Pure game fowl

There is no such animal

By JD McCoy
Jesus told them another parable: “The kingdom of heaven is like a man who 24 sowed good seed in his field. But while everyone was sleeping, his enemy came 25 and sowed weeds among the wheat, and went away. When the wheat sprouted 26 and formed heads, then the weeds also appeared.

“The owner’s servants came to him and said, ‘Sir, didn’t you sow good seed 27 in your field? Where then did the weeds come from?’

“‘An enemy did this,’ he replied. 28

“The servants asked him, ‘Do you want us to go and pull them up?’

“‘No,’ he answered, ‘because while you are pulling the weeds, you may root 29 up the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest. At that time I 30 will tell the harvesters: First collect the weeds and tie them in bundles to be burned; then gather the wheat and bring it into my barn.’”

The Parable of the Weeds Explained

Then he left the crowd and went into the house. His disciples came to him 36 and said, “Explain to us the parable of the weeds in the field.”

He answered, “The one who sowed the good seed is the Son of Man. The 37 38 field is the world, and the good seed stands for the sons of the kingdom. The weeds are the sons of the evil one, and the enemy who sows them is the devil. 39

The harvest is the end of the age, and the harvesters are angels.

“As the weeds are pulled up and burned in the fire, so it will be at the end of 40 the age. The Son of Man will send out his angels, and they will weed out of his 41 kingdom everything that causes sin and all who do evil. They will throw them 42 into the fiery furnace, where there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth. Then 43 the righteous will shine like the sun in the kingdom of their Father. He who has ears, let him hear.”
Multiplying effect

We learned from a reputable online “promote” mechanism that as many as 75 thousand sabungeros on the web could read this copy of Roosterman. Wow, E-marketing can target appropriate market identified by subject of interest.

Not only that. Succeeding issues of Roosterman will keep generating more and more readers. It’s called multiplying effect. That’s the beauty of an online magazine. It is something no print magazine can do. Just think: how much, say, 100 thousand copies of a colored game fowl print magazine would cost? Plus the cost of mailing or physical distribution of the copies. On the other hand, Roosterman’s number of copies is unlimited, cost of circulation is nil.

This issue can reach 75 thousand sabungeros on the web. There’s also the more than 10,000 on our email list and the thousands of others who will get forwarded copies of Roosterman. And, Roosterman is for free! No hassle, no expense on the part of readers.

Nearly one million Pinoy sabungeros are on the web. We are reaching out to them. Indeed, the voice of the common sabungeros is getting louder and louder.

We have reason to celebrate for, after all, the common sabungeros are the true backbone of the game fowl industry.

Wanted Copycats: Roosterman is more about information useful to raising game fowl and topics advancing the interest of the common chicken raisers, and less about people and events.

We hope others more capable come up with more free online sabong magazines to serve the sabungeros. Together we’ll serve the 1 million sabungeros on the web for free. It is just a matter of sacrificing profit for service. Notwithstanding we earn no revenue, we gain tens of thousand of readers and friends. Thank you all.
RB Sugbo GT’s reason for being

_Rick Warren in his book the Purpose Driven Life._

Measured against the eternity, our time on earth is just a blink of an eye. But the consequence of it will last forever. The deeds of this life are destiny of the next.

The above quotation is in dedication to a friend who passed away some years ago. Ernesto Erning Panuncillo. To us, who had known him well, he was more than just a dedicated sabungero. Ever helpful to anybody who needed his expertise; he was extremely honest; and selfless, almost to a fault, he was indeed an epitome of a Filipino cocker.

We called each other Sangga (partner in Cebuano). We were more than just cocking buddies. We were life-long friends like brothers indeed.

He was always helping me in my cocking ventures. When I decided to go full blast with breeding some years back, he helped me sourced out top breeding materials.

It was because of him that I was able to acquire the patriarch of all the RB Sugbo ponkan lines -- my favorite brood cock Ponkan, an EDL/Excellence sweater, who at the time was otherwise, definitely not for sale in the hands of his brother Arthur, proprietor of the cockers and agrivet product distribution chain, Pacific Barato.

