

## 1: Horse breeding - Wikipedia

*The book covers all aspects of horse husbandry from normal horse basics and selection of breeding stock to equipment, nutrition and reproduction. Much emphasis is put on confirmation and lameness, a plague of most horsemen.*

Different seasons require different levels of care. For example, in spring horses may be groomed more often as they shed their winter coat before warm weather arrives. Then a shedding blade is used with the extra grooming. Horse owners also have to consider the intended use of their horse as well as land size, housing, pasture, paddock, fencing, feed, health care with everything from foot to dental care and even manure management. They have to decide where to keep their four-legged friends, whether it be in their back yard or at a stable with trusted hands. Also, horse owners should have a first aid kit for their horses. It may include items like a cotton roll, gauze pads, scissors, hoof pick, tweezers, flashlight, antiseptic soap, disinfectant and pliers. Interesting fact about horses An average 1,100 pound horse will eat about 20 pounds of medium-quality hay and drink approximately 10 gallons of water per day. In the horse and rider business since she boards and trains horses, and provides lessons to riders, from beginners to show jumpers. What should someone look for in boarding their horse? You should be able to visit the facility at anytime to check it out for yourself. Always look at the condition of the horses that are currently boarded there. Look for any safety issues or hazards that would be in the way of the horses or riders while also looking at the type of turnout, the condition of the stalls and paddocks. Competitive riders should take a good look at the footing of the arenas and how they are maintained. What if someone wants to keep their horse at home in a backyard stable? What advice do you have for keeping hooves healthy? Diet also contributes to the wellness of their feet. Horses eat hay, grain and pasture. Are there different types of hay? Some horses have preferences. Water is so important with any living animal; keep it fresh and clean. They should always have water in front of them at all times. Does a horse need horse companionship? This depends on the horse. Generally, horses are a herd animal and like to be around others. Some personalities are perfectly fine alone and are happy with just human companionship. Some horses can get really attached to each other. Is there something like a horse first-aid kit that horse owners should have? Yes, there are basic things every horse owner should have. As time goes by, you end accumulating more supplies. Sometimes certain issues need specific medicines.

### 2: Storey's Guide To Raising Horses (Book, s) [[www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)]

*Raising Healthy Foals and Baby Horses Raising a Healthy Foal with Proper Care and Observation The chances are in good favor that your foal will not have any problems during its baby stage "especially if it was normal when it was born, and if your farm has good and clean management practices.*

Or you have some questions you need answers to when raising a horse? While the automobile and the tractor are now doing much of the work formerly done by horses, the "horseless era" is still far off. A good horse will always be worth good money, will always be a desirable and profitable member of the farm family. But the undersized no-breed specimen will be even less valuable in the future than in the past. The great demand for horses for army use and the high prices paid by the Government, tempted horse breeders and farmers to dispose of the fine specimens which alone met the exacting requirements of army buyers. It will take years to make good this tremendous wastage of horse flesh. But this is a big opportunity for breeders of good horses and we may expect them to make the most of it. Prices of really desirable horses are now high. If you have a good one, take good care of him. Protect his health, lengthen his life. If you must buy, be sure that you get a sound animal which will serve you long and faithfully. Owning a horse teaches you to be responsible. You will need to feed it on regular bases, you have to bath it and make sure it gets enough exercise. This is great for kids as they grow learning to be responsible. Since horseback riding is an outdoor activity it helps you exercise thus improving your health. And not to mention the fresh air you will be breathing if you decide to ride in the country. You expand your knowledge. Since you will be with your horse everyday you will get a lot of knowledge on how to care for horses and keep them free from sickness. With this knowledge you can educate others on the care of horses. Having a horse gives you a sense of satisfaction by knowing you are taking really good care of your horse and is always in a great condition. This also brings a sense of great achievement. There some social benefits of being a horse owner especially when you living alone. You take a ride to see the country side and can also attend literally thousands of clubs across the country and meet with other horse owners. When living in a busy world you need ways to de-stress everyday and what better way can you do that then riding on your horse. Equine activities may provide exercise, again highlighting the potential for equine activities to reduce stress which is important for our physical beings. Character building is a natural part of horse ownership, confidence, punctuality, self-esteem, commitment, frugality, patience, and teaching responsibility. As you see there are lots of benefits as to why one would want to raise their own horse. When done right raising a horse can be very rewarding. But it is very important that you know what you are doing when starting out because you can easily make costly mistakes. Weather you want to learn how to raise a horse or just want to master the art of training a horse, having the correct information is needed to start your new hobby. Without information we would all be floundering in the dark. Knowing where and how to start with raising a horse will prevent your dream from becoming a disaster, so keep on reading They are a lot of benefits on being a horse owner although they are a lot of expenses that come with owning a horse as well. Horses can offer entertainment for your entire family, your teens can be kept occupied by the horses in your yard. Your kids playing with the horses can help them stay away from trouble at the same time teach them responsibility, sportsmanship and patience. The bond in between you and your horse plays a very big role. Horses provide inspiration and companionship to their owners which in time turns personal. Some will let you get on and you can ride them easily while others are so green that you could get hurt if you have little or no riding experience. The horses that will let just about anyone on and ride are usually the older horses. Because they have been ridden the most they will be the most forgiving of the mistakes that a beginning rider can make. The younger horses are a lot tougher to ride unless they have been completely broke. This ebook will not only save you time on doing the research needed, but also in your pocketbook. A diet that is high in energy, low in fiber and supplemented with ample of protein is considered ideal and wholesome to ensure the upward and steady growth of a horse. A horse can not be called a horse unless it loves its food. Its feeding habits are characterized with rooting and pleading for more food and eating food with a great gusto and relish. However, in spite of your horse being constantly obsessed with the idea of eating food, it does not mean you

