

Abstract:

Milk samples from clinically-infected, subclinically-infected and healthy cows (15 samples each) were evaluated for total bacterial counts, titratable acidity, total solids and ash. Log. total bacterial counts and ash content increased with the intensity of infection, while the total solids and titratable acidity decreased with intensity of the disease. The mean differences were significant for log. bacterial counts in subclinical and clinical mastitic milk ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$), respectively. Similarly, the mean difference for total solids in the subclinical form of the disease showed a highly significant difference ($P < 0.001$). The coefficient of variation for titratable acidity was significantly affected ($P < 0.05$).