12 lbs. (5.5 kgs.) + 6 lbs. (3 kgs.) = 10 st. 1 lb. (64 kgs.) as fixed by the Racing Club.

(3) Add the second weight only to the weight of the second horse, Charmante and its future Handicap Weight for future calculation becomes 9 st. 1 lb. (57.5 kgs.) + 6 lbs. (3 kgs.) = 9 st. 7 lbs. (60.5 kgs.).

(4) The weight of the 3rd horse, Grecian Princess is to remain the same for future calculation. No change in weight is to be made in it

(5) The 3rd horse Grecian Princess defeats the 4th horse Monkshood by 'Distance' i.e. about 10 Lengths. 10 Lengths = $3 \times 10 = 30$ lbs. (13 kgs.). Take $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30 lbs. (13 kgs.) and subtract from the actual weight carried by Monkshood 9 st. 4 lbs. (59 kgs.) – 15 lbs. (7 kgs.) and its future calculated Handicap Weight becomes 8 st. 3 lbs. (52 kgs.).

Note: (a) Again I request you to remember the above formulae of calculation and apply it correctly and fluently to arrive at the future calculated weights of the horses.

(b) Take up about 10 to 20 race results from the Race Card and calculate the future handicap weights of the first four horses on the result board separately :

(c) I give below a few results from Bombay races during November 1963. You calculate their future handicap weights of first four horses for our future consideration,

RACE No. 1

10 th November, 1963, Class I and II (9 runners)

Result Name	Weight Carried in:			New Handicap in:		
	St.	lbs.	kgs.	st.	lbs.	kgs.
1 Baraloy	9	5	59.5	9	11	62
2 Desire	8	11	56	9	2	58
3 Tone Vinje	9	6	60	9	6	60
4 Lilac Time	7	0	44	6	8	41
Won by : Nk., $1\frac{3}{4}$ Ls., 4 Ls.						

N.B.: If there is difference of .5 kgs. it is done according to the Conversion Table.:

RACE No. 2

10 th November, 1963. Class V-A (9 runners)

Result Name	Weight Carried in:			New Handicap in:		
	St.	lbs.	kgs.	St.	lbs.	kgs.
1 New Flight	8	6	53.5	9	6	60
2 The Countess	9	0	57	9	12	62.5
3 Arunachalam	8	3	52	8	3	52
4 Zulfiqar	8	5	53	8	3	52
Won by : $\frac{3}{4}$ Ls., 4 Ls., 1 L.						

RACE No. 3

17th November, 1963 3yrs. V-A (14 runners)

Result Name	Weight Carried in:			New Handicap in		
	St.	lbs.	kgs	st.	lbs.	kgs:
1 Vinividivici	7	12	50	8	12	56
2 Everglade	8	8	54.5	9	6	60
3 Daulat-E-Scindia	7	13	50.5	7	13	50.5
4 Kingsley	8	11	56	8	10	55.5
Won by. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ls. 4Ls. Nk.						

RACE No. 4

17th November, 1963. Class V-A (14 runners)

Result Name	Weight Carried in:			New Handicap in:		
	St.	lbs,	Kgs.	St.	lbs.	Kgs.
1 Administrator	8	2	51.5	8	12	56
2 Ghan Shyam	9	0	57	9	4	59
3 Always in Doubt	7	11	49.5	7	11	49.5
4 Starlight	7	10	49	7	9	48.5
Won by: 2 Ls., $1\frac{1}{4}$ Ls., $\frac{1}{2}$ L.						

N.B.: If there is change of .5 kg., it is done according to the Conversion Table in the results of all four races.

Preparation of Handicap Note Book

When you are an adept in calculating the future handicap of the horse, you should buy the following books and note books.

(1) Good Race Card of your place of the Current Season in which all results of races run are put in faithfully.

(2) Good Race Card of your place of the last Racing Season in which the results of races are recorded correctly.

