

# THE INVENTOR'S LETTER

The principle of the Money Maker was forwarded us by a Sydney customer. He claimed to have devised a method in 1951 which has been a consistent winner ever since. We received his letter and detailed information in March, 1980 and our analysts have since done considerable research on his approach. We have made what we consider are improvements to the original plan and the Money Maker is now presented as probably the strongest mechanical approach we have ever seen.

We publish his views as are outlined in his letter.

"Nearly 30 years ago I conducted considerable research on various betting systems. Having examined hundreds of them I found that none of them could stand the test of time. My years of research seemed fraught with frustration. Then, quite suddenly, it happened. Quite by chance I noted that first and second pre-post favourites invariably started considerably shorter in price than the prices assessed by the pre-post assessors. Quite clearly what was happening was that the majority of punters were backing first and second pre-post favourites and therefore reducing the price so that in fact there was no value pricewise by backing the first and second pre-post favourites.

In the weeks that followed I spent hours checking and rechecking and pouring over years of results and it soon became quite clear that in effect the third and fourth pre-post favourites were starting more often than not at considerably greater odds than had been determined pre-post. In fact I found the average price of winners from the third and fourth pre-post favourites paid a little over 10/1 and the combined win rate was around 31%. In dollars and cents (pounds in those days) this meant that by backing the third and fourth pre-post favourites in 100 races I would have 200 bets. Of these 200 bets I would achieve 31 winners which is a win strike of 15.5%. However, at an average price of 10/1 my 31 winners would return me 310 units plus 31 units stake return which would mean I would show a clear profit of 141 on a total outlay of 200. This works out at 70.5% return on capital."\*

\*PUBLISHER'S NOTE: It must be remembered that our correspondent is talking about the early 1950s and it should be born in mind that over the past thirty years markets have tightened considerably and in our view it has probably been a tightening of almost 20%. This in fact would mean that the average price of the third and fourth pre-post favourites would be around 8/1 and our research over the past few months indicates this to be a fact. The figure of 31% win strike on third and fourth pre-post favourites is still pretty similar today but it should be noted that the tightness of markets creates a new set of figures. Assuming a 31% win strike at an average price of 8/1, this would mean that out of 200 units outlayed one could expect 248 units return plus 31 stake return which equals a profit of 79 units or in terms of capital return on outlay a 39.5% yield.

# HOW TO ESTIMATE OUTLAY FOR TWO HORSES PER RACE

This may not be particularly relevant for users of the Money Maker but could be helpful in the methods that call for progression. The formula is simple.

In target betting - that is to win a predetermined amount - it takes only a quick sum to accurately assess the amounts to be invested.

ODDS 2/1	ODDS 3/1	-	Multiply 3	by	4	=	12
Add 1	Add 1		Add 3	and	4	=	7
<hr/>	<hr/>		Subtract 7	from	12	=	5
3	4						
<hr/>	<hr/>						

After this subtraction the number obtained (in this case 5) is divided into the amount you aim to win. Say it is 100. Five divided into 100 is 20. Now to find the amount to be placed on each horse, you use the figures of the odds PLUS one. Twenty multiplied by 3 is 60, and this is placed on the 3/1 shot. Twenty multiplied by 4 is 80 and this is wagered on the 2/1 chance. The bets are:-

80 at 2/1. Return 240.  
60 at 3/1. Return 240.

If either horse wins there is a profit of 100.

This formula can be used for all prices. Work out a few examples using different prices and you will quickly learn the procedure. It is handy to know because you will frequently strike races in which you are confident of selecting in two.

However, the professional approach to multiple betting is to use the percentage table and to stake according to the percentages which can be converted to dollars or cents.

Again using the above example of Grey (2/1) and Black (4/1). To pick up approximately 100 units, including stake, should either win we bet in ratio to the percentages. We take 66-33 Grey and 80-20 Black. The profit should either win is approximately 47. It is then a simple matter to adjust the stakes to win a pre-determined amount.

# ADDITIONAL ADVICE FOR PUNTERS

## HORSES, TROTS AND DOGS

The Money Maker is suitable for all venues of racing including trots and greyhounds as long as a pre-post market or tipsters poll is available. We have thoroughly tested Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane trotting meetings and in fact have found the percentage profit to be better than that on the gallopers. Unfortunately, we do not have sufficient indepth records of greyhound racing but have no reason to presume that the Money Maker would not show a good return on the dogs. Our staff are currently working the plan on gallopers and trotters only.

