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University of Arizona

College of Agriculture
Agricultural Extension Service



THE
AGRICULTURAL
FAIR

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College of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service

P. H. Ross, Director

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THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

THE agricultural fair is an institution which has been closely associated with agricultural progress throughout the history of civilized people, and has been one of the more important factors influencing the remarkable advance of agricultural endeavor in all countries where human food is produced as a result of soil tillage.

Fairs have now been held in the various counties of Arizona for a sufficient number of years that they are looked upon as permanent institutions. It is with the idea of facilitating the work of those connected with these fairs, coupled with the desire to see our county fairs become larger and better each year, that this circular has been prepared. Few, if any, of our county fairs are confined entirely to agriculture. However, as all of them center about agriculture and the home, this publication will deal principally with these phases.

OBJECTIVES

WHAT is a fair and what are the objectives, is an inquiry which may seem ridiculous at this time, but had this question been carefully considered when fairs were first planned, more would have been accomplished.

A fair, from an agricultural viewpoint, is a competitive exhibition for educational purposes. The outstanding object of a fair is to bring together for the purpose of comparison and through a friendly spirit of rivalry, the best of the agriculture of a community or a county. There should be the fundamental idea of stimulating improvement in crop and livestock production, as well as community development.

A fair is the best and, in most cases, the only means of gauging the rate and direction of progress along these lines. While standards are established on markets, it is at fairs and shows that producers become more familiar with these market standards and learn the reasons for their existence.

The animals and products of the soil, that are placed on exhibition, should represent, as nearly as possible, the latest in market standards. The placing of these exhibits in competition should show the producer and others who might be interested the reason for grading one exhibit above another. If a producer knows in what points his product is lacking, he is in a much better position to make the necessary improvement in selections of seed, breeding stock, and methods of production. If a fair does not assist along these lines, it fails in its most important function.

In addition to the educational features just mentioned, a county fair should serve as the most desirable agency for collecting and assembling exhibits for the state fair. Instructive features other than competitive exhibits, as well as some form of social amusement should also be provided. Lack of funds quite frequently prevents a fair committee from taking care of as many of these features as it would desire.

BUDGET

WHILE a fair is not a money making institution, it should be so established and managed that the actual prizes come secondary to the spirit of competition. It had been found that even small cash prizes have a place in creating interest as well as serving as partial compensation for preparing and bringing an exhibit to a fair. The cash prize must be large enough to be somewhat attractive, but should not overshadow the spirit of rivalry.

All county fair budgets might be divided into four divisions:

Permanent Location and Buildings.

Improvements, Maintenance, and Organization.

Premiums.

Entertainment and Amusements

Every county fair should have a permanent home. A temporary location is always unsatisfactory, and is the greatest handicap a fair can have. When a fair is forced to use temporary quarters much money and effort are spent each year in setting up and tearing down equipment, which might go into the building up of a permanent fair home.

When a fair is once established on a permanent location, the budget each year should include a fund of reasonable size to make the most necessary additions to buildings and other equipment. If a fair is already adequately provided with quarters, the budget should always include a fund for repairs. The budget should also

cover all organization costs, such as salaries, traveling expenses, advertising, etc.

When buildings and equipment, and the necessary maintenance, repairs, and organization expenses have been provided for, the premium list should be considered next in importance. The great variation of industries within the state makes it impossible to establish a system of proportioning the total amount of prize money among various departments. In other words, an industry which occupies a major position in a southern county might have little or no place in a northern county.

Relative to the budget, there should be a comparative study of the value of units which are to be exhibited. For example, the value of dairy, beef animals, or horses should be compared with that of swine, sheep or poultry; farm animals with a horticulture or a farm crop exhibit.

Consideration should also be given to the comparative expense and effort necessary to bring an exhibit to a fair. For example, which can be transported to a fair with the least effort, ten vegetable exhibits, one cow, three sheep, or three hogs?

All animals must have feed and care for the entire time of the fair, and this expense must be provided for in the budget. For these reasons, livestock and poultry prizes should be comparatively larger than those offered in the horticulture and farm crop departments.

Larger prizes should be offered for the exhibition of the larger farm animals, such as horses and cattle than for the smaller animals. For example, a \$5 first prize for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, with \$3 first prize for a plate of five apples or the same amount for a bunch of vegetables is out of proportion. If the fair management desires to maintain an interest in livestock, such a relationship should be awarded.

A fairer proportion would seem to be \$10 first prize for horses, mules, dairy and beef cattle; \$5 first prize for sheep, goats, and swine; \$2 first prize for poultry; \$1 first prize in the fruit, vegetable, and most of the farm crop prizes. In a strictly livestock community, a greater budget may be required to cover premiums than in a community where the major industry is horticulture.

It is not the purpose to cover here the entire question of entertainment and amusements at fairs. There is a wide variation of opinion regarding this subject, and it will probably never be settled to the satisfaction of all. In addition to the entertainment,

which is furnished by carnival companies, there is generally a demand for amusement during afternoons in front of a grandstand, and the budget must provide some of the ways and means for this. This program quite frequently consists of a number of professional vaudeville acts. In some places, however, we find a considerable part of this program consisting of competitive sports, the contestants being local people. Cowboy sports are an outstanding feature of this type of entertainment.

Livestock parades, events involving competition in the driving or riding of horses, or any other feature of a competitive nature which can be made up of local groups, are worthy of consideration as features for afternoon entertainment programs.

ORGANIZATION

TWO points are of vital importance in selecting a group of people to supervise the organization and management of a fair. First, each member of the group must be qualified for the work; and second, he must be able to work in the closest cooperation with others. Lack of harmony among the board of commissioners or committee in charge, whatever their ability might be, can easily wreck the most carefully planned fair.

The most desirable plan of organization appears to be the establishment of a directing body, called either a commission or a committee, consisting of three or five members. This body selects an executive secretary and as many department superintendents as are needed. In addition to this personnel, there is always needed the usual number of clerks, gate keepers, and other help.

The portion of a fair budget that should be devoted to the payment of personnel is a debatable matter. It has been observed that the finest service rendered in the capacity of commissioner, executive secretary, and department superintendents, has been by those who serve without pay other than compensation for meals, lodging, and for the actual expenses of traveling in the interest of the fair. It would be unfair to expect anyone to meet these expenses himself.

The secretary and the department superintendent may be ever so efficient, but they both need help during the time when the fair is actually in progress. Satisfactory clerks and helpers cannot always be secured without some monetary compensation. This is

a necessary expense and should be provided for in making up the fair budget.

While a fair is in progress, the secretary will have plenty to do in directing things from his office; this should be conveniently located. He should not allow other duties to draw him away but should remain in the office so that those who need to consult him may find him. He should not be expected to bring fruit exhibits to the judging stand or to hold stock in the show ring. An over-worked secretary is apt to neglect many things of importance at the last minute.