(3) In the Race Cards of both Seasons, there is the Index of the horses who have participated in races in the last season and during the current season. The names of the horses are given alphabetically as in any dictionary.

(4) Purchase a note book of about 150 pages. Number all the pages as 1, 2, 3 from the first page to the last page. On the first two pages, divide the page in two columns as under:

Letter	Page No
A	1 — 4
B	5 — 7
C	
D	
.....	
.....	
X	
Y	
Z	120 — 122

From the Index, write down names of “A” Horses. Begin with page 3. Divide it into 3 columns as:

No.	Name	Page of Handicap Book
1	Administrator	1
2	Al DiLa	2

(1) The object of leaving two lines after each horse is that if any new horse with the letter ‘A’ runs in future, its name should be put in its proper order as in dictionary to facilitate easy reference. After ‘A’ horses are written down, leave about two pages blank for future eventuality.

(2) Count from the Index of the Race Card, how many horses have run in your centre during the last season. Suppose 300 horses took part in racing. Then buy two note books of 300 leaves each and number all pages of books from 1 to 1200 in both note books.

N. B. The list of names of horses and two Note Books to prepare handicap should be of thick good paper because all these three note books should be useful to you for at least three years.

(3) Then in the list of Names of Horses, write down the page of the Handicap Note Book.

(4) After you have written names of letter 'A' horses and their numbers of the handicap note book page, count how many horses under letter 'A' are. Suppose there are 20 horses under letter 'A'. Now you have given page numbers to 20 horses. In the Handicap Note Book leave half the number of pages blank for the pages of future horses under letter 'A'. It means that 'B' letter horses should begin from page 31 and not from page 21. You will see from the Index the letters under which there are many horses. Generally under letters A, E, F, I, O, Q, U, V, W, X, Z horses are few. The greatest number of horses come under letters B, D, G, H, K, L, M, N, S, T. I have indicated to you how you should begin the preparation of the Handicap Note Books.

(5) Write down the names of horses one on each page at the top in Capital Block Letters for easy reference.

(6) Write down the result of each race from race card of the last season as they ran and of the present season as they run, provided they figure among the first four horses on the result board.

(7) Before proceeding to divide each Handicap page into 8 columns and indicating to you their utility, I once again repeat that you have not to bother yourself about the horses beyond the first four horses on the result board.

(8) Divide each Handicap Note Book page into the following 8 columns:

Name of the horse: 'Irish Rose'

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Date of running	Place	Class	Distance	Time of win	Weight carried	No.	New Handicap

Rule out all columns so that the entry of the race results should be easy and at a glance one can read the entire history of the horse. It will not be out of place to show the intrinsic utility of each column.

Date of Running: It is absolutely necessary to know when the horse has come among the first four horses on the result board.

Place: Bombay, Calcutta or Singapore etc. The New Handicap of the same place is preferable because it runs on the same course.

Class: Mention of class is absolutely necessary because it shows Demotion to lower class or Promotion to higher class at a glance.

Distance : It indicates the favourable distance of the horse to win. It also indicates whether it is a sprinter i. e. of 5 to 7 furlongs or stayer i. e. of more than 9 furlongs distance. Sometimes a good horse is made to run in short distance and it is generally nowhere. The trainer is puzzled and then he exercises the horse into a long distance gallop and realises that it is a stayer. Then the horse is made to run in a long distance of 9 to 10 furlongs and it wins. Its win establishes its claim to being a “Stayer”.

Time of win : This Handicap Theory does not take into account ‘Time Factor’ because many times the same horse finishes the same distance in different times. But from experience I think if the time of the Winner or of the 2nd horse defeated by Neck (Nk.) or even $\frac{1}{2}$ length only is recorded, it proves very useful to assess its chance of win in the same class, in the same place, in the same distance. Therefore, though no undue attention be paid to Time Factor, still sometimes, it should prove very useful in picking a good winner.

Weight Carried : Actual Weight carried by the horse.

