

1: Why does milk go sour? - MEL Chemistry

Milk contains a sugar called lactose. It also contains harmless bacteria called lactobacillus, which uses lactose for energy and creates lactic acid as a by-product. It is the lactic acid which makes milk taste sour. Pasteurising milk kills off harmful bacteria and greatly reduces the number of.

There could still be ways of putting it to good use. There may be some way of salvaging it. Keep in mind, however, that the ultra-pasteurized milk sold in the supermarket and raw milk are very different things. The former is essentially a dead product, with no live bacteria; when it goes bad, it rots and should be thrown out, unless you can catch it early on. Historically, clabber was used a leavening agent. It worked together with baking soda to produce fluffy quick breads and cakes, but once baking powder was invented, it was no longer needed via The Prairie Homestead. Here are some ways to put sour milk to good use whenever possible:

Baking Sour milk is a good replacement for buttermilk, yogurt, or sour cream. Cooking Add small amounts of sour milk to dishes that have a creamy, cheesy consistency, such as casseroles, seafood stews, or potato bakes. Tenderize meat such as chicken or fish by soaking in sour milk prior to cooking. Soak grains such as wheat berries, barley, and farro in sour milk. All you need is four ingredients and some cheesecloth for wonderfully rich cottage cheese. Some fair-skinned people say that rubbing whey onto their skin assists with tanning, if you get out into the sunshine soon afterwards. Add a cup of sour milk to the bathtub for extra-smooth skin. You may want some essential oils, too, if the odor is strong. Gardening Dilute sour milk with water and pour onto garden beds to increase calcium content. Use the clabber If you have raw milk that clabbers, you can strain and use the curds for ricotta-like cheese, in place of sour cream, or in salad dressing, depending on the texture. Pet food Mix sour milk into feed for hens, pigs, dogs, and cats, or add to a batch of homemade baked treats. Craft project Casein plastic is a fun science experiment-type craft that kids will enjoy. Here are directions for recreating this unusual plastic at home. In the future You can preemptively avoid milk spoilage by making yogurt if you have more milk in the fridge than you can use. Pour into glass Mason jars, swaddle in a towel, and leave in the oven overnight with the light on. Refrigerate to firm up. Milk also freezes well, especially if it comes in Canadian-style plastic bags. Toss in the freezer and defrost overnight in the fridge as needed.

2: Is milk turning sour a chemical or physical change? and why? | Yahoo Answers

When milk turns sour, what is actually happening is that bacteria are converting the lactose sugars in milk into energy, with lactic acid as a byproduct. This is a chemical process, as new substances (lactic acid) has been formed.

By Jitendra Last Updated: Vikas Choudhury Call it the fallout of faulty farm policies of the rich or simply a demand-supply gap, dairy farmers across the world are crying for help as global milk prices slump. In India, the biggest producer of milk in the world, aggrieved farmers took to the streets in June and August after wholesale prices of cow milk collapsed to below the cost of bottled water in several states. At places, farmers emptied cans of milk on roads. Reddy is among the 73 million small dairy farmers who have helped India surpass the European Union EU to attain the superlative in milk production in Usually dairy units procure the excess milk and convert it into skim milk powder SMP to be sold in the international market. Halfway across the globe in Germany, a similar glut has forced Christian Sebastian to wind up his family farm in Hagelloch village in Swabian region. According to European statistics body Eurostat, dairy market of the continent was quite regulated till the early s due to a quota system introduced in Under the system, milk was produced as per the decided quota to control surplus production and thereby regulate the price. Following , EU started relaxing the quota so that farmers can produce more and export. In , production touched a record high of million tonnes which led to the first price crash. Abolition of the quota system in acted as the last straw. The rate dipped to 24 cents by He was among the hundreds of farmers who protested in front of the EU agriculture office in Brussels in His son has now sold most of his 28 cows to big dairies and shifted to beef business. He also rents a considerable part of his cowshed for horse stables. The village with rolling hills and lush green meadows wears a deserted look as several other dairy farmers have either followed suit or taken up small jobs in nearby towns. Post- reforms, another 12, have quit business. Yet milk price remains low as the small farms have now been acquired by big dairies who are churning out more milk than before. To pay off the family loan, Hilhorst has mortgaged ha of his farm to a Chinese company and works there as a tenant farmer. Enter the dairy giants Exploiting this rock-bottom price in major milk production zones like the EU, the US, Australia and New Zealand, dairy multinationals are ramping up investments in new economies. Their rush is destabilising local dairy sectors and pushing even more farmers to the brink of despair. European companies have been the most aggressive so far. Increasing spending power of a growing middle class in Africa had already caught the attention of multinationals like Danone and Arla Foods. It left the continent awash with milk. With prices at historic lows, dairy companies in EU desperately needed new markets to rid themselves of their glut. In , it acquired a 40 per cent stake in Brookside Dairy, the leading group in East Africa that produces and markets fresh milk, yoghurt and butter. Media reports show before the crisis, European dairy giants had signed three deals in Western Africa; 14 such deals have been signed after the crisis. Bagore Bathily, director general of Dolima, a model home grown dairy company of Senegal, says almost 90 per cent of the milk available in the country is imported; only 10 per cent is domestic. This has spelled doom for the country where one-third of the households are pastoralists and the indigenous breeds yield less than one litre of milk a day. To improve its business, Dolima was trying to buy Afro-European breed of cows that yield 10 litres. This milk rush is ratcheting up long-standing accusations that poor countries pay the price for EU farm policies crafted in Brussels. For instance, says Andrea Fink, milk trade expert at the Office for Agricultural and Regional Development in Kassel, Germany, EU acted under pressure from the World Trade Organization WTO and by removed all direct subsidies to farmers which used to help them sustain their dairy enterprise. That year it also abolished the milk quota so that farmers can produce more and benefit from exports. European dairy sector was already benefitting from the lopsided trade deals like Lome and Cotonou agreements between the EU and African-Caribbean-Pacific ACP countries in the name of boosting of economic development and integration into world economy, says Jurgen Mair of Berlin-based Forum Umwelt and Entwicklung, which advocates farmers rights and justified trade system. While these trade agreements look fair on paper they are not so on ground, and have, in fact, made African countries to open up market and compete with European market. Since the new free trade agreements under WTO are yet to be in force, the older one, the so-called economic

