



**Fall Fair Rules and Regulations
September 14- 15 2024**



The Upper Canada Village Fall Fair is a re-creation of an 1860s Fair. Fairs became common in the province during this period.

The following prize list was created using local examples from fairs held in the 1850s and 1860s. Fair judges in the 1850s and 1860s could award discretionary prizes for items that did not have an official category. For example, if someone grew khol rabi, a new vegetable in the region, they may take it to the fair to showcase the achievement. If the judges felt that the vegetable was of a high quality, they could award a discretionary prize. Upper Canada Village judges award discretionary prizes to a range of historically appropriate items.

For the guidance and assistance of prospective entrants, we have attached explanatory notes to the prize list.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

All entries must be registered by 12:00 p.m. (noon) on Thursday, September 12, 2024.

All entries, in Classes G to M intended for exhibition in the main tent, must be brought to the Fairgrounds between 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. (noon) on Thursday, September 12, 2024.

All entries in other classes, i.e. A to F, must be brought to the Fairgrounds between 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, September 14, and by 9:00 a.m. on Sunday, September 15, 2024. These entries, however, must be registered on Thursday, September 12, 2024 as indicated above.

All products must have been raised by the exhibitor or deemed, for Fair purposes, raised by the Agricultural Society. Each exhibitor may enter more than one variety or kind in each subsection (for example red onions and yellow onions, chili sauce and ketchup, watercolour painting and oil painting).

No person will be allowed to remove any animal or article from the grounds until 4:30 p.m. on Sunday, September 15. All entries must be removed by 9:30 a.m. on Monday, September 16, 2023.

Horses and cattle will be shown and judged both Fair days. However, since the programme is identical both days, gift certificates will be issued only for the Sunday placing.

All horses being exhibited at the Fair must test negative to a Coggins test for Equine Infectious Anaemia; results to be dated within two years prior to the date of the Fair.

First, second, and third prize cards are awarded in each category. Discretionary prizes may be awarded to deserving entries that do not follow under the listed categories. In addition, gift certificates, redeemable at the Upper Canada Village Store, will be awarded in the following denominations:

1 st	\$10.00
2 nd	\$6.00
3 rd	\$4.00
Discretionary	\$5.00

Organizers reserve the right to exclude from competition items whose design, workmanship and composition is incompatible with the historical nature of the Fair. Judges may sample food items in the course of their work. All judges' decisions are final.

PRIZE LIST

CLASS A – CATTLE

Aged Bull
Two Year Old Bull
One Year Old Bull
Bull Calf
Milch Cow
Two Year Old Heifer
Yearling Heifer
Heifer Calf
Yoke of Oxen

One dozen Ears of Indian Corn
Quart Barley
Quart Flax Seed
Quart Peas
One dozen Turnips
One dozen Field Carrots
Quart Timothy Seed
Quart Rye

CLASS B - FAT STOCK

Ox, Cow or Heifer
Fat Sheep

CLASS C - HORSES

Stallion for General Use
Brood Mare and Colt
Two Year Old Colt
Yearling Colt
Pair of Horses, General Use
Pair of Carriage Horses, Matched Single
Horse in Harness

CLASS D - SWINE

Boar
Sow and Pigs

CLASS E - SHEEP

Ram
Ewe
Yearling Ram
Ram Lamb
Ewe Lamb

CLASS F - POULTRY

Collection of Fowl
Pair of Geese
Pair of Ducks
Pair of Turkeys

CLASS H - VEGETABLES

Class H, Section H- Heirloom (19th century)

Two turnips
One dozen Ears of Indian Corn
One dozen Winter Apples
One dozen Summer Apples
Two Cabbages
One dozen Potatoes
Two Pumpkins
Two Squash
One dozen Carrots
Two Cauliflowers
One dozen Onions
One dozen Beets
One dozen Tomatoes, large
One dozen Tomatoes, cherry type

Class H, Section C- Contemporary

Two turnips
One dozen Ears of Indian Corn
One dozen Winter Apples
One dozen Summer Apples
Two Cabbages
One dozen Potatoes
Two Pumpkins
Two Squash
One dozen Carrots
Two Cauliflowers
One dozen Onions
One dozen Beets
One dozen Tomatoes, large
One dozen Tomatoes, cherry type

CLASS G - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

1/2 dozen Mangel-wurzels
Quart Fall Wheat
Quart Oats
Quart Buckwheat

CLASS I – FLOWERS

Collection of Flowers (Mixed Bouquet)
Collection of House Plants (3)
Collection of Dried Flowers (Mixed Bouquet)