Most of all, he was the one who first mentioned my name to publisher Manny Berbano. It led to my writing for Pit Games and Llammado magazines, an opportunity I cherished most.

Because of my knowing Manny I was able to acquire more top-quality imported and local materials; and, met in person, distinguished breeders, and legends of our time. And, because of Pit Games and Llammado, I gained new friends and customers from as far as the Ilocos regions in the north, and Basilan in the south, not to mention the many others outside the country. These things, I owed to Sangga.
Erning was also instrumental to the mission-vision of RB Sugbo chicken venture. Sangga had repeatedly told me: Breed for the common sabungeros, the ordinary cockers and small time breeders who have neither the access nor the means to acquire expensive fowl. And, don't just sell them chickens, also afford them technology.

His idea was that we will not just breed and sell fowl but also take active part in technology transfer, thus the name RB Sugbo Gamefowl Technology.

On our part, with right technology, we could produce more good chickens at much lower cost. Therefore, we could priced our fowl at a level affordable to the common sabungeros.

Now, RB Sugbo Gamefowl Technology is committed to helping the common sabungeros.

RB Sugbo breeds quality fowl affordable to the common sabungero. It is also engaged in the transfer of game fowl technology, for as economically as possible. RB Sugbo GT has been doing this since 2003. RB Sugbo is constantly into research on the different aspects of cockfighting such as selection, handling, conditioning, pointing, and effective knife designs.

Since 2007, it has been totally committed to helping Masang Nagmamanok (MANA) Inc., a nationwide movement championing the cause of the common sabungeros.

Sugbo bloodlines such as the Ponkans and Sugbo Lemons, priced well within the reach of the common sabungero, are holding their own against respectable opposition.

RB Sugbo publications are also well circulated among the common sabungeros, mainly through MANA. It also conducts seminars, trainings and at-farm-hands-on and/or on-line technology transfer.

RB Sugbo GT is technical and marketing consultant to a number of upstart breeders in the Philippines. Founder Rey Bajenting is likewise founder of MANA, writer in Pit Games and LLammado Magazines, Editor of Dyaryo Larga and founding director of Central Visayas Breeders Association (CVBA).
Just contributing our share to making things happen.

Don’t leave luck to chance.

RB Sugbo Gamefowl Technology is in Cebu, Philippines.
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Pure game fowl

There is no such animal

It probably is correct to say that many or most of our wild birds and animals are pure in their bloodlines. They are true to type in not one physical, mental or nervous characteristic, but in all of them. This has been accomplished by millions of identical matings until each and every characteristic has been positively fixed and made pure. More or less has appeared in the game fowl magazines about the Mendelian laws of heredity. They are right to so far as they go, but for some reason or another most of these writers fail to mention one of Mendel’s most fundamental and important discoveries, namely that each characteristic is inherited separately.

"Purity" Is There Such A Thing As Pure Gamefowl
By JD McCoy

I go sticking my neck out on this purity subject again. I don’t know what pure is, so far as game fowl are concerned, and in all the thousands of articles which have been published by game fowl magazines on this subject I have never seen even an attempt made to define the word purity.

The chemist knows what pure oxygen, hydrogen and various other elements are, and exactly what they will do and how they will react when combined with other elements. Exactly the same result will be obtained every time they are combined... not most of the time or nearly all the time...but identically the same a thousand times out of a thousand.

It probably is correct to say that many or most of our wild birds and animals are pure in their bloodlines. They are true to type in not one physical, mental or nervous characteristic, but in all of them. This has been accomplished by millions of identical matings until each and every characteristic has been positively fixed and made pure. More or less has appeared in the game fowl magazines about the Mendelian laws of heredity.

They are right to so far as they go, but for some reason or another most of these writers fail to mention one of Mendel’s most fundamental and important discoveries, namely that each characteristic is inherited separately.
Did you ever stop to think how many characteristics are embodied in a piece of living organism? Whether it be man, beast or fowl? I dare say there are more such characteristics—mental, physical, nervous etc., than there are dollars in the national debt.