A department superintendent, during the judging, should see that exhibitors have sufficient notice regarding the next class to be judged, and should give out the ribbons when the awards are made. He should not be bothered to act as clerk or to assist in running hogs or dragging sheep into the arena. If he busies himself with such activities, things will go wrong somewhere else and will be the cause of a great deal of inconvenience. Those in charge should remember that the time of both the exhibitor and the judge is valuable, and that a delay in judging does much to tire animals, make them nervous, and, in general, cause them to make a poor showing in the ring.

The necessary help around barns, corrals, and show booths can be secured at small expense and is a very necessary part of a fair.

A fair should be so conducted that everything runs smoothly, leaving with every one concerned a pleasant impression and a desire to come back another year. If possible, the work of assisting producers in the selection of exhibits should be done by some one who is not an exhibitor, at least, not in the departments with which he is dealing. A number of cases have been observed where well qualified men, through experience and training, were selected for the work of collecting and preparing exhibits, and of supervising departments, but due to the fact that they were exhibitors, dissatisfaction arose which resulted in many producers refusing to furnish exhibits.

A department superintendent, who has to do everything by himself, will likely want to pass the job on to someone else next year, and the clerk or helper, who serves without pay, is quite sure to become dull on the job.

PREMIUMS

It might be advisable to leave a department out entirely rather than to have it presented poorly. Frequently, we see a fair attempting to stretch a small budget to include a premium list of new varieties or breeds just because these varieties or breeds exist in the county. Generally, it will be found that only a few of these varieties, sometimes no more than two, have a commercial place in the county agriculture. The others are being produced, due to the persistence or wealth of an individual or, many times, just because there is an opportunity to take prize money with little or no competition.

In cases of farm animals especially, there must be a number of classes to take care adequately of the differences in age, size, and market classifications. If these departments are confined to well selected classes that are well graduated, thus making possible a satisfactory comparison all down the line, the exhibit will be much better for all concerned and will add a great deal of strength to the fair in years to come. This subject will be discussed more in detail under the heading "Livestock."

A premium list should be published well in advance of a fair so that producers will know what to save for exhibition. Exhibitors should be given as much assistance as possible in selecting and preparing exhibits. Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of uniformity in lots calling for more than a single unit.

Varieties and breeds that are rare or that are not so popular commercially can be given some recognition in the form of special prizes, such as a prize for the best community exhibit, or for exhibits from single farms.

Quite frequently, there is a prevailing opinion that a collection of a large number of varieties of fruits, vegetables, or farm crops, well displayed at a fair, is of considerable value in interesting outside capital in newly settled districts. Such exhibits, no doubt, have a great value at times for that purpose and should be handled by special funds provided in the budget, but an attempt should not be made to place unpopular varieties in the prize list merely for the purpose of displaying them.

In some instances, department superintendents and others interested in county fairs, in their desire to have a large number

of exhibits, have encouraged people to bring exhibits that were entirely unfit for exhibition. In fact, some livestock exhibited in breeding classes at county fairs should not have remained in any breeding herd or flock. In most cases, such exhibits were not due to the initiative of the exhibitor.

Exhibits which are not always of a competitive nature, but are quite instructive can be used many times at a small expense. Examples of this class are cows and hens which have recently won prizes in production contests.

A large number of shelves or stalls well filled with many varieties and breeds can do much to make a fair attractive to the casual observer and, no doubt, is of certain value in bringing general support to the fair. Those in charge, however, must constantly bear in mind that the primary function of a fair is one of education. A fair is of the greatest value to a community or county when it tends to bring to those engaged in agriculture, the latest ideas regarding market standards and methods of production. It is along these lines that the income of communities can best be increased. As a result of this increase of income, much will be done in the way of social betterment and improvement, the goal toward which we are all working.

ENTRIES

ENTRY blanks which later can be placed in book form are the most desirable, but they are not an absolute necessity for our county fairs. However, a well-arranged entry book should be provided in which is placed at the time an entry is made all the necessary data pertaining to an exhibit.

The entry number should be recorded in this book. No two exhibits, regardless of the department, section, or class should be given the same entry number. Entry numbers should start out with one and run as high as necessary to include each individual exhibit. If this plan is followed, any exhibit may be properly located by referring to the entry number alone. Next, should be the date, followed by the name and mailing address of the owner of the exhibit. Following this date, there should be a column for the department, section, and class. If the entry is livestock, the name and registration of the animal, followed by the description such as date of birth, sex, or whatever other data might be deemed necessary should be included.

An entry tag placed on an exhibit or stall, pen, or coop containing an animal exhibit, should not bear any data that might reveal the ownership of the exhibit. It should have recorded on it only the entry number date, department, section, and class number.

The book used by the clerk should be completely filled out before time of judging. It should show by classes, the entries in each lot, names of the animals, if any, and the name of the owner. On the left-hand side of each page there should be a column for recording the placing of each entry, and next to it another column for the cash prize given with each award. There should be at the bottom of each page, a place for the signature of the clerk and judge, certifying as to the accuracy of each award. No cash premium should be paid until the close of the fair when there is plenty of time to check over the clerk's records carefully.

A very desirable system for entering exhibits for county fairs is as follows:

1. Group all entries, fruits, vegetables, farm crops, apiary, and dairy products in one department, designated as the agricultural department.
2. Women's or home departments should contain all exhibits relating to home and hand craft.
3. An educational department should list all the exhibits of school work.
4. A livestock department should include the beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and swine.
5. A poultry department.

Arrange all departments in the catalog in alphabetical order. All the components of each department should also be in alphabetical order. These component parts should be known as sections and designated by capital letters. For example, the agricultural department would come first in the catalog. Apiary would be the first section in that department, and be known as Section A. Section B would be Dairy Products; Section C, Farm Crops; Section D, Fruits; and Section E, Vegetables. In like manner each succeeding department in alphabetical order would be followed by the various sections also arranged in alphabetical order, and each section would be given its proper designation by letter.

The designating of the departments by letter is not absolutely essential, the only reason for this designation being that much

time is saved. Each section may then be divided into as many divisions or classes as desired. (Classifications for each section will be discussed in another portion of this publication under a chapter heading for the department in which it belongs.)

A satisfactory system is to designate classes by number, starting with the first class in Section A as Class No. 1, and going on in sequence until all the classes in that section are numbered. It is more satisfactory not to have the same number for any two classes even though they might be in separate departments or sections. A good plan is to step up into the next 50 or the next 100, as the case may be, in proceeding to number the classes in other sections. For example, the classes in Section A would start with number 1; in B, 51; C, 101; and D, 151. In cases where there would be more than 50 classes in a section, the numbers of the next section following would start in with the next 100.

EQUIPMENT

A COUNTY fair might be provided with building space and yet be sadly handicapped through the lack of equipment. It might be well to note here some of the most essential equipment.

Judging Arena

A circular arena, from 40 to 50 feet in diameter and about 4½ feet high should be provided for the judging of livestock. A suitable and inexpensive structure for this purpose can be made by using 4x4 posts with a 2x4 on top. Woven wire, preferably heavy mesh may be attached to these. Such a structure should be placed as close to the livestock barns as conveniently possible. The judging arena should be provided with one or a pair of gates which can be opened and closed easily. These gates should be on the side nearest the barns and if possible, should be placed closer to the sheep and swine barns so that panels, constructed for the purpose, can be easily placed on each side of the gate and form a lane for driving animals in and out of the arena.