## ON-COURSE

The Money Maker is ideally suited for off-course and T.A.B. Telephone Account punters. The fact that ALL BETS can be placed prior to the first race with Methods "A", "B" and "C" entails no race to race involvement. On-course punters can "shop" for prices and their margin of profit should exceed that of off-course users.

## HOW TO USE ODDS CHART

The use of the enclosed chart is simplicity itself. On the top line there are a row of prices which apply to the pre-post favourite. On the left-hand side of the chart, the prices apply to the pre-post second favourite. Simply line up the two prices. For example, if the favourite is 2/1 and the second pre-post favourite is 4/1, the amount to be outlaid on each of the third and fourth pre-post favourites is \$4½ (based upon the \$10 Table). Conversely it would be a stake of \$2 on the \$5 Table.

Punters operating on different bank levels can multiply or divide these figures to obtain the necessary staking figures.

Our summing up of this estimation is that it is approximate only, and should only be used when pre-post markets are not available.

#### TIED NEWSPAPER POLL HORSES

There will be occasions when two or more horses are tied on points in the newspaper poll. The answer is to give priority to the runner of those tied which has the greatest number of mentions - disregarding whether they are first, second or third mentions. This is a hard and fast rule that must be adhered to. There will also be occasions when the two tied horses also have the same number of mentions. When this occurs give the preference to the one with the lowest T.A.B. number (i.e. T.A.B. number one has preference).

We wish to stress that the Money Maker is a purely mechanical method of betting. The rules are so rigid that nothing whatever is left for the operator to do but to follow the rules strictly to the letter. There is nothing left to the human element - and it is the human element that lets most punters down. Whatever your opinion may be about a horse at any time, never let your own opinion affect your judgement - stick strictly to what the Money Maker says.

# HOW TO ESTIMATE PRE-POST PRICES FROM TIPSTERS POLLS

This section is solely to help those punters when pre-post prices are not published. This often happens with regard N.S.W. and Provincial races held on Weekdays. However, the Australian newspaper invariably publishes a newspaper tipster's selection panel for these events. It must be clearly understood that the following method is approximate only and is not very accurate after the first two horses, but that is all the information you require to work the Money Maker. You will then know the approximate pre-post prices of your two most favoured horses (according to the newspaper poll) and can work out your stakes for the third and fourth horses.

The price at which a horse starts is determined solely by the weight of money invested on it and no amount of off-the-course calculation will reveal beyond any doubt the price at which it will start. However, the following may help you.

Look at your newspaper selection panel. Allow three points for each selector. Add 50% to this total, then divide this total by the number of points each horse has. This will give you a fairly reliable estimate of the starting price of each of the first two horses (the two you really want to know about) but after that the margin of error starts to creep in.

For example, take the first race at Cranbourne on August 20th, 1980. There were seven selectors and at three points for each selector this totalled 21 points. Then add 50% of 21 points (which is 10.5 points) and the grand total is 31.5 points. El Palada, with 14 points was the most favoured horse. Divide 14 into 31.5 and you get 2.25 which is odds of 9-4. Brent Regent was the next most favoured with 12 points, which indicated a price of 2.62-1 or 5-2. Working on the \$20 Table the presumed bet on El Palada was \$7 and the presumed bet on Brent Regent \$6, making a total of 13. The stake on the third most favoured, Okler, (10 points) and the fourth most favoured, Big Sky, (4 points) was therefore \$7. Okler won the race.

In the second race Folgore had 12 points and Thunder Flash 10 points. This indicated prices of 5-2 Folgore and 7-2 Thunder Flash.

In the third race 13 points for Little Tapper indicated 5-2 and 7 points for Salt Mine indicated 9-2.

You will note that none of the most favoured horses listed above had a maximum number of points (i.e. 21 points out of 21, or in other words, was chosen to win by each of the seven selectors). Whenever any horse gets a maximum number of points or is tipped to win by every one of the selectors, DO NOT bother about calculations, but regard the horse as a 6-4 ON bet. We reiterate, this is not 100 per cent accurate but is near enough to guide you.

# NEWSPAPERS TO USE

For the benefit of readers we list the newspapers we suggest for the various meetings.

