

FEDERATION OF DISTRIBUTORS NEWSLETTER



Issue No. 27, August 2002



Moving Day for Jarvis Australia



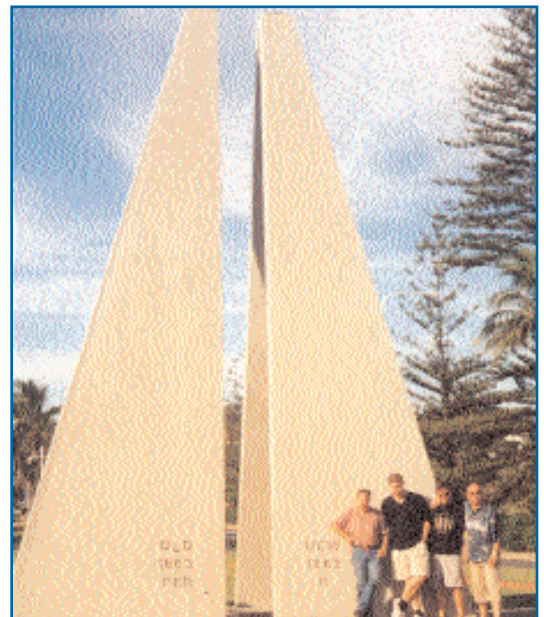
After more than 30 years being headquartered in Sydney, Jarvis Australia ANZ has moved approximately 500 miles (805 kilometers) north into new, larger facilities in the Brisbane, Queensland area. The new building began operations on April 29, 2002, and provides expanded repair, service and warehouse space for better serving our Australian customers.



Packing up and leaving the old 12 Powells Road address in Brookvale (Sydney area), New South Wales.



They made it! Celebrating crossing the border from New South Wales into Queensland are (from left) Raymond Cronin, General Manager of Jarvis ANZ Pty. Ltd., Peter Glover, Queensland Service Engineer, Grahame Drury, New South Wales Service Engineer, and Roger Newport, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria Service Engineer.



Raymond Cronin and his mates standing in front of the Tweed Heads landmark marking the border between New South Wales and Queensland.

The New Home of Jarvis Australia



Photograph of Jarvis ANZ Pty. Ltd's new, larger facility in Rocklea (Brisbane), Queensland.

Seen above is the new Brisbane home of Jarvis Australia. Jarvis Australia's new address is: 1/22 Collinsvale Road, Rocklea, QLD 4106 Australia, or P.O. Box 274, Brisbane Markets QLD 4106, Australia. Jarvis Australia's new phone number is 61 - 7 - 3875 - 2344; and the new fax number is 61 - 7 - 3875 - 2433.

The People of Jarvis Australia...



Still smiling after moving 500 miles is Raymond Cronin, General Manager of Jarvis Australia, admiring his new offices.



Raymond Cronin with Irene Crone, Customer Services/Sales Support. Not shown in the office photo are Janette Cronin, Raymond's wife who's also Jarvis Australia's Financial Controller and Gary Black, Fitter/Machinist.



Sonia Tahiti, Customer Services/Sales Support checking out orders. Sonia recently transferred from Jarvis New Zealand to the Brisbane office.



Checking inventory into the new storeroom is Ben Moss, Storeperson.



Spanish Distributor Represents Jarvis at Tradeshow



From left, Albert Quintano, owner of Quicial, Jarvis' exclusive Spanish distributor, Toni Fontas, Quicial's Service Manger and Luis Azzollini, Sales Manager.

Quicial, since October 1999, Jarvis' exclusive distributor in Spain, recently represented Jarvis Products at the TecnoCarnica expo in Barcelona. Representing Quicial and Jarvis were owner Albert Quintano, Toni Fontas, Service Manager and Luis Azzollini, Sales Manager.

Headquartered in northeastern Spain in Olot (Girona), Quicial primarily sells Jarvis hock cutters, bandsaws, electric and pneumatic breaking saws, brisket saws, hog bung droppers and dehiders to Spanish meat processing facilities.

Recent Service Information Bulletins

JARVIS SERVICE INFORMATION BULLETIN

PRODUCT AFFECTED: Leaf Lard Puller January 22, 2002

A new style hanger has been developed for plants with a slow enough kill rate to utilize only one tool for their entire kill. The new swivel hanger 1042548 replaces hanger 1042107.
A complete tool with this new hanger is part number 4007059.

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30 FAIRMOUNT ROAD, 3009 WILSON LANE, CT 06101-1000
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JARVIS SERVICE INFORMATION BULLETIN

PRODUCT AFFECTED: Hog, Sow and Beef Bung Dropper Grinders February 1, 2002

We are now offering a pneumatic powered hog bung dropper blade grinder. The new grinder is part number 4011049 (115V) or 4011050 (220V). An electric motor is still used to drive the blade.
A kit is also available to convert existing electric motor driven grinders to pneumatic powered motors as part number 3008348. The kit price is \$956.00.

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JARVIS SERVICE INFORMATION BULLETIN

PRODUCT AFFECTED: MG-1B-HS May 8, 2002

An alternate version of the MG-1B-Hog Splitter has been created for those requiring a stiffer reciprocating saw blade (1023577). To use this blade on existing tools, the entire blade support package (3058090) and front guard housing (1016669) must be purchased. A complete tool with this support package (4005100) is also available.