partnership with African countries, is helping these transnationals dump cheap produce on emerging economies. To date, European dairy market receives the widest protection against imports. The new trade agreement would do away with these safeguards and allow New Zealand and Australia to export their cheap dairy products to the EU. Mounting threat for India India has so far remained immune from the onslaught of foreign dairy giants. They started exporting cheap dairy products to those Asian and African countries where India had a stronghold. In , India exported 31, tonnes of dairy products, worth Rs crore, to Bangladesh and 9, tonnes of dairy products, worth Rs crore, to Pakistan. In , it reduced by 90 per cent and 84 per cent. By all probabilities the trend would continue in future. The EU Milk Market Observatory estimates that milk production will keep increasing for another decadeâ€”from million tonnes in to million tonnes by The trend can be reversed The pursuit of creating surplus milk and dumping it across the globe has not only created livelihood crisis for millions of farmers but is also hurting the ecology. Today they yield over 10, litres. This has been achieved through unsustainable milking mechanisms, says Mair. To achieve industrial-scale production, big farms rear high milk-yielding breeds and feed them cheap soyabeans and artificial fodder from Latin America. Cows are induced with so much milk that they cannot walk, he says. Onno Poppinga, retired agronomy professor at Kassel University in Germany, says the system is so unnatural that cows usually suffer from production illness and have an average life span of four-five years. Calves get separated from their mother immediately after birth and all the milk it can produce in the entire life span is extracted in two years. This will stop over-production of milk, create scarcity and reverse the demand-supply trend. There is also an urgent need to re-establish local market where farmers can directly sell to consumers. This has made its dairy sector sustainable. Some 75 per cent of dairy farmers in the country work in unorganised sector and are thriving. Only those who supply to organised sectors are facing the crisis. This practice is inspiring several farmers elsewhere in the world. Josef Langeloh, a farmer with 70 ha of farm on the outskirts of Hamburg in Germany is one among them who has been successfully running his dairy business while others are shutting up shop. Many entrepreneurs and farmers regularly visit his farm to learn how to make dairy business sustainable. Small milk producers need to organise themselves into non-centralised and localised collectives that link directly to consumers. This will help them to stay away from an extremely volatile and vulnerable global system of commodity production.

