

III
15

SPECIAL BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN OUTBREAKS OF FOOD POISONING

Suspected Foods: Examine for presence of:	Salmonella	Shigella	Staphylococci Streptococci	Toxins	Anaerobes	
	Sterility Tests					
Canned and bottled goods	Physical examination of containers					
	Intact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Leaky or	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pinholes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Underprocessed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Damaged seams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Damaged thru rust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Swellers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flippers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Springers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Flat sour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Buckled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

SPECIAL CHEMICAL TESTS IN OUTBREAKS OF FOOD POISONING

Examine for the Presence of	D.D.T.	STU	POISONOUS METALS	POISONOUS NON-METALS
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FF 15

PREFECTURAL LABORATORY
Public Health Section

Routine Bacteriological Examination of Foods and Beverages

Item	Standard Plate Count	Coliform Count	Bolds and Fungi
milk	X	X	
water	X	X	
ice candy	X	X	
ice cream	X	X	
baby foods	X	X	(X)
soy sauce	X	X	
carbonated drinks	X	X	
spices	X	X	
etc.			

	ROUTINE		CHEMICAL	TESTS	
	Milk: liquid, powdered	Butterfat	Spec. Grav.	Sediment	Raw or improperly pasteurized milk
Alcoholic Beverages	Methyl Alcohol				

III 15

Ei-hatsu # 72

21 Jan. 1949

FROM : Public Health Bureau, Prevention Section Chief.

TO : Health Dept, Chief of each Prefecture.

SUBJECT: Rabies Control Business.

The business of rabies prevention of dogs had been taken charge in Prevention Bureau, Prevention Disease Section preveiously, but it was decided to transfer to Public Health Bureau, Meat and Milk Section since 18 Jan. 1949, so you would produce reports and applications etc to Public Health Bureau Chief.

However, the business of rabies prevention of the people will be taken charge in Prevention Bureau, Prevention Disease Section as previously.

III 15

Ei-hatsu # 8

7 Dec. 1948.

FROM : Public Health Bureau, Meat Sanitation Section Chief.

TO : Health Dept. Chief of each Prefecture.

SUBJECT: Request for the Investigation on Numbers of Rabid Dogs.

As it is necessary for us to adjust business, you are requested to report the following items as soon as possible.

Informations

1. Number of the rabid cases classified monthly from Jan. to Nov., 1948.
2. Number of the house-dog. (~~As~~ of 30 Nov. 1948)
3. Expected number of the stray-dog. (As of 30 Nov. 1948)
4. Expected number of the house-cat. (As of 30 Nov. 1948)

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Public Health

15770R
NR-3

M NR-1
K
RR UADKJ

FM KM 1/CO KUMAMOTO MIL GOVT TEAM 250014Z
TO CO KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION
WD GRNC

CITE RG-84 SPOT REPORT ON ANIMAL DISEASE FOR PERIOD ONE ONE
JUNE ONE NINE FOUR NINE TO ONE TWO JUNE ONE NINE FOUR NINE PD
DATE REPORT RECEIVED CMA TWO FIVE JUNE ONE NINE FOUR NINE PD
PREFECTURE CLN KUKINO MURA CMA ASO GUN CMA KUMAMOTO KEN PD
CASE NUMBER CLN ONE PD DISEASE CLN TEXAS FEVER PD DATE
RECEIVED BY KEN ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL SECTION PD TWO FIVE
JUNE ONE NINE FOUR NINE PD HORSE DIED ON ONE SIX JUNE ONE
NINE FOUR NINE PD PREVENTIVE MEASURES HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE
ARE PD END

S E I T Z

Cow

CFN RG-84
25/0022Z

TOS V KM NR-1 RR-RRR-RR 250020Z /AT/ -ALL & TNX-
TOS V 255 NR 1 R R R R 250020Z (D) TNX OUT

" Tuberculin and
Direction of its Reaction Test "

I. The liquid is transparent, brown and dense, one bottle contains 5, 10, 20 cc.

The liquid will maintain the validity about two years after manufacturing, in case it is carefully kept in a dark place.

II. The liquid may be applied with the method of hypodermic injection, skin injection, or eye-lotion for the purpose of T.B. diagnose of bovine, goat and swine.

Direction of Tuberculin Reaction Test

A. Hypodermic Injection

The fever reaction of the hypodermic injection of "tuberculin" to T.B. bovine appears between the 6 and 10th hour after injection, reaches the top-most between the 9 and 15th hour, scarcely between the 18 and 20th hour, and returns to the ordinary temperature between the 18 and 26th hour, as a rule.

I. Dilution of Tuberculin

As the liquid is dense, it is not proper to inject directly. Dilute 1 part of "tuberculin" with 9 parts of 0.5% carbolic acid solution before application. Pick up a certain quantity of "tuberculin" from the bottle with a sterilized "pipette" and pour it into a sterilized container, then add a proper quantity of 0.5% carbolic acid and shake to mix.

II. The quantity of Injection of Diluted Tuberculin is stated as below. (The inner of parenthesis shows the containing quantity of "tuberculin")

1. Bovine before one year old ---- 1-2 cc --- (0.1-0.2 cc)
2. Bovine of more than one year
and before two years ----- 3-4 cc --- (0.3-0.4 cc)
3. Bovine more than two years ---- 5-6 cc --- (0.5-0.6 cc)
4. Swine ----- 0.5-3 cc --- (0.05-0.3 cc)
5. Goat ----- 0.1-1 cc -- (0.01-0.1 cc)

III. Time of Injection

It may be conveniently injected between 10-12 o'clock PM.

IV. Observation after Injection

It is requested to begin examination of temperature at the 8th hour ie between 6-8 o'clock next morning, and to repeat it on every 2 hours, however the times should be considered owing to the change of temperature.

There may be often occurred coughing, dull appetite, trembling etc except the fever reactions, it is necessary to take care of.

The clinical thermometer should be the ones which have received the qualification previously, and you had better use with a same thermometer for the certain animals after and before the injection as possible as.

V. Judgement of Fever Reaction

Comparing the highest temperatures before and after the injection, when it shows the increasing temperature more than 1°C and the symptom of fever remains remarkably, we may recognize it is a positive reaction.

B. Skin Injection

The local reaction, occurred on the T.B. bovine by the injection of "tuberculin" to the skin, rises to the highest degree in 24 - 48 hours after injection and it shows the expansion of chest-nut size or the more. The reaction continues about three days and then it decreases day by day as a rule.

I. The Method of Dilution and the Quantity of Injection of "Tuberculin"

Before application, annex to dilute 1 part of dense "tuberculin" with 1 part of sterilized distilled water. The quantity of injection is 0.1 cc of diluted "tuberculin"

II. Time of Injection

It may be conveniently carried out in the daytime.

III. The Location of Injection

It is the crumpled plait of the basal-bone part. Raise the tail at the first and sterilize sufficiently the basis of basal-bone and one crumpled plait of the skin on the both sides of anus with 3% carbolic acid solution or ordinal "alcohol", then you had better inject on the skin construction and massage to scatter it.

IV. Observation after Injection

Inspect the location of injection at the 24 and 48th hour after injection.

V. Judgement the Reaction of Skin Injection

When it shows the expansion more than the size of chest-nut, you may recognize it is a positive reaction.

C. Eye-lotion

The reaction by the eye-lotion of "tuberculin" on T.B. bovine appears at the 6 and 8th hour after the eye-lotion, reaches the maximum at the 12 - 24th hour, the conjunctive grows red, tears wet on cheek, and let sometimes leak the pus excretion., the conjunctive shows scarcely a remarkable anasarca and the cornea grows impure. The reaction extinguishes generally in 72 hours after eye-lotion, however continues 4 days sometimes.