You have a cock with a crooked prop toe. Let us say he is pure in that one characteristic. You mate him to a hen, his full sister, which is like-wise pure with respect to the crooked prop toe, 1,000 out of 1,000, and if these chicks are mated together (not to anything else) all their million offspring will have crooked prop toes. Now mind you, I stated in the beginning that both hen and cock are PURE with respect to this crooked toe characteristics, not hybrid in such respect. Not every cock with a crooked prop toe is pure as regards such characteristics. In fact the overwhelming majority of them will be hybrid, in which case some of the offspring will come with the crooked toe and some will not. Cross such offspring even with each other, and you will get some crooked toes from parents whose toes are straight, and plenty of straight toes from parents whose toes are crooked.

Ever seen that happen in game fowl? Sure you have, plenty of times Muffs from clean heads, clean heads from Muffs, and a thousand such other characteristics. Why? Because one or the other or both of the parents were not pure as regards to that characteristic. Had both parents been pure as regards crooked toes, muffs tassels or anything else, you would reproduce that characteristic in every chick. How are you to tell whether a bird is pure or hybrid as regards any given characteristic? You can't tell by looking at him. It can be determined only by the results of his breeding. You may have two full brothers that look the same one may be pure and the other hybrid with respect to any particular characteristic.

How are you to tell whether a bird is pure or hybrid as regards any given characteristic? You can't tell by looking at him. It can be determined only by the results of his breeding. You may have two full brothers that look the same one may be pure and the other hybrid with respect to any particular characteristic.
So let us assume that by trial, error or accident we somehow got a hen and a cock both of which are pure with respect to the characteristic of the crooked prop toe. Now from this pair and their offspring, if bred together we can produce absolutely pure crooked prop toes to the end of time...So what? Will they be pure in the millions and billions of other characteristics that make up a chicken? In some characteristics yes in numerous others; no. They may not be pure with respect to feather, leg eyes, and even gameness. But they all will have that crooked prop toe. they are pure with respect to that one characteristic. Now a game cock is a mighty complicated piece of mechanism. He is what he is today by virtue of billions of matings. Happily for us, nature and to a limited extent man has by certain selections fixed or rendered pure most of his characteristics, both physical and nervous. It isn't difficult nor does it take a very long time to fix or render pure any one particular characteristic please note I said just one) Not some generality which might be composed of a hundred different ones. Once the individual cock and hen are located, both of which are pure in the desired respect, you are all set to go as far as that particular characteristic concerned. But the trouble comes in finding the brood fowl which are pure in all the respects we seek. We may find purity with respect to power but hybrid as regards to cutting etc. Then when we find just what we want on the male side, try and find those same qualities on the female side.

What a chore! You think you'll not live long enough to establish purity in all the characteristics you desire in your fowl? Don't despair. You could not do it if you live to be a thousand years old. Nature is too complicated for that. We can and have developed purity in many respects but never in all. For example, it isn't difficult today to obtain 100% yellow legs or round heads, or muffs, or a hundred other characteristics but show me the family of game fowl that are or ever were pure to all characteristics, physical, mental, nervous. They don't exist and never did and never will as long as man has a hand in the matings. So and so develops a family which are very very uniform in looks, appearance and pit qualities. We call them pure. they are not and never were. They likely are pure in many respects, but they are hybrid in many others. As this family are bred together they start to show certain distinctly individual characteristics. Why? Simply because some of the hybrid undesirable characteristics which were from the beginning present in the original cross. and that's all it ever was), but were dormant and did not show
up, have gotten together through successive matings, become fixed or pure remember it is just as easy to fix or make pure undesirable characteristics as desirable ones), and we say so and so has ruined his strain, that is bull crap! He never had a strain that was pure in the first place, no matter how famous the name or how many times it won in the pit. His fowl at one time may have been pure in a great many characteristics but not in all. Probably for a certain length of breeding time, such a family showed very few undesirable characteristics. But don’t fool yourself! They were there all the time, and when bred together long enough started to show up. This poor breeder, what is he to do? He makes a lucky cross or combination, gets a uniform looking and fighting bunch of winning hybrids, gives them a name, extols them in print and advertisement, old-timers sing their well deserved praises and then comes the rub.. the job of perpetuating them. If he tries to inbreed them, in time the hidden undesirable characteristics will come to life and become so fixed and pronounced that everyone condemns his fowl because they are no longer winning. If he crosses them with something else they no longer look and fight like the original cross. What’s he to do? Well even as you and I, all he can do by the use of good judgment and skillful observations 365 days a year and in the pit, do the best he can. I believe I can supply you with a pair of pure robins or seagulls or mackerel or rabbits, but a pure gamefowl? Pure in all characteristics? No way no how never. Nor can anyone else. (What is your view on the matter? Click here for poll or comment)
What’s in a name? Nothing. Yes the name of a bloodline of game fowl means nothing. Sweater, roundhead, kelso, lemon, butcher, hatch, grey and countless others are names of supposed breeds of game fowl. 5k$ sweater, out and out kelso, lacy roundhead, etc are names of strains.