If the ground on which the stock judging arena is built is slightly raised and covered with gravel, it will add to the comfort of all concerned.

Pens, Coops, and Stalls

Pens, coops, and stalls should be easily accessible. An inspection of this equipment at some of our county fairs would give one the impression that the animals placed in these pens were to remain there permanently. No gates are in evidence

Miscellaneous

Suitable tables or stands should be provided for the judging of poultry and all the exhibits in the agricultural department.

A great deal of the value of a fair comes from seeing all the entries in a certain lot placed side by side. It is of great assistance to the judge and of inestimable value to the exhibitors and other spectators.

In so far as possible, all entries of cattle which are tied, and all sheep, goat, and swine pens should be placed under an overhead shelter. While an elaborate place is not necessary for the storage of feed and other equipment accompanying livestock, there should be some provision made for protecting feed and equipment from rain and theft.

RULES

It is not necessary or desirable to overburden a premium list for a county fair with a long set of rules. However, for a clear understanding and protection of the management, there should be a brief set of rules and regulations, clearly defining the general policies of the fair.

Some of the features which appear to be most important are: reservation by the management to interpret all rules; penalties for failure to comply with rules; time limit for entries; entry fees; ownership of exhibits; regulations relative to diseases of animals; regulations pertaining to undesirable exhibits; time when exhibits must be placed on grounds; day and hour until which the exhibits must remain on grounds; care of animals, stalls, pens, coops, booths; judging system to be used; selection of judges; time of judging; method of making awards; colors of ribbons indicating different placings; disposition to be made of unworthy entries; what should constitute competition; the consideration to be given a protest regarding management or decision of judge; penalties to be imposed for interference with management or judge.

THE SELECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FAIR EXHIBITS

Livestock

COMPETITION between breeds except in fat classes has now been abolished at all fairs, both county and state. It has been found that competition between breeds, except in fat classes, is not satisfactory. The system of making up classes for each individual breed of livestock has become universal. A standard classification for farm animals is as follows:

BEEF CATTLE

Bulls

1. Aged bulls calved before August 31, 1927.
2. Two-year-old bulls calved between September 1, 1927, and April 30, 1928.
3. Senior yearling bulls—calved between May 1, 1928 and December 31, 1928.
4. Junior yearling bulls—calved between January 1, 1929 and April 30, 1929.
5. Summer yearling bulls—calved between May 1, 1929 and August 31, 1929.
6. Senior bull calves—calves between September 1, 1929 and December 31, 1929.
7. Junior bull calves—calved between January 1, 1930 and April 30, 1930.
8. Senior champion bull—classes 1, 2, and 3 compete.
9. Junior champion bull—classes 4, 5, 6, and 7 compete.
10. Grand champion bull—classes 8 and 9 compete.
11. Five bulls any age owned by exhibitor.
12. Three bulls, any age, owned by exhibitor.
13. Two bulls any age, bred and owned by exhibitor.

Cows and Heifers

14. Aged cows—calved before August 31, 1927.
15. Two-year-old heifer—calved between September 1, 1927 and April 30, 1928.
16. Senior yearling heifers—calved between May 1, 1928 and December 31, 1928.

17. Junior yearling heifers—calved between January 1, 1929 and April 30, 1929
18. Summer yearling heifers—calved between May 1, 1929 and August 31, 1929.
19. Senior heifer calves—calved between September 1, 1929 and December 31, 1929.
20. Junior heifer calves—calved between January 1, 1930 and April 30, 1930.
21. Senior champion female—classes 14, 15, and 16 compete.
22. Junior champion female—classes 17, 18, 19, and 20 compete
23. Grand champion female—classes 21 and 22 compete.
24. Four animals—get of one sire both sexes to be represented, any age, all to be owned by exhibitor.
25. Two females—any age, bred and owned by exhibitor.
26. Pair of yearlings—one bull from classes 3, 4, or 5; one heifer from classes 16, 17, or 18, to be owned by exhibitor
27. Pair of calves—one bull from classes 6 or 7; one heifer from classes 19 or 20, both to be bred and owned by exhibitor.

DAIRY CATTLE

Bulls

1. Bull—3 years or over.
2. Bull—2 years and under 3.
3. Bull—18 months and under 2 years
4. Bull—1 year and under 18 months.
5. Bull—6 months and under 1 year.
6. Bull—calf under 6 months.
7. Junior champion bull.
8. Senior champion bull.
9. Grand champion bull.

Cows and Heifers

1. Cow—5 years or over
2. Cow—4 years and under 5.
3. Cow—3 years and under 4.
4. Cow—2 years and under 3.
5. Heifer—18 months and under 2 years
6. Heifer—1 year and under 18 months

7. Heifer—6 months and under 1 year.
8. Heifer calf under 6 months.
9. Junior champion female.
10. Senior champion female.
11. Grand champion female.

HERDS AND GROUPS

Graded Herd

To consist of one bull, 2 years or over; one com, 3 years or over; one heifer, 2 years and under 3; one yearling heifer, and one heifer calf, all owned by exhibitor.

Yearling Herd

To consist of one bull, 1 year and under 2; and two yearling heifers. Females must have been bred by exhibitor.

Calf Herd

To consist of one bull and two heifers, all under 1 year, all to be bred by exhibitor.

Dairy Herd

To consist of four cows in milk, 2 years or over, all to be owned by one exhibitor.

Get of One Sire

To consist of four animals, any age, not more than two bulls. Get need not to be owned by exhibitor.

Produce of One Cow

To consist of two animals, either sex, any age, the produce of one cow. Produce need not be owned by exhibitor.

HORSES

Draft

1. Stallion—5 years and over.
2. Stallion—4 years and under 5.
3. Stallion—3 years and under 4.
4. Stallion—2 years and under 3.
5. Stallion—1 year and under 2.
6. Stallion—under 1 year.

7. Brood mare—5 years and over.
8. Mare—4 years and under 5.
9. Mare—3 years and under 4.
10. Mare—2 years and under 3.
11. Mare—1 year and under 2.
12. Mare under one year.
13. Mare and foal, 50% each.
14. Junior champion mare.
15. Senior champion mare.
16. Grand champion mare
17. Junior champion stallion.
18. Senior champion stallion.
19. Grand champion stallion.
20. Produce of one mare, 2 animals, either sex.
21. Get of one sire, 3 animals, either sex.

Saddle

1. Stallion—3 years old and over.
2. Stallion—2 years and under 3.
3. Stallion—1 year and under 2.
4. Champion stallion.
5. Mare—3 years and over.
6. Mare—2 years and under 3.
7. Mare—1 year and under 2.
8. Champion mare.

JACKS AND MULES

1. Jack—4 years old or over.
2. Jack—3 years and under 4.
3. Jack—2 years and under 3.
4. Jack—1 year and under 2.
5. Jack under 1 year
6. Jack and two of his get.
7. Champion jack.
8. Mule—3 years or over.
9. Mule—2 years and under 3.
10. Mule. 1 year and under 2.
11. Mule under 1 year
12. Champion mule.
13. Pair of mules—3 years or over.

