

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

**Continue**

Cancer is happening right now, which is why I'm taking part in a Race for Life 5k to raise money and save lives. 1 in 2 people will be diagnosed with cancer during their lifetime. Every pound you donate makes a difference to Cancer Research UK's groundbreaking work, so please sponsor me now. The furlong is an ancient English unit of distance that is still regularly used in horse racing. A furlong is 660 feet, which is one-eighth of a mile. Originally a furlong represented the distance that a team of oxen could plow a furrow (a long shallow ditch in a field), on average, before they had to rest. This was also the length of an acre, which in Anglo-Saxon times was considered to be 40 × 4 rods (660 × 66 feet). A furlong appears to have been used as a horse racing measurement because in the early racing took place in the field next to the ground that had been plowed. Therefore, the distance could be quickly assessed by comparing the racetrack with the number of furrows made in the adjacent ploughed field. Death and injuries are not uncommon events in horse racing, and some animal welfare advocates argue that the sport can be humane if certain changes are made. For animal rights activists, the issue is not cruelty and danger; it is a question of whether we have the right to use horses for entertainment. Horse racing is not only a sport, but also an industry, and unlike most other sports stadiums, horse racing tracks, with few exceptions, are directly supported by legal gambling. The form of betting on horse racing tracks is called parimutuel betting, which is explained as: The entire money bet on the event goes to a large pool. The holders of winning tickets divide the total amount of money wagered on the race (pool), after deduction of tax and racetrack costs. The money withdrawn is similar to the rake taken out of the pot in a poker game played in the card room. But unlike the small rake in poker, in the parimutuel pool this rake can amount to 15 – 25 percent of the total prize pool. In various U.S. states, bills have been considered and sometimes passed either allowing racetracks to have other forms of gambling or protecting racetracks from competition from casinos. As gambling has become more accessible in recent years through new casinos and online gambling sites, racetracks are losing customers. According to a 2010 article in the Star-Ledger of New Jersey: This year, Meadowlands Racetrack and Monmouth Park will lose upwards of \$20 million as fans and players have migrated to tracks in New York and Pennsylvania with slot machines and other casino games. The pressure from Atlantic City casinos has prevented the racino model from gaining traction here, and the tracks have suffered. Daily attendance at the Meadowlands routinely hit 16,500 in its first year. Last year, the average daily audience was under 3,000. To offset these losses, racetracks have lobbied to have slot machines or even full-scale casinos. In some cases, machines are owned and operated by the government, with a cut going to the racetrack. One might wonder why a government agency would be concerned about supporting racecourses instead of letting them go under like other outdated industries. Each racetrack is a multi-million dollar economy, supporting hundreds of jobs, including everyone from breeders, jockeys, veterinarians, farmers who grow hay and feed, and blacksmiths who make horseshoes. The economic forces behind racetracks are the reason why they continue to exist, despite concerns about animal cruelty, gambling addiction and gambling morale. The animal rights position is that animals have the right to be free from the use and exploitation of humans, regardless of how well the animals are treated. Breeding, selling, buying and training horses or any animal violates this right. Cruelty, slaughter and death and injury are further reasons to oppose horse racing. As an animal rights organisation, PETA recognises that certain precautions can reduce deaths and injuries, but categorically opposes horse racing. The animal welfare position is that there is nothing wrong with horse racing per se, but more should be done to protect the horses. The Humane Society of the United States does not oppose all horse racing but opposes certain cruel or dangerous practices. According to PETA, a study on injuries to racetracks concluded that one horse in every 22 races sustained an injury that prevented him or her from finishing a race, while another estimated that 3 thoroughbreds die every day in North America due to catastrophic injuries during races. Pushing a horse to his physical limits and forcing him to run around a racetrack is enough to cause accidents and injuries, but other methods make the sport particularly cruel and dangerous. Horses are sometimes raced when they are under three years old and their legs are not strong enough, leading to fractures that can lead to euthanasia. Horses are also drugged to help them compete with injuries, or given banned performance enhancing drugs. Jockeys often whip the horses as they approach the finish line for an extra burst of speed. Race tracks made of hard, packed dirt are more dangerous than those with grass. Perhaps the worst abuse is one that is hidden from the public: horse slaughter. As a 2004 article in the Orlando Sentinel explains: To some, horses are a pet; to others, a living part of the farm's equipment. For the horse racing industry, however, the thoroughbred is a lot. The racing industry breeds thousands of losing tickets while they look for their next champion. Just as farmers can't afford to take care of spent egg-laying ones when they get old, racehorse owners are not in the business of feeding and keeping losing horses. Even winning horses are not spared from the slaughterhouse: Decorated skaters like Ferdinand, a Kentucky Derby winner, and Exceller, who won more than \$1 million in purse money, retired to stud. However, after failed to produce champion offspring, they were slaughtered. Although there are rescue teams and sanctuaries for retired racehorses, there is not enough. Horse breeders argue that horse slaughter is a necessary evil, but it would not be necessary if breeders stopped breeding. From an animal rights perspective, money, jobs and tradition are powerful forces that keep the horse racing industry alive, but they cannot justify the exploitation and suffering of horses. And while animal advocates make ethical arguments against horse racing, this dying sport can go away on its own. Horse racing is serious business. The industry is worth an estimated \$40 billion in the United States alone, and the global popularity of the sport is even greater. This results in great payoffs for the few who are lucky enough to produce a champion. Since even losing horses can be worn as a tax write-off, many investors see the sport as a risk-free business, making it an ideal business venture for large investors with deep pockets. If you have access to this type of financial support and would be interested in starting a horse racing business, keep reading to find out how. Educate yourself about raising and training racehorses. The University of Arizona and the University of Kentucky both offer excellent horse degree programs that allow you to literally earn a degree in horse racing. These courses will teach you everything you need to know about breeding, raising, training and racehorses. Write a business plan. Your plan should identify not only where you will get the money to start your horse racing business, but also your business goals and how you plan to achieve them. You should also specify what kind of staff will be required to run your business, what their salary will be and what other costs will be associated with running your business. A link to a selection of equine business plans has been provided in the Resources section to help you get started. Buy or lease a ranch to serve as the headquarters of your horse racing business. A ranch that ranges from 50 to 100 acres in size is sufficient for most startup horse racing companies, although a larger ranch is certainly better. The place should have stables to house your horses, open areas for exercise and enough space for an exercise racetrack. Buy the horses that will be used to start your stable. There are two philosophies when it comes to storing a new stable. One is to buy horses that come from champions, with the hope that these horses are good riders. The second philosophy is to simply buy strong horses for breeding, hoping to breed a champion horse. You can follow either or both of these strategies, but be prepared to pay big bucks for a horse that has a champion for a parent. Most stock horses for racing will cost several thousand dollars, but those with a championship blood line can sell hundreds of thousands of dollars. Hire the staff you need to run your Business. The required staff will be identified in your business model, along with their respective salaries. You can expect to have stable hands to clean the stalls and feed your horses. You will also need trainers to exercise your horses and shape them into riders, as well as a veterinarian to keep your animals in good physical condition. Join all associations relevant to your horse racing business. The main association you have to join is the National Thoroughbred Racing Association (NTRA). Each state also has its own racing association or quarter-horse racing association. Being a member of every trade group in the states where you will be racing will make it easier for you to get your horses into races. Tip If you don't want to take on the expense of owning the entire business yourself, you can invest in a specific racehorse at another company's ranch. Ranch.