Is sweater good? Is roundhead good? Is kelso good? Well, there are sweaters, roundheads and kelsos that are good and there are sweater, roundheads and kelsos that are bum. This is true to other bloodlines and strains.

Hence, do not base your selection on mere names. You select based on the attributes of the individual chicken or particular family. You cannot say that the 5k$ sweater is an outstanding bloodline, because there are 5k$ sweaters in the hands of some breeders that are just average or even rejects. But you can say for example, that the RB Sugbo ponkans which are founded on 5k$ sweaters from Doc Ayong Lorenzo are smart and excellent cutters.

Do not generalize. It has to be specific. Do not just breed any lemon over any hatch just because you saw somebody won the World Slasher Cup with some lemon to hatch crosses.

When the Zamboanga white were very popular decades ago, everybody wanted whites. Lately, some breeders won big derbies with doms. Everybody then wanted to breed or fight the dom. Naturally, because of its popularity, a number of breeders began advertising their own dom bloodlines. How some of these breeders came up with their dom bloodlines so quickly was beyond my comprehension, and amusing.

At any rate, that’s their problem, or rather their buyers’ problem. Our point here is that it is useless to base selection on bloodline names nor plumage color. Anybody can drop any famous bloodline name. Plumage color can be bred into a line in a season. But, barring lucky nicks, genuine positive traits are bred in over years of intelligent selection and decisions.

Select the individual that possessed the qualities you are looking for in a brood cock or hen. Choose your fowl based on the accepted parameters of selection—physical attributes and looks, fighting traits and ability, family track record, and your breeding goals.

Then, if possible ascertain how this particular brood fowl was bred by the owner— the concentration of traits, what traits he put on it, what are the characteristics of the family and see if its actual looks and fighting ability fit the owners’ description and narration.

Forget about bloodline names. Grab a good chicken regardless of its name. An excellent chicken is worth its weight in gold, no matter what it is called. A bum is a bum, no matter the brand.

Related articles:

Pure or Seed fowl, which do you need?

Concept of Practical Purity
Lessons from Pinoy Manok Academy (PMA)

Markings

Game fowl marks are combinations of toe and nose marks. The four toes and two noses will make a total of 64 marks, including the no mark. Actually, you could have more if you use a combination of slash and punch on the toes. But many times the punch may be slashed and will look like a slash mark when read. It is advisable to stick to just one type of toe markings. Anyway you’ve got to be more than a medium size breeder if you will happen to use up all 64 marks in a season.

Here is a system so you will not get confused in the course of assigning marks. Often a breeder gets lost whether he has used a particular marking already or he may be at a lost what are the markings still available for use.

Let’s assign a number for each of the toes and noses. The toe marks are: Right Out (RO) meaning the outside web of the chicken’s right foot; Right IN (RI), the inside web of the chicken’s right foot; Left IN (LI), the inside web of the chicken’s left foot; and Left Out (LO), the outside web of the chicken’s left foot.

