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EC610 Revised 1944 Helpful Practices in Producing Milk and Cream

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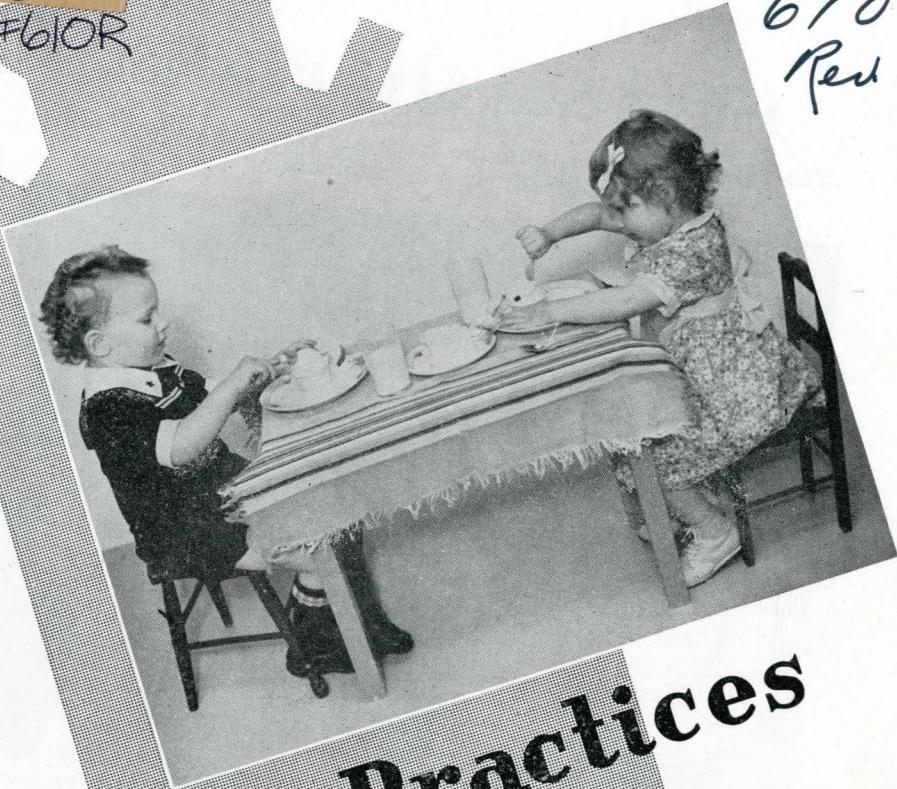
Flack, M. L. and Downs, P. A., "EC610 Revised 1944 Helpful Practices in Producing Milk and Cream" (1944). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 2240.
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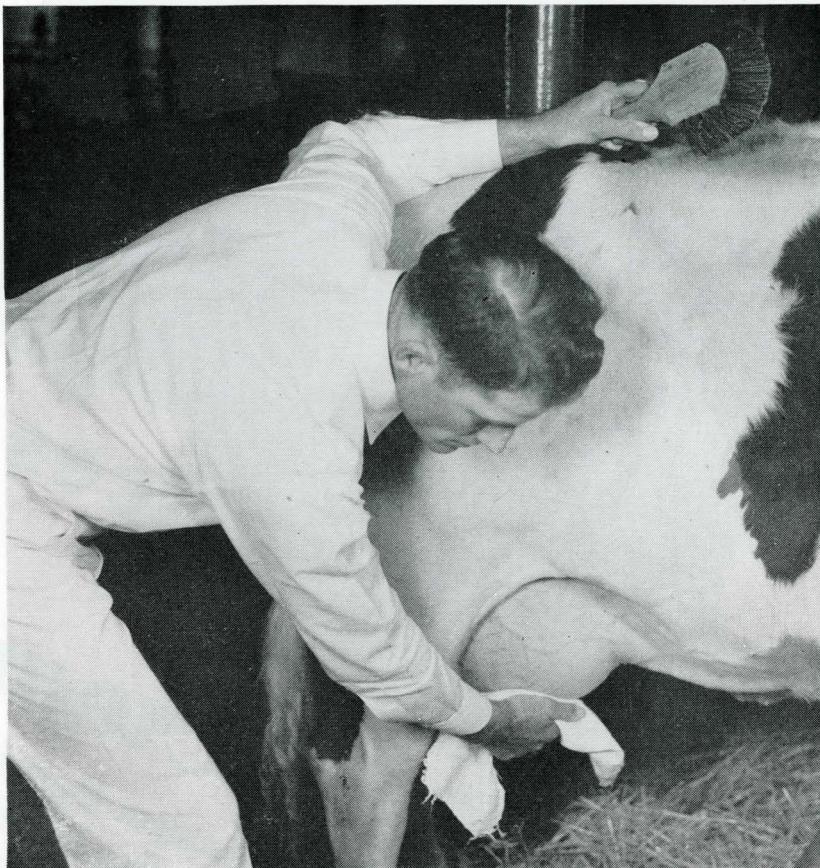
Helpful Practices in producing Milk and Cream