I. Time of Eye-lotion

It may be conveniently carried out between 5 and 8 o'clock P.M.

II. The Method of Eye-lotion

Let fall a few drops of dense "tuberculin" into the conjunctiva sack of external canthus part of right or left eye and close lightly the eyelid between thirty seconds and one minute.

III. Observation after Eye-lotion

Inspect on the eye at the 12 - 20th hours after eye-lotion.

IV. Judgement of the Reaction of Eye-lotion

When the conjunctiva grows red notably and the tears wet on the cheek or the conjunctivitis pus appears, we may recognize it is a positive reaction.

HFL/

Subject: Inspection of Canned Corned Beef Hash, and
Meat and Vegetables

To: C.O. Fukuoka Military Government Team
Fukuoka, Kyushu, A.P.O. 929.

Attn: Public Health Officer.

1. Inspection of three lots, of 307, 95, and 141 cans respectively, of Canned Corned Beef hash and meat and vegetables was carried out in Fukuoka city 24 January 1949.
2. According to information received, this canned material had been stored in the Mitsubishi warehouse since May 1948.
3. A high percentage of swollen, leaked, and rusty cans was found, making the entire lot unfit and dangerous for human or animal consumption.
4. It is recommended that the entire lot be condemned ^{according to Q.D. 56 1948,} and disposed of in a manner that would allow none of it to get back into channels whereby it might be used as food.

David F. Luke
VETERINARY OFFICER.

Kyushu Foodstuff Producing Co., Ltd.

Subject: Inspection of Sweet Potato Starch factory,
at Wajiro.

TO: C.O. Fukuoka Military Government Team, Fukuoka,
Kyushu, A.P.O. 929.

Attn: Public Health Officer.

1. An inspection of the Wajiro Sweet Potato Starch factory of the Kyushu Food Industrial Co. was made 15 January 1949.

2. Sanitary conditions were very poor throughout the plant and there was evidence of gross contamination in the operation and also in the finished product.

3. Mr. Aramaki Fumi, responsible for the plant, was called into this office, ^{24 Jan 1949} and the following recommendations were given him as to how he might improve the sanitation.

a. More careful storage and handling of the sweet potatoes.

b. A thorough and regular cleaning of the equipment to remove accumulations of mold and dirt.

c. Isolation of the settling vats by the construction of a fence to guard against contamination.

d. Providing all workers who work in the settling vats with rubber boots, with instructions that they wash them each time in fresh water before

entering the vats.

e. Preventing workers from carrying refuse, or straw sacks and rotten sweet potatoes thru the vats.

f. The removal of wastes allowed to cumulate about the premises.

Harold F. Luke
Veterinary Officer

HEADQUARTERS
SAGA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 24 UNIT 5

II 7 8
E-3
JAE/et

2 August 1949

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region,
APO 24-5
Attn: Public Health Officer

In compliance with verbal request of Dr. Luke, the information on the standard of eating and drinking stands sanitation made up by the Ken Health Department is transmitted herewith.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl:
As above

La Vern F. Spurgeon
LA VERN F. SPURGEON
1st Lt, QMC
Acting Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
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Standard Sanitary Measures and Facilities
for Street Eating Drinking Stands

This is made up by the Public Health Administration Section of Ken Health Department.

1. Standard of sanitary facilities:

a. Necessary facilities for supplying adequate and safe water fit for drinking shall be equipped. (in case there is no city water supply or well in the establishment, the clean water container (barrel or tank) with cover which has more than 2 to's capacity (about 38 litres) shall be equipped).

b. Facilities by which adequate washing can be done for the utensils, containers, and food and drinking materials, shall be equipped.

c. Fly-proof cabinet (case) for the utensils, containers, and food and drinking materials, shall be equipped.

d. Adequate ^{drying} ~~drinking~~ facilities shall be equipped. (The floor be made of waterproof materials as much as possible).

e. Fairly big sized garbage box with cover shall be equipped.

f. At least one latrine per 3 street-stands which has a complete excreta tank shall be equipped. Also hand-washing facilities of water flowing system shall be equipped.

2. Standard of sanitary measures:

a. To receive water test in case using water is other than the city water.

b. The water in the water container be changed more than once a day and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the container be filled with water at all times.

c. Upon washing the water be changed at each time.

d. All garbages be kept in the garbage box and it should be kept covered at all times.

e. All persons who use same city water supply, same well, and same latrine, shall cooperate themselves to keep cleanliness and sanitation. (in case this is done inadequately, the order of business suspension or cancellation of licence for all persons using such facilities may be issued).

Ei-nyu # 7 - 27 Jan. 1948

From: Meat & Milk Inspection Sec. Chief

To: Health Dept. Chief of each Prefecture

Subject: Investigation on Veterinarian

You are requested to report it with the form attached to and by 19 Feb. 1949.

Items of Investigation

1. Name of Duty
2. Name of Veterinarian
3. Rank and Salary
4. Working Place
5. Business on Charge
6. Classification of Expenses (National or Prefectural?)
7. Ages served at Governmental and Municipal
8. Permanent Domicile
9. School graduated from and the year
10. Classification of Jobs
 - (1) Slaughter House Inspector
 - (2) Food Sanitation Inspector
 - (3) Cattle Prevention Disease Committee
 - (4) Cattle T. B. Inspector

Additional:

The conditions of arrangement of the fixed member for the concerning Prefecture.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Deputy Contraband Property Administrator.

a. In order to discharge the functions assigned to the Contraband Property Administrator, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Deputy Contraband Property Administrators will be designated for such areas in Japan as necessary. These officials will hereinafter be referred to in these instructions as Deputy Administrators.

b. The Commanding General, Eighth Army; General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Force; the Commander, United States Naval Force, Far East; the Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, United States Air Forces, and the Commanding General, Headquarters and Service Group, General Headquarters, Far East Command will recommend officers of field or equivalent grade to be appointed as Deputy Administrators. Such recommendations will be forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Attention: Contraband Property Administrator, for approval.

2. Disposition of Seized Property or Currency.

a. All seizures of property or currency shall be reported by the seizing agency within three days after seizure to the Deputy Administrator of the area in which the seizure is made. Whenever the trial judge advocate or the prosecuting officer of any military court no longer has occasion to hold seized property or currency for use as evidence before such court, he shall so inform the nearest Deputy Administrator, who, if the provisions of this circular applicable, shall take possession thereof. Upon receipt of a report of seizure, the property or currency described therein, contraband or not, will be inventoried and entered by the Deputy Administrator on an Inventory and Disposition Report (Inclosure 4) which will be submitted to a District Contraband Tribunal as provided in paragraph 6a of this circular and paragraph 4a of these instructions.

b. Prior to the presentation of the question of contraband to the District Contraband Tribunal as provided in paragraph 5a of this circular, the Deputy Administrator may restore:

- (1) Government Property. All property which can be identified as having been owned by a government having an occupying force in Japan or by an agency of government such as an army exchange, will be returned to such government or the proper agency of such government. Seized property to which the Japanese Government has legal title in accordance with directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be returned upon written receipt to the appropriate agency of that Government. The proper notations upon the Inventory and Disposition Report for government property so restored will be "GOV".

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Inclosure 1

6

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 929
26 January 1949

SUBJECT: Kyushu and Yamaguchi Regional Conference on
Veterinary Affairs, Yamaga-machi, 12 January 1949.

MEMO TO: Public Health Officer, Kumamoto Military Government
Team.

1. In attendance were representatives of the Public Health Sections, and Meat and Milk Sanitation Sections of all Kyushu prefectures, and Yamaguchi prefecture.