submit to its obsession. There is a specific and regulated pattern of feeding and eating habits for your horse and before you give your horse that extra morsel of food, ponder again! With this ebook you will discover:

## 3: Raising Healthy Foals and Baby Horses

*Raising a Healthy Foal with Proper Care and Observation The chances are in good favor that your foal will not have any problems during its baby stage - especially if it was normal when it was born, and if your farm has good and clean management practices.*

But, its important to know that even when the best circumstances have happened, it is always possible that a young horse could fall victim to one of many problems that can drastically affect foals. This is going to provide your foal with the best chance of reaching adulthood without any problems. Reading and sticking to the Foal Health-Watch Guide is a good way to be aware of common ailments that might happen during these first six months. Remember that even if the problem you have found is not threatening to the life of your foal, you are still going to want to have the diagnoses and treatment confirmed by your vet. The signs listed below are observed most of the time with certain disorders, but remember that not all foals are going to display the same symptoms, so watch your foal carefully, and know him well. Remember that when it comes to a young horse, his condition will deteriorate quite quickly, so take action at the first signs of sickness. If your foal is completely healthy, remember the following: He should be breathing easily; the height of his breath should slow from 70 breaths per minutes to about 40 within the first 15 minutes of his life. His mucous membranes should be red or at the very least, pink, which will tell you he is getting enough oxygen. His suckle reflex should be displayed within the first 20 minutes of his life. He should be alert, and should show an affinity for the mother. Within two hours, he should stand, and within three hours, he should be nursing. Here are the symptoms and diagnosis that are contained in the Foal Watch-Guide. Labored or suppressed breathing, followed by soreness or not wanting to move. This is probably broken ribs that have occurred because of sever compression during delivery. He should rest in the stall, and you should handle him gently. Reluctance to move or to nurse and an extended abdomen probably means that he has a ruptured diaphragm during his delivery. He needs surgery right away to correct this. He has yellow-stained amniotic fluid, which means that he has Meconium-Aspiration pneumonia. He needs antibiotics right away. An appearance of loose stools, followed by depression, coughing or fever might indicate foal pneumonia. The treatment for this is antibiotic treatment based on a bacterial culture. A mild diarrhea that occurs at the time of the foal heat of the dam might indicate 9-day scours. Dehydration, scalding of skin on his buttocks, and matting of his tail all indicate no infection diarrhea. You should give him fluids, decrease his rations, and clean his tail and buttocks. If he is colicky, followed by rapidly dehydration, scalding, depression, fever, and matting, he has infections diarrhea. You should give him antibiotics and fluids, as well as cleaning his tail and buttocks regularly. If he has colic after his first milk, and an enema is ineffective, he might have a closed colon or rectum. The only way to deal with this is surgery, and the success is going to depend on how much is closed or missing. If he is rolling or thrashing, lying on his back, and not passing fecal matter, he is probably severely constipated. The fecal matter might be too large for him to pass. The way to treat this is with laxatives and fluids. If he has profuse water that is discharging from his eyes, followed by lethargy, diarrhea, appetite loss, teeth grinding or laying on the ground with his feet in the hair, he might have an ulcer. This should be confirmed with an endoscope, and treated with medication. If his navel stump is dripping urine, and this is followed by blinking of the eyes or avoidance of light, or a scratched cornea, he might have an inversion of the eyelid. If he is straining, and has a wet, warm, soiled or swollen navel stump, he might have a leaky navel, which means the umbilicus has not closed. He needs daily cauterization with iodine or silver nitrate, and might also need surgery. Tail switching and his fist feces not passed might mean simple constipation. The treatment for this is enema and fluids. He will need surgery to repair this and treatments to drain the urine from the bladder. If he is less than 24 hours old, you can provide him with colostrums. He is probably going to be fine, but you should watch him. You should give him a plasma IgG transfusion, and monitor his IgG level. If he was delivered between and days of gestation, and has a low birth weight, does not suck, has weak fetlocks and has lax pasterns, he was born prematurely. He will need oxygen, humidity and control of temperature, feeding by a tube, and fluids. If he has intolerance to exercise, he might have a congenital heart defect. He will need to have a cardiovascular

