Aarey Milk Colony

by

E. Mascarenhas

(3rd Year Nurse)

G.T. Hospital, Bombay

Milk, the food of life, food which is essential in sickness and health, is obtained from the Aarey Milk Colony.

The Aarey Milk Colony, one of Asia’s largest milk producing schemes, is situated on the outskirts of Goregaon, at a height of 183 ft. above sea level.

The entire colony consists of 26 units and each unit has 501 animals.

There are four types of buffaloes reared in the colony. The animals stay in sheds which have very high roofs to protect them from the tropical heat. The form of sanitation is very well maintained. There are two main drain pipes from which the urine etc. drain collectively. Antiseptics such as sodium hypochlorite are used to disinfect the drains. The animals are also very well looked after.

Each unit has a segregation ward. When animals come from outside, they are not allowed to stay with the other animals for fear of conveying infection. They are kept in wards, segregated from the other animals for three days, after which they are examined by the veterinary surgeon for any diseases. The animals in the Aarey Milk Colony are a source of good health. When we look at the healthy animals, we can feel assured that the milk we drink everyday is good and nourishing.

Each buffalo is entitled to 15 lbs. of ration per day. It consists of pulses 4 lbs., salt 2 oz., gowar 2½ lbs., cotton seed 1 lb., bran 2 lbs. and other ingredients.

The buffaloes are massaged individually every morning and bathed well after which they are sent to their own units.

There are six milkers for each shed. Milking time is 3.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Great care is taken in maintaining the rules of hygiene whilst milking the buffaloes. The udders are well cleaned and any negligence on part of the milker or if any buffalo is found dirty, all this ensues a penalty ranging from Rs. 100/- upwards on the owner of the unit. Apart from all this there are maternity wards in each unit.

There is also a calf farm where all the calves are kept.

Leaving the animals, we go to the place where the milk is pasteurised. Pasteurisation is a process by which the milk is rendered free from germs but the vitamins are not destroyed.

The milk is brought in cans, weighed and conveyed by means of pipes to a chamber upstairs. The milk is then conveyed to storage tanks having a capacity of 250 mds. From there the milk is conveyed to the pasteurisation chambers which consist of a huge machine with three chambers containing hot water, chilled water and the middle chamber. The milk passes from the middle chamber to the hot chamber where it is subjected to a heat of 155°F for 15 seconds and then sent to the cold chamber which has a temperature of 40°F. The idea of the
sudden change in temperature is to destroy the germs.

The pasteurised milk is then sent to the cold storage tank where the milk is bottled and capped.

The mechanism of bottling is very interesting to see.

The bottles which are not chemically clean are cleaned by means of machines. The sterilised bottles move in rows down a chain-like belt which takes the bottles to the filling machine that fills the bottles. Then the bottles are transferred to the sealing machine where they are sealed with blue and silver coloured caps and sent to the cold storage chamber.

Forgetting the noise and clattering of bottles and machines and the moaning of the buffaloes, we can ascend to the observation point which lies at the summit of the colony. The beautiful flowers, the terrace garden and the ancient Ashoka Tree all help in adding to the beauty and charm of the Aarey Milk Colony.

Apart from all this, the Aarey Milk Colony is of great economic importance. Firstly, it helps in solving the labour problem of India because it employs thousands of labourers to carry out the process of milking, animal husbandry etc. Secondly, it solves a food problem. In a place like Bombay where the means of living is high and the income of the people low, people are unable to buy pure milk. The Aarey Milk Colony serves a double purpose of supplying pure milk at a low cost. Thirdly, it heightens India's trade by producing milk products such as butter, powdered milk, etc. thus raising the standard of trade.

I conclude that the Aarey Milk Colony is both beautiful according to a poet's view, economically important according to a politician's, and hygienic according to the principles of public health.

Hindi Section — (Contd. from page 171)

बी—देवि किया। जयसी द्वारा पर काम करती हुई यह सर गर्म कहो कि एक बीमार से उन्हें टूटा हो गया था।

भी—तेजस्वी बेहड़ों के केन्द्रिक—इंस्ट्रेंट में इस धनबाद का संगठन और निषिद्ध में सुगरां बनाने के काम में यह ईमानदारी में एक थी। छोटी आयु में इसे प्रशिक्षित विशेष श्रेणि सम्बन्ध में सिंग अर्जित करके हाथों के लिए धारावाहिक भी श्रेणी बनने के केन्द्र में नामों प्रमुख शाफत रजर सम्बन्ध में वह हुई। इसके केन्द्र में इसके निषिद्ध का एक विवेक स्तंभ स्थापित किया गया और उसे विकसित किया।

बिजली कालेज बाह्य नर्सिंज की बह जंतुकात्यक्ति भी श्रेणी विशेष में नैतिक कौशल बाह्य नर्सिंज की बह वर्तकारी थी। इसके के विशेष प्रकार से 1945 में नाम्न रजरेस्टर एक पास हुआ था। इस धनके के श्रेणी में इसके रजरेस्टर नर्स सम्बन्ध 1 कहा जाता है। बिजली जनरल बाह्य नर्सिंज ने इसके के बलाया हुआ है। बाहरें नाम्न के इस्तेमाल द्वारा इसके की नर्सि से ब्राइन सोरैं एनो में सामग्री होने के लिए कहा था। इस प्रकार यह जनरल बाह्य नर्सिंज एक वर्तकारी श्रेणि के रूप में विकसित हो गयी। और नर्सिंज जनरल में इसका परिणाम बाह्य श्रेणि तथा।

कई देशों में बहुत प्रमुख नर्सिंज नर्स हुई। ऐसी नर्सिंज जिसकी संरक्षण निषिद्ध से नर्सिंज शिक्षा की बाही निर्मूलक निषिद्ध विद्या की बाही। कई धारावाहिक संस्थाओं की ऐसी नर्सिंज शिक्षा का हृदय परिस्थित मिलता है जिनसे अपना सारा जीवन विवाहों की वेश्या में लगा दिया। भारत में विवाह—प्रेमसाय और रोमांच केमिक की संस्थाओं— इस काम के लिए लक्ष्य है। इन्होंने जनरल में— विवेकशा मरीजों में— काम किया। भारत में इस मिशन-नर्सिंज में कई विवाह वैकल्पिक हैं, जैसे, मातृशाह कल्यन मातृशाह— जो भारत में ड्रूड नर्सिंज एयरोस्टेटण की संस्थानिकी थी। बाहरे की कुल्लूपाटी के नामांकन मिशन-वैकल्पिक भारत नामांकन का सम्बन्ध है।

MAY 1958, VOL. XLI, NO. 5