

CHEMICAL AND HYGIENIC QUALITY OF MILK SUPPLIED TO CANTEENS OF VARIOUS HOSPITALS IN FAISALABAD CITY

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Chemical composition and hygienic quality of the samples of milk marketed at the canteens of various hospitals located in the city of Faisalabad, were determined using the standard techniques. The following average values for the major milk constituents were observed: water, 92.61%; fat, 2.02%; protein, 2.41%; lactose, 2.35%; ash, 0.61% and SNF, 5.37%. The tests carried out for evaluating the hygienic quality of the milk samples showed the following results: Titrable acidity, 0.106%, microscopic count, 3,66,741 per ml and Coliform count, 59,825 per ml. The time for the reduction of methylene blue dye in milk samples collected from canteens of various hospitals was: less than half an hour, 8.75%; less than two hours 8.75%; less than five hours, 18.75% and over eight hours, 63.75%. The results suggest that milk sold at these canteens is extensively put to malpractices such as skimming and adulteration with water which are probably carried out during the handling of milk starting from milking till it reaches the consumers.

INTRODUCTION respectively, were first introduced in this part of Indo-Pak subcontinent through Punjab-

Wholesome milk and milk products under Pure Food Act, 1930. One of the objectives have an important place in supplying of this food act was to assist in the palatable, refreshing, nutritious, sale, detection of milk adulteration which is a economical and convenient food to human common problem in many developing beings. It was observed that the risk of countries. Unhealthy practices in the stomach cancer decreases as milk consumption and handling of a product like sumption increases. Milk is also valuable in milk not only lower its nutrient contents but the control of peptic ulcers. The clinically also to a large extent, make it unhygienic for accepted principle of no acid, no ulcer still human use. Supply of clean and wholesome holds good. However, all the properties milk at canteens in hospitals is of crucial attributed above to milk would only be importance as the milk supplied is to be possessed by it when it is available in an consumed by the patients. Therefore, a unadulterated form and has been produced study was planned to determine the under hygienic conditions. chemical composition and hygienic quality of Research on the chemical composition milk supplied to canteens at various stems largely from the — nutritional hospitals located in Faisalabad city.

importance of milk in the human diet and to

meet the legal and marketing requirements MATERIALS AND METHODS governing its sale, legal minimum standards

of 3.5 and 5.0% butter fat and 8.5 and 9.0% Eighty samples of milk were collected, solids-not-fat for cow and buffalo milk one sample each per week from the