14. Pair of mules under 3 years.
15. Champion pair of mules.

SHEEP AND GOATS

1. Ram—2 years old or over.
2. Ram—1 year and under 2.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Ewe—2 years old or over.
5. Ewe—1 year and under 2.
6. Ewe lamb.
7. Champion ram.
8. Champion ewe.

Exhibitor's Flock

An exhibitor's flock in all classes shall consist of one ram or buck, any age; one ewe or doe, two years old or over; one ewe or doe, one year old and under two, and one ewe lamb or doe kid.

Breeder's Young Flock

A breeder's young flock shall consist of one yearling ram or buck, and two yearling ewes or does, and two ewe lambs or doe kids, all to be bred by exhibitor.

Lamb or Kid Flock

A lamb or kid flock shall consist of a ram lamb or buck kid and three ewe lambs or doe kids, all to have been bred by exhibitor, born since January 1, 1930.

Get of Sire

A get of sire shall consist of three lambs or kids, either sex, get of one sire and bred by exhibitor.

SWINE

Boars

1. Boar—2 years old and over.
2. Boar, Senior yearling.
3. Boar, Junior yearling.
4. Boar, Senior pig.
5. Boar, Junior pig.

Sows

1. Sow—3 years old and over.
2. Sow, Senior yearling.

3. Sow, Junior yearling.
- 4 Sow, Senior pig.
- 5 Sow, Junior pig.
- 6 Senior champion boar
7. Junior champion boar.
8. Senior champion sow.
9. Junior champion sow.
10. Grand champion boar.
11. Grand champion sow.

SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION

Few county fairs probably feel able to offer prizes in all the above classes. The classifications which have proved quite satisfactory for the livestock exhibitions in most of our county fairs, are as follows:

Beef Cattle

- Bulls—2 years old and over.
- Bulls—1 and under 2
- Bull calves—6 months and under one.
- Bull calves under 6 months old.
- Cows—2 years old and over.
- Heifers one year old and under 2.
- Heifer calves—6 months old and under one year
- Heifer calves under 6 months.

Dairy cattle might be classed the same way. It would probably be more satisfactory to make an additional class for dairy cows instead of having the classes, 2 years old and under 3, and 3 years and over. It would probably be advisable in most cases to leave out many or all of the herd or group prizes in both beef and dairy cattle in county fairs, unless the budget can take care of this extensive classification.

A popular class for horses at some of our county fairs is draft teams or pairs of both horses and mules. It would probably be advisable to make two classes of these, one for animals up to 1,300 pounds, and one for animals over 1,300 pounds. These classes should be shown both in harness and hitched to a wagon.

Classes of light horses should be designated as saddle or cow horses, and all above 2 years of age should be required to show under the saddle as well as at the halter.

In the sheep and swine classes, the flock herd and other group prizes can be omitted without hindering the show. Three lambs

or three pigs constitute a pen. Ten to fifteen head of fat or feeder cattle constitute a carload entry in these classes.

None but a registered stallion, bull, ram, buck or boar should be permitted to compete for any prize. None but registered animals should be permitted to compete for the group prizes in the breeding classes.

It might be well to mention again the importance of giving each breed a separate class. Sheep of the mutton breeds should not be placed in competition with those of the fine wool breeds, except in the fat classes. The same is true with draft and light horses.

POULTRY

Rules and Regulations

Conformity to State Fair: Rules and regulations governing the showing of poultry in any county or community fairs should conform as nearly as is possible, to those governing the state fair. As a rule, poultry exhibitors, supporting these smaller shows, will support the state show, and information acquired concerning requirements, classifications, and basis of award will, without doubt, strengthen the chances of an exhibit in the larger show. Persons responsible for these Rules and Regulations should acquaint themselves with the requirements of the state premium list. They should see that the requirements are as nearly uniform as local conditions will permit.

Record of Performance Classes: It is a common practice in many of the small shows to require the judge to place birds according to production. This usually results in dissatisfaction, unless an official production certificate is placed in the hands of the judge. Where these classes are included in the premium list, they should apply only to birds which have gone through a year's production and official certificates should be required. Since the American Standard of Perfection requires that the judge handle each and every bird for determination of body conformation, the production qualifications are given due consideration, without confusing the exhibitor by placing such statements in the premium list.

Cooping: The effectiveness of an exhibit depends, to a considerable extent, on the manner in which it is cooped. Breeds and varieties should be arranged according to their placing in the Standard of Perfection, as:

CLASS I.—AMERICAN

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. Plymouth Rocks | Partridge |
| Barred | Silver pencilled |
| White | Columbian |
| Buff | C. Javas |
| Silver pencilled | Black |
| Partridge | Mottled |
| Columbian | D. Dominiques |
| Blue | E. Rhode Island Reds |
| B. Wyandottes | Single comb |
| Silver laced | Rose comb |
| Golden laced | F. Rhode Island Whites |
| White | G. Buckeye |
| Buff | H. Chanticleer |
| Black | I. Jersey Black Giants |

CLASS II.—ASIATIC

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Brahmas | Partridge |
| Light | Black |
| Dark | White |
| Buff | C. Langshans |
| 2 Cochins | White |
| Buff | Black |

(Other Classes and Varieties to Follow as Listed)

All cocks of class and variety should be cooped together. The judge may then make his studies more effective, and the public may more thoroughly understand how and why placings were made. Cockerels, hens, pullets, and pens should be arranged in the same manner as cocks. This arrangement can easily be carried out if all entry blanks are in the hands of the superintendent previous to arrival of exhibits. Where this is not possible, considerable work is required in moving exhibits after all entries are in. *There should always be a definite closing or receiving date and the superintendent should be required to live up to this requirement.* Failure to do so encourages exhibitors to drag in late with an exhibit and entirely upset the arrangement of the show.

Leg Bands or Numbers: Each bird should be required to carry a numbered leg band as means of keeping a correct record or of locating the proper owner and coop, should the bird escape from its coop. The Fair association should supply the superintendent with these bands in case exhibitors fail to band their birds before bringing them in. Rabbits should carry an ear number.

Entry Blanks: Entry blanks should be printed on white, ruled paper. They should carry a statement setting forth the obligations of the Fair Association and the exhibitor, the full name and address of

the exhibitor, and spaces for listing the department, class lot number, a complete description and leg band number as illustrated:

Dept.	Class No.	Lot No.	Description	Band No.
G	325	101	Barred Rock Cockerel	12
G	328	104	White King Cock	9

These blanks may be printed for each department or arranged in such manner as to care for any kind or class of exhibit such as poultry, field crops, horticultural products, etc.

Entry Tags: Entry tags should carry, in addition to the above information, the coop and the exhibitor's number. The exhibitor's name may be carried on the tag, but it should not be exposed until after judging is completed.