3: What To Do When The Milk Turns Sour – Pick a pepper

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Aug 20, Illustration: Chaitanya Dinesh Surpur August India is getting decked up for Independence Day celebrations. In sync with the nationalistic spirit comes the news that domestic handset makers have together captured more than two-thirds of the market. In fact, Indian players have dominated over half of the smartphone market during the second quarter April-June. Two other Indian players, Karbonn and Lava, are among the top five feature phone makers. Karbonn is also the third biggest smartphone brand during the quarter. Cut to August Four of the top five players today are Chinese; the fifth is Samsung. Together they control a record 82 percent share of the smartphone market, according to the latest second quarter data released by market research firm Counterpoint. From a high of The crash in the overall handset market share during the same period is equally phenomenal: Intex has followed suit; from a high of 10 percent overall handset share to a paltry 1 percent. From 3 percent in smartphones to 2 percent, and from 5 percent to 4 percent in overall handsets. Karbonn, till not too long ago the second best performing Indian brand after Micromax, has fallen with a thud. From a 6 percent smartphone market share in April-June to less than 1 percent now, it is struggling to stay alive. However, with the Chinese brands doing all of that and much more, the innovation spurt of the local warriors has proven to be unsustainable. Take, for instance, Micromax. In February , global smartphone research firm Canalys declared Micromax the winner. To be fair to the former tenth largest handset maker in the world that roped in Hugh Jackman to endorse handsets in , Micromax did disrupt the Indian market with its set of innovations. Take, for instance, day battery backup, dual Sim phones, Qwerty keypads, universal remote control mobile phones and the first quad-core budget smartphone. All these features were firsts by any handset player in India. The desi players were also quick to see an opportunity in addressing the latent needs of a price-conscious customer segment. This helped them unlock the potential of a large, not-so-brand-conscious customer base that was not catered to by multinational brands such as Nokia, Samsung and Motorola, among others. Five years ago, value-for-money offerings turned out to be the biggest USP of local brands. In this era of Micromax and its ilk, reckons brand strategist Harish Bijoor, sturdy offerings by Indian players that did not cost the earth promised excellent functionality and durability for Indian conditions. They dumbed down the features to offer the best at a price that no one else could match. The desi Chinese clones, consequently, came under pressure. What, however, turned out to be a body blow for Indian players was the speed with which the smartphone handset market switched from 3G to 4G. Micromax and other local players were left stranded as Chinese players flooded the market with 4G handsets loaded with high specifications and features such as a dual selfie camera and sensor recognition. What accelerated the market towards 4G was the aggressive push by Jio. It was not the likes of Xiaomi that did most of the damage. Vivo and Oppo turned out to be the chief villains. Not only did they aggressively advertise on TV, they also spent insane amounts in marketing and painting the town red with their blue and green logos, respectively. Indian players, contend marketing experts, yielded ground by not pressing on the gas. They should have matched the might of the Chinese not in terms of spending marketing dollar but in terms of getting aggressive online. Chances of a comeback look slim. The market dynamics have changed radically with the top five players cornering most of the market. This story appears in the 31 August, issue of Forbes India. You can buy our tablet version from Magzter. To visit our Archives, click here.

4: Soured milk - Wikipedia

Agriculture When milk turns sour. Farmers worldwide face an existential threat as milk prices slump. Surprisingly, dairy processing giants are making windfall gains.

Surprisingly, dairy processing giants are making windfall gains. JITENDRA travels to Germany, Kenya and several Indian states to take stock of the global crisis. Call it the fallout of faulty farm policies of the rich or simply a demand-supply gap, dairy farmers across the world are crying for help as global milk prices slump. In India, the biggest producer of milk in the world, aggrieved farmers took to the streets in June and August after wholesale prices of cow milk collapsed to below the cost of bottled water in several states. At places, farmers emptied cans of milk on roads. Reddy is among the 73 million small dairy farmers who have helped India surpass the European Union EU to attain the superlative in milk production in . Usually dairy units procure the excess milk and convert it into skim milk powder SMP to be sold in the international market. Halfway across the globe in Germany, a similar glut has forced Christian Sebastian to wind up his family farm in Hagelloch village in Swabian region. According to European statistics body Eurostat, dairy market of the continent was quite regulated till the early s due to a quota system introduced in . Under the system, milk was produced as per the decided quota to control surplus production and thereby regulate the price. Following , EU started relaxing the quota so that farmers can produce more and export. In , production touched a record high of million tonnes which led to the first price crash. Abolition of the quota system in acted as the last straw. The rate dipped to 24 cents by . He was among the hundreds of farmers who protested in front of the EU agriculture office in Brussels in . His son has now sold most of his 28 cows to big dairies and shifted to beef business. He also rents a considerable part of his cowshed for horse stables. The village with rolling hills and lush green meadows wears a deserted look as several other dairy farmers have either followed suit or taken up small jobs in nearby towns. Post- reforms, another 12, have quit business. Yet milk price remains low as the small farms have now been acquired by big dairies who are churning out more milk than before. To pay off the family loan, Hilhorst has mortgaged ha of his farm to a Chinese company and works there as a tenant farmer. Enter the dairy giants Exploiting this rock-bottom price in major milk production zones like the EU, the US, Australia and New Zealand, dairy multinationals are ramping up investments in new economies. Their rush is destabilising local dairy sectors and pushing even more farmers to the brink of despair. European companies have been the most aggressive so far. Increasing spending power of a growing middle class in Africa had already caught the attention of multinationals like Danone and Arla Foods. It left the continent awash with milk. With prices at historic lows, dairy companies in EU desperately needed new markets to rid themselves of their glut. In , it acquired a 40 per cent stake in Brookside Dairy, the leading group in East Africa that produces and markets fresh milk, yoghurt and butter. Media reports show before the crisis, European dairy giants had signed three deals in Western Africa; 14 such deals have been signed after the crisis. Bagore Bathily, director general of Dolima, a model home grown dairy company of Senegal, says almost 90 per cent of the milk available in the country is imported; only 10 per cent is domestic. This has spelled doom for the country where one-third of the households are pastoralists and the indigenous breeds yield less than one litre of milk a day. To improve its business, Dolima was trying to buy Afro-European breed of cows that yield 10 litres. This milk rush is ratcheting up long-standing accusations that poor countries pay the price for EU farm policies crafted in Brussels. For instance, says Andrea Fink, milk trade expert at the Office for Agricultural and Regional Development in Kassel, Germany, EU acted under pressure from the World Trade Organization WTO and by removed all direct subsidies to farmers which used to help them sustain their dairy enterprise. That year it also abolished the milk quota so that farmers can produce more and benefit from exports. European dairy sector was already benefitting from the lopsided trade deals like Lome and Cotonou agreements between the EU and African-Caribbean-Pacific ACP countries in the name of boosting of economic development and integration into world economy, says Jurgen Mair of Berlin-based Forum Umwelt and Entwicklung, which advocates farmers rights and justified trade system. While these trade agreements look fair on paper they are not so on ground, and have, in fact, made African countries to open up