exam, and surgery. He needs antibiotics and fluids. He will need antibiotics, fluids, and intensive care for nursing. If the mare cannot nurse, and it is followed by a lameness, a fever, depression, or painful and hot joints, it might be Joint Ill. This is a bone infection, and the treatment is antibiotics and surgical draining. You will need to supply colostrums in the newborn, as well as foal milk replacement, or a nurse mare. Read the next horse breeding article on Feeding Your Broodmare. Register below to get.

### 4: Ted Robinson's Top 5 Tips for Raising Healthy Futurity Horses

*Horse Feeding And Equipment. Horses usually need nutritious food regularly to be healthy, happy and contented. A diet that is high in energy, low in fiber and supplemented with ample of protein is considered ideal and wholesome to ensure the upward and steady growth of a horse.*

Posted by Tim Sine in: There are certain key areas to pay attention to for allowing optimum health for your horse. They are simply a species that is prone to stress, and as the owner you need to do what you can to minimize it. Excessive stress may lead to diarrhea, ulcers, bad behavior, depression, and a weak immune system. Some stress is inevitable, but help keep it to a minimum. A horse that is constantly working will quickly grow over-exhausted and anxious. Make Annual Vet Visits Horses must see the vet every year even if they seem healthy. Your vet can determine whether a problem is lurking undetected. Horses need to be vaccinated annually as well. Common diseases are equine encephalomyelitis, influenza, tetanus, and West Nile virus. Veterinarians might suggest other vaccines that are location and circumstance-specific to your horse. Provide Quality Food Horses need hay or pasture to stay healthy. Never purchase cheap hay or low-end grain or commercial feed. It is worth feeding your horse quality food so you will have a healthier horse. File Their Teeth In the wild, horses eat a diet full of variety that their teeth wear down evenly. Take Care of Their Hooves Healthy hooves and legs are crucial. Since your horse is built to stand almost all the time, you must keep those hooves and legs in good condition. Provide quality hoof care regularly by finding a good farrier and stick to the hoof-care schedule that is given. Get Some Exercise Horses were designed to move all day every day, taking little steps as they graze. When kept in stalls, they just stand around. Allowing them to continually move their legs will help keep them healthy. This will also assist in circulation and stimulating of their digestive system. If they are getting too thin, ask your veterinarian how to increase his dietary intake. If they are overweight, reduce grain intake or increase the exercise. At Sine Insurance, we understand the emotional and financial investment that a horse can be, and we want to make sure that yours is safe. Whether you own one horse for personal purposes or you own an equine business, make sure your horses are protected with a comprehensive Equine Insurance policy. About Sine Insurance At Sine Insurance Group , we are dedicated to providing you with custom tailored insurance policies to protect your assets. Our comprehensive packages have been expertly crafted to serve St. Louis and the surrounding areas for the past 25 years. For more information about our products, contact us today at Please follow and like us:

