## TISSUE PRICES - A SIMPLE METHOD

We start with ratings: nothing new about that, as lots of the systems I have rely on ratings in one form or another. Mark rates six separate factors. These are - Trainer, Jockey, Distance, Going, Overall Form and Recent Form. The maximum rating possible is 150 and it is calculated in this way:

Trainer: Max 30 points. This takes into account their overall record, their current form and whether they've shown they are capable of winning a race like the present one. Marks should be deducted if there are any doubts, and less than half marks awarded if there are serious doubts.

Jockey: Max 10 points. As with the trainer, take into account overall record, current form, today's race - and again, deduct marks as with the trainer.

Distance: 20 points. Award the points if the horse has proved itself at today's distance.
Going: 30 points. Again, award the points if it has proved that it can handle today's going.
Overall Form: 40 points. Horse must have proved that it is capable of winning in today's class of race.

Recent Form: 20 points. Has the horse shown good form, not necessarily its very best, in the past month?

Top marks should be awarded if the horse, trainer, and jockey meet every requirement. Less than half marks to be given if there are serious doubts in any category. If that happens then the horse is eliminated from consideration.

Also, a score of less than 85 eliminates a horse from any further consideration. So, we've rated the runners, but where's the tissue? A horse with a perfect score of 150 would represent an even money chance. Then you would allocate prices depending on how many points less than 150 and on how many runners in the field. There are four groups of size of field. 1) Up to 4 runners. 2) 5-9 runners. 3) 10-15 runners. 4) 16 or more runners.

Group 1: Allow 1 point in the betting for every 10 points in its score. So, a score of 140 would get 1 point more than evens, 2-1. A score of 130 would get 2 points more than evens, $3-1$. A score of 125 would get 7-2 and so on.

Group 2: Allow 2 points in the betting for every 10 points in the score. So this time a score of 140 would be $3-1$, 130 would be 5-1, 125 would be 11-2, etc.

Group 3: Allow 3 points in the betting for every 10 points in the score. So 140 is priced at 41, 130 at 7-1, etc. Group 4: Allow 4 points in the betting for every 10 points in the score. Now 140 is priced at 5-1 and 130 at 9-1.

These prices then are the minimum that you should accept. For value you are looking for prices that are bigger than the ones you've calculated. All horses that are eliminated are priced at 50-1.

There's quite a bit of work involved in this business of producing your own tissue, but ' $m$ sure that it could worth the effort.