2. Eighteen topics were conferenced, with the discussion of the food sanitation law receiving the most attention. It was brought out that no provisions are provided in the law to regulate the sale of wild boar meat, and goat's milk, and, too, that it was difficult to apprehend "street peddlers" of meat and fish. The street peddlers of fish and meat present a difficult problem because of not being licensed, and of the very low sanitary conditions which they practice.

3. It was generally agreed that in all the prefectures the fish markets are in a filthy state of condition and that lots of effort should be directed to remedy the situation. Ways to improve their sanitation were discussed.

4. A proposal that a closer inspection should be made of hides of slaughtered animals, and of animals dead from disease was discussed.

5. The problem of rabies vaccination, control, disposition of stray dogs, and quarantine was discussed.

6. The following aims for 1949 were discussed:

- a. To improve hide inspection.
- b. Improvement of Art. 13 of the Slaughter House Law.
- c. Improvement of Food Sanitation Law Inforcement Regulation.

Ltr, Kyushu Military Government Region, APO 929, Subj:
"Kyushu and Yamaguchi Regional Conference on Veterinary Affairs,
Yamaga-machi, 12 January 1949", dtd 26 January 1949.

- d. Increasing fee for hide inspection.
- e. Improvement of Sea-food inspection.
- f. Improvement of milk and dairy farm inspection.
- g. Improvement of supplies for slaughter-house inspections (gowns, rubber-hose, rubber-boots).

HAROLD F. LUKE D.V.M.
Veterinary Officer

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(2) Upon petition (Inclosure 2) as provided in paragraph 6 of this circular, any property or currency, other than that provided for in the preceding subparagraph, to any innocent owner whom he believes not to be likely to use or permit its use for illegal purposes. Disposition in such cases will be indicated on the Inventory and Disposition Report by the notation "Restored."

When such property or currency is returned to an innocent claimant, government, or governmental agency, the action of the Deputy Administrator will be supported on the Inventory and Disposition Report by the receipt of the claimant or receiving agency.

c. No claim for return of contraband property or currency will be entertained by District Contraband Tribunals or Deputy Administrators after the publication of a vesting order, or after such property or currency has been declared forfeited by order of a provost court, military commission, or the Supreme Contraband Property Disposal Tribunal, or when the claimant has been convicted of the offense causing the seizure of the property or currency.

3. Disposition of Property or Currency by Court. A provost court or military commission ordering the forfeiture of property or currency not covered by a vesting order will provide for its delivery to the appropriate Deputy Administrator for disposition as provided by these instructions. Such order is not reviewable by the Supreme Property Disposal Tribunal. Property or currency ordered to be restored to a claimant by a provost court, by a District Contraband Tribunal, or by the Supreme Contraband Property Disposal Tribunal, will be disposed of by the Deputy Administrator pursuant to such order, and disposition will be supported on the Inventory and Disposition Report by a copy of the order.

4. Contraband Determination and Vesting Order (Inclosure 3).

a. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2b of this inclosure, upon receipt of a report of seizure, the deputy Administrator will present to the District Contraband Tribunal the question of whether the subject matter of a seizure described or listed as provided in paragraph 2a above upon the Inventory and, for remission of forfeiture (Inclosure 2) as provided in paragraph 6 of this circular) is contraband. The commander upon whose recommendation the Deputy Contraband Administrator was appointed shall designate by order the three members of the District Contraband Tribunal and a copy of the appointment shall be attached by it to its findings in each case. If it is determined by the District Contraband Tribunal that such subject matter is contraband in whole or in part, it shall enter its order (Inclosure 3) vesting the same in the Deputy Administrator for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. By separate order, any part of the subject matter of a seizure found not to be contraband shall be ordered restored as provided in

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Ei-hatsu # 74

21 Jan. 1949.

Public Health Bureau Chief

Governor of each Prefecture

Subject: Consulting Meeting about Products Examination according to the Provisions of Food Sanitation Law

The perfect management of Products Examination brings out the most important consequence upon the Food Hygiene of the nation; we want to dispose on the examination by the Enforcement Regulations for Food Sanitation Law, Art. 28, in accordance with the expiration of grace days as to the provisions of development, and to strengthen its control; we will hold the meeting as the subject, so you are requested to have the competent official attend to the items are stated as below:

I. Date: 4 February 1949 (Friday)

II. Place: Welfare Ministry, Meguro Auditorium

III. Subjects of Consultation:

1. Products Examination Systems
2. Course of Management on Products Examination
3. Control on Food Merchandise in the Street
4. Method of Examination for Food Sanitation.

Veterinary Affairs

INTRADERMAL TUBERCULIN TEST

Intradermal tuberculin consists of a dilution of Koch's old tuberculin. In applying the test to cattle, a small amount (from 1/30 to 1/20cc.) of the tuberculin is injected intradermally, usually into one of the caudal folds at the base of the tail, the opposite fold serving as a control. This test can also be applied satisfactorily by giving the injection into the lower palpebrum. As now carried out in connection with accredited herd testing, the method of applying the intradermic tuberculin test is essentially as follows: In both male and female animals, the right caudal fold is used for one point of injection, the left fold serving as a control. In addition to the injection into the caudal fold, a second injection is made immediately in another area. In the case of females, the site of the second injection is a point at the juncture of the skin and mucous membrane of the left lip of the vulva midway between the upper and lower commissures. In males, the second injection is made at the juncture of the skin and mucous membrane of the anus. Before the injections are made, the sites are well cleaned with alcohol. The tuberculin is injected with a special type syringe fitted with a one-inch, 25 gauge, Schimmel dental needle with surgical point. The amount of tuberculin injected at each point should be between one-thirtieth and one-twentieth of a cubic centimeter - not more. Great care should be taken to see that the injection is made intradermally between the epidermis and corium, and particularly, that the tissue is not traumatized by rough handling or careless injection of the tuberculin.

Following the injection of the tuberculin, the first observation is made in 72 hours. In herds where tuberculosis is present, a second observation is made 120 hours subsequent to the administration of the tuberculin, and if indications warrant, a third observation may be made after a total of 144 hours.

A negative reaction is one in which there is essentially no change in the tissues at the point of injection. A positive reaction consists of one or more of the following changes: (1) A circumscribed tumefaction, induration, or diffuse swelling of the tissues. (2) Enlargement of the caudal lymphatic chain. (3) A discoloration of the vulval or anal mucous membrane. (4) Involvement of the vulval lymphatic chain. A suspicious reaction is any appreciable disturbance at the site of injection, but which does not reveal the characteristic indications of a typical positive response as above indicated.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

1. The Veterinary Affairs Division is concerned with all Japanese activities pertaining to animal disease control, meat and dairy inspection, veterinary education, supply, licensure, publications and societies.

2. Japanese Governmental Organization.

Veterinary affairs in Japan are administered by three Ministries:

a. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

- (1) Bureau of Animal Industry.
 - (a) Animal disease control.
 - (b) Port quarantine.
 - (c) Veterinary laboratories.
 - (d) Veterinary licensure.
 - (e) Veterinary Medical Association.

b. The Ministry of Health and Welfare.

- (1) Bureau of Health.
 - (a) Meat and dairy inspection.

c. The Ministry of Education.

- (1) Veterinary Education.

3. Prefecture Veterinary Service is organized in a similar manner with meat and dairy inspection located in the Health and Welfare Section and animal disease control in the Agriculture Section of the Prefecture Government.