Out of these four toe marks you can make 15 marks. What we do is we assign No. 1 to RO; No. 2 to RI; No. 4 to LI; and No. 8 to LO. So you have now marking No. 1 as right out and No. 2 as right in. No. 3 would be 1 + 2, meaning right out plus right in. So No. 3 is RORI.

We have 4 as left in. So 5 then is 1+4, therefore, ROLL. No. 6 is RILI so on and so forth. All four webs is No. 15 = 1+2+4+8.

Then we assign No. 16 to right nose; No. 32 to left nose; and 48 to double nose.

Therefore, No. 17 is RNRO because it is 16+1. If it is LNRO then it is No. 33 because LN is 32 plus RO which is one. Once you follow this system you will not get lost in the maze.

Note: This is facing you. Right means right foot of the chick and left means left foot of the chick.
Now showing on PMA TV: Economy and Efficiency in Brooding

Pinoy Manok Academy (PMA) advocates economical methods of raising game fowl. In this video, we can view how one of the most respected breeders in the country, manages his brooding economically, naturally and efficiently.

Note the materials he uses, the charcoal heating device, and the efficient management he employs.

Dr. Angelo Grave talks extensively about game fowl diseases and medication during the PMA Live in Cebu on Feb. 8, 9 & 10, 2013. More than 30 students participated in the lessons and farms tour organized by Masang Nagmamanok (MANA).
Optimized feeding strategies are a significant success factor in modern poultry production all over the world. Innovative feed additives of plant origin may considerably contribute to the stabilization or improvement of intestinal health.

By: Dr. Tobias Steiner (Technical Manager, BIOMIN)

The incorporation of phytogenic feed additives (PFA) in the chickens’ diets can significantly contribute to intestinal health and, hence, performance, this is according to Dr Tobias Steiner, Technical Manager with Biomin.

Intestinal Health as a Prerequisite for Performance

Intestinal health problems often remain undiscovered because they are not necessarily reflected in clinical symptoms of a disease. In the early stages, intestinal illnesses usually occur in mild forms, e.g. reduced feed intake, presence of undigested feed particles in the excreta, uneven growth of a flock and poor feed conversion. Wet litter or liquid droppings are additional indicators of an upcoming digestive problem. Subsequently, clinical symptoms may develop and mortalities may increase.
The reason for impaired intestinal health results from a stress situation in many cases, evoked, e.g. by high stocking densities, feed change, variations in ambient temperature and moisture, excessive growth of pathogens or technical errors of feed and water supply. A shift of the intestinal microflora is a consequence; undesired microbes may multiply.

**Growing Potential for PFA**

Nowadays, there are effective feed additives, such as PFA, having a real potential in chicken raising.

PFA are plant-derived products used as feed additives in order to improve feed intake and/or performance of agricultural livestock.

Phytogenic substances have been used in human consumption from time immemorial. We have known them as spices, perfumes and medicines for centuries. Their positive effects were reported in many scientific publications: Appetizing effects, palatability enhancement, antimicrobial and antiviral efficacies, antioxidative effects, etc.

**Improved Intestinal Health in Poultry**

Intestinal disorders usually cause a damage of the intestinal mucosa. The body's reaction includes an accelerated renewal of the damaged tissues. This process is complex and required additional energy – in other words, intestinal diseases go to the expense of performance.

Nutrients that are supplied in the feed are absorbed by means of the villi, which loom into the interior of the intestine (Figure 1). Optimal functioning of the villi is essential for high performances. In broiler trials, it was seen that supplementation of feed with a PFA increased villus length, hence resulting in an increased capacity for nutrient absorption

It was shown in several field reports that phytogenic feed additives may have a beneficial effect on broiler performance. Farms that used such additives reported a two to five per cent improvement in growth rate and feed conversion.

In the following trial from Kasetsart University (Thailand), it was shown that dietary supplementation with the above-mentioned PFA enhanced growth performance of broilers, resulting in an increase in live weight gain and a reduction in feed conversion ratio (From Biomin News)
THE CREATION

Blakliz is a breedline created by Mayor Darren Uy of Malabon. It is a hardy breed that is well-adapted to the local climate and conditions. The breedline is named after Blakliz, a popular breed of chicken in the Philippines.