Extension
Circular
610
Revised

The Extension Service
College of Agriculture
University of Nebraska
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln

Milk and Cream are Important Foods

The cow, the milker, and the barn all play a part in quality milk and cream production.



Produce it clean

Keep it clean

Store it properly

Market it often

Helpful Practices in Producing Milk and Cream

M. L. FLACK AND P. A. DOWNS

IT is estimated that many thousands of dollars could be added each year to the income of dairymen in Nebraska by improving the quality of milk and cream and other dairy products. Poor-quality milk and cream in each instance means a direct loss to the farmers. Milk and its products are inseparably linked to the welfare of the nation and to the normal growth and development of its people. Nutrition specialists state that a normal growing child, to be properly nourished, should consume approximately a quart of milk daily during the years of rapid growth, and that every adult should consume at least a pint of milk daily, or the equivalent in butter, cheese, and ice cream. Therefore, improving the quality of milk and cream on Nebraska farms not only adds to the financial income of the farmers, but also contributes to the health of Nebraska people.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Nebraska has a milk and cream quality improvement program. The 4-H Dairy Calf Club boys and girls can play an important part in advancing and pointing out the approved methods of producing high-quality milk and cream. This circular is intended to acquaint members of 4-H Dairy Calf Clubs, club leaders, and others with not only the importance of quality in milk, but also with the essential steps in arriving at ways and means of improving one of Nebraska's most important farm products. The practices outlined offer many suggestions for 4-H Club demonstrations.

There are fifteen brief outlines of approved practices for the improvement of milk and cream included in this circular. In each instance the left-hand column gives the procedure, and the right-hand column the accepted practice.

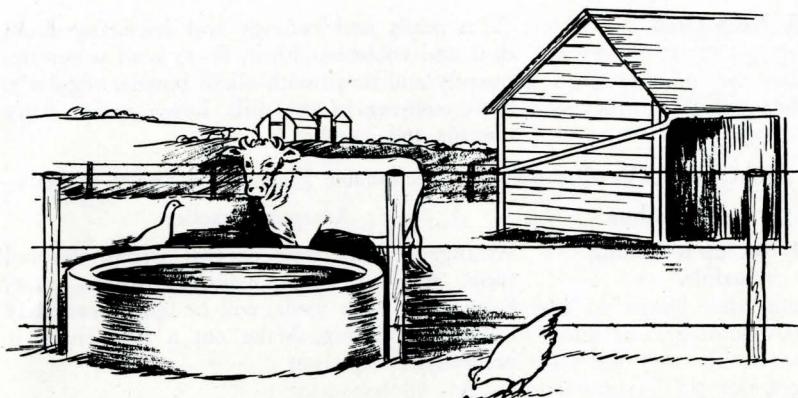
1. Maintaining General Sanitary Conditions on Milk or Cream Producing Farms.
2. Maintaining Sanitary Conditions in Barns and Yards.
3. Maintaining Sanitary Conditions in the Milk House.
4. Preventing Objectionable Flavors and Odors in Milk.
5. Cleaning and Caring for General Milk Equipment.
6. Cleaning Milking Machines.
7. Cleaning the Separator.
8. Keeping Cows Clean.
9. Milking.
10. Cooling, Storing, and Transporting Milk or Cream.
11. Testing Milk for Bacterial Content.
12. Testing Milk for Sediment.
13. Testing Milk or Cream for Flavor and Odor.
14. Maintaining the Health of the Dairy Herd.
15. Testing Cream for Sediment.

