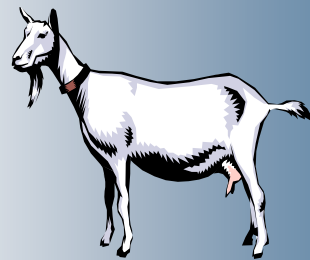
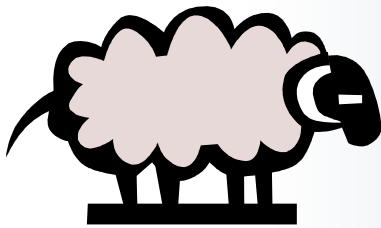


Bombay School

presents

Calf Club Day



**Information for
Parents & Pupils**

I NTRODUCTION

Welcome. This booklet has been put together to assist parents and children enjoy our fantastic Calf Club Day.

This is an event which has been held every year at Bombay School since 1937 and which continues to grow; numbers of animals have steadily increased each year as our school roll increases and more children have the opportunity to rear animals. This day is usually held on the first Saturday of Term Four. It is considered a **School Day** and all children are expected to attend. We take the Tuesday after Labour weekend as a Day In Lieu. There are four parts to this event:

- ⇒ Completion of a 'Project' or 'Animal Rearing'
- ⇒ 'Floral Day'
- ⇒ Calf Club Day with animals being taken through their paces
- ⇒ PTA organising the fundraising part of the day - Parent assistance is required for this.

P ROJECTS

Children in Years 4-8 who do not raise an animal are required to complete a project. Details of what the project is for each year is advised to the children about 5 weeks prior to Calf Club to give them ample time to plan and complete their project. Projects need to be sent to school during the week prior Calf Club Day so that they can be judged.

A NIMAL REARING

All children at Bombay School are encouraged to raise an animal for Calf Club Day. They have a choice of: Lamb, Calf, Goat or Chicken. There are certain rules regarding each type of animal and they are found in the pages that follow.

Rearing Information

This is designed as an aid to assist you in the rearing of Calves, Lambs and Kid Goats for Calf Club.

FEEDING

- Mix milk powders according to the instructions.
- Make sure the animal has had colostrum from its mother for at least two days. (Jacqui Roberts has a supply of colostrum for those who require it Ph 236 0799)
- Recipe for colostrum substitute: 1 pint made up milk, 1 TBSP Glucose, 1 tsp Cod Liver Oil. Give this to them for the first couple of days if colostrum can not be found.
- At approximately 7 - 10 days calves can have meal introduced,
- Kid goats and lambs can have meal introduced at about 3 weeks.
- When changing an animal's diet, do it gradually.
- Allow the animals to graze on pasture at an early age. Give a little hay.
- Provide good quality drinking water.
- Always be hygienic when mixing milk powders and feed - use clean containers or bottles.
- At weaning, the animals may need a drench for parasites.
- Wean on to good quality grass that is not too short.
- Meal feeding can continue.

WEATHER AND SHELTER

- Exposure to the weather has a great influence over the animal's growth and health during weaning.
- Animals that are wet and cold are more susceptible to infections.
- Adequate shelter is essential while the animals are very young.
- A warm, dry, stress-free environment reduces the chance of disease and infection and helps with growth.
- For lambs and kid goats a kennel is adequate. Kid goats have no natural oils in their hair so they feel the cold easily.
- Have the animals in a sheltered area, if possible, especially from prevailing winds.
- If artificial shelter such as a pen is used, allow the animals to choose to use it or not.

COMMON DISEASES THAT MAY OCCUR WHILE REARING YOUNG ANIMALS

Dietary Scours

- This is when the calves, lambs or kid goats have diarrhoea which is usually a pale yellow or white in colour.
- It is usually caused by over-feeding or changing the animal's diet too quickly
- You may put Kaelin in the milk or electrolyte needs to be used as per instructions. Scour ban is another product which is used (available from your local VET).

Pneumonia

- This usually occurs when the animals are exposed to harsh weather conditions without adequate shelter provided. The wind and rain together are the worst.
- Symptoms: heavy breathing which is often noisy, coughing and often a watery to whitish discharge from the nose as well as the temperature being up. The animal eats little or nothing.
- To treat this, place the animal in a warm dry area or shed and give drinking water. Anti-biotics will need to be given.