The Blakliz is a dynamic breedline that is known for its hardiness and adaptability. It is a perfect choice for farmers who are looking for a breed that can thrive in the local conditions. The breedline is also known for its superior meat quality and flavor.

The Blakliz is a versatile breedline that can be used for both meat and egg production. It is a popular choice among farmers who are looking for a breed that can produce both meat and eggs.

The Blakliz is a hardy breedline that is well-adapted to the local climate and conditions. It is a popular choice among farmers who are looking for a breed that can thrive in the local conditions.

Contact Us

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Facilities: Conditioning pens

In the previous issue we discussed the tie cords. Now let’s talk about conditioning pens of different sizes and dimensions.

As to the sizes, again the bigger the better. But for practical purposes, 10 feet by 10 feet; 4 feet by 8 feet; 6 feet by 6 feet, will suffice. As to the height, 6-8 feet would be enough, with the roost at 4-6 feet high. It is advisable to have varying dimensions as it will encourage the cocks to be more active when rotated to different pens. Note that after a while on a particular place roosters tend to relax and become less active. But when rotated to different-looking pens, they become active again. The purpose of rotation keep is to encourage the birds to move around most of the day, thus allowing them ample natural exercise. Conditioning pens should not be covered, except for a small area that would provide shelter for the birds in case of rain. Without roofing, it is thus necessary that conditioning pens are placed in shaded areas, ideally under trees. Since the purpose is to encourage movement, conditioning pens should be built individually so there will be no walling. Cocks inside the pens should have unhampered view to the outside.

Kamana Rey Bajenting and Kamana Jun Ramos with a row of covered conditioning pens behind them.

Conditioning pen at RB Sugbo Gamefowl Technology. Just little roof for shade, but the door also serves as cover from heat.
Tested tips from Tukaan:

Listen to Biboy Enriquez explains when best to fight your bullstags and other conditioning guides.
I am writing this piece to document our experience in the recently concluded United Gamefowl Breeders of Panay, Inc. (UGBAP) 4 Bullstags Derby held last March 24, 2013 at the Iloilo Coliseum, one of the premier cockfighting destinations in the country. This event is the first of the series en route for the much coveted UGBAP Breeder of the Year Awards which has a cash prize of P150,000.00. This is similar to our experience in 2011 when we won the same event and eventually became the Cockfighter of the Year, winning 2 of the 3 events for a total of 10 out of 12 points (83.3%). This time our entry name is SUPERMAX BLAZE, a combination of my entry name and that of Mr. Pedro Blacer.

Bullstags Used:

We used the bull stags owned and raised by Pedro Blacer of Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo. 2 of the 4 bull stags were Tsunami crosses, I owned the brood cock which Pedro used to mate with his choice hens, one a Gavilan Grey and the other is a James Pope RH. His 2 other bull stags were out of his signature line of Albany x Lemon brood cock crossed to his own stocks of hens which had given him good fighters for more than 10 years now. That brood cock has so far produced stags which has a perfect record of 15/15 for his offspring from different hens mated to him. All the bull stags were banded under my name, being the member of UGBAP.

Conditioning.

Our friend Botyog Cainglet and his young assistant Clyde conditioned for us under the close supervision of Pedro who directed the feeding and training. Believe it or not, we fed with hog starter pellets and the cheapest grains in the market, just like we did for the last 35 years.
1970s). This is not about feeding expensive rations. This is about the quality of nutrients from certain feeds available in the market. We also used the cheapest vitamins in the market, opting for powder bulk vitamins like V-22 (P55.00 per 200 grams), Stresstabs, Revicon and the cheapest B Complex injectable costing only P320 per 100 ml. For us, it's not about the price but about the prudent use, dosage and the timing. Our track record of using Hog Starter Pellets will speak for itself but we are not endorsing this for others. If they will believe and follow us, fine. If they want to argue, then we'll just fight them in the cockpit particularly Iloilo Coliseum where our entry name is invariably SuperMax.