<u>VENUE</u>	<u>NEWSPAPER</u>	<u>STAKE AND SELECTION METHOD</u>
SYDNEY METROPOLITAN HORSE RACES	THE AUSTRALIAN	PRE-POST MARKETS
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN HORSE RACES	THE AUSTRALIAN	PRE-POST MARKETS
BRISBANE METROPOLITAN HORSE RACES	THE AUSTRALIAN	PRE-POST MARKETS
N.S.W. WEDNESDAY HORSE RACES	THE AUSTRALIAN	PRE-POST MARKETS
VICTORIAN WEDNESDAY HORSE RACES	THE AUSTRALIAN	PRE-POST MARKETS
QUEENSLAND WEDNESDAY HORSE RACES	THE AUSTRALIAN	PRE-POST MARKETS
MELBOURNE TROTS	THE AUSTRALIAN	PRE-POST MARKETS
BRISBANE TROTS	THE AUSTRALIAN	PRE-POST MARKETS
SYDNEY TROTS	SYDNEY MORNING HERALD	PRE-POST MARKETS
N.S.W. PROVINCIAL WEEKDAYS	THE AUSTRALIAN	TIPSTERS POLLS
VICTORIAN PROVINCIAL WEEKDAYS	THE AUSTRALIAN	TIPSTERS POLLS

We fully realise that there will be some readers - especially those interstate - who cannot obtain the abovementioned papers and they will have to use local newspapers or make up pre-post markets or their own polls to the best of their ability. But the Money Maker is based upon the law of averages and what these users "lose on the swings they should get back on the roundabouts".

Once the Seventh Stage is reached you have earned \$2,750 in dividends and your bank of \$2,500 is also earned profit. Even if you "blow out" at say the Fourth Stage you will still have earned a profit of \$750. Whenever you lose the bank recommence at Stage One.

As we explained at the start of this section on staking the wise operator of the Money Maker will start with a SMALL bank and allow profits to come to him. We suggest progression of stakes AFTER and only after profits have been accrued.

We suggest the following staking programme based upon the \$10.00 Table with an initial bank of \$250.00.

STAGE ONE: \$10 Table with \$250 bank. Continue betting at the stakes level of the \$10 Table until your bank reaches or exceeds \$500. When this is done take out the initial \$250 bank. You are now operating with "their" money.

STAGE TWO: \$10 Table with \$250 bank. Continue betting at the stakes level of the \$10 Table until your bank reaches \$750. When this level is reached pocket \$250 profit and move on to Stage Three.

STAGE THREE: \$20 Table with \$500 bank. Continue betting at the \$20 Table stakes until your bank reaches \$1,500. When this is done take out \$500 and move up a Stage.

STAGE FOUR: \$40 Table with \$1,000 bank. Continue betting at the \$40 Table stakes until your bank reaches \$1,500. Take out \$250 profit and move on to Stage Five.

STAGE FIVE: \$50 Table with \$1,250 bank. Continue operating the \$50 Table level until your bank reaches \$2,500. At this stage take out \$750 profit and move on.

STAGE SIX: \$70 Table with \$1,750 bank. Again continue betting at the \$70 Table level until your bank reaches \$3,500. Take out \$1,000 profit and move on to the final Stage.

STAGE SEVEN: \$100 Table with \$2,500 bank. Maintain betting at the \$100 level and take weekly or monthly profits.

NOTE: The danger time is during the initial period of the seven stage operation. Once you are past the first Stage all risk has been eliminated, because you are operating with winnings only. Should your bank be wiped out, recommence at the Stage One level.

#### SUMMARY OF THE SEVEN STAGE PROGRAMME

<u>STAGE</u>	<u>TABLE</u>	<u>BANK</u>	<u>FUNDS AT RISK</u>	<u>DIVIDEND</u>	<u>TOTAL DIVIDENDS</u>
ONE	\$ 10	\$ 250	\$250	NIL	NIL
TWO	\$ 10	\$ 250	NIL	\$ 250	\$ 250
THREE	\$ 20	\$ 500	NIL	\$ 500	\$ 750
FOUR	\$ 40	\$1,000	NIL	\$ 250	\$1,000
FIVE	\$ 50	\$1,250	NIL	\$ 750	\$1,750
SIX	\$ 70	\$1,750	NIL	\$1,000	\$2,750
SEVEN	\$100	\$2,500	NIL	PERIODIC	