Number (No.): It indicates the number secured by the horse in the race as Win; 2nd, 3rd; 4th.

New Calculated Handicap: Calculated according to the Handicap Formulae explained for future guidance to assess its future chances in the races.

Note: on pages 14 and 17 all the results of Illustrations I and II Races are given so that you may be familiar with their insertion.

Date of Running	Place	Class	Dist.	Time of Win	Weight Carried St. Lbs. Kg.	No.	New Handicap in St. Lbs. Kgs.
Illustration I "MONTERIO"							
10-11-59	Bom.	IV	7F	1-29s.	8 5 53	Win	9 0 57
"BELARCO"							
-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-		8 11 56	2nd	9 0 57
"SPRINGLIGHT"							
-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-		9 2 58	3rd	9 2 58
"THUNDERBOLT"							
-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-		8 6 53.5	4th	8 3 52.5
Illustration II "IRISH ROSE"							
8-2-60	Bom.	III	9F		8 11 56	Win	10 1 64.6
"CHARMANTE"							
-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-		9 1 57.5	2nd	9 7 60.5
"GRECIAN PRINCESS"							
-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-		8 4 52.5	3rd	8 4 52.5
"MONKSHOOD"							
-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-		9 4 59	4th	8 3 52

I am showing you above that as I have entered results of horses in Illustrations I and II, so you prepare the Handicap History of each horse for reference. In order that you be an adept in filling all columns of Handicap Note book correctly, I am writing below the history of three horses Pondicherry, Blush and Al Bashir from my "Handicap Note Book". that would guide you in the preparation of your Handicap Note Book.

Name: "**Pondicherry**" (Indian Bred)

"Details from my Handicap Note Book

Date	Place	Class	Dist	Time	Weight			No.	New H'can		
				of Win	Carried	in	st. lbs kgs.		dicap in	st. lbs.	kgs.
25-3-59	Bom	V-A	6F	1m 6	9	0	57	WIN	9	12	62.5
15-11-59	Bom	V-A	8F		9	4	59	2nd	9	6	60

PROMOTED TO CLASS IV

25-12-59	Bom	IV	6F		7	5	47	2nd	8	5	53
13-3-60	Bom	IV	7F	1m 29	7	5	47	Win	8	2	51.5
27-3-60	Bom	IV	6F	1m 14	9	4	59	WIN	10	3	65

PROMOTED TO CLASS III

19-6-60	Bang	III	6F	1m 14	8	4	52.5	WIN	9	0	57
26-6-60	Bang	III	6F	1m 15	9	4	59	WIN	10	1	64

PROMOTED TO CLASS II

3-7-60	Bang	II	6F	1m 14	7	12	50	WIN	9	0	57
7-8-60	Poona	II	6F	1m 14	9	4	59	WIN	9	10	61.5

Note: You will see from the above history of 'Pondicherry,' that on every promotion, she is given lower weight to compete with horses of superior class till she has produced better handicap in that class.

What do you gather from the above results ?

- (1) Pondicherry, although an Indian bred horse, matched strides with English horses in Class II.
- (2) It is a good sprinter for six Furlongs.
- (3) In six furlongs distance, it is really equal to Class I horse.

Name: 'BLUSH'
(English Horse)

Date of Running	Place	Class	Dist	Time of Win	Weight Carried in st. lbs kgs.	No.	New H'cap in st. lbs.kgs.
1-1-59	Bom	III	7F	1m. 28s	8 8 54.5	Win	9 10 61.5
27-9-59	Poona	III	6F	1m 14s	9 3 58.5	Win	10 3 65

Promoted to Class II

22-11-59	Bom	II	6F	1m. 14s.	7 10 49.5	Win	8 10 55.5
29-11-59	-do-	II	7F	1m. 27s.	8 4 52.5	Win	8 11 56

After November 1959, Blush ran twice in Class II but in longer distance. It did not figure among the first four horses on the board.