Botyog did not have the expensive facilities. He only had cords under the trees and a few teepees. He doesn't have fly pens. He used table work using a regimen Pedro designed. All bull stags were subjected to appropriate but rigorous exercises where each was assessed as to the amount of stress it can tolerate. But even so, out of the 6 bull stags being trained, only the four fought passed during the final cut 7 days before the fight when we watched them sparred for final selection. Botyog also did not have the nice mosquito protected resting stalls and every night, mosquitoes feasted on our warriors, he he.

The feeding program is really simple. Botyog just fed 70% pellets initially, trimming to 30% as he winded down the training to rest the stags. The training was hard table work but the rest period was longer so that the bull stags will have fully recovered by fight time. We gave him the SuperMax Pointing Capsules to give to the stags starting 2 days before the fight because we cannot go to his place which is about 45 kilometers from the Iloilo Coliseum. Pedro managed him long distance by text messages or calls.

POINTING PERIOD:

Pedro and I traveled to Botyog’s place at 5:00 am of fight day to get him and the roosters. They were placed in the standard boxes and placed on the cargo hold of the SUV, hoping that the rough road would not stress them so much. We arrived at the Iloilo Coliseum at about 7:00 am having started from Botyog's at 6:15am.

There were only a few keep houses left and we thought our choice was good enough only to realize by 11:00 am that there was no air circulation and that the ambient temperature was running at 32 degrees already. So I did what was best: misted the whole area every 30 minutes using cold water dispensed from a hand sprayer, quite an exercise in toughening up my grip for both hands, lol. I also did what was no-no for most handlers: gave them electrolytes-laced water every hour. Contrary to the practice of others, we feed enough to time “full empty” at about 2 HBF so that by then all we need to do is to hold the point using a
few pieces of rice. We don't use banana or raisins now. But we substituted with coffee candy which we think is more effective.

We computed the timing for giving the SuperMax Pointing Capsules when we saw the schedules. Our first fight was no. 15 estimated at about 5:00pm so we gave him his 8HBF dose at 9:00 am. and his last dose (2-3 HBF) at 2:00 pm. But due to the fast fights and the able management of the event, our fight was at 4:15 pm- still within the time frame of full effect of SuperMax.

Our second fight was number 52 and computing at 8 fights per hour, we estimated fight time at 9 since the fights started at 3pm but we were wrong there. The schedules advanced by more than one hour, but nevertheless, we coped because of the 8HBF dose. The final adjustment was on the 2-3 HBF and we gave the second bull stag his last dose by 6pm which worked just fine because he was fought at about 7:50pm which by then he was on full point since it was hot even at night where the ambient temperature ran at 30-31 degrees C.

The same were true with fights number 3 and 4 which were at numbers 83 and 103 respectively. All were given their 8HBF as per our estimated time but the final doses were adjusted to fit within 2-1/2 to 3 HBF since it was already evening and we expected the ambient temperature to go down a bit, but which we were wrong. Even so, we adjusted using the old reliable hand spray.

I really emptied the bull stags to their urate droppings and as soon as they dropped them, I immediately compensated with coffee candy and they really moved! The electrolyte laced water also did wonders. All our bull stags dropped by 70 grams yet they clobbered all their opponents which entered the knife room at exactly their fighting weights. For example, our submitted weight for fight no.2 was 2090 and supposedly, we should be weighing about 2125 or the maximum but we weighed in at 2055 while our opponents weighed in 2120. But we won all our fights and all of our bull stags are now recovering and may be fought again as cocks next year.

This year's experience is just a repeat of our experience in the previous years since our protocols are now standard. We pass on to our users the same keep method we use and the same cheap vitamins we recommend. After all, our only secret is our formula for the SuperMax Pointing Capsules. We continue to insist on direct distribution because we don't want to fight against our potent formula. We only distribute to friends and believers of SuperMax as a keep method and as a pointing system.