Superintendent's Record: The superintendent's record (Page 24) has been found quite satisfactory for county and community fairs:

Contagious Diseases: It is well that the superintendent keep in mind that dangerous diseases are often spread through accepting sick birds. He should not hesitate to refuse any such exhibit.

Housing: Housing should be adequate and should be well ventilated, dry, and free of drafts. Failure to give due consideration to these items, invariably results in colds, low vitality, and frequently the loss of a valuable bird or animal.

Feed and Water: There should be an attendant whose duty will be to guard the exhibit and see that it is properly fed and watered. An excess of water should be guarded against as this results in a damp house and danger of disease.

Litter: The litter should consist of clean, dry, bright straw of any of the small grains. Mouldy or filthy litter should always be discarded.

Selecting the Exhibit

In selecting an exhibit of poultry, a knowledge of type, color, development, and of the things which disqualify is the key to success. Each exhibitor should thoroughly acquaint himself with the general disqualifications, listed on pages 61, 62, and 63 of the 1930 edition of the Standard of Perfection, and also the special disqualifications of the breed and variety he expects to exhibit. The most common disqualifications, as are usually found in the country or community shows, are deformities, combs which are lopped, split or carrying sprigs, stubs and down on feet and legs of clean shanked breeds, and foreign colors that disqualify, such as red or buff in black colored birds.

Type: In order to acquaint himself with the correct type of breed the exhibitor should consult the Standard of Perfection, a standard picture, or someone who has the type of such breed in mind.

Color: Solid colored breeds and varieties should be free of any foreign color or shade that will mar the beauty of the bird; in some cases, these are considered disqualifications. The under color is of paramount importance in most breeds. Barred Rocks, as an example, should carry the barring well down to the skin, and it should be clear and distinct.

Development: Many excellent specimens are placed down in a class because they are not sufficiently developed. An exhibitor should keep in mind that birds should be hatched early and developed quickly if they are to show at their best. Endeavor should be made to have the birds as near standard as possible. Some specimens are too large for the standard requirements, and are handicapped as severely as those which are undeveloped.

Cocks and cockerels of all breeds and varieties should be strong, vigorous birds, standing well on their feet, carrying good development, feathering, color, and should show the masculine characteristics.

The same general requirements should be met by hens and pullets as are required for the cocks and cockerels, except that these exhibits should show refinement and femininity.

Pens: In the selection of a pen exhibit, it is of paramount importance that the birds should be uniform in size, type, color, and finish. A variation in shades of color within a pen exhibit should be guarded against.

CLASSES

It is customary and advisable to offer cash premiums on all classes of *Standard Varieties of Poultry*, as follows: *Cock, Hen, Cockerel, Pullet, Old Pen, and Young Pen.*

Chicken: Birds entered in pen competition should not be allowed to enter single competition. This practice usually results in confusion in the judging and record work.

Special and sweepstake prizes should be encouraged when sufficient prize money is available.

Age requirements should be specifically stated as *Cocks and Hens* represent birds hatched prior to December 1. *Cockerels and Pullets* represent birds hatched after December 1.

Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Pigeons: Turkeys, ducks, geese, and pigeons should be entered as singles and should be classified as: *Old Tom, Drake, Gander, and Cock* to represent birds over one year old; *Young Tom, Drake, Gander, and Cock* to represent birds under one year old, *Old Hen, Duck, Goose, and Hen* to represent females of the above classes over one year old; *Young Hen, Duck, Goose, and Hen* to represent birds under one year old.

Rabbits and Cavies: Rabbits and Cavies should be entered as singles and should be classified as *Senior Buck and Doe*, to represent animals 8 months old and over, and *Junior Buck and Doe*, to represent animals under 8 months old.

FIELD CROPS

THE successful conduct of a field crops department in a fair depends largely on the preparations which have been made in advance. If the fair is a small one, it is often necessary for the person in charge of this department to spend considerable time and effort to secure entries, particularly, in the less important classes. The attractiveness of the showing and the smoothness with which the work is handled may be increased if sufficient attention has been given to the proper entering and recording of exhibits and to the provision of uniform containers for the individual entries. Tables and wall space for the proper showing of exhibits should be provided; a guard rail to prevent handling of exhibits is essential.

Shallow trays approximately 27x13 inches with edges or rims $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high are excellent for exhibits of sorghum heads or corn. If the trays are divided into ten equal parts, so much the better. Boxes for threshed samples of small grains, sorghums, beans, peas, and lint and seed cotton should be uniform in size and should contain room for a little more than one peck. Light wooden boxes, 13x9x6 inches, (length, breath, and depth, respectively) inside measurement, are quite satisfactory. Smaller boxes or rather deep oblong pans should be furnished for the small seed exhibits of alfalfa, sweet clover, and the grasses. The boxes and trays should be made of clear planed material but not be stained or painted.

Display and Arrangement

All entries in a single lot or class should be grouped together as much as possible. This is very desirable from the standpoint of the educational value of the fair, particularly as it enables interest-

ed parties to compare samples and observe the characteristics and differences upon which the placing depends. When individual entries for the different classes are in individual, community, or county exhibits or booths, it is practically impossible for anyone to really compare the samples. It also becomes necessary for the various entries to be brought to a central table for judging.

Because of the advertising features of the community or county exhibits, this method of display will continue to be used rather generally, although the educational value is secondary in such a method. The judging should be done in daylight. The educational value of the fair will be very much increased if the judging is done before the exhibitors and others interested, so that reasons for the particular placings may be explained at the time.

The Premium List

The proper composition of the premium list for either a local or general fair should have far more attention than is usually given. The list of field crops exhibited at a local fair is usually not large. However, provision should be made for the leading varieties of each different kind of crop generally grown, and an extra premium for "Any Other Variety" should be included. Prizes for sheaf barley, for instance, might include Common Six Row, Beardless, and Any Other Variety.

An excellent plan to follow in making up the premium list for a local fair is for the person in charge to make out a tentative list and submit it to a number of people familiar with local crops for corrections and additions. Study and tabulation of numbers of entries in individual lots and classes during one fair will assist in the proper revision of premium lists for succeeding fairs.

Merchandise prizes often can be secured for local fairs more easily than cash donations. Farmers are often glad to furnish prizes also. These may consist of such things as seed corn, potatoes, or poultry.

Selection and Preparation of Exhibits

The first essential in the preparation of exhibit material is to have material of fairly decent show quality. However, even good material will sometimes place low.

Field selection of exhibit material is usually desirable, as by this method greater uniformity and freedom from foreign material can

be secured. One of the most satisfactory methods of selecting a sample of wheat is to pick out a small plot in the field, remove all the weeds, mixtures of other varieties and kinds of grain, and all small or immature heads. The grain is then cut by hand and threshed by being beaten out in a sack. Cleaning is accomplished by means of the old fashioned winnowing method and the use of screens. Further grading by screens improves the uniformity and plumpness of the sample. If the sample is of the quality to justify the added expense, some exhibitors handpick the grain. However, off-types and mixtures of varieties may be removed much more easily by proper selection in the field.