# \$100.00 TABLE — PRESUMED INVESTMENT FOR \$2,500.00 BANK

<u>ODDS ON</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>ODDS AGAINST</u>
-	EVENS	\$50 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$52 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	11/10-10/9	\$48 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$56 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	5/4	\$44 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$58 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	11/8	\$42 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$60 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	6/4	\$40 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$62 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	13/8	\$38 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$64 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	7/4	\$36 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$67 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	2/1	\$33 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$69 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	9/4	\$31 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$71 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	5/2	\$29 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$73 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	11/4	\$27 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$75 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	3/1	\$25 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$78 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	7/2	\$22 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$79 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	15/4	\$21 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$80 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	4/1	\$20 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$82 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	9/2	\$18 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$83 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	5/1	\$17 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$85 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	11/2	\$15 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$86 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	6/1	\$14 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$87 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	13/2	\$13 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$88 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	7/1	\$12 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$88 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	15/2	\$12 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$89 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	8/1	\$11 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$90 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	OVER 8/1	\$10 PRESUMED INVESTMENT

The figures shown in the above Tables are for \$125, \$250, \$500, \$1,250 and \$2,500 banks - Multiply or divide the figures for larger or smaller banks.

# \$50.00 TABLE — PRESUMED INVESTMENT FOR \$1,250.00 BANK

<u>ODDS ON</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>ODDS AGAINST</u>
-	EVENS	\$25 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$26 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	11/10-10/9	\$24 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$28 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	5/4	\$22 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$29 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	11/8	\$21 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$30 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	6/4	\$20 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$31 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	13/8	\$19 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$32 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	7/4	\$18 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$33½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	2/1	\$16½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$34½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	9/4	\$15½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$35½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	5/2	\$14½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$36½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	11/4	\$13½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$37½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	3/1	\$12½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$39 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	7/2	\$11 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$39½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	15/4	\$10½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$40 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	4/1	\$10 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$41 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	9/2	\$ 9 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$41½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	5/1	\$ 8½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$42½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	11/2	\$ 7½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$43 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	6/1	\$ 7 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$43½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	13/2	\$ 6½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$44 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	7/1	\$ 6 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$44 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	15/2	\$ 6 PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$44½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT	8/1	\$ 5½ PRESUMED INVESTMENT
\$45 PRESUMED INVESTMENT	OVER 8/1	\$ 5 PRESUMED INVESTMENT

# \$20.00 TABLE — PRESUMED INVESTMENT FOR \$500.00 BANK

O D D S  O N	( 1/10 TO 1/9	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$18
	( 1/8 TO 1/6	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$17
	( 2/11 TO 1/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$16
	( 2/7 TO 1/3	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$15
	( 4/11 TO 2/5	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$14
	( 4/9 TO 1/2	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$13
	( 4/7 TO 4/6	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$12
	( 8/11 TO 10/11	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$11
	EVENS	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$10
	(11/10 TO 11/9	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$ 9
O D D S  A G A I N S  T	( 6/4 TO 7/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$ 8
	( 2/1 TO 9/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$ 7
	( 5/2 TO 11/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$ 6
	( 3/1 TO 7/2	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$ 5
	( 4/1 TO 11/2	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$ 4
	( 6/1 TO 8/1	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$ 3
	OVER 8/1	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$ 2

# \$10.00 TABLE — PRESUMED INVESTMENT FOR \$250.00 BANK

O D D S	( 1/10 TO 1/9	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$9	
	( 1/8 TO 1/6	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$8½	
	( 2/11 TO 1/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$8	
	( 2/7 TO 1/3	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$7½	
	( 4/11 TO 2/5	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$7	
	( 4/9 TO 1/2	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$6½	
	( 4/7 TO 4/6	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$6	
	( 8/11 TO 10/11	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$5½	
	EVENS	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$5	
	(11/10 TO 11/8	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$4½	
O D D S	A G A I N S T	( 6/4 TO 7/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$4
		( 2/1 TO 9/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$3½
		( 5/2 TO 11/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$3
		( 3/1 TO 7/2	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$2½
		( 4/1 TO 11/2	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$2
		( 6/1 TO 8/1	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$1½
		( OVER 8/1	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$1

# \$5.00 TABLE — PRESUMED INVESTMENT FOR \$125.00 BANK

EVENS TO 11/8	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$2½
6/4 TO 9/4	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$2
5/2 TO 7/2	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$1½
4/1 TO 8/1	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$1
OVER 8/1	-	PRESUMED INVESTMENT	=	\$½

N.B. To determine the Presumed Investment for odds on simply deduct the Presumed Investment figure above from 5 which will give you the true Presumed Investment. For example, 4/6 (six to four on) is five minus two = \$3 Presumed Investment.