market and compete with European market. Since the new free trade agreements under WTO are yet to be in force, the older one, the so-called economic partnership with African countries, is helping these transnationals dump cheap produce on emerging economies. To date, European dairy market receives the widest protection against imports. The new trade agreement would do away with these safeguards and allow New Zealand and Australia to export their cheap dairy products to the EU. Mounting threat for India India has so far remained immune from the onslaught of foreign dairy giants. They started exporting cheap dairy products to those Asian and African countries where India had a stronghold. In , India exported 31, tonnes of dairy products, worth Rs crore, to Bangladesh and 9, tonnes of dairy products, worth Rs crore, to Pakistan. In , it reduced by 90 per cent and 84 per cent. By all probabilities the trend would continue in future. The EU Milk Market Observatory estimates that milk production will keep increasing for another decadeâ€”from million tonnes in to million tonnes by The trend can be reversed The pursuit of creating surplus milk and dumping it across the globe has not only created livelihood crisis for millions of farmers but is also hurting the ecology. Today they yield over 10, litres. This has been achieved through unsustainable milking mechanisms, says Mair. To achieve industrial-scale production, big farms rear high milk-yielding breeds and feed them cheap soyabeans and artificial fodder from Latin America. Cows are induced with so much milk that they cannot walk, he says. Onno Poppinga, retired agronomy professor at Kassel University in Germany, says the system is so unnatural that cows usually suffer from production illness and have an average life span of four-five years. Calves get separated from their mother immediately after birth and all the milk it can produce in the entire life span is extracted in two years. This will stop over-production of milk, create scarcity and reverse the demand-supply trend. There is also an urgent need to re-establish local market where farmers can directly sell to consumers. This has made its dairy sector sustainable. Some 75 per cent of dairy farmers in the country work in unorganised sector and are thriving. Only those who supply to organised sectors are facing the crisis. This practice is inspiring several farmers elsewhere in the world. Josef Langeloh, a farmer with 70 ha of farm on the outskirts of Hamburg in Germany is one among them who has been successfully running his dairy business while others are shutting up shop. Many entrepreneurs and farmers regularly visit his farm to learn how to make dairy business sustainable. Small milk producers need to organise themselves into non-centralised and localised collectives that link directly to consumers. This will help them to stay away from an extremely volatile and vulnerable global system of commodity production.

5: How does Milk turn Sour? | Yahoo Answers

a dirty con-tain-er - the pres-ence of wa-ter, fat, dust etc. in the milk con-tain-er can dou-ble the speed of the time it takes milk to go sour. the weath-er - if you put a milk jug on the win-dow sill dur-ing a storm, in the morn-ing you will have home-made ke-fir.

6: Milk & More deliveries turns sour | Money | The Guardian

Call it the fallout of faulty farm policies of the rich or simply a demand-supply gap, dairy farmers across the world are crying for help as global milk prices slump.

7: When milk turns sour

Mostly milk will become sour due to the conversion of the milk sugar lactose to the lactic acid it occurs due to action of bacteria results in the increase of acidity of milk. Many factors play key role like temperature, strain of bacteria used, containers used etc.

8: Holy cow! MILK turns sour | Forbes India

the reason milk turns sour is because of the decay of the nutrients in the milk.[my teacher told us this a long time ago but

THE MILK TURNS SOUR pdf

i forget s i might be wrong] wolf Â· 1 decade ago 1.

9: Milk turns sour. Is this a chemical or physical change? | Socratic

The EU Milk Market Observatory estimates that milk production will keep increasing for another decadeâ€”from million tonnes in to million tonnes by The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warns that milk price will remain depressed for more than a decade.

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