COLLECTION J - DAIRY PRODUCTS

Crock of Butter
Cheese

CLASS K - DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Sample of Maple Sugar
Honey in the Comb
Jar of Honey
Pickles
Relishes
Conserves
Homemade Soap
Blanket
Horse Blanket
Homemade Cloth
Homemade Flannel
Fulled Cloth
Shawl
Fine Quilting
Pieced Quilt
Counterpane
Carpet
Rug (machine Cut Strips)
Rug (Hand Cut Strips)
Gentleman's Shirt
Woollen Mittens (Homespun wool)
Woollen Mittens (Factory spun wool)
Woollen Socks and Stockings (Homespun wool)
Woollen Socks and Stockings (Factory spun wool)
Fancy Knitting (Wool)
Fancy Knitting (Cotton)
Home-made Linen (Yardage)
Single Yarn
Double Yarn

CLASS L - LADIES' WORK

Fancy Needlework
Crochet Work (Cotton)
Crochet Work (Wool)
Fancy Netting
Plain Needlework
Embroidered Work
Braided Work

CLASS M - FINE ARTS

Drawing in Pencil
Drawing in Crayon
Drawing in Ink
Painting – watercolours, oils

Dressed Flax
Fine Boots
Coarse Boots
Tanned Calf Skin
Apple Pie

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following notes provide additional information on the various classes and categories. This information will help prospective exhibitors to ensure that what they wish to enter meets the Village guidelines. These guidelines are, of course, drawn up to make sure that entries are as close as possible to the 1860s descriptions.

Should you have further questions, the name of a contact person is shown at the end of each class. This person can provide specific information on proposed entries.

CLASS A – CATTLE

Breeds found in Eastern Ontario during the 1860s will be accepted in this class. They are Galloway (black not belted), Ayrshire, Durham, Devon, Gloucester Lineback and Canadian. Cross-breeds of the above will also be admitted.

Contact: Brent Christie, 613-403-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS B – FAT STOCK

Fat or beef cattle of the above breeds will be admitted.
For breeds of sheep see Class E below.

Contact: Brent Christie, 613-403-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS C – HORSES

Most horses in the 1860s were of a dual-purpose type, and by today's standards surprisingly light. There is ample evidence to show that 1,200 pounds was considered to be heavy for a horse. Heavier draught of the type we know today was considered to be too slow for road travel and, therefore, was frowned upon by most farmers. Thus, even when a farmer owned a Clydesdale it was a much lighter weight horse than what we see today.

While most horses in the province in the 1860s were of mixed breeding, a few purebreds were also found. For Fair purposes we will admit purebreds and cross-breeds of the following: Canadian, Clydesdale, Suffolk Punch, Shire, Cleveland Bay, Morgan and Thoroughbred.

Contact: Brent Christie, 613-403-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS D – SWINE

We will admit any breed found in Eastern Ontario during the 1860s. These included Yorkshire, Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk.

Contact: Brent Christie, 613-403-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS E - SHEEP

Sheep of the following breeds will be admitted: Leicester, Cotswold, South Down, Merino and Cheviot.

Contact: Brent Christie, 613-403-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS F - POULTRY

Fowl- Dorkings, Brahmas, Spanish, Polish, Hamburgs
Geese- Toulouse, Embden
Ducks- Muscovy, Aylesbury, Rouen
Turkeys- Bronze, Wild

Please note that the above will not be judged separately, but as collections.

Contact: Brent Christie, 613-403-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS G - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Old prize lists specified quantities of "half a peck" for potatoes, this has been simplified to 12 tubers.

Contact: Brent Christie, 613-403-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS H - VEGETABLES

While any variety of the vegetables listed will be accepted, categories have been created to recognize 19th century heirloom varieties, separately from contemporary varieties. Indian corn refers to any type of table or sweetcorn.

To be eligible, all vegetable entries must be supplied in the specified quantities and properly prepared. Vegetables should not look like supermarket produce. Specific requirements for some of the vegetables are listed below.

- TURNIPS-** Do not remove the root. Remove tops approximately one inch above the crown.
- CABBAGES-** Leave some of the outside leaves (wrapper leaves) on the heads.
- PUMPKINS-** The stem should be left on the pumpkin.
- CORN-** Remove about one-third of the husk.

- CARROTS-** Tops should be removed about one inch above the crown. Rootlets should not be removed.
- CAULIFLOWER-** The stalk and larger leaves should be removed but make sure there are still a fair number of leaves left.
- ONIONS-** Roots should be removed and the top trimmed to about one inch.
- BEETS-** Remove top about one inch above crown.
- POTATOES-** Should be brushed clean but not washed.

Contact: Phil Hosick, 613-543-3704 ext. 2240

CLASS I - FLOWERS

Collection of Flowers

This refers to a mixed bouquet, hence the placing depends to a large extent on the number of varieties and species included.