# STAKING AND BANK REQUIRED

Staking is most important to the successful operation of the Money Maker. Below Tables show how much to invest at given prices. We suggest the bank required should be \$500.00 per \$20.00 return. Therefore, if one has a \$125.00 bank, the Table for a \$5.00 return should be used. Conversely, if one had a \$2,500.00 bank, the Table for a \$100.00 return should be used.

It is our opinion that no matter how affluent a person may be, if he uses the Money Maker, he should start with a small bank and be prepared to make the bank earn it's own profits. He should start with a small bank and make the profits come to him rather than set out with large capital and go greedily chasing the profits. With a small bank, he can always assist the bank by adding to it during a bad run or he can completely replace the bank should it be used up completely, BUT, by starting with a big bank he is courting disaster and places himself in the unenviable position of being non-financial should a bad run come and wipe out his capital. It is always wisest to play safe. If you must go on the roof, leave the ladder there so that you can climb down again with safety if necessary.

It's a funny thing, but throughout the years of our close association with racing, we have found that almost always a bad run is followed by an equally good run. Of course it goes without saying, that the bad run has weeded out the chicken-hearted with the result that they completely miss out on the winners in the good run. So whatever you do, when you operate the Money Maker, start with a small bank that you would be prepared to replace if it goes amiss, and also stick, stick, stick to the rules of the method you are operating no matter what happens. This particularly applies to the Money Maker.

To sum up, start with only a small bank and make it work for you. If you lose it, be prepared to start again. Always be certain, of course, that you do not gamble with money that you should be using for more essential purposes. Never risk the loss of money you cannot afford to lose and only bet if the money you could possibly lose is of little consequence to you. If you heed these remarks, the Money Maker could give you great personal enjoyment and possible financial gain.

We detail Tables of how much the Presumed Investment is on the first and second pre-post favourites at various bank levels. For example, if your bank is \$500.00 then you would be using the \$20.00 Table. If the pre-post favourite is 2/1 and the second pre-post favourite 3/1, the presumed outlay for the 2/1 favourite is \$7 and the presumed outlay for the second favourite is \$5. Seven plus five equals twelve dollars so deduct this amount from \$20 which is \$8. Therefore \$8 is placed to win on both the third and fourth pre-post favourites.

We will give a further example so you are perfectly clear as to the staking method. If you have a bank of \$2,500.00 you would be operating the \$100 Table. If the pre-post favourite is 11/4 and the second favourite 4/1, the presumed bet is \$27 on the favourite and \$20 on the second favourite. Twenty-seven and twenty is forty seven which is deducted from \$100. This equals \$53 which is the win bet to be placed on the third and fourth pre-post favourites.

# METHOD "B"

Method "B" is the approach our own staff are using and is, in our opinion, easily the best method of operating the Money Maker and is the logical successor to Method "A". It is slightly more adventurous as a mild progression is used.

The formula to be used is simple. If one is operating the \$10 Table, multiply the \$10 Table by 10 which equals 100 and this becomes the amount required. To determine stakes level always divide the amount required by 10. Never vary from this divisor of 10.

The principle is the same with all other Table levels. i.e. The \$50 Table multiplied by 10 is \$500 divided by 10 = \$50 Table.

The method of selection remains the same, in other words the two horses to be backed each race are the third and fourth pre-post favourites. The only difference between Methods "A" and "B" is that with Method "B", in the event of a losing day, then stakes thereafter use mild progression to recover losses. Profit and loss is assessed on a daily basis, so if one is using the Money Maker at Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane events and on a particular day Sydney loses \$42.00, Brisbane loses \$24.00 and Melbourne wins \$36.00, the net loss for the day is \$30.00. This loss is carried forward to be recovered with future bets.

Operating on the \$10 Table level, with a carry forward loss of \$30, this makes a total required of \$130 which is then divided by 10. This equals \$13. To determine stakes level of the \$10 Table, divide the \$13 by \$10 which equals 1.3. The figure of 1.3 is used as the multiplication factor to determine the progressed stakes.

On this basis, if the pre-post favourite is 5-2 and the second favourite 4-1 on LEVEL STAKES on the \$10 Table this would mean a bet of \$5 on the third and fourth pre-post favourites but because we are operating a mild progression, we multiply the \$5 by 1.3 which equals a bet of \$6½. This then becomes our bet on the third and fourth favourites. When fractions occur ROUND UP to the nearest fifty cents.