Methods used in the preparation of wheat samples are applicable to all small grains, and in some measure to beans, cowpeas, and threshed sorghums, as well as the smaller seeded legumes and grasses.

When entries consist of a number of individual units such as sorghum heads or ears of corn, considerable care should be exercised to secure as much uniformity as is possible. It is far better to have ten uniform heads or ears, than to have eight of a uniform condition and two which are far superior. Individual quality is highly desirable but should not be allowed to interfere too seriously with the uniformity of the entire entry.

Entries of sorghum heads are best selected from the standing stalks in the field. Plump, ripe, well-filled, sizable heads having large, uniform, well-colored kernels are most desirable. Heads should be large but not coarse and should carry the grains well down to the base. They should not show evidence of having been partly covered by the boot or leaf sheath.

Corn entries usually consist of ten ears. These should be all of the same variety, should carry the same number of rows of kernels and have cobs of the same color. It is surprising to note the number of cases in which there are variations in these rather simple requirements. The ears should be of the same length and preferably well filled at the butts and tips, and the rows of kernels should be straight. Maturity as well as uniformity is important.

The materials for sheaf exhibits of forage crop plants should be selected in the field. Fine stems carrying large amounts of leaves should be selected and spread out to dry in a place where the light is not too strong in order that the natural color may be retained. Impurities should be removed and the sheaf made as soon as the

material is thoroughly dry. The sheaf is "built up" by adding a few stalks at a time, meanwhile rotating it to insure uniformity on all sides. The sheaf should be tied with soft string about 6 inches from the bottom which should be trimmed off evenly with shears.

Sheaf exhibits of small grains are made in much the same way as those of forage plants, although two men usually work together. One man can do the work if a sheaf mold is available. The individual stalks should have the leaves removed as this adds to the appearance of the sheaf. Some exhibitors even remove the leaf sheaths as well as the blades. This is most easily done by drawing the stalks through nails closely set in a 1-inch board.

Many entries of field crop exhibits are destroyed or badly damaged in shipment. Sheaf exhibits should be closely wrapped in cheesecloth or other material to prevent such damage. Ears of corn and heads of sorghum should be wrapped in paper before being packed. All small grain samples should be placed in double sacks.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THE chief function of an exhibition of agricultural products is educational. In earlier times, particularly in new farming communities, the educational feature, in many cases, took the form of exhibits of new or exotic products of the community. Especially was this true in the display of fruits and vegetables. Too often the largest specimens of a given product were given great prominence at the expense of utility and adaptability.

More recently, however, not the LARGEST, but the BEST of a product is given first consideration, and the freak and over-sized specimen has been considered for what it is worth and no more. The two terms are certainly not synonymous as viewed in the knowledge and experience of all agencies concerned with the fruit and vegetable industry, including the consuming public.

"Consumer Appeal"

The term *best* is difficult of definition but must include a consideration of all the desirable commercial qualities of the product. There must be a high "consumer appeal" usually found in high color, freshness, lusciousness, or some other factor even less definable. Trueness to type and size of the variety, and freedom from blemish caused by insect, disease, or mechanical injury are factors essential to perfect specimens.

All these factors go to make up that condition usually termed *high quality*. Furthermore, in consideration of an exhibit of fruits and vegetables, the several specimens constituting an exhibit must possess uniformity, not only of color, but of size, form, condition, and quality.

Selection and Display

How should a producer of fruits or vegetables proceed when he desires to place one or more exhibits at the fair? This should be done early and now is not too soon. This circular lists the classes and varieties of produce that will be accepted for display and competition. In addition, rules governing all phases of the exhibition are clearly stated. A detailed study should be made of this material before any exhibit is taken or sent to the fair. The following suggestions and cautions may prove helpful in selecting and handling an exhibit:

1. The display must be of the variety under which it is entered.
2. All specimens making up the plate or lot must be of the same variety.
3. When a definite number of specimens is required to make up a plate or lot—no more—nor less should be included. A few extra perfect specimens may be taken or sent to the place of exhibition to permit of substitution in case of injury or decay of one or more, but only the specified number should be displayed.
4. The material should be harvested at such a time and handled in such a manner as to obtain its highest quality and attractiveness at the time of exhibition and judging. Immature fruit cannot improve in quality after picking and over-ripe fruit frequently decays before it can be judged.
5. Succulent material, such as many of the vegetables, should be left in the field until the last possible moment before taking to the fair. Excessive wilting is thus avoided.
6. Perfect specimens may be marked in the field by means of a stake or tag and the exhibit actually selected many days in advance of harvesting. It is desirable to *study* your crop on the tree or in the field before harvesting, in an endeavor to determine the best commercial size, truest type and form, highest color and quality obtainable. After harvesting, an attempt should be made to find ten or even twenty times the number of perfect specimens actually needed for display. It is infinitely easier to select five uniform fruits, conforming to an idea of a perfect specimen from a lot of 100 than from a lot of 25 or even 50.

When the exhibit material is harvested several weeks in advance of the fair and must be held in storage, it is well to select from ten to twenty times the quantity to be shown. This will allow for normal decay and injury in storage and still leave enough of the product for exhibition.

Many people are at a loss to know just what is desired from a commercial standpoint, and just how to select high quality produce for exhibit. Help along this line may be obtained from the County

Agricultural Agent or the local Fair Commissioner. Close attention during the judging at the fair will reveal what is the most desirable type and quality in any exhibit. The judge is usually willing to give reasons for his placings and often makes statements which should aid the exhibitor better to prepare his exhibits another year.

Suggested Score Cards

Competitive judging of agricultural products is usually done with the aid of a score card wherein each factor considered is given a definite number of points, the total constituting 100 points for the perfect exhibit. The number of entries making up an agricultural fair, however, is usually so great that the judge makes his placings on a comparative basis, keeping in mind the value of the factors making up a perfect exhibit. In order to acquaint the prospective exhibitor with the value usually ascribed to the several characters considered in judging, the following sample score cards are given:

GRAPEFRUIT

External Characters

1. Form (typicalness)	15
2. Size	10
3. Weight	10
4. Stem (condition, location)	10
5. Rind (color)	15
texture	10
blemishes, freedom	15
from)	
6. Uniformity	15
	<hr/>
	100

Internal Characters

1. Thinness of rind	20
2. Juice (abundance)	20
(flavor)	20
3. Seeds ($\frac{1}{2}$ point off per seed)	20
4. Rag (amount—least)	10
(Character)	10
	<hr/>
	100

GRAPES

1. Form of bunch	10
2. Size	15
3. Size of berry	10
4. Color	10
5. Uniformity	10
6. Freedom from blemish	20
7. Quality	20
8. Firmness	5
	<hr/>
	100

POTATOES

1. Form	20
2. Size	15
3. Uniformity	15
4. Skin, depth of eyes, maturity	10
5. Condition—flesh, freedom from disease or mechanical injury	40
	<hr/>
	100

MELONS

1. Form	15
2. Size	20
3. Uniformity	20
4. Condition	25
5. Color	20
	<hr/>
	100

LEAFY VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS

1. Form	15
2. Size	15
3. Uniformity	25
4. Condition	35
5. Color	10
	<hr/>
	100

Benefits from Exhibiting

The exhibition of products of the soil of Arizona at a fair, whether it be community, county, or statewide in its scope, should be considered in the light of a privilege, and taken advantage of by a large number of producers. The benefits are numerous and far reaching.