PRACTICE I.—Maintaining General Sanitary Conditions on Milk or Cream Producing Farms

Procedure	Accepted Practice
1. Guard against human contamination of milk.	Arrange for periodical, medical examination of each person on the farm to determine whether any person may be a "carrier" of typhoid, tuberculosis, or other infectious disease. Allow no person who has a contagious or infectious disease or who has sore throat to come in contact with milk or milk utensils. Consult a physician about suspicious cases of sickness.
2. Guard against contamination of water supply.	Have water tested yearly or oftener for possible presence of harmful bacteria. Do not use water from contaminated supply; locate and remove, if possible, sources of contamination. Have wells or cisterns tightly covered and curbed to prevent entrance of surface drainage, dust, or dirt.
3. Control flies.	Remove accumulations of manure daily or at intervals of not more than a week and spread on fields, or place in a tightly closed or screened manure pit equipped with a fly trap. Remove droppings from barnyard, lanes, etc., at least once a week. Use effective fly sprays and fly traps.
4. Keep the premises clean.	Allow no piles of decaying refuse to accumulate.

PRACTICE II.—Maintaining Sanitary Conditions in Barns and Yards

Procedure	Accepted Practice
1. Provide adequate light in barn.	Allow 4 square feet of window space per stall, evenly distributed in the barn.
2. Provide adequate ventilation in barn.	Allow 500 cubic feet of air space per stall. Control ventilation either by an adjustable flue system or by windows hinged at the bottom. Avoid drafts or strong air currents.
3. Keep barn clean.	Have manure removed twice daily at least one hour before milking time. Feed dusty feeds after milking, or long enough before milking to allow dust to settle out of the air. Keep barn cleared of dust and cobwebs. Have walls and ceilings painted or whitewashed at least annually.



4. Keep yards clean.

See that yards are drained away from barns and water supply and that yards are free from mud holes. Remove droppings at least once a week. Standard materials for surfacing yards are gravel, cinders, or concrete.

PRACTICE III.—Maintaining Sanitary Conditions in the Milk House

Procedure

- 1. Control flies.**
- 2. Provide adequate light.**
- 3. Provide adequate ventilation.**
- 4. Provide sanitary equipment.**

Accepted Practice

See that doors, windows, and other openings are tightly screened. Have screen doors open outward and have full-length screens on the outside of windows.

Allow window space equal to 10 per cent of the floor space.

Have an adjustable outlet flue in the roof of the milk house. Ventilate with windows when necessary.

See that floor is tight, smooth, and impervious to moisture. Have floors slope to a drain. Concrete is standard material for floors. Have a bell trap drain connected to a drain pipe leading well away from milk house. A 6-inch glazed tile makes a suitable drain when laid 2 feet underground, with fall of at least 1 foot to every 60 feet of length. Coolers, cans, and other milk utensils should be of smooth, durable material which does not affect milk. They should be free from rust and dents. Cans should have tightly fitting covers which provide no place for water or dirt to accumulate. A metal rack for holding inverted utensils should be provided.

5. Keep clean.

Paint walls and ceilings and keep free from dust and cobwebs. Flush floors with water frequently and scrub with alkali powder regularly. Store nothing in the milk house except dairy utensils and supplies.