(1) The suitable distance of Blush is 6 furlongs to 7 furlongs.

(2) Even in that distance its highest Handicap (calculated) is 8 st. 11 lbs. If the official weight assigned to it is about 8 st. 0 lb. i.e. 11 lbs. less than the calculated highest handicap, then

alone it should be backed for win. But if good apprentice jockey rides it with allowance of 10 lbs., it should be backed.

Name: 'AL BASHIR'
(Indian Bred)

Details from my Handicap Note Book

Date of Running	Place	Class	Dist	Time of Win	Weight Carried in			No	New H'cap in		
					st.	lbs.	kgs.		st.	lbs.	kgs.
4-3-62	Bombay	VA II	7F		8	13	56,5	3rd	8	13	56,5
9-9-62	Poona	VA I	7F		8	2	51,5	2nd	8	5	53
18-11-62	Bombay	VA I	9F	1m. 58s	8	11	56	Win	9	12	62,5

Promoted to Class IV

23-12-62	Bombay	IV	7F		8	0	51	2nd	8	7	54
6-1-63	-do-	II & IV	8F	1m. 41s	6	13	44	Win	9	8	61

Promoted to Class III

27-1-63	Bombay	III	9F		7	13	50,5	2nd	8	2	51,5
24-2-63	-do-	III	10F	2m. 8s	8	4	52,5	Win	10	0	63,5

Promoted to Class II

10-3-63	Bombay	II	8F	1m. 44s	8	3	52	Win	9	3	58,5
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(1) You see the Progress of the horse Al Bashir from Class V-A to Class II during one year from 4-3-1962 to 10-3-1963.

(2) You will see from above that on promotion to a higher class the official handicapper allots smaller weight than the highest handicap achieved by the horse in the lower class.

Utility of The Calculated Handicap Weights

Study illustration II on page 26 carefully and mark the Future Handicaps of Irish Rose, Charmante, Grecian Princess and Monkshood. When any of the above horses runs in the same class and for example if the official handicapper of the Club gives them the following weights it becomes easy to estimate their chance of win.

Official Weights Allotted (Kgs.)			
Irish Rose	9 st.	3 lbs.	(58.5)
Charmante	9 st.	2 lbs.	(58)
Grecian Princess	8 st.	6 lbs.	(53.5)
Monkshood	8 st.	11 lbs.	(56)

Now refer to results in your Handicap Note Book and note the highest weights achieved by horses during the current racing season. The Calculated Handicap of Irish Rose is 10 st. 2 lbs. (64 kgs.); of Charmante 9 st. 7 lbs. (60.5 kgs.); of Grecian Princess 8st. 4lbs. (52.5 kgs.) and Monkshood 8 st. 3 lbs. (52 kgs). We write these calculated handicaps against the official handicap and we see at a glance that Irish Rose enjoys advantage of 13 lbs. (6 kgs.); Charmante enjoys advantage of 5 lbs. (2.5 kgs.); Grecian princess is burdened with 2 lbs. (1 kg.) extra and Monks-

hood is penalised with extra 8 lbs. (4 kgs.). Therefore on Calculated Handicap, we conclude, that Irish Rose has better chance of win than the other three horses because it enjoys advantage of 8 lbs. (4 kgs.) over Charmante; 15 lbs. (7 kgs.) over Grecian Princess and 20 lbs. (9.5 kgs.) over Monkshood. When the horse enjoys advantage, put minus mark (—) indicating the extent of advantage; when it is burdened with extra weight, put plus mark (+) indicating extra burden or penalty. When the Calculated Weight is the same as of official handicapper, write the word “Same”. To make it convenient to judge the handicapping chance, take down from the note-book and put down the difference between your highest calculated handicap weight and official weight given in form of plus (+) and minus (—) signs against each horse and it will become clear to you at a glance which horse enjoys the good handicap chance to win.

I am giving you on the next page a specimen of a race run showing you how you should put (+) and (—) marks against horses taking part in the race.