The exhibitor is benefited, as his product is placed before the eyes of thousands of interested visitors, thereby stimulating the demand for a high grade of produce. In addition, he has an opportunity to view the product of his neighbors, and, by comparison and study, to learn the points of excellence or short-comings of his own product.

The community, county, or state is benefited. Practically every visitor is a consumer of the products displayed. The public is educated not merely to want more of the product of the orchard and farm, but to desire the best grade and the highest quality.

A careful study of a number of county fairs will reveal the varied quality and quantity of vegetable and horticultural products which are grown in the State of Arizona. One finds varieties and displays which would do credit to a land given over entirely to farming. As a rule, the county fairs are followed closely by the State

Fair at Phoenix. If one-half the exhibitors at these local fairs would send in their entries, the State Fair would far exceed any of those in the past, or even what we might think of as being possible. All of these growers could send in very creditable exhibits, if a little time were given to selection and grading.

Things to Avoid

The greatest fault found with exhibits at these county fairs is in the proper selection. Too many are still holding to the old idea of large size, rather than commercial desirability. If they would grade and select the product, the entry would have an opportunity to "come in the money." Freedom from blemish, proper color and shape for the variety, and uniformity in size, shape, and color, where more than one specimen are exhibited, are the prime requirements for a winning entry.

Another point worthy of attention is freedom from injury. Many perfect exhibits are ruined enroute to the fair. Careful packing and handling *must* be practiced in order to exhibit the entry to its best advantage. Freedom from bruises, cuts, blemishes, and other injuries is usually the main point in judging that decides the winner.

Above all things, the exhibitor should not be bashful or modest about his products. Everyone has a chance, and although an individual exhibitor may have only a few specimens, still they may be the ones that are awarded highest prize. Everyone should take an interest and if possible prepare an exhibit for the State Fair. Making up the mind to exhibit is a considerable start. A large exhibit or collection is unnecessary. The home gardener growing carrots or radishes or any one of a hundred commodities which are on the premium list is all the more reason why he should exhibit. One entry is as good as a dozen if one entry is all that is possible. If he has more, it is all the more reason why he should exhibit more.

Reference

Departmental Superintendents and others having anything to do with fruit and vegetable exhibits are referred to *Miscellaneous Publication, Number 85, United States Department of Agriculture*. This bulletin contains a complete discussion of this phase of exhibit and can be obtained on request to the office of Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The price of the bulletin as listed by the Superintendent of Documents is ten cents.

WOMEN'S OR HOME DEPARTMENTS

THE Women's or Home Departments would embrace the following: Domestic Science, Domestic Arts, Fine Arts, Girls' 4-H Club Work, and Health or Better Baby Conferences. The Baby Shows of previous fairs have given place to the Health Contests or Health Conferences in the better up-to-date fairs.

Arrangement of Departments and Exhibits

Ordinarily, it is better policy to have each department in a county or state fair entirely separate. In these departments, however, it is possible to intermingle the exhibits. Frequently, the space set aside for these departments is so arranged that the exhibit for the Domestic Arts and Fine Arts may be staged against the walls of the enclosure, and some of the exhibits for the Domestic Science and Girls' 4-H Club Work, as well as the work of very young children, and the articles in the Fine Arts and Domestic Arts Departments may be exhibited in cases or on shelves affixed to or set against the wall below. Sometimes it is possible to exhibit the material in cases or on tables scattered about the room devoted to the exhibits.

The Health Conference or the Better Baby Contest should, however, be more isolated. Such conference or contest should be given a space by itself, if possible, in rooms separated from other exhibits. This will insure greater success to this particular phase of the fair.

If the joists of the room in which the Home Economic departments are to be housed are not too high, they may be utilized in displaying quilts, rugs, and other such large exhibits. In case they are too high, then piping or racks should be built at least 9 or 10 feet above the floor for this purpose.

All baked products or food products that might be harmed by dust or flies should be exhibited in closed glass cases. Canned food products may be exhibited either on narrow shelves set against the wall, or arranged in tiers on specially constructed shelves in the center of the room. In any case, exhibits in these departments should all be protected by railings so constructed to prevent those visiting the exhibits from handling them.

Equipment

In addition to the racks for the holding of quilts, shawls, spreads,

and other large pieces of domestic art, there should be shelved cases with glass doors for the exhibition of valuable articles of embroidery, lace, or of other fine work. Movable tables for use in judging, chairs for the convenience and comfort of the judges, superintendent, and her assistants, should be provided. Last but not least, there should be a roll of wrapping paper of suitable width, unless the shelves and cases are painted and in excellent order.

Arrangement of Exhibits Within their Classes

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the advantage of having all exhibits belonging to any one class together, and the classes in turn separated very definitely into their respective lots. This simplifies arranging and judging and has a much greater educational value.

Exhibits within their classes should be so arranged that a portion at least of each entry may be plainly seen. Piles of fancy work have no particular attraction, and shelves filled with canned products that do not show, have little or no educational value.

Preparation of Exhibits

All exhibits should be carefully prepared for the purpose before being brought to the fair. Glass jars of fruit should be cleaned and polished. Baked products should be staged as attractively as possible. Cakes should always be entered upon a flat surface, such as a piece of tin or a piece of heavy card-board covered with waxed paper or a doily. Articles in the Domestic Art Department should not be entered in an unsanitary condition. Their bright, clean, attractive appearance adds much to the value of the exhibit. Articles showing soil, however great the value, seldom attract the eye or invite inspection.

Exhibits Without Value

In this section perhaps more than in any other, it is decidedly deleterious to accept exhibits that are without value. Canned fruit which is fermenting at the time of entry, cakes that have fallen in the process of baking, bread with a badly burned crust, garments which do not belong to any class in the list, are illustrations of this practice.

Officers as Exhibitors

It is generally recognized as a baneful procedure for officers, superintendent, or assistants to exhibit in the department with which they are connected. This should by all means be avoided.

Judging

Judging, in this section, may be very educational to exhibitors. Whether or not it takes the form of an educational demonstration, it should be open to exhibitors at any time.

It is particularly advantageous to have the exhibits in the Fine Arts and the exhibits in the Domestic Arts judged before they are staged. In order that they might be in place when the fair opens, this judging is frequently done one or two days before the date set for the opening of the fair.

Below will be given a simple classification for the Women's or Home Departments. It may be desirable either to condense or expand this classification as it is made sufficiently elastic to be used throughout the entire state.

General Classification of Departments

Health Department

Section I. Better Baby Conference or Baby Health Conference

Division A. Babies from Rural Districts or Towns of 1000 or Less

Class 1. Girls

Class 2. Boys

Division B. Babies from Towns over 500 under 1000

Class 1. Girls

Class 2. Boys

Division C. Babies from Towns over 1000

Class 1. Girls

Class 2. Boys

Division D. Improvement Classes

Class 1. Girls

Class 2. Boys

The number of entries to be accepted should be decided upon well in advance of the Fair and published in the Fair Premium List, also the dates upon which entries will be closed. No entry fee or examination fee should be required.