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Since January 2002, three service information bulletins have been issued. January's bulletin concerns a new style hanger for the Leaf Lard Puller. February's bulletin describes a new pneumatic powered hog bung dropper blade grinder. May's bulletin illustrates an alternate version of the MG-1B Brisket Saw using a longer blade for dropping beef forequarters. This new blade can also be used for hog splitting when removing the backbone, and for reciprocating blade cuts. For more information about these service bulletins, please contact Vincent Volpe at 860 347-7271 (Fax: 860 347-9905; E-mail: jarvis.products.corp@snet.net).

How Stressful is Slaughter?

By Dr. Temple Grandin, Animal Science Dept., Colorado State University

The following article, written by Dr. Temple Grandin as part of her "*from the corral*" series, appeared in the February 1993 issue of *Meat&Poultry Magazine*, and is re-printed with her permission.

Our Industry comes under greater scrutiny from the public and the animal welfare community every day. One of the questions which may need to be answered to satisfy some of these people is: How much stress and discomfort is caused by slaughter? Several researchers in Europe, Australia and New Zealand (but few, unfortunately, in the U.S. and Canada) have conducted many studies to help answer this question. Their research indicates that in cattle and sheep, carefully conducted slaughter under relatively quiet conditions is less stressful than many on-farm handling procedures such as restraint in a squeeze chute and shearing. Cattle and sheep slaughtered under good conditions will have lower cortisol (stress hormone) levels than similar animals handled on the farm or ranch. However, recent research by English scientists M.S. Cockram and K.T. Corley indicates that when something goes wrong in the handling procedures just prior to slaughter, stress levels in animals can skyrocket. Slick floors and poorly designed chutes caused at least one bovine to have a cortisol reading almost three times higher than typical values for on-farm or ranch handling. It is essential that equipment be properly designed. Another study conducted by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare in England indicates that cortisol levels doubled when handlers had difficulty catching cattle in a poorly designed head-restraint device. To reduce stress, animals must enter a restraint device with a minimum of prodding, and must be caught quickly on the first attempt. Failure to restrain an animal on the first try and fumbling with restraint devices increases agitation and stress. To minimize stress when a head-restraint is used, the animal must be stunned or ritually slaughtered immediately after restraint. A properly designed and operated head-restraint will cause minimal stress. Another English study indicates that a restraint device rotating cattle onto their backs was more stressful than restraint in an ASPCA-approved pen holding animals in an upright position (see "The way it's meant to be," MEAT&POULTRY September 1991, p. 107). A study by scientists at the Univ. of Connecticut confirms that suspending live calves and sheep by a shackle attached to one rear leg was more stressful for the animal than restraint in an upright position. Unfortunately, there has been very little research on hogs to determine stress and discomfort levels during slaughter and on-farm handling. It is likely, however, that slaughter is more stressful for hogs than on-farm practices due to genetic selection for leanness and rapid growth. This results in some hogs having very nervous and excitable dispositions. Remedying this situation requires a change in hog genetics. Slaughter plants, in fact, may have to install two slaughter systems to overcome hog stress, which can lead to high PSE incidence. But there is no need to go out and buy a lot of fancy equipment. The number one way to reduce stress on livestock is to properly train and supervise plant employees. Observations I have made in several beef plants indicate that reducing noise also reduces animal balking and agitation (see "Quiet plants = calm cattle," MEAT& POULTRY November 1990, p. 18). Changing plant ventilation to prevent smells from blowing toward animals as they enter the stunning area will also help prevent balking, since animals balk at strange smells because of their novelty. A piece of paper tossed into a chute will have the same effect - an animal will balk because the paper is an unaccustomed sight. Many people wonder if animals are afraid of blood. Observations I have made in many slaughter plants indicate that blood from animals that were relatively calm when slaughtered appears not to frighten other livestock. Cattle will walk very calmly into a kosher restrainer box that is stained with blood. They will voluntarily place their heads into a head-restrainer which is covered with the blood of other animals; some cattle will even lick this blood. In hog-slaughter plants, the animals will often lie down and actually wallow in the blood pit. They don't seem to know what it is. However, cattle seem to be able to sense when the blood is from an agitated or stressed animal, and this will upset them. If an animal becomes agitated and stays frenzied for several minutes, the agitation will spread to other animals. Many animals will start balking and refuse to enter the slaughter area. Driving cattle for the rest of the day will be difficult, but the next day, after equipment is washed, the animals will readily enter. There is some evidence that a "smell of fear" substance may be secreted in animal blood and saliva. Research with rats indicates that blood from stressed rats is avoided by other rats, but blood from a human being or a guinea pig had no effect. The sight of blood had little effect on rats, but the smell of blood from stressed rats was avoided. The great animal behaviorist Eible-Eibesfeldt once observed that if a rat is killed instantly by a trap, the trap can be used again, but if the trap fails to kill instantly, it will be avoided by other rats because they seem to sense or smell the fear associated with it. When an animal is stunned with either a captive bolt stunner or through electricity, a massive release of epinephrine (adrenaline) and norepinephrine is triggered. When the stunning method is applied correctly, the animal becomes instantly unconscious and does not feel any discomfort from this hormone release. The bottom line is this: If cattle and sheep are walking quietly into your slaughter plant with no visible signs of agitation such as bellowing or struggling, they are probably experiencing less discomfort than they do on the farm. Several large beef slaughter plants have worked to reduce reliance on electric prods in order to reduce stress prior to stunning. Instead, they drive cattle by waving plastic bags or whips with yellow plastic streamers tied to them. In a well-managed beef plant with good facilities, cattle walk in quietly like cows going to the milking parlor.