With Method "B" you are dealing with COMPLETE DAYS ACTION. The progression is applied to all venues one is considering for the days action and each race at each venue. The following results will clarify the staking.

## \$10 TABLE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DIVIDER</u>	<u>AMOUNT REQUIRED</u>	<u>DOLLAR TABLE</u>	<u>MULTIPLICATION FACTOR</u>	<u>DAYS PROFIT</u>	<u>DAYS LOSS</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
1/8/80	10	100	\$10	1	69.40	-	+ 69.40
2/8/80	10	100	\$10	1	-	31.40	+ 38.00
2/8/80	10	131	\$13	1.3	43.40	-	+ 81.40
4/8/80	10	100	\$10	1	84.90	-	+166.30
6/8/80	10	100	\$10	1	38.40	-	+204.70
7/8/80	10	100	\$10	1	-	27.40	+177.30
8/8/80	10	127	\$13	1.3	7.40	-	+184.70

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## OUR SUGGESTED

### ALTERNATIVE METHODS

Whilst we believe the principle of the Money Maker to be correct, we feel the inventor's staking approach leaves something to be desired. Our analysts have come up with four different alternatives with regard the operation of the Money Maker and we have labelled these alternatives Method "A", "B", "C" and "D". Each method has exactly the same selection procedure and the only variance between our four proposed methods is in the staking approach.

At this stage, we repeat the method of selection of the horses to be backed in the Money Maker.

- (1) The two horses to be backed in each race are the third and fourth pre-post favourites. After scratchings are known, delete any scratchings from the pre-post markets and determine the third and fourth pre-post favourites AFTER SCRATCHINGS.

(N.B. Where no pre-post markets are available, refer to the section headed "How To Estimate Pre-Post Prices from Tipsters Polls" and follow exactly the same procedure. With the Tipsters Poll, the third and fourth most favoured after scratchings become the Money Maker bets for the race in question.)

- (2) If there are horses tied on any particular betting line, re-arrange the tied horses in strict TAB number order. (i.e. TAB number one takes priority over TAB number two and so on). For example, if the first, second and third pre-post favourites are clear cut and there are two horses on the fourth line of betting, your fourth pre-post favourite becomes the horse with the lowest TAB number. Conversely, if the favourite is clear cut and there are two pre-post second favourites, the second favourite is the horse with the lowest TAB number. To make it perfectly simple, re-arrange any tied positions in the pre-post markets by giving priority to the tied horse with the lowest TAB number.

(N.B. If working off Tipsters Polls, refer to the section headed "How To Estimate Pre-Post Prices from Tipsters Polls" and use the tie-breakers as explained.)

- (3) Your only bets each race are on the third and fourth pre-post favourites. You bet on no other horses in the race.
- (4) We disagree with the race to race progression suggested by the inventor and the fact that he stops activity at a winner. We believe every race should be covered and this is the approach we recommend in Methods "A", "B", "C" and "D".
- (5) As explained above, the only difference in the four recommended methods is in the staking approach, though the base staking principle remains unchanged.

# THE MONEY-MAKER INVENTOR'S RULES

- (1) The horses to be backed in each race are the third and fourth pre-post favourites. After scratchings are known, delete the scratchings from the pre-post market and your two bets each race are on the third and fourth pre-post favourites after scratchings.
- (2) If there are horses tied upon any particular betting line, rearrange the tied horses in strict TAB number order. For example, if the first, second and third pre-post favourites are clear cut and there are two horses on the fourth line, your fourth pre-post favourite becomes the horse with the lowest TAB number. (i.e. TAB number one has top priority). Conversely, if the favourite is clear cut and there are 2 pre-post second favourites on the second line, the second favourite is the horse with the lowest TAB number. To make it perfectly plain, you rearrange any tied positions in the pre-post markets by giving the lowest TAB number the priority in the pre-post market.
- (3) To determine the amount to be staked on the third and fourth pre-post favourites, calculate the amount which would be left after a mental bet on each of the first and second pre-post favourites. So if you are betting to take out 100 units on the first and second favourites, your outlay on each of the third and fourth favourites is the amount that is left of the 100 units after a mental bet on the first and second pre-post favourites. Under no circumstances do you ever bet on the first and second favourites. Your only bets are on the third and fourth favourites

So it will be quite clear, here is an example. Red is pre-post favourite at 7/4. Green is second favourite and is at 3/1 in the pre-post markets. The mental bet on Red and Green to show a return of 100 units is 36 units on Red and 25 units on Green. This is a total outlay of 61 units. As we are going for a return of 100 units you deduct the 61 from the 100 which leaves 39. This means 39 units are to be placed on the third pre-post favourite and 39 units are to be placed on the fourth pre-post favourite.