Foot rot or Scald

- Avoid animals coming into muddy feeding places. Kids may get scald if the ground is too wet.
- It is an infection of the soft tissue immediately above or between the claws on the hoof.
- Symptoms: Animals can become lame. The foot can become hot and swelling can occur.
- Treatment: Spray the product FIL on to the infected area. Bluestone can also be used.

Navel Infection

- This occurs in the early days of the animal being born
- Infections enters the animal via the umbilical cord when the cord has not dried. It causes the animal to have swollen joints. They become listless and some may not be able to get up.
- Treatment: Dip the cord into iodine to prevent this. In severe cases anti-biotics will need to be used.
- Have animals in a clean environment.

Internal and External Parasites

- At weaning give worm and lice treatment. These may be in the form of a drench, pour-on or injection depending on the product.
- Internal Parasites is noticed by persistent watery green scour without straining. It leads to a gradual but steady loss of condition. The coat becomes hard, the animal loses appetite, the eyes become dull and the animal becomes weaker.
- The animals can become infected by eating short grass and always grazing on the same area of ground.
- Lice is very common in young stock. Lice causes loss of hair, flaky skin and itching. They lose condition and can become anaemic. It is spread easily by direct contact.
- Ringworm is caused by a fungus which affects the surface of the skin and hair roots. It appears as roughly circular bare or raised dry rough areas of different sizes on any part of the body. The fungus spreads to other animals by direct contact. Iodine can be an effective treatment, but seek advice.

C CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS FOR ANIMAL QUESTIONS

If you need some assistance with your animals, please feel free to contact these people (they may not be able to answer all your questions but will be a good start):

Calves: Lindy Roberts - 236 0699

Lambs: Lorraine Wilson - 233 6154

Goats: Vicki Wijdeven - 236 0543

Chickens: Marion Grayson - 236 0126



PROCEDURES FOR ALL ANIMALS

CALVES

1. Children entering will be placed into one of three groups (if numbers permit) for judging: Senior, Intermediate, and Junior.
2. Date of Birth of Calf: Between **1 June** and 31 August. (change of date from 2005)
3. Competitors shall take charge of the calf within one week after birth and thereafter, as far as reasonably possible, care personally for the calf throughout the competition.
4. Competitors shall use any kind of food in any amount except that the calf shall not be reared on its mother or a foster mother.
5. Competitors shall lead their own entries before the judges unless the judges grant permission otherwise.
6. Calves shall be judged in each child group on:
 - a. Leading
 - b. Rearing - i) Dairy condition and growth
ii) Skin and Bloom
 - c. Dairy Type -Light or Heavy
 - d. Beef.
7. Light Breeds - Jersey, Ayrshire Cross
Heavy Breeds - Other breeds and Crosses eg Friesian, Shorthorn Cross.



Leading

Bombay School chooses to use the Group Day Plan for all its Leading courses so that the children become familiar with one course only. This should be of benefit, particularly to the Juniors who do not adapt to the different environment at Group day quite so easily.

The leading course used is that decided by the Franklin Central Group Committee. Refer to the plan at the back of this booklet.

Calves must have halters not just collars.

Hints:

1. The right hand should grip the lead, palm upwards, 15cm from the halter.
2. The left hand should grip the lead, knuckles upwards
3. Stand beside the shoulder of the calf at all times
4. Try to keep the calf moving at a reasonable pace and walk the same pace as your calf keeping your position beside, or slightly in front of the shoulder of the calf.
5. See that the halter is not too tight or too loose.

The following actions should be penalised:

- a) Releasing the grip on the rope with the right hand at any time
- b) Touching the calf with the hand during the competition
- c) Slapping the calf with the hand
- d) Slapping the calf on the back with the rope
- e) Jerking the halter
- f) Elbowing the calf or buffeting it with your hip.