PRACTICE IV.—Preventing Objectionable Flavors and Odors in Milk**Procedure****Accepted Practice****1. Set up a feeding schedule.**

Arrange feeding time so that strong flavored feeds, such as silage, cabbage, turnips, rape, kale, and similar feeds, will be fed immediately following milking. Make out a feed chart, if necessary.

2. Inspect pastures.

Look for possible presence of plants having milk-tainting flavors and odors, such as garlic, wild onion, peppergrass, pennycress or French-weed, and similar weeds.

3. Set up a pasturing schedule.

If objectionable plants are found growing in pastures, arrange pasturing schedule so that cows are removed three to four hours before milking time or longer if necessary. If possible, keep cows off badly infested pastures. Start a weed-eradication program; consult county agent or state agricultural college on method of weed eradication.

PRACTICE V.—Cleaning and Caring for General Milk Equipment**Procedure****Accepted Practice****1. Rinse.**

Use cool water to rinse utensils immediately after use.

2. Wash and scrub.

Use soapless, warm water, alkali washing powder,* and a stiff fiber brush, but never use soap. Scrub outside and inside. Wetting agents are satisfactory cleaning agents.

3. Rinse.

Rinse well with clean warm water.

4. Scald.

Use boiling water and immerse completely.

* In selecting a good, soapless, alkali washing powder, get one that:

1. Dissolves quickly and completely in water,
2. Readily removes dirt, milk and butterfat,
3. Rinses quickly and freely without leaving chalky white coating on the utensils,
4. Will not blacken aluminum pails or rusty tinned utensils,
5. Is easy on the hands.

- 5. Inspect.** See that pails, cans, and covers are free from rust and indentations. See that covers fit tightly and protect the pouring lip of the can. See that bottles are clean, free from chips or cracks, and of clear glass. Discard or repair faulty equipment.
- 6. Storage.** Clean utensils and bottles should be kept in an inverted position, up off the floor so they will not be splashed with water. A metal rack is recommended.
- 7. Before using.** All dairy utensils should be rinsed with hot water, or a hypochlorite solution containing 100 parts per million of chlorine. (See directions furnished by the manufacturer.) This solution may be used again in Practice VII or IX at the same milking, and then thrown away.

PRACTICE VI.—Cleaning Milking Machines

Procedure

- 1. Rinse machine.**
- 2. Wash machine and scrub parts.**
- 3. Rinse machine.**
- 4. Treat machine and parts to kill bacteria.**

Accepted Practice

Immediately after milking, place teat cups in a pail of cold or lukewarm water, using vacuum to draw water through machine. Break flow occasionally by pulling teat cups out of the water and then immediately immersing them again. Do this 10 or 12 times.

Place teat cups in a pail of hot water containing soapless washing powder. Repeat process in operation No. 1 and scrub teat cups and tubing with a brush during the washing process.

Rinse machine with clean, warm water drawn through the machine as above by vacuum.

Detach the long milk tube with claw and teat cups from head of pail (plug air tubes on inflation type). Place detached parts in a tank or can of clean water. See that all parts are entirely submerged. Heat the water to 160° or 165° F. Allow water to cool and leave parts in water until next milking. Instead of heating water, parts may be rinsed in a chlorine solution, the same as used in Practice V, then allowed to dry until next milking. The long milk tube with claw and teat cups may be treated on the solution rack using lye solution made by dissolving 1 heaping teaspoonful of lye in 1 gallon of water. Wash and treat pail and cover as in Practice V after every milking.

**5. Take machine apart
for thorough clean-
ing.**

**6. Preparing machine
for use.**

For best results take machine entirely apart daily and wash thoroughly with brushes and hot water containing washing powder. In any case perform this operation at least twice each week.

Assemble machine and repeat as in (1) of this exercise, using hot water or hypochlorite solution as in Practice V.



PRACTICE VII.—Cleaning the Separator**Procedure****1. Flush separator.****Accepted Practice**

After all milk has left the supply tank, shut off power and stop turning. Rinse supply tank with a cup of warm water and shut off faucet. Then add directly over the float one pint of warm water or enough to clean the cream from the machine.