We publish below the results of the approach used by our correspondent at metropolitan races in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. The results up to the end of February, 1980 are those received from our correspondent and we have filled in the results from March through to the end of July, 1980.

I enclose my results so far this year \* and you will note up to the end of February, in Sydney I have shown a profit of \$5,421, in Melbourne a profit of \$4,750 while in Brisbane I have shown a profit of \$3,259.80. This is a total for the year of \$13,430.80 and we are only three-quarters of the way through the year. I find most years I average a profit of around \$20,000.00".\*\*

That is the letter we received earlier this year. We get many such letters but what intrigued us about this approach was its simplicity and commonsense. For the past 4 months we have analysed many years of racing results and in the following pages you will see the conclusion of our analysis. We also publish the complete workout for the last racing year as shown by the rules being applied strictly as laid down by our correspondent. We reiterate the rules before the results so that everybody will be clear as to his approach.

You will also find on later pages further suggestions from ourselves and a complete run-down on the approach our own staff are taking by using the Money Maker.

For your own convenience we have included with the Money Maker a staking chart so that you can tell at a glance exactly what stake should be made on each race. It is designed to stake presumed amounts for the first and second pre-post favourites to take out \$5 and \$10. For the larger punter, in later pages we detail figures for presumed take-outs of \$20, \$50 and \$100.

\*PUBLISHER'S NOTE: This letter was received in March, 1980.

\*\*PUBLISHER'S NOTE: We have checked the results supplied by our correspondent and have found them to be accurate. We have further checked the results after February and the figures according to our calculations for the year are as follows:-

This is the racing year 1st August, 1979 to 31st July, 1980 and includes all Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane metropolitan galloping meetings.

Sydney	-	Profit of \$10,213.00
Melbourne	-	Profit of \$ 6,908.80
Brisbane	-	Profit of \$ 6,634.00
<hr/>		
TOTAL PROFIT FOR THE YEAR:		\$23,755.80

In this case my total outlay is 37 units and my bet would be 63 units on both the third and fourth pre-post favourites.

I continued betting in this fashion for almost 10 years keeping my approach a closely guarded secret. I found year after year I made worthwhile profits, although as my financial circumstances improved I became a little more adventuresome.

Barely a meeting went by without the third and fourth pre-post favourites popping up at least once. I therefore devised (still using the same principle of staking) a progression scale for each race meeting. I laid down very strict rules as I am well aware of the danger of progression. To summarise my progression rules I detail them below.

- (1) I commenced betting on race one on the assumption that the first and second pre-post favourites were to take 20 units out of the ring. This meant that, say, with a 6/4 favourite and the 4/1 second favourite I would be outlaying 9 units on the third and fourth pre-post favourites. However, the progression I decided upon was through the course of a meeting only to increase my presumed take-out by the first and second favourites by 20 units for each race lost by the third and fourth pre-post favourites. Therefore, if the third or fourth pre-post favourites lost the first three races I would presume the first and second favourites, by the 4th race, would be outlaying sufficient to take out 80 units from the ring. Therefore, on the prices of 6/4 and 4/1 for the first and second pre-post favourites I would be outlaying 32 units on the third and fourth pre-post favourites.
- (2) In addition to the above progression I determined that should a meeting fail to pick a third or fourth pre-post favourite completely, at the following meeting I would double all stakes. In the event of such a wipeout, at the following meeting my opening bet - presuming the pre-post favourite was 6/4 and the second favourite 4/1 - would be 16 units on both the third and fourth pre-post favourites. The same rules - but doubled - for race to race progression would apply - again stopping at a winner.
- (3) Now this is very important. I never progressed further than doubling my stake after a losing meeting. I merely held my stake at double until I had recouped all losses and made further profits.

To sum up I progress race to race through a meeting and as soon as I hit a winner I stop betting at that meeting. Should a meeting be a wipeout, I double stakes for the following meeting but never progress further than that stage. Again, as soon as a winner is struck at the meeting, I stop betting for the day.