What the judge looks for in Rearing:

1. Healthy appearance -evidence of correct feeding
2. Clean, pliable skin
3. Absence of skin parasites
4. Well groomed -head to tail
5. A well led calf

LAMBS

1. Children entering will be placed into one of three groups for judging:
Senior, Intermediate, Junior.
2. Date of Birth of Lamb - No stipulation.
3. Competitors shall take charge of the lamb within one week after birth and thereafter, as far as possible, care personally for the lamb throughout the competition.
4. Competitors shall use any kind of food in any amount except that the lamb shall not be reared on its mother or a foster mother.
5. Competitors shall lead their own lamb before the judges unless the judges grant permission otherwise.
6. Lambs shall be judged in each group on:
 - a. Best Pet -i) Calling
ii) General Appearance (Rearing)
 - b. Leading.
 - c. Export.
7. Lambs are to be shown in a natural condition. They must not be combed or brushed as they bruise too easily. Use a cold water rinse if necessary.



Leading

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The leading course used is that decided by the Franklin Central Group Committee and is the same as previous years.

Hints:

1. The right hand should grip the lead, palm upwards, and some 15cm from the collar
2. The left hand should grip the lead, knuckles upwards
3. Stand beside the shoulder of the lamb at all times
4. Try to keep the lamb moving at a reasonable pace, walking at the same pace as your lamb and keeping your position beside or slightly in front of the shoulder of the lamb
5. See that the collar is not too tight or too loose.

The Leading Course map is at the back of this booklet

The following actions should be penalised:

- a) Releasing the grip on the rope with the right hand at any time
- b) Touching the lamb with the hand during the competition
- c) Slapping the lamb with the hand
- d) Slapping the lamb on the back with the rope
- e) Jerking the lead.

- After your lamb is 2 weeks old you can start leading it.
- Use a short rope (1 metre) and encourage it to walk by your side.
- As the lamb gets older and more confident with you lead him over little obstacles, (bits of wood etc) and around stakes. You can even set out a course the same as the one you will be using on Calf Club Day to practice on.

The judging for the lamb calling includes the catching & retrieving of the lamb, as well as the initial calling.

Ideas to help with Rearing Your Lamb

- A lamb requires shelter from wind and rain - an old dog kennel is ideal as a shelter. Young lambs should be fed as often as possible during the day.
- The more the lamb associates its owner with a feed, the more successful will the calling of the lamb be. 'A little and often' is the best approach to feeding.
- Lambs can be fed straight cow's milk or milk powder. The temperature of the milk is important - blood heat is best. Always follow the directions carefully on the milk powder packet
- If a lamb is fed milk that is too hot or too cold or too rich it may develop scours. If this happens, feed it electrolytes (purchase from your local vet) for 2 -3 feeds and then half strength milk for 2 - 3 feeds before going back to normal strength. If it continues to scour for longer than 2 -3 days then seek help.
- If the lamb goes off its food or appears listless then something is wrong and you may need to get help.
- Generally though lambs, if healthy at birth, remain healthy.

Docking and Vaccination:

While it is not necessary to have the lamb's tail docked for Calf Club Day, it is a good idea to have it done at 3 - 4 weeks old. It will help keep the lamb cleaner and more pleasant to be handled. If possible the lamb should be vaccinated at this time, at least for pulpy kidney.

Calling:

Generally the distance, used for judging, between the lamb and the child for calling will be between 8 & 10 metres. The judges often vary the distances between points according to the age of the children and space available.

Try to get your child to call loudly so that the lamb can hear. Always calling the lamb by name before feeding them gets them used to this routine. Reward them with a drink or treat.

Appearance:

The judges generally look for a lamb that is obviously well fed and cared for - a bright eyed, clean animal will attract attention. Lambs may not be washed and should not be brushed. If the lamb is well cared for and housed satisfactorily it will not get dirty.

Special Things to remember

- Make your lamb your best buddy (give it lots of pats and cuddles)
- Spend lots of time with it - talk and play with it
- Take a little 'surprise' with you each time you go to see it (bread, raisin, apple-core) so that it will always run up to you!

CHICKENS

Each year we order new chicks from the Bromley Park Hatcheries in Tuakau. To make judging fair, children can only use these chicks - this is to ensure that all chicks are the same age on Calf Club Day. Each child will receive three one-day old chicks, the cost of which will be advised as soon as we know the costs - usually about \$4 each. We will send out order forms for the chickens during the first week of term three, so that they can be ordered; they need four weeks notice prior to collection.