2. Use wetting agent.

Place about one tablespoon of a wetting agent in supply tank, then pour in a pail of warm water. (Use full pail, temperature about 120° F.) See that wetting agent is dissolved and let this go through separator while bowl is running down. While the solution is running from the machine, brush the supply tank inside and out with a soft brush, also the outside or frame of the separator. Pour the water that comes through the machine into pail or dishpan. This can be used to wash pails, strainers, etc.

3. Dismantle the machine.

Place all parts in the supply tank. There may be some foam on these parts when they are removed. On inspection this will be found to be foam of the cleaning solution and not milk or cream. There may be a slight smear on some of the disks. In that case it is always best to set the disks in the water and run the brush down the hole several times, pumping the water between them. The flow of water caused by the brush will clean the disks. Shake the disks apart and place in supply tank. The foam on the rest of the parts can easily be washed off with a soft brush.

4. Rinse parts.

After all parts are in the supply can, pour a kettle of boiling water over them, drain, and allow to dry.

NOTE: If above method is used in washing separator, it must be done this way after each use.

PRACTICE VIII.—Keeping Cows Clean**Procedure****1. Bed cows.****Accepted Practice**

Provide plenty of clean, absorbent material for bedding daily, such as straw, shavings, and similar materials. Remove when soiled.

- 2. Groom cows.** Thoroughly groom cows with brush and curry comb at least once and preferably twice a day. Groom at least one hour before milking time. Wash cows that are badly soiled.
- 3. Clip cows.** Keep hair on udder, flanks, and belly close clipped. Clip hair every few months as needed.

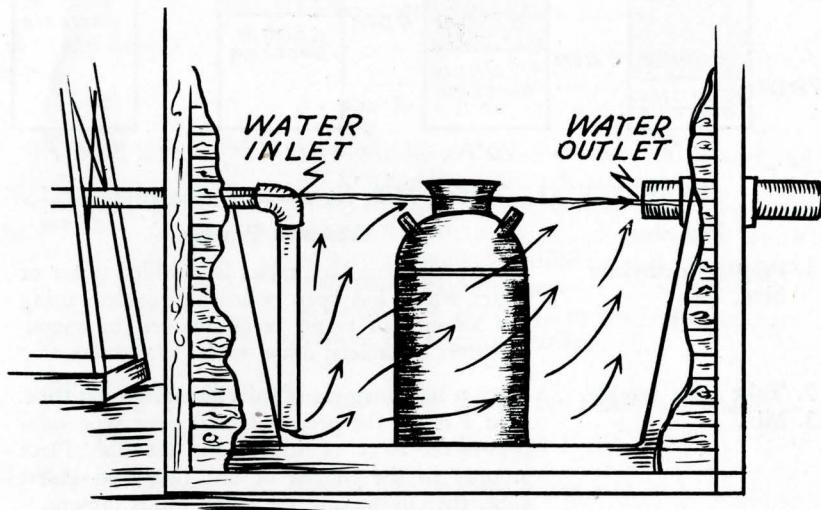
PRACTICE IX.—Milking

Procedure	Accepted Practice
1. Provide sanitary milking equipment.	Use only milking utensils free from rust, durable, nonabsorbent, noncorrosive, free from corners, crevices, dents, and inaccessible points. Use small-top milking pail or milking machine. Avoid flimsy, easily dented utensils, and also utensils of galvanized iron or wood.
2. Change clothes.	Put on clean outer clothing made of washable material of smooth texture. Use such clothing only while milking and handling milk. Keep milking clothes clean.
3. Clean cow's udder, teats, and flanks.	Wash udders which have become soiled after cows were groomed. Wipe udder, teats, and flanks with damp, clean cloth, wet in a pail of hypochlorite solution as in Practice V or VII if available. In no case use milking pails for this purpose.
4. Clean hands.	Wash hands clean, rinse in hypochlorite solution if available and wipe them dry before starting to milk. Wash again if hands become soiled during milking. Keep hands dry.
5. Milk— a. By hand.	Before milking into pail squeeze out one or two streams of milk from each teat, noting whether milk from each teat appears to be normal. Milk quietly and rapidly with dry hands into small-top pail. Avoid any sliding or stripping movement of thumb and fingers down the teat. Keep finger nails trimmed closely.
b. By machine (alternative).	Follow same preliminary procedure as in milking by hand, then attach milk cups firmly to teats. The milking machine should not be left on the cow for more than three or four minutes. Some cows require stripping after the machine. If the milk pails are allowed to get too full, or

