

Testimonial Report on Feeding Celmanax® at the Dairy of Curt Messer

Background: Curt is currently milking around 100 cows. Half the milking cows are housed in the stanchion barn and the other half is housed in a free stall barn. All the cows are milked in the stanchion barn. The dry cows are housed in loose housing in a pole barn. Calves are raised in a shed open to the south, and yearlings are housed on a different farm in loose housing.

Curt was experiencing scours, first in calves, and then in his milking cows. The calves were dying very quickly, older animals were severely stressed, and cows dropped to almost nothing in milk production. The veterinarian cultured *salmonella* in three of the seven animals tested. A Customer Support Specialist for Vi-COR®, recommended feeding Celmanax® to the herd for 30 days and monitor the results.

Results: We mixed Celmanax at the recommended rate for the calves, milking cows, and dry cows. During the 30 day feeding period, there were no cases of *salmonella* in any of the groups of cattle.

Production of the herd was around 67 pounds of milk when he started feeding Celmanax. Shortly after he started feeding Celmanax, the cows' production went up to the low 70's and stayed there through the rest of the feeding trial. Milk production dropped back to the upper 60's when Curt stopped feeding Celmanax. We decided to add A-Max® yeast back in the ration to see if production went down because of dropping the Celmanax or dropping the yeast in Celmanax. Milk production stayed in the upper sixties after the ration change, but there were some major forage changes to the ration at the same time that probably contributed to the cows not coming back up in milk.

Curt feels the Celmanax helped the animals recover from the effects of *salmonella* and prevented any more animals from breaking with *salmonella*. At the recommendation of his vet, he vaccinated the whole herd for *salmonella* and continued feeding the A-Max yeast to the milking cows.