UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

heared

heep's

rmines

on the

before

made

spring,

fleece.

eaving

issouri

red by

m the

THOMAS P. COOPER, Dean.

Extension Division

FRED MUTCHLER, Director

CIRCULAR NO. 73

HOW TO GET GOOD EGGS

J. HOLMES MARTIN

May, 1919



OFF TO MARKET

Published in connection with the agricultural extension work carried on by co-operation of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and distributed in furtherance of the work provided for in the Act of Congress of May 8, 1914.

KILL ORIF

BECAUSE

1. Eggs which have been fertilized make up a large proportion of the 45 million dollars' worth of eggs which go to waste each year in the United States.

"R

far

sur

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

THI

- 2. A fertile egg starts to develop into a chick at a temperature of 70 degrees.
- 3. A germ which has started developing in an egg dies and putrifies unless the egg is held at incubation temperature.
- 4. Infertile eggs (free from the germ of the male bird) do not rot or spoil as quickly as fertile eggs.
- 5. Your hens will lay just as many eggs without the roosters.

THE HEN DOES HER PART.

The hen lays a fresh egg; the consumer demands a fresh egg. Fertile eggs deteriorate much more rapidly than infertile ones.

OFINE THE

ROOSTER WEEK

The first week in June has been set aside as "ROOSTER WEEK." During this week all Kentucky farmers should *kill*, *sell*, or *confine* for the rest of the summer, all their roosters, as they are no longer needed for breeding purposes.

FIVE SIMPLE RULES TO FOLLOW.

- 1. Have plenty of clean nests (one to 4 or 5 hens.)
- 2. Gather eggs at least twice a day.

large

f eggs

States.

at a

n egg

icuba-

e bird)

ut the

mands

more

- 3. Keep eggs as you would milk, in a cool place.
- 4. Keep eggs away from objectionable odors.
- 5. Market your eggs at least twice a week in hot weather.

THE FARMER NEEDS THE EGG MONEY; THE DEALER NEEDS THE BUSINESS, AND THE NATION NEEDS THE EGGS.

THESE EGGS WERE BOTH HELD AT INCUBA. TION TEMPERATURE FOR TWO DAYS.

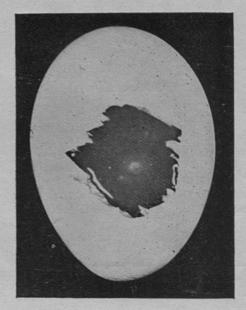


Fig. 1.—This is the way the INFERTILE egg looked. Still good to EAT.

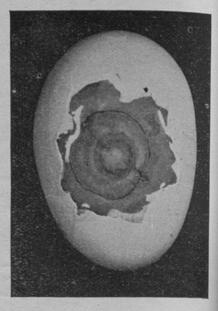


Fig. 2.—This is the way the FERTILE egg looked. Blood has formed and made the egg UNFIT FOR FOOD.

DO YOUR EGGS GET THIS KIND OF TREATMENT?

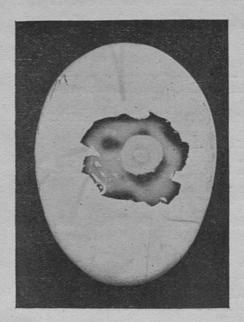


Fig. 3.—A fertile egg that has been exposed to the sun from early morning till gathered at night. Note the enlarged germ which renders the egg unfit for food.

Cuts loaned by the Iowa State College.



Fig. 4.—A fertile egg allowed to remain under a broody hen 24 hours. Note the rapid growth of the germ which renders the egg unfit for food.

ried o

Kentu

in fur May 8,