Any flower, annual or perennial, grown in Upper Canada in the 1860s is eligible and for your guidance a partial listing follows. Before using others in your bouquet please consult us.

Amaranthus	Celosia	Pinks
Asters	Cleome	Rudbeckia
Bachelor's Buttons	Coleus	Snapdragon
Calendulas	Foxglove	Stocks

Collection of Dried Flowers

See above varieties for examples.

Collection of House Plants

In the 1860s, most of the houseplants grown today were unknown to most of the population. For our Fair we will admit the following plants:

Ferns	Palms	Geraniums	Verbena
Daphne	Heliotrope	Monthly Roses	<i>(this annual was often taken indoors)</i>
Cyclamen	Ivy		

Please keep in mind that a house plant must have been grown in a pot, not freshly removed from the garden.

Contact: Phil Hosick, 613-543-3704 ext. 2240



CLASS J - DAIRY PRODUCTS

This class is largely self-explanatory. The cheese should be in a round but there is no special size requirement.

Contact: Julian Whittam, 613-330-3447

CLASS K- DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Sample of maple sugar	Pieced quilt
Honey in the comb - should be displayed in a plain glass container	Counterpane- woven bed coverings, i.e. coverlets
Jar of honey - container should be without label	Carpet - woven, i.e. rag, "drugget"
Pickles - all pickles are judged in one category, thus beet pickles will be judged against cucumber pickles	Rug, hooked, yarn-sewn, shirred (machine cut strips)
Relishes	Rug, hooked, yarn-sewn, shirred (hand cut strips)
Conserves	Rug, braided
Apple Pie	Gentleman's shirt
Blanket - wool or wool and cotton, woven	Woollen mittens (homespun wool)
Horse blanket - wool or wool and cotton, woven	Woollen mittens (factory spun wool)
Homemade cloth – wool	Woollen socks and stockings (homespun wool)
Homemade flannel- wool and cotton or linen	Woollen socks and stockings (factory spun wool)
Fulled cloth – wool	Fancy knitting - shawls, scarves, bedcovers, etc.
Shawl - woven	Home-made linen Single yarn – homespun
Ladies' Hats	Double yarn - homespun Dressed flax
Fine quilting - appliquéd quilts	Fine boots
	Coarse boots
	Tanned calf skin

Contact: Janice Toonders, 613-543-3704 ext. 2219 | Peggy Hause, 613-930-3718

CLASS L - LADIES' WORK

For those with talents for handwork, this class is a good chance to learn more about the women of Upper Canada by trying out handwork projects from the 1850s and 1860s. The women's periodicals during those decades were full of fancywork projects, complete with patterns and instructions. In the Upper Canada Village library volumes, there are plenty of small projects for Fair participants to choose from. Any pattern and instructions can be photocopied for you.

Please turn your attention and plans to the authentic 1860s projects. Modern craft kits and current craft techniques give different results that will not fit in with old style projects as entries in this class. Materials and designs must be historically acceptable in order to maintain the 1860s appearance for our Fair.

In the nineteenth century, the term "*fancy needlework*" applied to all needlework intended for decorative, rather than useful, purposes.

For our Fair, fancy needlework is a class separate from embroidery. Fancy needlework would include what we call Needlepoint. In the 1860s, this was known as Berlin Work and it was exceedingly popular. Printed Berlin Work patterns were issued by the thousands. They showed designs broken into tiny squares, each indicating the thread colour to be used. By the 1860s, scrim was available with guidelines to make stitch counting easier. Berlin work patterns could be worked on any cloth and many projects worked beads into the design.

Many small projects would be appropriate for the Fair and some examples are familiar from the furnished houses. Godey's Ladies Book has patterns for slippers, cushion or ottoman tops, chair seats, purses and lambrequins. The enterprising needleworker could copy a picture from a print or book.

Crochet Work - There are plenty of patterns for crochet work in period sources.

This category also includes crocheted shawls and bedcovers. There are separate categories for wool and cotton.

Fancy Network - Doilies, shawls, anti-macassars of cotton, wool or silk are typical products. Netting was sometimes ornamented with single darning stitches. Patterns are available.

Plain Needlework - Plain sewing was needlework of a useful character and included all the techniques needed to produce and maintain clothing by hand. Caulfield's Dictionary of Needlework gives a long list which include seaming, hemming, button-holing, gathering, darning, as well as quilting. The term sometimes included knitting but not for our prize list.

Embroidered Work - A lot of embroidery decorated articles of clothing were found. All white work was extremely popular for cuffs, collars, caps, baby clothes, night clothes, undergarments and pillow shams. Numerous other, more colourful, project ideas are in Godey's Ladies Book.