4. Directive to Japanese Government.

For the purpose of reestablishing a self sufficient, indigenous veterinary service in occupied areas, the following directive was issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 30 October, 1945.

a. Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government, AG 728 (30 Oct 45) PH, SCAPIN-214, dated 30 Oct. 1945, subject: Information on Animal Disease Control.

b. This Memorandum directs the Japanese Government to inaugurate or reestablish measures for:

- (1) The control of animal disease.
- (2) The inspection of meat and dairy products.

c. Prepare and submit to this headquarters:

- (1) An immediate report of each control case of Anthrax, Blackleg and Foot and Mouth disease. (Note Texas Fever, Swine Cholera, Swine Plague and Swine Erysipelas were added on 5 Jan. 1946)
- (2) A monthly report of animal diseases by Prefecture to include Anthrax, Infectious Abortion, Blackleg, Glanders, Foot and Mouth Disease, Scabies, Swine Plague, Swine Erysipelas, Swine Cholera, Texas Fever, Fowl Pox, White Diarrhea of Chicks, Rabies and Miscellaneous. (Note Equine Infectious Anemia, Equine Abortion and Strangles were added on 5 Jan. 1945).

- (3) An annual report on bovine tuberculosis eradication.
- (4) A monthly meat inspection report by Prefecture.
- (5) A monthly milk inspection report by Prefecture.
- (6) An annual report on the preparation and distribution of veterinary sera, vaccines and biologicals.

5. Manner of accomplishment.

Ref. Operational Directive No. 40/1 Headquarters, 8th Army, 1945.

Supervisory action by Prefecture Military Government Health Officer in the execution of the instructions to the Imperial Japanese Government contained in the above directive will be accomplished by:

a. Surveillance of Japanese officials in the Health Department of each Prefectural Government in the manner of performance of the following activities:

- (1) Ante Mortem inspection of animals prior to slaughter.
- (2) Post Mortem inspection of carcasses to be used for food.
- (3) Products inspection. This includes cutting, processing, storage, refrigeration, cooking, smoking, canning, pasteurization, manufacturing and distribution.
- (4) Proper disposal of wastes and condemned parts.
- (5) Sanitation of equipment and premises.
Ref: Slaughter House Law, #32, 1906.
- (6) Dairy inspection, including:
 - (a) Sanitation of dairy farms and milk plants.
 - (b) Methods of pasteurization.
Two kinds are authorized.
Low temperature - 145 degrees F. for 30 minutes.
High temperature - 200 degrees F. for 20 minutes.
 - (c) Bacteriological examinations. Breeds method is used exclusively.
 - (d) Standards. Special Milk - less than 50,000 bacteria per cc. and not less than 3.3 percent butterfat, from tuberculosis and contagious abortion-free cows.
Ordinary Milk - less than 2,000,000 bacteria per cc. and not less than 3.0 percent butterfat.
Manufacturing Milk - more than 2,000,000 bacteria per c
 - (e) Sediment Test.
 - (f) Sterilization and cleaning of equipment.
 - (g) Cooling of milk.
 - (h) Bottling of milk.
 - (i) Storage and refrigeration.
 - (j) Distribution of dairy products.
 - (k) Health of dairy cows, including tuberculin and other tests. (Ref. Cattle Tuberculosis Law, Apr. 13, 1901).
 - (l) Health of employees.
 - (m) Rendition of reliable monthly meat and milk inspection reports.

Note - In this connection, it is suggested that Prefectural Health Officers require Japanese officials in the Prefecture Government to furnish a copy of the report which is sent to the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

- (n) Dairy Score Card - The Ministry of Health and Welfare has recently adopted the Score Card method of dairy farm inspection and directed its use in the field. In using this method each dairy farm is scored on its equipment, cows, sanitation and methods of operation, with 100 as the maximum score. Farms must be scored once each month and a copy of the card left with the owner. A score of less than 50 for three consecutive inspections requires disapproval.

Ref. Milk Code 1933. Imperial Japanese Government.

b. Surveillance of Japanese officials in the Agriculture Department of each Prefectural Government and investigation at local levels in the manner of performance of the following activities:

- (1) Quarantine and isolation of animals found to be diseased.
- (2) Proper disposal of dead animals and infected material.
- (3) Sanitation, including disinfection of infested premises. Vermin and rodent control.
- (4) Immunization and quarantine of animals in infected areas. Ref. Infectious Disease Control Law. #29. April 10, 1922.
- (5) Veterinary Laboratories.
Location (a) Tokyo (b) Kodaira, Tokyo Pref. (c) Wadayama, Hyogo Pref. (d) Taniyama, Kagoshima Pref. (e) Shichinohe, Aomori Pref.
- (6) Port Quarantine.
 - (a) Location of quarantine stations Hakodate, Otaru, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Izuhara, Nagoya, Tsuruya, Shimonoseki, Moji, Hakata and Kagoshima.
 - (b) Ref. Regulations relating to Animal Quarantine Inspection Ord #2, Dept. Agriculture and Forestry, Jan. 1923.
 - (c) Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.31 (21 June 46) GD (SCAPIN-1523-A) prohibits the importation of livestock into Japan, except as may be specifically approved by General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- (7) Rendition of reliable reports. Note - in this connection, it is suggested that Prefectural Military Government Health Officers require Japanese officials in the Prefecture Government to furnish a copy of immediate and monthly animal disease reports which are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

c. Surveillance of the activity of Veterinary Schools and Colleges.
Location - Gifu-Miyasaki-Osaka-Utsunomiya-Obihiro-Morioka-Tottori-Sapporo-Kagoshima-Yamaguchi and Tokyo (6 schools) Imperial University, Tokyo Agricultural College, Keio University. Azabu, Nippon and Tokyo Veterinary Colleges.

The Veterinary Education Council has recently submitted the following improvements to the Ministry of Education for inclusion in the new Japanese educational system: immediately increase the length of the course from 3 to 4 years; require 3 years preparatory course after graduation from Middle School, for admission to a veterinary college, effective in 5 years.

6. Summary.

The surveillance responsibility of Prefectural Health Officers will require investigations at local levels to determine status of compliance. Control of epidemic animal disease is of primary importance. Personal investigation of significant outbreaks accompanied by civilian officials is necessary in order to determine the efficacy of control measures in effect and the rendition of required reports.

Slaughter houses and dairy farms must be visited in order to determine the existence and adequacy of inspections. The frequency and accuracy of reports must be investigated in order to insure authentic statistical data.

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Vet Report
Fukuoka Prefecture

Veterinary affairs in Fukuoka prefecture has just been resumed since the authors arrival recently.

Since no work has been done on Veterinary affairs up to this time the problems of sanitation has been taken first. Such as Sanitation of Slaughter-house, Milk-plants, Dairies, Meat-markets

Slaughter-House

Inspections of all 14 slaughter-house with the aid of the Prefectural Veterinarian have been completed. Practically all of the slaughter-house and equipment are in bad condition due to the negligence of the individual employees and care takers. Sanitary conditions are looked upon as something very insignificant. The Japanese veterinary inspectors does not understand the problems of sanitation. The author on his initial inspection have made various recommendation such as monthly health inspections of employees; procuring identification tags for each and every organ such as liver, heart, lungs, intestines, head, spleen, carcass; keeping the floors washed all through the process; prevent meat from touching the floors; drains to be free from debris at all times; replacing old tables used for boning; sterilizing equipment with hot water. Most of the buildings are substantial and the author believes that through a little more education and surveillance most of the unsanitary conditions could be eliminated.

Dairy Plants

Dairy plants are more of a milk collecting agency rather than a milk plant. Equipments are very simple and few. Since milk procurement are in very small amounts elaborate equipments are of no justification. The equipment on hand such as milk cans are old and in poor condition. Replacements are difficult to obtain and what few equipment they are able to obtain are of very inferior quality. Bacteriological examinations are usually not done due to the lack of laboratories. Fukuoka City is planning to reestablish its deteriorated laboratory in the next few months in which case recommendations have been made to the Japanese Public Health officials to include the examination of dairy products in their plans.