Rearing

When you receive your chickens see that they are warm as this is their first need - chickens will not start to feed if they are cold. Temperatures should be 33 Celsius for the first week and reduced weekly until down to about 15 Celsius. They can be kept in a hot water cupboard for the first couple of nights until other arrangements are made.

A 40 to 60 watt bulb suspended over a suitable box and about 300mm above the chickens will provide a suitable temperature.

Food and Water

Give the chickens access to cool water in a suitable receptacle so that the chickens do not get wet. They will then be in a condition to start feeding.

The most suitable food is chick rearing crumbles, which contain the correct vitamins, or fine chick grain. These are obtainable from feed merchants and most stock and station agents.

If you have not got these, the chickens may be started on coarse oatmeal or rolled oats. Even a hard boiled egg chopped finely will assist.

The rule of thumb for feeding - *make sure the chicken eat all their food in 15 minutes, twice a day, otherwise they are getting too much to eat.*

General

See that all facilities are kept extremely clean at all times.

As the chickens grow, their house must be enlarged.

You will require a box about 1 metre x 300mm x 500mm deep.

Cover the box with chicken mesh. Have a solid lid at one end so you can put food and water in.

You will need:

- ⇒ 60 watt light bulb and light fitting
- ⇒ water dish (not too deep -a chicken can drown in water).
- ⇒ preserving jar on a saucer is a good drinking dish.
- ⇒ feed dish.

You can either hang or fix your light bulb at one end of the box.

Have the food and water at the other end.

Put shredded paper on the floor.

Go to your local feed merchant and get some "Chick Starter".

DO NOT OVER HANDLE your chickens.

CHICKEN DIARY

You will have your chickens for seven weeks until Calf Club. You will have to make a diary about your chickens. There will either be two or three sections depending on numbers:

Juniors - Year 1 to Year 3

Intermediate - Year 4 to Year 6

Seniors - Year 7 & 8

Judging will take into consideration the child's age.

Your diary should have seven pages as well as a title page and any extra illustrations, notes or photographs you would like to include. Juniors may like to use pictures or photographs with captions underneath.

We give children sample pages of the diary - either use these pages or your own version of the same format.

Prepare an attractive title page and make the whole study into a booklet. Have it ready for judging about a week before Calf Club. A definite date will be given nearer the time for handing the diary in.

Things to Do if your chickens don't look well

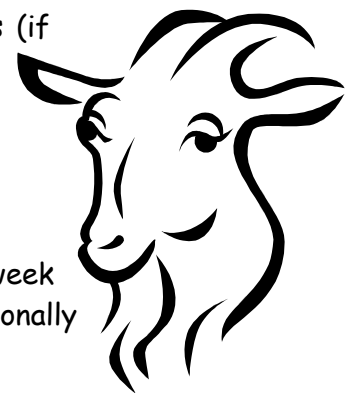
- Make sure they are warm and not in a draught
- Make sure they are inside in the warm not outside in the cold.
- Make sure they have food and fresh water
- Make sure one chicken is not being bullied by the others
- Clean chickens are chicken that are cleaned out every day.

Things to do for your Calf Club Diary

- Weigh all food given to your chickens
- Record all food weights on a daily basis.
- Record chicken weights at least once a week.
- Have fun filling in the diary and answer as many questions as you can about your chickens.

GOATS

1. Children entering will be placed into one of three groups (if numbers permit) for judging:
Senior, Intermediate, Junior.
2. Date of Birth:
After 1 July. A minimum of six weeks is desirable.
3. Competitors shall take charge of their goat within one week after birth and thereafter as far as possible, care personally for their animal throughout the competition.
4. Competitors shall use suitable food in any amount except that the animal shall not be reared on its mother or a foster mother.
5. Competitors shall lead their own entries before the judges unless the judges grant permission otherwise.
6. Animals shall be judged in each child group on:
 - a. Leading
 - b. Calling
 - c. Rearing



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IMPORTANT

In the goat section the child will be judged upon how he/she works with their animal. The child will not be penalised for doing things incorrectly, but will gain points on how well they encourage, communicate, give direction and work with their goat.

A child can have any breed of goat for Calf Club as bone structure and Breed Standards ARE NOT JUDGED.