if they are handled carelessly so as to splash the milk inside while under vacuum, some milk is likely to be drawn into the vacuum line. If this happens the pipe should be cleaned immediately after milking. (See Practice VI.)

6. Remove milk.

As soon as a cow is milked, remove her milk from the barn.



PRACTICE X.—Cooling, Storing, and Transporting Milk or Cream

Procedure

1. Strain milk.*

Accepted Practice

Strain milk through a sterile absorbent cotton pad or special filter cloth, either of which may be obtained in sanitary packages or rolls from dairy supply houses. Use strainer pad for one milking only.

2. Aerate and cool.

Cool immediately to 50° F. or under by means of a surface cooler, setting can in ice water, or mechanical refrigeration. Use a clean, accurate thermometer for taking temperature.

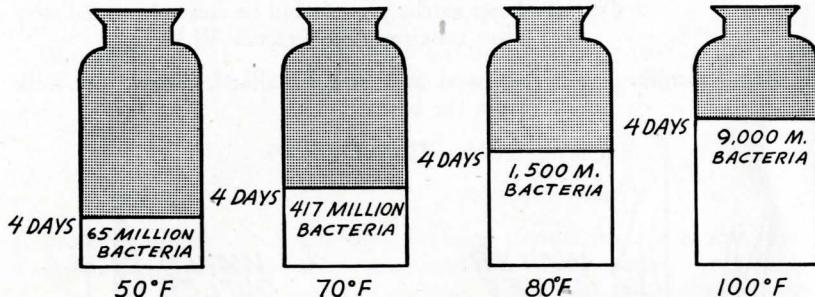
3. Keep cool and covered.

Keep milk or cream at 50° F. or under. Keep tightly covered to protect from dust and dirt while in storage.

* Straining milk is only a precaution against visible dirt. Because much dirt is very soluble in milk, bacteriologically clean milk should need no straining. The dirt on the strainer indicates that you have not produced clean milk.

4. Protect from heat and dust during delivery.

Protect milk or cream from sun and dirt from storage to point of delivery. Shade milk stand and cover cans during transportation.



PRACTICE XI.—Testing Milk for Bacterial Content

Procedure

1. Prepare methylene blue.

Accepted Practice

Drop methylene blue tablet in distilled water or water which has been boiled and cooled, using the amount of water recommended by manufacturers of tablets; allow tablet to dissolve.

2. Take milk sample.

Place a 10 cc. sample of milk in a clean test tube. Add 1 cc. of the prepared methylene blue solution to the 10 cc. of milk in the test tube. Place stopper in the mouth of test tube and invert tube, thereby mixing the two liquids present.

3. Mix.

Place test tube containing mixture in a water bath maintained at a temperature of approximately 37° C. or 100° F. Note the time the sample is placed in the bath.

4. Heat mixture.
5. Observe color changes.

At the end of 20 minutes note the color change, if any, and again every hour thereafter until sample has turned white. Record the total time required for entire sample to turn white.

6. Estimate bacterial content.

Note length of time required for color change to take place and compute approximate number of bacteria present in milk as follows:

Time	Bacteria per cubic centimeter
20 minutes or less	Over 20,000,000
20 minutes to 2 hours	20,000,000 to 4,000,000
2 to 5½ hours	4,000,000 to 500,000
5½ to 8 hours	500,000 to 100,000
Over 8 hours	Less than 100,000
Good raw milk should not decolorize in less than 8 hours.	