Dairies

Dairies are in rather good condition except for the fact that due to the lack of feed the animals are in poor condition and not producing half as much as they should. Most dairies which average from 1 to 10 cows have rather good holstein cows. With more feed and feed supplements the milk production of Fukuoka Prefecture can be increased hundred percent. The author believes that there are ample feed in the prefecture if fair distribution can be established. Some dairies have great quantities of feed while others do not. Monthly inspections are made by the Japanese veterinarians and the score card system is maintained.

Meat Markets

Meat markets are very unsanitary. Recommendations have been made through Sanitary Officers of the Prefectural Police to have monthly health examinations, new linings in ice boxes, covering

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of meat.

The T.B. control plan of the Japanese was discussed with the prefectural officials. Their plan is to increase the teams to two. One team of 3 to be dispatched to the Northern section from Fukuoka and above and the other team of 3 from Fukuoka South.

Animals to be tested in a district will be brought to a central point to hasten the testing.

Cows brought into prefecture from the other prefectures are brought into prefecture only on certain dates and through one inspection station along the border. On designated points and dates inspecting Veterinarians will direct and test the cows being brought in.

Cows being transferred from one farm to another and if they have not been tested for T.B. will be tested by veterinarian who is not in the field at that time. If Veterinarian from ken-cho is not obtainable one of the Veterinary Association Members in that particular location is authorized to do the testing.

The plan presented by the Japanese disease control section appears workable to the author.

To accomplish the Bovine Tuberculosis control program approximately 550 grams are needed. Last year only 200 grams have been received.

Attention to Lit. Nagakura.

File
Vet. Affairs 1982

Plan of Tuberculosis Test of All Cows in Fukuoka Prefecture by Livestock Section

1. Veterinary Surgeons of the Section

Official Title	Name	School Graduated
Technician	Joji Minakawa	Practical Course of Veterinary Department of Tokyo Imperial University
"	Shoji Tateishi	Asabu Veterinary College
"	Asahi Miyata	Tokyo Veterinary College
"	Yoshitaka Takeuchi	Asabu Veterinary College
"	Teruo Fukui	Nippon Veterinary College
Temporary Employed Veterinary Surgeon	Kazuhiko Haraguchi	Yamaguchi Veterinary College
"	Shigenori Ohtani	Miyasaki Agriculture and Forestry College
"	Shigeo Yasutake	Asabu Veterinary College

2. Number of Cows Tested within this year up to Present

District	Number of Cows	Remark
Tagawa-gun	29	
Chikushi-gun	78	
Kurume City	119	Suspected disease 1
Kasuya-gun	117	" 2
Mii-gun	135	" 1
Yazo-gun	86	
Itoshima-gun	189	
Asakura-gun	149	
Miyako-gun	450	Just carrying on, and will be finished on 26 September.
Total	1316	

Remark:

Since 2448 milking cows exist in this Prefecture, 1130 are not yet tested.

3. Plan to Complete the test within November in increasing one more team.

The First Team

The Second Team

District the Test Carrying on	Scheduled dates of the Test	District the Test Carrying on	Scheduled dates of the Test
Kokura City	27 Sept. - 5 Oct.	Omura city	10 Oct. - 11 Oct.
Kiku-gun	5 Oct. - 6 Oct.	Yamato-gun	11 Oct. - 12 Oct.
Moji City	6 Oct. - 8 Oct.	Miike-gun	12 Oct. - 13 Oct.
Yawata City	9 Oct. - 12 Oct.	Nizuma-gun	13 Oct. - 17 Oct.
Tobata City	12 Oct. - 14 Oct.	Ukiha-gun	17 Oct. - 20 Oct.
Sakamatsu city	14 Oct. - 16 Oct.	Munakata-gun	21 Oct. - 23 Oct.
Onga-gun	16 Oct. - 21 Oct.	Fukuoka city	24 Oct. - 2 Nov.
Kurate-gun	22 Oct. - 25 Oct.	Sawara-gun	2 Nov. - 3 Nov.
Haketa city	25 Oct. - 28 Oct.	Chikushi-gun	3 Nov. - 6 Nov.
Chikujo-gun	30 Oct. - 4 Nov.		
Kaho-gun	5 Nov. - 10 Nov.		

Remark: The Test is expected to be finished at the middle of November, but the arrival of tuberculin will be delayed, the date will be prolonged.

4. Test for newly brought in milking cows

Cows who have certificates passed T.B. Test alone ^{and} are permitted to be brought in this prefecture, in addition to this, upon receipt of report that cow newly brought in certain place, a temporary test is usually carried on against the cow.

5. Number of cows untested during last year owing to shortage of tuberculin

District	Number of Cows untested
Chikushi-gun	75
Kurume city	119
Kasuga-gun	117
Mii-gun	138
Yama-gun	53
Itoshima-gun	159
Asakura-gun	149
Miyako-gun	450
Fukuoka city	50
Kokura city	102
Moji city	11
Tobata city	15
Sakamatsu city	28
Total	1533

Remarks: Most of above untested cows have been tested up to now, except those of Miyako-gun, Fukuoka, Kokura, Moji, Tobata and Wakamatsu cities which are now under testing.

6. Measures to check disease

Cow in serious epidemic is ordered to immediate slaughtering, one in slight case is advised to slaughter, if the owner did not follow the advise, the cow is subjected to be kept in strict isolation.

7. About tuberculin.

Quantity of tuberculin at hand 230 cc., which covers 460 cows' testing. Quantity used in this year up to now 358cc. quantity applied for allocation to ministry of agriculture and forestry 480 cc.

Remark: Output of tuberculin last year was a very little, quantity allocated to Fukuoka Prefecture was only 200 cc. which severely hindered this testing. Production of this medicine in this year is said improving, this prefecture already applied for allocation of the quantity which expected to be used in this year.

The T.B. control plan of the Japanese was discussed with the prefectural officials. Their plan is to increase the teams to two. One team of 3 to be dispatched to the Northern section from Fukuoka and above and the other team of 3 from Fukuoka South.

Animals to be tested in a district will be brought to a central point to hasten the testing.

Cows brought into prefecture from the other prefectures are brought into prefecture only on certain dates and through one inspection station along the border. On designated points and dates inspecting Veterinarians will direct and test the cows being brought in.

Cows being transferred from one farm to another and if they have not been tested for T.B. will be tested by veterinarian who is not in the field at that time. If Veterinarian from Ken-cho is not obtainable one of the Veterinary Association Members in that particular location is authorized to do the testing.

The plan presented by the Japanese disease control section appears workable to the author.

Sage

CHECK LIST
Farm Inspection.

Date _____
Name of Farmer _____ Address _____
No. of dairy cows _____ Liters of whole milk produced _____

1. Sanitation of cows:

- A. Health conditions, general appearance _____
- B. Have cows been TB tested ? _____ When ? _____
- C. Have cows had abortion tests ? _____ When? _____
- D. Feed Supply _____ What _____

2. Dairy Barns Discription: Type of building _____

- A. Location _____
- B. Ceilings & Walls, discription, _____

- C. Floors: Cement _____ Wood _____ Ground _____
- D. Drainage, of Floors, Discription _____
- E. Ventilation: Poor, _____ Satis. _____ Exc. _____
- F. Lighting: Poor _____ Satis. _____ Exc. _____
- G. Bedding changed daily ? Yes _____ No _____
- H. Manure disposal: Fly proof tanks _____ 10 meters from Barn _____
Other, discription _____
- I. Cow Yards: Poor _____ Satis. _____ Exc. _____

3. Milking and milk handling:

- A. Milk house: Discription _____
- B. Is milk cooled to 10 degree C. while in storage? _____
- C. Do milkers wash hands before milking cows? _____
- D. Is milking carried out in a sanitary fashion? _____

