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EC1402 Cooperative Egg Circle

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NEBRASKA
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
Under Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
The University of Nebraska College of Agriculture
& U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln

Poultry
Cir. #
1402
HORACE J. YOUNG
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EXTENSION SERVICE
COLLEGE OF
AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE

By
H. M. Wells, Extension Poultryman

Marketing eggs through a cooperative egg circle will result in increased profits to the poultry raiser and better eggs for the consumer. This circular offers some suggestions for the proper organization of a cooperative egg circle.

The first essential for carrying on cooperative work in selling eggs is the production of good dependable eggs. Poultry keepers who propose to organize an egg circle should devote their first efforts to a study of the things that make eggs good and that make good eggs easy to handle without any great loss.

The following suggestions are offered:

1. Raise standard bred poultry and produce a product that is uniform in quality.
2. Feed and care for your birds in the best possible way.
3. Produce infertile eggs after the hatching season.
4. Gather eggs at least twice daily during the summer months.
5. Store eggs in a cool clean place.
6. Do not wash eggs if it can possibly be avoided.
7. Use cracked, dirty and misshapen eggs at home.
8. Market eggs as often as is practical. Remember that a fresh egg cannot be improved upon for food purposes no matter how carefully we handle the product.
9. White eggs and brown eggs should be packed in separate containers.

Poultry producers who recognize the essential conditions for the production of good market eggs have taken the first step toward the organization of a successful cooperative egg circle. The next step is the selection of some one who will accept the responsibility for transacting all the necessary business of the circle. The duties of this party, whom we may call the manager, are as follows:

1. To receive and grade eggs and issue a receipt for the same.
2. To locate markets where the best price can be obtained.
3. To pro-rate among the members of the circle the money received for the eggs which are handled.
4. To transact any other business which the egg circle may undertake.

When seven, eight or ten poultry producers in a community decide to form a cooperative egg circle, it should be possible to rotate the work of managing the enterprise among the various members, each member acting as manager for a single month. When the number of members in the egg circle increases to a dozen, fifteen or twenty, the selection of a permanent manager will be more practical. The manager may receive a certain amount for each case of eggs which he handles.

A receipt similar to the form shown below may be used to assist in carrying on the work of the cooperative egg circle.

.....COOPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE						
.....19...						
Received of						
,						
No. Eggs Received	Candled out and returned	Balance	Price received	Less Cost	Amt. of check	Date paid
Shipment No..... Sold to.....						