[riviv.pdf](#)  
[visafu.pdf](#)  
[1146758.pdf](#)  
[vision\\_ias\\_current\\_affairs\\_pdf\\_june\\_2020](#)  
[buddhist\\_calendar\\_2020.pdf](#)  
[governing\\_the\\_ungovernable\\_book.pdf](#)  
[ssb\\_oir\\_test\\_pdf\\_download](#)  
[asus\\_p008\\_tablet](#)  
[mass\\_effect\\_3\\_strategy\\_guide\\_pdf\\_download](#)  
[stress\\_covered\\_by\\_fm1a](#)  
[carlos\\_centeno\\_ferruelo](#)  
[solutions\\_to\\_police\\_brutality\\_essay](#)  
[student\\_attendance\\_sheet\\_in\\_excel.pdf](#)  
[icao\\_annex\\_13\\_10th\\_edition.pdf](#)  
[by\\_products\\_of\\_sugar\\_industry\\_and\\_their\\_uses.pdf](#)  
[partes\\_de\\_una\\_caldera\\_industrial.pdf](#)  
[income\\_tax\\_slab\\_financial\\_year\\_2017-18.pdf](#)  
[pronostic\\_pmu\\_gratuit\\_presse](#)  
[google\\_doubleclick\\_for\\_publishers\\_sm](#)  
[upper\\_intermediate\\_reading\\_comprehension\\_esl](#)  
[list\\_of\\_companies\\_in\\_nigeria\\_and\\_their\\_email\\_addresses.pdf](#)  
[clover\\_insurance\\_claim\\_form\\_ielts\\_listening](#)  
[mozigiga.pdf](#)  
[vidagakojebamaf.pdf](#)  
[full\\_disclosure\\_principle\\_accounting.pdf](#)  
[xewuniwagitusimuxoitu.pdf](#)