4. Utensils:

A. Pails and cans, general discription _____

B. How is milk filtered? _____

C. How are pails and cans washed and stored? _____

INSPECTION OF EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>TOTAL POINTS</u>	<u>SCORED POINTS</u>
1. Premises and Buildings	19	
a. Floors	(4)	()
b. Walls and ceiling	(3)	()
c. Doors and windows	(3)	()
d. Lighting	(2)	()
e. Ventilation	(2)	()
f. Drainage	(3)	()
g. Surroundings	(2)	()
2. Employees	8	
a. Cleanliness	(5)	()
b. Disease Control	(3)	()
3. Utensils	24	
a. Construction of utensils	(4)	()
b. Cleanliness of equipment and utensils	(10)	()
c. Bactericidal treatment of eating and cooking utensils	(6)	()
d. Storage and handling of utensils	(4)	()
4. Food	26	
a. Refrigeration	(4)	()
b. Wholesomeness of food and drink	(10)	()
c. Storage	(5)	()
d. Display	(2)	()
e. Serving	(5)	()
5. Miscellaneous	23	
a. Disposal of wastes	(5)	()
b. Toilet facilities	(8)	()
c. Lavatory facilities	(5)	()
d. Water Supply	(3)	()
e. Small animal, rodent and vermin control	(2)	()
TOTAL	100	

(A Suggested Form)

INSPECTION OF EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS

Number of inspection _____

Name and address _____

Type of business _____

Number served monthly _____

Date inspection was made _____

Inspector's name _____

SLAUGHTER HOUSE INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

Date _____

ESTABLISHMENT _____ PREFECTURE _____

LOCATION _____ ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED WEEKLY: _____

INSPECTION (By what Japanese governmental agency inspected - name of chief inspector and number of inspectors in the plant)

SANITATION OF PREMISES:

Light & ventilation:

Construction of building: (Cement floors, walls impervious to moisture, drains, arrangement of rooms)

Screening:

Drainage:

WATER SUPPLY:

Source:

Hot water supply:

TOILET FACILITIES:

General sanitation:

Location with regard to well & killing floor:

Hand washing facilities:

EQUIPMENT: (Condition & sanitary handling of all equipment used in slaughtering & dressing procedures)

Scabbards & knives (Devices for temporary retention of knives shall be clean and constructed of such a material that may be readily cleaned & sterilized)

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Are waste pits well covered?

Are products such as bones & intestinal contents permitted to accumulate?

INSPECTION:

Do inspectors examine animal before it is slaughtered?

Is inspector on killing floor at time that animals are slaughtered?

Does inspector incise the heart, liver, spleen, & cheek muscles?

Does inspector incise glands in throat, thoracic, & abdominal cavities?

Are lungs, tongue, and intestines examined?

Is a method employed when more than one animal is slaughtered at a time

whereby it can be determined with certainty from which carcass the

viscera on the inspection table were taken? (tagging & labeling methods)

HANDLING OF MEAT:

Are any facilities for chilling meat after slaughter available?

How long are carcasses held in the issue room?

Inspector

(Over for Remarks)

10 MILK PLANT INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

Date _____

PLANT _____ PREFECTURE _____

LOCATION

INSPECTION: (By what Japanese governmental agency inspected regularly & name of inspector.)

MILK SUPPLY: (From what sources does the plant receive it's milk?)

SANITATION:

Construction:

Light & Ventilation:

Screening:

WATER SUPPLY:

Source:

Location of well, when applicable, to sources of contamination:

Are samples taken by any inspector at any time to be sent to a laboratory for bacterial analysis?

Hot water supply:

TOILET FACILITIES:

General Sanitation:

Location with regard to Milk plant: (Separated from Milk House by at least one room)

EMPLOYEES:

Health examinations:

General appearance as to neatness & cleanliness:

EQUIPMENT: (This includes all containers, pasteurizers, bottling equipment, coolers, storage racks, bottle washing equipment)

Condition:

Cleaning & Sterilizing methods:

Storage:

BOTTLING:

Method employed:

Capping (type bottle cap used - storage of corks or caps)

Bottle washing: (Cleanliness of bottle, storage of bottles, method of washing)

PASTEURIZING:

Type pasteurizer used:

Temperatures achieved & time held:

Thermometers: (Recording & indicating)

WASTE DISPOSAL:

How are waste products disposed of?

Are they allowed to accumulate.

SCORE CARD SYSTEM:

Is plant's score card posted in a prominent place:

How often is plant scored?

(over for remarks)

Inspector

DAIRY FARM INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

Date _____

DAIRY FARM _____ PREFECTURE _____
Location _____

INSPECTION (By what Japanese governmental agency inspected regularly & name of inspector)

NUMBER OF CATTLE _____ DAILY PRODUCTION _____

HEALTH OF CATTLE:

TB test (date completed & results)

Bangs Disease (Any history of this disease on Farm - sometimes causes abortions)

Condition: (General appearance as to cleanliness, grooming, state of flesh, etc.)

DAIRY BARN:

Construction: (Cement floors, gutters, floor plan as to rooms)

Sanitation: (General cleanliness)

Drainage & waste disposal: (Is waste material permitted to accumulate?)

MILK HOUSE:

Construction: (Cement floor, floor plan as to rooms)

Location: (This with regard to dairy barn - how separated from the dairy barn?)

Screening:

UTENSILS: (all equipment such as pails, cans, etc.)

Condition: (Rusty, seams, damaged.)

Cleaning & sterilizing methods:

Storage:

WATER SUPPLY:

Source:

Location of well with regard to toilets:

Are samples taken by any inspector at any time to be sent to a laboratory for bacterial analysis?

Hot water supply:

TOILET FACILITIES:

General Sanitation:

Location with regard to milk house:

Hand washing facilities:

EMPLOYEES:

Health examinations:

General appearance as to neatness & cleanliness:

PLANTS TO WHICH MILK IS SENT FOR PASTEURIZING IF NOT PASTEURIZED ON THE PREMISES:

(Over for Remarks)

Inspector

DAIRY PLANT INSPECTION CHECK SHEET

Name of Inspector _____ Date of Inspection _____

Name & Address of Plant _____

No. of Herds _____ No. of Cows _____ Liters of Whole Milk Processed _____

Score made on last Plant Score Card _____ On Previous Card _____ Previous Card _____

Is floor smooth with no pools? _____. Are wall joints and floor surfaces impervious? _____. Are the drains trapped? _____. Are floors clean and free of equipment when not in use? _____. Are walls and ceilings smooth, washable, clean and in good repair? _____. Are doors self-closing and are all windows screened? _____. Is ventilation ample to prevent undue condensation and odors? _____. Is artificial light evenly and adequately distributed? _____. Is the exhaust outside if steam is used? _____. Are plants and roof correctly located? _____. Are processes partitioned? _____. Is raw milk unloaded into pasteurizers? _____. Are flies controlled adequately? _____. How often is plant sprayed with DDT? _____. Does pasteurized milk contact the unsterilized raw milk equipment? _____. Is raw milk by-passing pasteurized milk? _____. Are there any direct openings into stables or living quarters? _____. Are toilet facilities adequate and conveniently located and in good repair? _____. Are they clean, well-ventilated and free from flies? _____. Are there hand washing signs on the walls? _____. Is the water supply safe and are there sufficient outlets? _____. Are hand washing facilities close to hot water and are soap and clean towels available? _____. Is the milk piping easily cleaned, with smooth surfaces and sanitary fittings? _____. Does the rest of the equipment and containers look clean and are they easily cleaned with smooth surfaces? _____. Are there any open seams? _____. Are they self draining? _____. Are they in good repair? _____. Are wastes disposed in a public sewer or septic tank? _____. Is trash and garbage kept in covered containers? _____. Are these containers cleaned each day? _____. Are containers treated each day to reduce the bacterial count? _____. Is steam or very hot water flushed through the apparatus daily? _____. Are containers and other pieces of apparatus stored on clean racks? _____. Are surfaces exposed to milk allowed to come in contact with hands? _____. Are paper caps or cups applied mechanically? _____. Are caps purchased in cartons or tubes? _____. Are they kept in a clean room? _____. Is the first cap or cup always discarded? _____. Are the indicating thermometers checked monthly? _____. Are the recording thermometers checked against these? _____. Do charts without automatic time control show 63 degrees C. for 30 minutes? _____. Do the automatic systems have induction type motors? _____. Is the milk agitated in all vats during the holding period? _____. Are inlet and outlet leak-proof? _____. Are the valves steamed before discharging? _____. Are vat covers designed to prevent dirt? _____. Are vat covers closed at all times? _____. Are holders other than heaters preheated to pasteurization temperature immediately before using? _____. Is raw milk cooled to 10 degrees C. for one hour before receipt? _____. Are cooler shields tight fitting and easily cleaned? _____. Are imperfectly capped bottles dumped and repasteurized? _____. Are health examinations required for personnel? _____. Do cases and contacts remain from work until released? _____. Are outer garments clean? _____. Hands clean? _____. No smoking or spitting in processing rooms? _____. Vehicles clean and carrying no contaminating substances? _____.