PRACTICE XII.—Testing Milk for Sediment

Procedure	Accepted Practice
1. Prepare tester.	Set up clean sediment tester and insert a regulation cotton disk so that milk can be poured through it. Place receptacle for milk under tester.
2. Mix milk.	Stir thoroughly or pour milk from one container to the other three or four times.
3. Take sample.	Pour one pint of the milk immediately after it has been mixed into the sediment tester and force it through the cotton disk.
4. Remove cotton disk.	Carefully lift cotton disk from the tester so as not to lose any of the sediment present.
5. Estimate sediment present.	Note relative amount of sediment present as compared with other samples of milk which have been handled in different ways or compare with photographs of samples shown on page 6 of Circular 54, published by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

PRACTICE XIII.—Testing Milk or Cream for Flavor and Odor

Procedure	Accepted Practice																
1. Take sample.	Place a pint or more of the milk to be tested in a clean, odorless glass container; then cap or close container at once, being careful not to use rubber rings or stoppers which may impart odors.																
2. Warm sample.	Set sample in warm water until the temperature of the milk is raised to 80° or 90° F.																
3. Mix sample.	Agitate sample thoroughly by inverting the container several times.																
4. Check for odor and flavor.	In a room free from odors pour a small amount of the milk sample into a small beaker or open dish, observing odor from the mouth of the container. Taste milk by taking a small amount into the mouth, but do not swallow any of it.																
5. Identify odor and flavors.	Check the terms which describe the flavor and odor present: <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Bitter</td> <td>Disinfectant</td> <td>Musty</td> <td>Watery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardboard</td> <td>Feed</td> <td>Metallic</td> <td>Sour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooked</td> <td>Flat</td> <td>Rancid</td> <td>High acid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cowy</td> <td>Garlic</td> <td>Weedy</td> <td>Unclean</td> </tr> </table>	Bitter	Disinfectant	Musty	Watery	Cardboard	Feed	Metallic	Sour	Cooked	Flat	Rancid	High acid	Cowy	Garlic	Weedy	Unclean
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Cowy	Garlic	Weedy	Unclean														

PRACTICE XIV.—Maintaining the Health of the Dairy Herd

Procedure	Accepted Practice
1. Control tuberculosis.	Consult the State Veterinarian in regard to having a tuberculosis test made. Have cows tested at least once each year. Remove reactors from the herd. Disinfect stables. Repeat in 6 months if reactors are found. Add only tested animals to the herd.
2. Control abortion.	If cows have aborted for any cause consult the State Veterinarian in regard to testing for contagious abortion. Remove reactors. Disinfect stables. Add only tested animals to herd.
3. Control udder diseases.	Milk first stream from each teat on a fine sieve or glass at least once each week to detect garget or other abnormalities. Abnormal milk is that which appears watery, lumpy, stringy, bloody, or contains flecks or specks. Discard abnormal milk and all milk from abnormal udders. If udders or milk appear abnormal call veterinarian. Remove affected cows from milking herd.

PRACTICE XV.—Testing Cream for Sediment

Procedure	Accepted Practice
1. Take sample.	Place the 2-ounce sample of cream in an enamel or graniteware cup or a glass beaker. Add 5 ounces of hot (180° F.) hydrochloric acid solution of .03 normal strength (3.2 cc. concentrated HCL in 1000 cc. filtered or distilled water).
2. Test.	Assemble the tester placing the filter disk (lattice) in its proper position. (Hard surface should be on top next to cream solution). Run the mixture of cream and acid water through the assembled tester. Then rinse the tester with at least 4 ounces of hot water or the acid water solution (180° F.) so as to wash down on the disk any sediment adhering to the inside surface of the tester, also to remove any foam that may remain on the disk. This completes the test.
3. Record.	The disk should be removed from the tester and placed on the patron's card or a piece of cardboard for the reading of the test.

Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Extension Service of the College of Agriculture of the University of Nebraska and the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating. W. H. Brokaw, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

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