HAPPY READING EVERYONE!
Introduction

A relatively slow-spreading viral disease characterised by skin lesions and/or plaques in the pharynx and affecting chickens, turkeys, pigeons and canaries worldwide. Morbidity is 10-95% and mortality usually low to moderate, 0-50%. Infection occurs through skin abrasions and bites, or by the respiratory route. It is transmitted by birds, fomites, and mosquitoes (infected for 6 weeks). The virus persists in the environment for months. It is more common in males because of their tendency to fight and cause skin damage, and where there are biting insects. The duration of the disease is about 14 days on an individual bird basis.

Signs

Warty, spreading eruptions and scabs on comb and wattles.
Caseous deposits in mouth, throat and sometimes trachea.
Depression.
Inappetance.
Poor growth.
Poor egg production.

Diagnosis

A presumptive diagnosis may be made on history, signs and post-mortem lesions. It is confirmed by IC inclusions in sections/scrapings, reproduction in susceptible birds, isolation (pocks on CE CAM) with IC inclusions. DNA probes.

Differentiate from Trichomoniasis or physical damage to skin.

Treatment

None. Flocks and individuals still unaffected may be vaccinated, usually with chicken strain by wing web puncture. If there is evidence of secondary bacterial infection broad-spectrum antibiotics may be of some benefit.

Prevention

By vaccination (except canary). Chickens well before production. Turkeys by thigh-stick at 2-3 months, check take at 7-10 days post vaccination. There is good cross-immunity among the different viral strains.

(From: A Pocket Guide to Poultry Health and Disease; By Paul McMullin © 2004)
THOUGHTS
of Jeff ‘Freedom’ Gamulo

Time has come

MY TIME HAS COME; YOU'RE SUCH A WONDERFUL FRIENDS...
In my years of breeding I simply breed for my own satisfaction, not for anyone else. I'm very passionate about my job, so wrapped up in work that I almost forgotten the responsibilities of a family man. I bestowed far more passion than reason, lead my own way of breeding but reluctantly obsessed to competition. It's hard to give up something you hold dear on earth, but my time has come, it must not go beyond obsession. I have found contentment with my passion and there is nothing left to be desired...

In my 24yrs of breeding wala pa khit 1 trophy sa palad q, hindi q prin naranasan ang mgt-sampyon sa malaking labanan o maaaring ndi q na na ito matikman pa. marahil ndi qn nanaisin pa dahil sa mga sandaling ito, ramdam q ang inyong papuri at tiwala. para sa akin, sapat na ang pagkilala at respeto ng maliliit na sabungero dahil ito'y maituturing na isang kayamanan at karangalan na ndi mabibili o matutumbasan ng anu mang halaga sa ibabaw ng mundo...

Ganap na ala una ng hapon dumating aq sa panulukan Sto nino at regalado sa may commonwealth ave. quezon city at bumulaga sa mata ko ang isang maayos at completong pasilidad ng 3000sq mtrs na manukan ng isang kilala at batikang breeder, Mr. Joe Alimbuyugin. The farm atmosphere reflects the personality of a very prudent and well respected breeder. Very casual ang aming pag-uusap at npakakomportable ko sa pagsusulat ng maestro. ”Jeff noong una pa, mron akong manok na katulad ng iyong brassback. Si gilly humprey, sikat na amerikanong breeder sa kanyang broke wing kelso at si duke hulsey naman ay sa pinagmulan ng lemon 84. nagkakahiraman sila ng mga breeding materials noon. the kelso of gilly is heavy on pine albany that produces brassback. ang mga monok nila ay sweater macguinnes, clarets and blueface. those clarets are heavy on Gull. Jeff, ang lemon at gull are pretty much alike. Minsan nagkausap kme ni cito alberto at nasabi nya; joe ndi kaya ang gull at mga duke hulsey ay iisa?” pa- hayag ni Tito joe. hahaha sa pag-*uwi ko habang ngmamaneho naglalaro sa isipan ko ng lahat ng nyang sinabi, at kapag pinagduduktong-duktong ko ang aking narinig ay sadyang napakalapit sa katotohanan.!
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