IT IS A TEAM EFFORT

Leading

Hints

- The goat is placed between the Judge and the Child.
- The right hand should be grip the lead close to the collar.
- The left hand should grip the end of the lead.
- The child should stand beside the shoulder of the goat.
- When leading, the child should walk beside the goat.
- Communicate with your goat positively.
- Try to keep the goat moving at a reasonable pace, but you should walk at the same pace.
- See that the collar is not too tight or too loose, too big or too long and not too heavy.
- You will not be penalised if you touch the goat or release your grip on the lead.

Leading course plan at end of this booklet

Calling

Generally the distance, used for judging, between the lamb and the child for calling will be between 8 & 10 metres. The judges often vary the distances between points according to the age of the children and space available.

A steward will hold the goat while the child runs to a point about 8-10 metres away

when the judge tells the child, the child then calls the goat.

Hints

- Make sure you are able to unclip the lead from the collar easily.
- Call the goat's name in a loud, clear voice so the goat can hear.
- Make sure the goat is ready before you begin to call.

Rearing - What the judge looks for.

Each child will be asked three questions. This is to find out whether the child has been involved in the care of the goat. This covers half the points in this section.

The other half of the points are on the appearance of the goat and its general well being.

Hints - You will need to know:

- a goat requires shelter such as a dog kennel. Older children should know the reasons why.
- the breed of their goat.
- the age of the goat.
- how it has been fed and how often.
- what to do for foot scold.
- how to treat scours.
- how a goat feeds when weaned.

Feeding

Young goats should be fed as often as possible during the day.

The more the goat associates its owner with a feed, the more successful calling the goat will be.

"A little and often" is the best approach to feeding. The temperature of the milk is important - blood heat is best. If a goat is fed milk that is too hot or too cold or too rich it may develop scours. If this happens, feed it electrolytes (purchase from the local vet) for 2- 3 feeds and then half strength milk for 2 -3 feeds before going back to normal strength. If it continues to scour for longer than 2 -3 days, seek help.

If the goat goes off its food or appears listless then something is wrong and you may need to get help.

Generally though goats, if healthy at birth remain healthy.

PREPARATION OF THE GOAT THE DAY BEFORE CALF CLUB

- a. Goats can be bathed, but have to be dried with towels.
- b. Clip feet if necessary.
- c. Brush the goat.

If the goat is well cared for and housed satisfactorily it will not get dirty.

On the day remember to bring your goat something to drink.

Enjoy working with your goat.

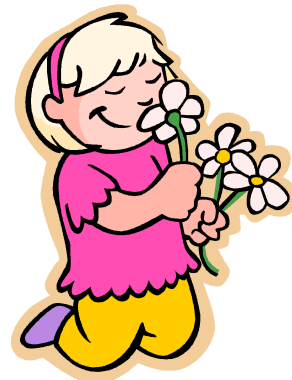
F LORAL DAY - The Friday prior to Calf Club Day

This is a wonderful day where the children in each class produce their floral displays for Calf Club Day. All children are required to **bring their own flowers** to complete their activities.

Each section of the school has separate activities which they produce on this day. Some of the items are completed prior to Floral Day, but the majority are done on the Friday morning. In the Junior School parent helpers are welcome to assist - you will be allocated a group which does not include any of your children. Children will be advised what activities will be done so that they can practice during the holidays.

Judging of the work done by the children takes place after school and certificates are attached to the exhibits. All the floral displays are set out in the classrooms for parents to view during Calf Club Day on Saturday.

Children are expected to remove their floral displays from the classrooms after Calf Club finishes (Saturday) and take them home.



CALF CLUB DAY

Each child who wishes to have an animal for Calf Club Day will need to complete an entry form. These are usually available in the second week of the third term. Please take note of when the entries close as there is a lot of paperwork that needs to be done in the office with these forms. From the data that is supplied on the form we determine the following:

- which group your child will be in - by age as at 1/10, animal and breed (calves).
- the age of the animal.
- whether your child qualifies for a badge this year. (see badges below)
- the name of the animal for inclusion in the programme.

With children wishing to have chickens they will be ordered (please refer to the chicken section for these details).