Special entry blanks should be furnished by Fair Board and should cover all information required. These blanks should be returned filled out when entry is made.

The time for the examination should be definitely arranged and appointments made in the order in which the entries are received. These appointments should be made and mailed out to the entrants as soon as possible after entries are closed. The examinations should follow this schedule of appointments as closely as possible.

Score cards if used and records of examinations will be given to entrants or mailed at close of Fair.

No children who have any acute or constitutional disease should be entered.

Domestic Art Department

- Section I. Wearing Apparel.*
- Division A. Children's Garments
- Class 1. Infant's Apparel
 - Class 2. Pre-school Children's Apparel.
- Division B. Practical Sewing.
- Class 1. Garments
 - Class 2. Reconstructed Garments
 - Class 3. Mending or Repairing
- Division C. Dress Accessories
- Class 1. Collars and Cuffs
 - Class 2. Handkerchiefs
 - Class 3. Bags
 - Class 4. Scarfs
- Division D. Work in Yarn or Wool
- Class 1. Knitting in yarn or wool
 - Class 2. Crocheting in yarn or wool
- Section II. Household Fabrics*
- Division A. Bed Furnishings
- Class 1. Sheets or Sheet Sham and Pillow Case
 - Class 2. Pillow Cases
 - Class 3. Bed Spreads
 - Class 4. Quilts
- Division B. Table Furnishings
- Class 1. Table Cloth and Napkin to Match
- Class 2. Lunch or Bridge Set
- Class 3. Luncheon Sets
- Class 4. Between Meal Cloth
- Class 5. Centerpiece
- Class 6. Table Runners
- Division C. General Furnishings
- Class 1. Dresser or Buffet Scarfs
 - Class 2. Pillows
 - Class 3. Towels
 - Class 4. Rugs
 - Class 5. Miscellaneous Articles
- Section III. Miscellaneous Groups*
- Division A. Hand Work
- Class 1. Lace
 - Class 2. Embroidery-White
 - Class 3. Embroidery-Colored
 - Class 4. Bead Work
- Division B. Work of Aged Women
- Class 1. Sewing
 - Class 2. Fancy Work
 - Class 3. Bed Furnishings
 - Class 4. Rugs
- Division C. Children's or Juvenile Work
- Class 1. Sewing
 - Class 2. Fancy Work

Domestic Science Department

- Section I. Cookery and Pantry Products*
- Division A. Breads
- Class 1. Bread
 - Class 2. Rolls
- Division B. Cakes
- Class 1. Loaf Cakes
 - Class 2. Layer Cakes
- Division C. Cookies, Wafers, Doughnuts, etc.
- Class 1. Cookies
 - Class 2. Wafers
 - Class 3. Doughnuts or Fried Cakes
- Class 4. Honey Cakes and Cookies
- Division D. Candy
- Class 1. Mints
 - Class 2. French Creams
 - Class 3. Candied Fruits
 - Class 4. Fudge
 - Class 5. Taffy and Cream Candy
 - Class 6. Caramels
 - Class 7. Miscellaneous
- Division E. Children's or Juvenile Work
- Class 1. Loaf Cake
 - Class 2. Layer Cake
 - Class 3. Cookies
 - Class 4. Bread

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Division F. Miscellaneous | Class 3. Fruit Juices |
| Class 1. Soap | Class 4. Canned Meats |
| Class 2. Miscellaneous Food Products | Division B. Preserved Products |
| | Class 1. Preserves |
| | Class 2. Jams, Butter, and Marmalades |
| | Class 3. Jellies |
| <i>Section II. Food Preservation</i> | Division C. Pickles and Relishes |
| Division A. Canned Products | Class 1. Spiced Fruits |
| Class 1. Canned Fruits | Class 2. Pickles and Relishes |
| Class 2. Canned Vegetables | |

Fine Arts Department

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| | <i>Section I. Pictures</i> |
| Division A. Work of Professionals | Class 2. Naturalistic Design |
| Class 1. Oil Painting | Class 3. Lustre |
| Class 2. Water Color Painting | Division B. Work of Amateurs |
| Class 3. Black and White Painting | Class 1. Conventionalized Design |
| Class 4. Silhouettes | Class 2. Naturalistic Design |
| Division B. Work of Amateurs | Class 3. Lustre |
| Class 1. Oil Painting | <i>Section III. Arts and Crafts</i> |
| Class 2. Water Color Painting | Division A. Handwork |
| Class 3. Black and White | Class 1. Basketry |
| Class 4. Silhouettes | Class 2. Moulding or Modelling |
| <i>Section II. China Painting</i> | Class 3. Novelties |
| Division A. Work of Professionals | Division B. Hand and Machine Work |
| Class 1. Conventionalized Design | Class 1. Furniture |
| | Class 2. Novelties |

Girls' 4-H Club Work Department

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| | <i>Section I. Domestic Science</i> |
| Division A. Baking Clubs | Class 2. Second Year Garment Making |
| Class 1. First Year Baking | Class 3. Third Year Garment Making |
| Class 2. Second Year Baking | Class 4. Fourth Year Garment Making |
| Class 3. Third Year Baking | Division B. Home Improvement Club |
| Class 4. Fourth Year Baking | Class 1. Girls' Own Room Club |
| Division B. Food Preparation | Class 2. Room Improvement Club |
| Class 1. Meal Planning Clubs | |
| Division C. Canning Clubs | <i>Section III. Health Club</i> |
| Class 1. First Year Canning | Division A. Posters |
| Class 2. Second Year Canning | Class 1. First Year Health Club |
| <i>Section II. Domestic Art</i> | Class 2. Second Year Health Club |
| Division A. Garment Making Clubs | Class 3. Third Year Health Club |
| Class 1. First Year Garment Making | |

NOTE:—A complete classification in detail, based upon the foregoing outline, will be mailed free of charge upon request to the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Arizona, Tucson.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

BOYS' and Girls' 4-H Club Work may or may not be included as a separate department. In some of the county or community fairs in Arizona, the practice has been to provide a separate and distinct department for 4-H Club exhibits, while in others, they are included as a division of the adult exhibits and not listed under a special Department of Boys and Girls' Clubs. In the Arizona State Fair, however, all club work is listed and exhibited under a 4-H Club Department. This plan is recommended.

Classification and arrangement in any case would follow that provided for adult exhibits of a similar nature. This point is illustrated on page 34 of this bulletin. Here the Girls' 4-H Club Work is included as one of the Women's or Home Departments. There would be no difference in classification of exhibits should the other plan be followed. The same principle would apply in the case of the Boys' Calf Club or Pig Club exhibits. These exhibits would be classified as would all other livestock.

Club work should be judged as such and not in competition with the adult classes. The prizes offered may differ materially and the exhibits judged according to different standards, but the classification should be the same in both cases.