Marked Discrepancies Noted _____

Suggestions Made _____

DAIRY FARM CHECK SHEET

Name of Inspector _____ Date of Inspection _____

Name & Address of Dairy Farm _____

No. of Dairy Cattle _____ Liters of Whole Milk Produced _____

Milk Distributors Name & Address _____

Score Made on last Dairy Score Card _____ On Previous Card _____ Previous Card _____

SANITATION OF COWS

Was nutrition good to excellent for past six months? _____. How many months since it has been free of reactors to tuberculin test? _____. Have any animals in herd ever suffered from diseases which must be reported to prefectural authorities? _____ Are there any physiological defects in the udders of the cows? _____. Is the milk entirely normal? _____. Are the cows well groomed? _____. Are the udders and teats cleaned and rinsed with clean warm water and dried with clean cloths at the time of milking? _____. Are the feeding materials clean and placed in clean receptacles at the time of feeding? _____. Is the feed sufficient to keep the cows healthy? _____ Is the water supply ample and free from contamination? _____

DAIRY BARN

Is the barn dry and in a well-drained area? _____. Is it free from odors? _____. Are there any openings leading into living quarters? _____. Are the ceilings and walls built of smooth lumber and tight? _____. Are the walls smooth and water-tight for one yard above the floor? _____. Are there any cobwebs or spiderwebs visible? _____. Is the floor of concrete or other impervious material, graded for drainage and on a higher plane than the surrounding ground? _____. Is the floor easily cleanable? _____. Are uprights and stanchions clean? _____. Is refuse and animal waste removed daily? _____ Does the window area average one-half a square yard per animal and of glass and fire construction? _____. Can the windows be opened and closed for ventilation? _____ Are storm windows available for inclement weather? _____. Are ceiling ventilators present? _____. Are odors and dust present? _____. Are manure gutters easily cleanable? Is manure allowed to collect in the gutters? _____. Does surface water from the barn floor collect at the edge of the barn? _____. Is fresh bedding used daily? _____. Is used bedding ever dried and used over again? _____. Is the bedding changed just prior to milking? _____. Is manure disposal carried out in tanks? _____. If not, how? _____ Is manure disposal at least ten yards from barn? _____. Do flies have access to the manure disposal area? _____. Are septic tanks for waste water at least 10 yds. from the cattle sheds? _____. Is cattle yard big enough to allow cattle freedom of movement? _____. Are cattle exercised once per day? _____. Is the barn close to a dusty road, "benjo", manure pile or other fly breeding place? _____

Milking and Handling of Milk

Are milk house floors of concrete or similar material? _____. Are walls, ceilings and other portions of house easily cleanable? _____. Is lighting and ventilation okay? _____ Are there screens over windows? _____. Is there adequate and clean water available for sterilizing utensils? _____. Is there a concrete or similar trough in the milk house to cool the milk cans? _____. Is milk cooled to 10 degrees C. or less after milking and held there until delivered? _____. Are lids on tightly? _____. Are milkers clean and fingernails cut short? _____. Are clean outer garments and caps worn while milking? _____. Are milk stools clean? _____

Is smoking permitted while cows are milked? _____. Do milkers always cleanse their hands after visiting the "benjo"? _____. Are the milk pails small-mouthed and smooth and easily cleaned? _____. Are they free from rust? _____. Are they inverted on pegs or shelves when not in use? _____. Are filter cloths clean, unbroken and dry? _____. Are the milk cans easily cleaned, free from rust, dry and stored in a clean place? _____. Are milk utensils cleaned with fresh, clean water and then with an alkali substance and then rinsed clean immediately after use? _____. Are the milk cans sterilized at the receiving station? _____. How are the cans returned to the farm....with contaminating material? _____. Are they cleaned a gain before being filled? _____. How often are the above installations given a thorough spraying with DDT? _____. When was the last time they were DDT'd? _____

Discrepancies noted in above questions _____

Recommendations _____

Kokura

*Vet officer
August*

6. RABIES CONTROL IN ANIMALS:

The attention of all Unit Medical Officers is directed to Change. 3, AR 40-2090, dtd 11 June 1947 for information and strict compliance.

All dogs, cats, monkeys and other animal pet which are four months of age and older, prior to being maintained on any post, camp, or other military reservation, and which animals are owned by, or under the control of military or civilian personnel or organizations, will be immunized.

Vaccinations against rabies is required once yearly after initial vaccination, as prescribed below.

The vaccine will be administered subcutaneously, by medical department personnel in 3 doses given at approximately 7-day intervals.

<u>Weight of animal</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Dosage</u>
Less than 15 lbs	1st week	Not to exceed 2cc
	2nd week	Not to exceed 2cc
	3rd week	Not to exceed 3cc
15 to 75 lbs	1st week	2cc
	2nd week	3cc
	3rd week	5cc
75 lbs or more	1st week	5cc
	2nd week	5cc
	3rd week	10 cc

Medical supply item 1607885, Rabies Vaccine, Veterinary will be available in September for purchase at Division Medical Supply, 5cc vials, 6 vials to a pkg, at a cost of 32.70 per pkg. (Telephone: Kokura 5-3065.)

RABIES

Extra Copy

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE TECHNICAL BULLETIN

PHW GHQ SCAP APO 500

July 1947

1. Definition--Rabies (Hydrophobia) is an acute fatal encephalitis characterized by deranged consciousness and paralysis. The virus is filterable and, with few exceptions, is transmitted only by the bite of a dog.
2. History--Rabies is world-wide in distribution in dogs, cats and carnivores in general--wolves, foxes, coyotes, and it is transmitted to herbivorous animals, and man, by the bites of these animals. The frequency of the disease is in direct proportion to the efficiency of the sanitary regulations of the community.
3. Etiology--Rabies Virus is most readily found in the brain and medulla of animals dead of the disease, and it may be present in the lachrymal glands, udder, testicles, and kidneys. In the living animal it is present in the salivary glands and saliva from one or two days before symptoms appear until death. The presence of Negri bodies in the hippocampus is pathognomonic of the disease. Cultivation and isolation of the virus has not been accomplished, and the nature of the Negri bodies has not been determined. The virus is highly resistant when dried quickly in nerve tissue; it succumbs quickly to putrefaction, and retains its virulence for a long time in glycerine. A mouse inoculation test devised in the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute is said to be a more reliable detector of rabies virus than the Negri body test.
4. Mode of Infection--Transmitted to animals and man only by the bite of an infected carrier.
5. Pathology--The only characteristic lesions are microscopic. The most important from the standpoint of early diagnosis are the Negri bodies in the cytoplasm of the large nerve cells; these are sharply defined round or oval structures that are most abundant in the cells of the hippocampus major; they are also present in the cells of the cortex of the cerebrum and cerebellum and the spinal ganglia. Other lesions in animals that have died of rabies, but are absent in the early stages, are changes in the peripheral cerebro-spinal ganglia. These consist in the destruction of the normal large nerve cells, which are replaced by small round cells.