Usually there is a day in which we give children advice on how to look after their animals, with special guests coming to talk about the Chickens, Calves and Lambs & Goats. All children with animals will attend the session which relates to their animal. Parents are also welcome to attend.

To get the school ready for the 'DAY', we have a working bee on the Friday afternoon prior (usually from 1.00 pm) with people coming along to assist with the putting up of the rings, gates etc. This is also the time that tents are erected for the PTA stalls and some of the items brought along.

Calf Club Day itself is a very busy day for the children with animals and so that parents are prepared we provide a 'usual' format for the day:

8.30 am Our Photographers will be taking a photo of each child with their animal
- Please ensure you have your number on.

8.45 am All animal children to be at school, have their animal tethered on the field and report to the room where their numbers are distributed - Information Centre window closest to the hall. Note: the numbers are laminated to ensure they stay dry and clean - they must be returned at the end of the day and are usually collected while the children are lining up for Grand Parade.

9.00 am Animal children to be with their animals. Non animal children are to assemble outside their own classrooms for roll check. "Buddies" then go to competition area - help and watch partners.

9.00 - 11.30 am Judging for Calves, Lambs, Goats and Chickens Children to stay with their animals until judging finishes.

11.30 - 1.30 - PTA fundraising activities commence when judging is completed.

1.30 pm approximately - Presentations

We no longer have a Grand Parade with the animals being lead by the children as with the high number of children and animals involved. The children parade into the hall wearing their animal ribbons. Parents are free to take animals home after all the judging is finished. All children are expected to remain for the Prizegiving.

Prizegiving follows the following procedure:

- * Badges for those children who had animals for 3, 5, & 7 years, medallions for 8 years and trophies for 9 years.
- * Project Prizes - Middle School & Senior School
- * Then the animals - Chickens, Goats, Lambs & Calves.

With the large number of animals we have to organise, it is a mammoth task getting through all the judging. Our animal judges do a wonderful job and with assistance from animal stewards (parents), groups get through their activities with a minimum of fuss.

In the past we have had a total of 20 different sections of animals - Calves having 6 (2 Senior, 2 Intermediate & 2 Junior), Goats & Chickens - 3 each (Senior, Intermediate & Junior), Lambs - 8 (2 Senior, 2 Intermediate & 4 Junior).

There is a lot of waiting around because of the numbers, but we have found that the children are very patient and there is usually a lot to look at while they are waiting. Children need to remain with their animals while judging is taking place - we do not want to waste time calling for children who have not turned up to one of the judging rings.

We have rings for the Goats (one ring for all activities), Lambs (calling, leading - separate rings and rearing & export in the same ring). The calves have a large area marked out on the field. Chickens are housed in a tent - they are kept in cages which we provide.

Judging: All children are given points by the judges. These are recorded on a computer spread sheet and are used to determine overall prize winners.

The judges will issue ribbons for each event and each section - in most cases 1st through to 4th. Any child who does not receive a ribbon during the judging will be given a green 'participation' ribbon to wear for Grand Parade.

After Calf Club, all children who have raised an animal will be given a certificate with a photo of them with their animal. This proves to be a great record of each year that the children can retain.

PTA have a major role during this day as we use this as one of our biggest fundraisers for the year. There are a large number of stalls and fun activities for children and parents to enjoy.

We ask parents for a number of things during the build-up to Calf Club Day and these are some of them:

- Donations towards the grocery raffles - canned goods, biscuits, packet soups, noodles, pasta, etc - look out for requests in school newsletters as to when to send the items along
- Donations for kids raffle and silent auction items - parents may have access to companies who are willing to donate for this.
- Make a cake for the Cake Stall - to be brought to school on Saturday morning.
- Make a sweet or savoury item for the Morning Tea / Lunch room - PTA usually ring each family to advise what type of item they could like you to provide.
- Do a 30 minute stint on a stall - a roster is completed and parents are asked which stall they would prefer to be on. In previous years we have

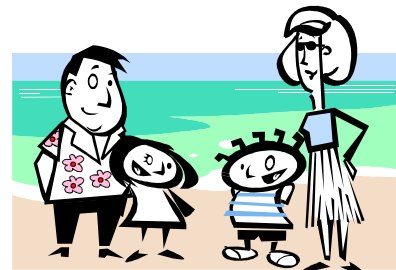
also asked for any High School children who would like to assist as well.

