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Soft water for dairy cleaning

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Change in Feeding:

Sometimes the sudden change in feeding after coming into the milking shed may precipitate ketosis. Obviously it is wise to avoid sudden changes in feeding, particularly with recently calved cows.

If possible, cows should be fed for some weeks before calving on increasing amounts of the production ration. If this is not possible, do not feed a full production ration immediately after calving, but gradually increase the rate of feeding over several weeks.

Sudden changes in feeding or management which are likely to upset the cow’s appetite should be avoided. Treatment is concerned mainly with enticing the animal to resume eating. Tempt the cow with any supplement or fodder which may promote appetite.

L. C. SNOOK.

SOFT WATER FOR DAIRY CLEANING

CLEAN utensils are essential for the production of high quality dairy products. Cleanliness of dairy equipment depends a lot on how efficiently the detergent can do its job.

Hard water considerably reduces the efficiency of detergents. The best results can be expected when soft water is used.

The nature of dairy water supplies varies considerably, and often special detergents have to be compounded to meet difficult water supplies.

This is inconvenient to the farmer and often an added cost.

In recent years much effort has gone into preparing efficient detergents for use in the dairying industry. It pays to take advantage of this by trying to supply soft water in which to use the detergent.

Rain Water:

A source of soft water which is overlooked is rain water.

Before the winter is finished, dairy farmers who have the problem of a hard-water supply would be well advised to consider rain water conservation at the dairy for cleaning purposes.

As a guide, aim for two and a half to three gallons a cow a day for cleaning the milking machine and utensils.

Usually enough water to last through the dry season can be collected as run-off from the dairy buildings during the winter.

The build up of milkstone and mineral deposits on utensils and in the milking machine will be greatly reduced when the detergent action is not reduced by hard water.
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