## 5: How To Raise A Horse | How To Train My Horse | Horse Training Guide

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

**Terminology**[ edit ] The male parent of a horse, a stallion , is commonly known as the sire and the female parent, the mare , is called the dam. Both are genetically important, as each parent provides half of the genetic makeup of the ensuing offspring, called a foal. Contrary to popular misuse, "colt" refers to a young male horse only; "filly" is a young female. Though many horse owners may simply breed a family mare to a local stallion in order to produce a companion animal, most professional breeders use selective breeding to produce individuals of a given phenotype , or breed. Alternatively, a breeder could, using individuals of differing phenotypes, create a new breed with specific characteristics. A horse is "bred" where it is foaled born. Thus a colt conceived in England but foaled in the United States is regarded as being bred in the US. Some breeds denote the country, or state, where conception took place as the origin of the foal. That individual may not have had anything to do with the mating of the mare. In the horse breeding industry, the term "half-brother" or "half-sister" only describes horses which have the same dam, but different sires. The terms paternal half-sibling, and maternal half-sibling are also often used. Three-quarter siblings are horses out of the same dam, and are by sires that are either half-brothers i. The female line of descent always appears at the bottom of a tabulated pedigree and is therefore often known as the bottom line. It also is sometimes used as a euphemism for the practice of inbreeding , a practice that is generally frowned upon by horse breeders, though used by some in an attempt to fix certain traits.

**Estrous cycle of the mare**[ edit ] See also: The mare welcomes the stallion by lowering her rear and lifting her tail. The estrous cycle also spelled oestrous controls when a mare is sexually receptive toward a stallion, and helps to physically prepare the mare for conception. It generally occurs during the spring and summer months, although some mares may be sexually receptive into the late fall, and is controlled by the photoperiod length of the day , the cycle first triggered when the days begin to lengthen. The estrous cycle lasts about 19â€”22 days, with the average being 21 days. As the days shorten, the mare returns to a period when she is not sexually receptive, known as anestrus. Anestrus â€” occurring in the majority of, but not all, mares â€” prevents the mare from conceiving in the winter months, as that would result in her foaling during the harshest part of the year, a time when it would be most difficult for the foal to survive. This cycle contains 2 phases: Estrus, or Follicular, phase: Estrogen is secreted by the follicle. Ovulation occurs in the final 24â€”48 hours of estrus. Diestrus, or Luteal, phase: The corpus luteum secretes progesterone. Effects on the reproductive system during the estrous cycle[ edit ] Changes in hormone levels can have great effects on the physical characteristics of the reproductive organs of the mare, thereby preparing, or preventing, her from conceiving. This edema decreases following ovulation, and the muscular tone increases. High levels of progesterone do not cause edema within the uterus. The uterus becomes flaccid during anestrus. The secretions of the cervix increase. High progesterone levels during diestrus cause the cervix to close and become toned. The vagina becomes relaxed and secretions increase. Becomes dry, and closes more tightly, during diestrus. The cycle begins when the increased day length causes the pineal gland to reduce the levels of melatonin , thereby allowing the hypothalamus to secrete GnRH. GnRH Gonadotropin releasing hormone: Stimulates maturation of the follicle, which then in turn secretes estrogen. Unlike most mammals, the mare does not have an increase of LH right before ovulation. Levels of FSH rise slightly at the end of estrus, but have their highest peak about 10 days before the next ovulation. FSH is inhibited by inhibin see below , at the same time LH and estrogen levels rise, which prevents immature follicles from continuing their growth. Mares may however have multiple FSH waves during a single estrous cycle, and diestrus follicles resulting from a diestrus FSH wave are not uncommon, particularly in the height of the natural breeding season. Additionally, it causes behavioral changes in the mare, making her more receptive toward the stallion, and causes physical changes in the cervix, uterus, and vagina to prepare the mare for conception see above. Estrogen peaks 1â€”2 days before ovulation, and decreases within 2 days following ovulation.