- Pot some cuttings for the plant stall

There is always a large number of stalls and activities for the children to do during the day. A lot of the stalls are not opened until the judging is complete - this is to allow parents of children with animals to be able to spend time with them before going to the stalls and emptying their wallets.

Some of stalls which PTA have had in previous years are:

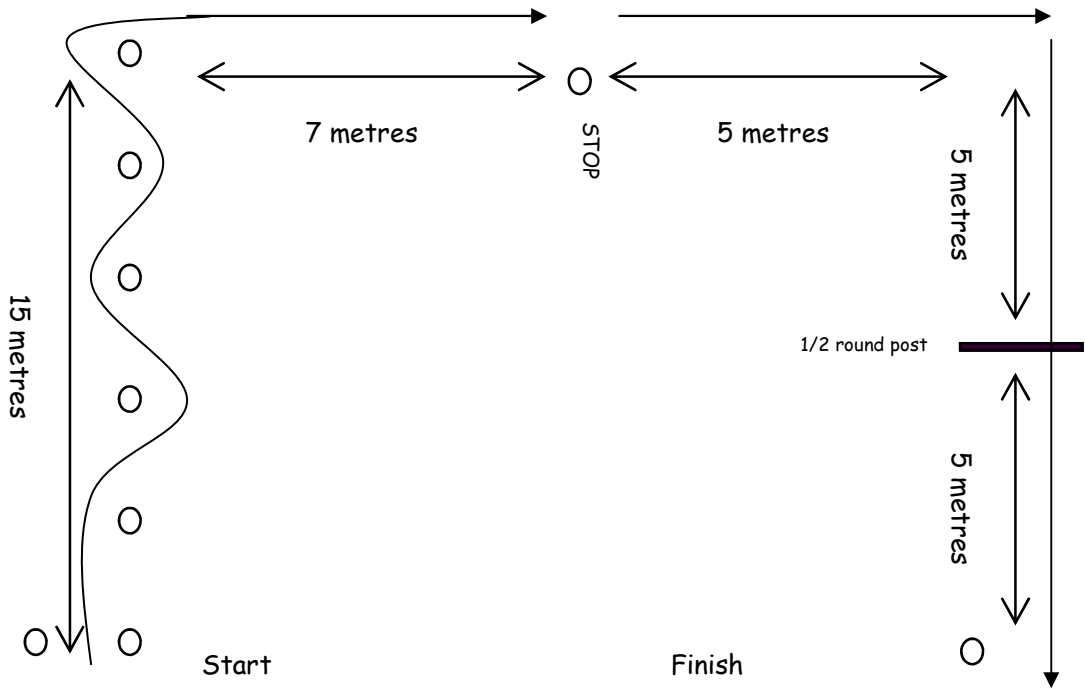
- Raffles - grocery and children's
- Silent Auctions - write your bid down - if it is the highest, you buy the item.
- Cakes & Biscuits - parents are asked to contribute home baking for this
- Sweets - parents may be asked to provide ingredients or if they are able to get bulk sweets donated this is also greatly appreciated
- Morning Tea / Lunch room - parents are asked to contribute home baking for this (Sweet or savoury items)
- Plants - donations from local plant outlets and parents
- Produce - donations from local suppliers
- Lucky Dips - parents asked to send in small items for this fun activity for the children
- Bouncy castle or something similar for the small children
- Ice Creams, Drinks, Candy Floss & Toffee Apples
- Mini bikes
- Skill testing activities for cash
- Face Painting & Hair Braiding
- Gumboot Throwing
- Motorbike Trailer Rides
- Coke Fishing
- Coconut Shies
- Pony rides
- Plaster of Paris painting



The Bombay Lions also sell food - sausages and hamburgers (these are beautiful) during the day and run Quick Fire Raffles too. They make a donation to the school each year which is greatly received by the Calf Club PTA committee. The PTA appreciates any assistance parents can give prior, during and after Calf Club Day - particularly with the cleaning up.



CALF LEADING TRACK



LAMB & GOAT LEADING TRACK