Braided Work - Decorative braiding was a popular addition to both clothing and household articles. Ready-made braids were stitched to cloth and countless patterns for small projects were published. Braiding found its way onto ladies' jackets or capelets, dresses, aprons, children's clothes, table covers, cushion tops, and even slipcovers for flowerpots.

For additional information on design, materials and techniques, contact: Janice Toonders, 613-543-3704 ext. 2219

CLASS M - FINE ARTS

The taste in drawing and painting in the 1860s was for realism with sentiment. Private academies in Canada and Great Britain included drawing in their curricula. In Upper Canada the only place to see the works of other artists was the agricultural exhibition. Because of this the popular prints sold for framing and illustrations in books and periodicals had great influence on amateur works.

In the furnished houses at Upper Canada Village there are some examples of popular subjects and styles of handling. In addition, there are many more in the Upper Canada Village library to give you some background for choosing the subject and style of your own work of art.

Drawing in Pencil (This would not include coloured pencils.)

Drawing in Crayon (In the 1860s, crayon would have referred to pastels and not to wax crayons.)

Drawing in Ink

Painting (Both watercolours and oils would be appropriate.)

Contact: Peggy Hause, 613-930-3718

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES

In the 1860s discretionary prizes were frequently awarded by judges for entries of note which did not fit into any established category. These entries would have to exhibit some outstanding workmanship or reflect some new introduction, a vegetable for example.

In organizing the exhibition at Upper Canada Village, a similar approach is being taken. The formal prize list contains categories found on lists from the 1860s exhibition. In addition, however, we accept items, which will be considered for prizes at the discretion of the judges. What follows are guidelines for these entries and a list, drawn from 1860s sources, of items, which received discretionary prizes at various exhibitions in the 1860s.

SAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE ITEMS

The following is a list of items for which discretionary prizes were offered at some of the local Fairs.

beaded purse	fancy hearth rug	penmanship	syrup, maple table
beans beeswax	fanning mill	picture frame	mats tablecloth, linen
book marks box	fire screen flowers,	pillow	tin fiddle tombstone
flowers bread	artificial	pin cushion	top onions vinegar
basket brick	flowers, everlasting	pocket watch	wax flowers
celery chair	gloves	pot barley	wooden fork
cover	kale kohlrabi	rhubarb wine	woollen tidy work
child's embroidered	linen napkin	slippers, handmade	chair
dress	linen thread	stand cover	
coffee beans	maple molasses	starch stone	
cucumbers	muff	crock syrup	
	ottoman cover	syrup, corn	

If you have an item that might be suitable, please contact Peggy Hause 613-930-3718

GUIDELINES

Manufactured Items of Local Origin

For example: blankets, horseshoes, tinware of all kinds, agricultural implements (wood rakes, forks, etc.) and machinery, men's and women's clothing (woollen and linen), soaps, furniture of all kinds, leather goods (shoes, harness, etc.) rugs, trademen's tools, domestic items in wool or linen (shawls, table cloths, etc.), bed coverings (sheets, pillow cases, blankets), dried and artificial flowers, wreaths, cloth and yarn (linen or wool), headwork, crochet work, art work.

Produce

Preference should be given to heirloom varieties. If entering produce not listed in the guidelines (discretionary category) enter three specimens per entry. i.e. three kohlrabi, three hot peppers.

Textiles

Preference should be given to items made in wool and linen. Cotton is less popular. Remember that all synthetic fibres (rayon, nylon, phentex, etc.) are twentieth century inventions and cannot be accepted. Choose colours, which correspond to mineral or vegetable dyes.

Items of Wood, Tin, Iron or Leather

Wherever possible select a mid-nineteenth century model or pattern from which to work and you will avoid unsuitable modern shapes and designs. When you finish your entry avoid modern and synthetic finishes (lacquer, polyurethane, etc.) but use linseed oil and turpentine 3:1, or shellac; where you use paint, choose flat or semi-gloss oil-based paints, avoid high gloss but overpaint a flat or semi-gloss with varnish. Choose paint colours, which correspond to mineral or vegetable colours available in the 1860s. When selecting hardware and fastenings choose unfinished brass or iron, slotted screws and cut nails. Other screws or nails should be avoided, or counter sunk and the hole plugged in an appropriate way. Preference should be given to square headed bolts and nuts and to hand rather than power driven tools (i.e., planes).

Items Requiring Containers

Avoid all plastics - they are not acceptable. For liquids, choose plain, clear glass or ceramic, and in place of a lid use cloth, wax, or greased paper. Where you need a container for dry material use cotton or linen bags made from sheeting.