Progesterone is therefore lowest during the estrus phase, and increases during diestrus. It decreases 12–15 days after ovulation, when the corpus luteum begins to decrease in size. First secreted by the endometrial cups around the 36th day of gestation, peaking around day 60, and decreasing after about days of gestation. Also help to stimulate the growth of the fetal gonads. When an early foal is desired, barn managers will put the mare "under lights" by keeping the barn lights on in the winter to simulate a longer day, thus bringing the mare into estrus sooner than she would in nature. Mares signal estrus and ovulation by urination in the presence of a stallion, raising the tail and revealing the vulva. A stallion, approaching with a high head, will usually nicker, nip and nudge the mare, as well as sniff her urine to determine her readiness for mating. Once fertilized, the oocyte egg remains in the oviduct for approximately 5. The initial single cell combination is already dividing and by the time of entry into the uterus, the egg might have already reached the blastocyst stage. The gestation period lasts for about eleven months, or about days normal average range 335–345 days. During the early days of pregnancy, the conceptus is mobile, moving about in the uterus until about day 16 when "fixation" occurs. Shortly after fixation, the embryo proper so called up to about 35 days will become visible on trans-rectal ultrasound about day 21 and a heartbeat should be visible by about day 25. After the formation of the endometrial cups and early placentation is initiated 35–40 days of gestation the terminology changes, and the embryo is referred to as a fetus. True implantation – invasion into the endometrium of any sort – does not occur until about day 35 of pregnancy with the formation of the endometrial cups, and true placentation formation of the placenta is not initiated until about day 40 and not completed until about days of pregnancy. The fetus sex can be determined by day 70 of the gestation using ultrasound. Halfway through gestation the fetus is the size of between a rabbit and a beagle. Colts are carried on average about 4 days longer than fillies. Mares are given vaccinations against diseases such as the Rhinopneumonitis EHV-1 virus which can cause abortions as well as vaccines for other conditions that may occur in a given region of the world. Pre-foaling vaccines are recommended 4–6 weeks prior to foaling to maximize the immunoglobulin content of the colostrum in the first milk. Exercise is healthy, though should be moderated when a mare is heavily in foal. However, during this time, the mare may be provided supplemental vitamins and minerals, particularly if forage quality is questionable. Energy requirements during these last few months, and during the first few months of lactation are similar to those of a horse in full training. Trace minerals such as copper are extremely important, particularly during the tenth month of pregnancy, for proper skeletal formation. Foaling[ edit ] A mare in the early stages of labor Mares due to foal are usually separated from other horses, both for the benefit of the mare and the safety of the soon-to-be-delivered foal. In addition, separation allows the mare to be monitored more closely by humans for any problems that may occur while giving birth. In the northern hemisphere a special foaling stall that is large and clutter free is frequently used, particularly by major breeding farms. Originally, this was due in part to a need for protection from the harsh winter climate present when mares foal early in the year, but even in moderate climates, such as Florida, foaling stalls are still common because they allow closer monitoring of mares. Smaller breeders often use a small pen with a large shed for foaling, or they may remove a wall between two box stalls in a small barn to make a large stall. In the milder climates seen in much of the southern hemisphere, most mares foal outside, often in a paddock [14] [15] built specifically for foaling, especially on the larger stud farms. On the other hand, some breeders, particularly those in remote areas or with extremely large numbers of horses, may allow mares to foal out in a field amongst a herd, but may also see higher rates of foal and mare mortality in doing so. Most mares foal at night or early in the morning, and prefer to give birth alone when possible. Labor is rapid, often no more than 30 minutes, and from the time the feet of the foal appear to full delivery is often only about 15 to 20 minutes. Once the foal is born, the mare will lick the newborn foal to clean it and help blood circulation. In a very short time, the foal will attempt to stand and get milk from its mother. A foal should stand and nurse within the first hour of life. To create a bond with her foal, the mare licks and nuzzles the foal, enabling her to distinguish the foal from others. Some mares are aggressive when protecting their foals, and may attack other horses or unfamiliar humans that come near their newborns. While most horse births happen without complications, many owners have first aid supplies prepared and a veterinarian on call in case of a birthing emergency. If the placenta is not removed from the stall after it is passed, a mare will often eat it, an instinct from the wild, where blood would attract predators.