I hope you find my method of interest. I have been a customer of your company for some years and have always found your service to be good and your staff courteous. I am an old man now and if you can do anything with my plan, you are welcome to use it. I am sure there are rough edges that your professionals can smooth away. If my approach helps other people to show a profit at the races then I am more than satisfied. Thank you once again for your past service.

# CONCLUSION

The August 1980 workouts for Methods "A", "B", "C" and "D" were compiled AFTER the full concept of the Money Maker was concluded. In other words, the results on Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne racing and trotting events were achieved on a determination BEFORE the events rather than after. This is an important consideration.

Of the total of 458 races covered at all three venues, the Money Maker selections won 126 of them - this is a strike rate of 27.51% OR taking into account two selections per race a win rate of 13.75%. The average N.S.W. win dividend was \$3.96 or 6.93 to 1. A level stakes bet through the period showed a profit of 9.02%.

The win strike of 27.51% was approximately 4% below that of annual averages, so all in all we believe August was a good month for this test of the Money Maker in-so-far as the strike rate was less than average and the win dividend was also a full point less than annual averages.

Even taking the above into account, all methods showed reasonable profits, and Method "B" - the approach we recommend and in fact our own staff are using it - showed a healthy profit of \$1,024.20 for the month on a base dollar table of \$10.00.

Method "B" was always under control and the very real advantage of being able to place all bets prior to racing must be considered.

When using the Money Maker, selections are simplicity itself and though a few might initially have difficulty mastering the staking approach, once understood, it is also very simple. Read through the instructions carefully and only commence betting when you fully understand. If there is anything you don't comprehend please don't hesitate to telephone our Sydney office and our staff will be only too pleased to help.

Good luck with the Money Maker. We hope the approach will provide much enjoyment and profit to all our customers.

"I commenced operations on February 12, 1951 and can assure you I have been a consistent winner for the past 29 years. I continued backing the third and fourth pre-post favourites in level stakes for almost 6 months and was making a steady income out of punting - for the first time ever I might add. During August, 1951 I made another very important discovery. Checking my records I found that had I varied my bet on the third and fourth pre-post favourites in line with public following for the first and second pre-post favourites I would have almost doubled my profit over the period. Immediately I altered my method of staking and have been using this method to the present day.

For example, if the first and second pre-post favourites had been 6/4 and 2/1, I originally would have had a level bet on the third and fourth pre-post favourites regardless of the price of the first and second pre-post favourites. However, I found by staking less on the third and fourth pre-post favourites when the first and second pre-post favourites were very short and more on the third and fourth pre-post favourites when the first and second pre-post favourites were longer in price, my profitability increased dramatically."\*

"The problem was to determine an accurate staking method for the third and fourth pre-post favourites. It was sometime before I hit upon the solution, but eventually I had an answer. I decided to presume that I was backing the first and second pre-post favourites to show a pre-determined profit. For example, if the first favourite was 6/4 and the second favourite 7/2, to show a 100 unit return no matter which won I would have to outlay 40 units on the first favourite and 22 units on the 7/2 chance. This is a total outlay of 62 units which leaves a difference of 38 units between the outlay and the return. This was the amount I determined should be bet both on the third and fourth pre-post favourites. In other words, if I were staking for 100 units return and the first favourite was 6/4 and the second favourite 7/2, I would outlay 38 units on both the third and fourth pre-post favourites.

In effect it means the shorter the price for the first and second pre-post favourites, the less you have on the third and fourth pre-post favourites. The longer the price on the first and second pre-post favourites, the more you have on the third and fourth pre-post favourites. Let me give you some other examples.

- (1) Pre-Post Favourite - Even Money = 50 units outlay to return 100 units.  
Second Favourite - 7/4 = 36 units outlay to return 100 units.

Whichever of these two horses were to win I would show a profit of 14 units because my total outlay is 86 units. In this case I would place 14 units on both the third and fourth pre-post favourites.

- (2) Pre-Post Favourite - 4/1 = 20 units outlay to return 100 units.  
Second Favourite - 5/1 = 17 units outlay to return 100 units.

\*PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The logic of this statement is indisputable. For example, if the first and second pre-post favourites are even money and 6/4 respectively, clearly the race is expected to go to either of these animals. You would probably find the third and fourth pre-post favourites quoted at double figures. However, if the first favourite is 7/2 and the second favourite is 5/1, clearly the race is a much more open affair.