Foal care[ edit ] A foal with its mother, or dam Foals develop rapidly, and within a few hours a wild foal can travel with the herd. In domestic breeding, the foal and dam are usually separated from the herd for a while, but within a few weeks are typically pastured with the other horses. Foals are typically weaned at 4–8 months of age, although in the wild a foal may nurse for a year. How breeds develop[ edit ] See also: List of horse breeds Beyond the appearance and conformation of a specific type of horse, breeders aspire to improve physical performance abilities. This concept, known as matching "form to function," has led to the development of not only different breeds, but also families or bloodlines within breeds that are specialists for excelling at specific tasks. In the meantime, in northern Europe , the locally adapted heavy horse with a thick, warm coat was domesticated and put to work as a farm animal that could pull a plow or wagon. This animal was later adapted through selective breeding to create a strong but rideable animal suitable for the heavily armored knight in warfare. Then, centuries later, when people in Europe wanted faster horses than could be produced from local horses through simple selective breeding, they imported Arabians and other oriental horses to breed as an outcross to the heavier, local animals. This led to the development of breeds such as the Thoroughbred , a horse taller than the Arabian and faster over the distances of a few miles required of a European race horse or light cavalry horse. Another cross between oriental and European horses produced the Andalusian , a horse developed in Spain that was powerfully built, but extremely nimble and capable of the quick bursts of speed over short distances necessary for certain types of combat as well as for tasks such as bullfighting. Later, the people who settled the Americas needed a hardy horse that was capable of working with cattle. Thus, Arabians and Thoroughbreds were crossed on Spanish horses, both domesticated animals descended from those brought over by the Conquistadors , and feral horses such as the Mustangs , descended from the Spanish horse, but adapted by natural selection to the ecology and climate of the west. These crosses ultimately produced new breeds such as the American Quarter Horse and the Criollo of Argentina. In modern times, these breeds themselves have since been selectively bred to further specialize at certain tasks. One example of this is the American Quarter Horse.

### 6: How to Care for Newborn Horses: 12 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

*Raising Healthy Horses First Edition Revised Pdf File Download added by Brooke Jowett on November 06 This is a file download of Raising Healthy Horses First Edition Revised that visitor could be downloaded it for free at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)*

### 7: Raising A Healthy And Happy Horse - The Rider's Reins

*Raising Healthy Foals and Baby Horses Raising a Healthy Foal with Proper Care and Observation The chances are in good favor that your foal will not have any problems during its baby stage "especially if it was normal when it was born, and if your farm has good and clean management practices. 7 Tips to Raising a*

### 8: Raising healthy horses (Book, ) [[www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)]

*Raising Healthy Race & Barrel Horses "Back. Oct 24th, 14 Ask the Vet Web 10 Raising Healthy Race and Barrel [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) - kB.*

### 9: How to Raise a Healthy and Happy Horse

*A Comprehensive guide to raising healthy horses. Whether you're an experienced horse handler or are planning to own your first horse, this is the only book on horse care you'll ever need.*

*Limbic and autonomic nervous systems research Ara Pacis Augustae and the imagery of abundance in later Greek and early Roman imperial art Hermeneutics of original argument The Complete Come Praise 1. This is the crying, or voice, which cometh to passe Spiritual, Metaphysical New Trends In Modern Astology Color Computer Songbook Chesapeake bay log canoes 2018 building construction costs book Enduring traditions 7. 22nd to 34th Sundays. Delinquent behavior, interactional and motivational aspects Embracing America Russian tortoises The Rishi-Open Mrkt A very British revolution Advanced biology textbook True philippines ghost stories Planning, Shortage, and Transformation View from Hampton University Museum Jeanne Zeidler Planet of the Apes Movie Edition Trouble in Timbuktu The Gunsmith Giant 03 Confronting the causes of financial infidelity If a Cat Could Talk Crime never pays short stories First love and other novellas The practice of Japanese acupuncture and moxibustion 1977 honda cb750a repair manual Flash and Removable Storage Google analytics tracken Social psychology 12th edition taylor New leaf guide book 21. St. Maximus the Confessor This Present Darkness (10th Anniversary Limited Edition) Cultural identity versus political identity in the French West Indies Jacky Dahomay Interparental conflict and parent-child relationships Martha J. Cox, Blair Paley, and Kristina Harter List of all nuclear power plant in india Fast wheels, slow traffic Genre politics/cultural politics: the short story and the new Black fiction market*