In animals that have died of rabies the Gasserian ganglia may disclose lesions that are characteristic, but not pathognomonic,

of the disease. An inflammation of the capsule of the ganglia cells leads to the replacement of these cells by those arising from inflammatory process - leucocytes, epithelial, lymphoid, and mast cells. Similar changes occur in dog distemper, while they may be absent in the early stages of rabies. These lesions are of diagnostic value when the brain has been destroyed by injury or putrefaction.

6. Incubation Period--The incubation period is relatively short when the wound is located near the central nervous system, as on the face and head, when it is a deep puncture, when the tissues are rich in nerves and lymphatics, when the virus is rich in virulence and quantity, and in young animals or children. Bites on the lips and nose are especially dangerous.

Only a limited number of those bitten by rabid dogs become affected by the disease; this is estimated in man at 15 percent and in animals at from 20 to 30 percent.

The average period of incubation for man and different species of animals is: Dog, 3 - 6 weeks; horse and cow, 2 - 10 weeks; sheep and goat, 3 - 4 weeks; swine, 2 - 3 weeks; man, 3 - 9 weeks.

7. Symptoms--There are two distinct signs of rabies: Deranged consciousness and paralysis. The symptoms vary somewhat in different species and individuals. Occasionally the initial period of deranged consciousness is missing; the animal merely shows paralysis, dumb rabies, in contrast to the more furious form. There are three distinct stages that mark the typical course:

a. Premonitory Stage--in which the dog is depressed, restless, irritable, and avoids association with people. Increased reflex irritability may be shown by increased friendliness to acquaintances and a tendency to bite strangers. There may be a perverted appetite, manifested by refusal of food, and licking or eating all manner of indigestible substances, such as straw, dirt, wood, stones, glass, etc. Intense itching, with licking or biting of the part, may develop at the seat of the bite; this is most often observed in horses. At times the appearance of the animal may be apparently normal.

b. Stage of Excitement--This is characterized by excitement, restlessness, and vicious or aimless attacks on any moving object or biting other dogs, cattle, or any animal that crosses his path. Infrequently the special object of the rabid dog's attack may be an animal with which it has been closely associated. In cattle, this period has been marked by bellowing, tenesmus, and clonic spasms, such as jerking movements of the legs. Dogs may show hallucination by snapping at imaginary flies. There is also a marked change in the sound of the bark of a rabid dog; it has been described as a hoarse howl. This stage lasts for three or four days, and towards the end paralytic symptoms appear.

c. Paralytic Stage:

- (1) In the dog the usual early paralytic signs are drooling and an open mouth, caused by paralysis of the lower jaw; in localities it is commonly called "drop-jaw disease". Other early symptoms are ptosis, strabismus, staring expression, and inability to swallow. Efforts to swallow cause spasms of the throat muscles, a reasonable explanation for the "hydrophobia". After paralysis once appears, it develops rather rapidly, soon involving the body, hind parts, tails, bladder and rectum, and terminating fatally in exhaustion on the fifth to the eighth day after the onset of the first symptoms. In the paralytic form, without previous excitement, the attack is fatal in the second or third day. In the later stages, there may be a medium grade fever and a rapid pulse.
- (2) Cats--present symptoms much like those in the dog, except there is less tendency to wander.
- (3) Horse--the first symptom is an intense itching of the bitten place (lips, nose), which causes extreme rubbing. Fear and restlessness are obvious. The animals stare, paw, and grab at the manger with the teeth, and move the ears continually. With the development of mania the horse attacks other animals and man, and may direct the attack against some particular individual. The periods between such attacks are variable. As in other species, diagnosis in the early stages may be difficult because of absence of excitement. Finally, paralysis is general, the end coming on the fifth to eighth day, as in the dog.
- (4) Cattle--are restless, excitable, and aggressive, though at first these symptoms may be intermittent and somewhat indefinite. They stand in one place, raise and lower the head, retract the upper lip, bore with the horns, and show clonic spasms of the muscles of the limbs by sudden jerking movements of the legs. There may be periodic attacks of excitement when they exert every effort to break loose from the stanchion; between such spells they are apparently normal. In most cases there is a prolonged hoarse bellow. They rub, bite, salivate, and grate the teeth. The digestive symptoms are anorexia, suspended rumination, tympany, inability to swallow, and impaction of the rument with extreme straining.

The tympany and other symptoms of choke have led to suspicion of a foreign body in the throat with a consequential manual exploration, laceration of the hand, and a badly frightened subject for Pasteur treatment. The initial paralysis is in the throat or hind parts, leading to death in the usual time.

- (5) Sheep--the symptoms are similar to those in cattle, though excitement is often wanting. Excitement is manifested by restlessness, stamping the feet, and marked sexual desire shown by riding other animals. Gnawing and licking of the wound are common.
- (6) Swine--attack other animals, even their own young, when excited. They hide in the straw, gnaw at the wound and soon become paralyzed.

8. Course and Prognosis--The usual course is from four to seven days. Ten days is set as the limit beyond which a dog sick of rabies cannot live. Recoveries have been reported, even of dogs whose victims die of rabies, but such terminations are extremely rare.

9. Diagnosis--The clinical diagnosis is not difficult if the course has been typical and the observation complete. In dogs the changed attitude, aimless wanderings, unprovoked attacks, and rapidly fatal course, are almost pathognomonic. The paralytic or dumb form may be confused with other forms of encephalitis. The dropped lower jaw and changed voice are especially significant. Added to these are the negative autopsy findings with the presence of unusual foreign material in the stomach. Suspected animals should not be destroyed; if at the end of two weeks the animal is alive and well, the possibility of rabies may be dismissed.

The presence of Negri bodies in smears of brain tissue is positive evidence of rabies. For laboratory examination for Negri bodies, ship the entire head well packed in ice, or the brain preserved in glycerin. A negative result is not entirely conclusive; if the animal has been killed in the early stages of the disease they may be absent, though usually they are present. This is the most rapid and reliable method of diagnosis of rabies.

Habel's Inoculation Method: Inoculation of rabbits, guinea pigs or white Swiss mice is a satisfactory method of demonstrating the presence of virus in infected brain tissue. Characteristic symptoms rarely develop in 10 to 14 days, and vaccination should begin within a week following the bite. For inoculation one may use a part of the medulla ground up in distilled water; this suspension may be injected intracranially, subdurally, or intramuscularly. Inoculation is followed in two or three weeks with the dumb form of the disease.

10. Control--Little can be added to the eradication procedure as "the eradication of rabies infection resolves itself into two procedures. (a) The destruction of all ownerless and vagrant dogs, and (b) the muzzling of all dogs that appear upon the streets or in public places. In thus preventing the propagation of the virus, the disease will be practically exterminated.

Where rabies is present in a community all dogs owned by persons living in that area should be vaccinated once each year. A metal tag showing the year the vaccine was administered should be attached to the collar of the dog. A certificate describing the dog and giving the date of vaccination should be given to the owner of the dog and a duplicate filed in the office of the Health Center.

When a case of rabies occurs among animals in a community, all dogs if not vaccinated, should be done so at once and kept muzzled or on a leash until one month after the termination of the last case.

A dog or animal with the history of having bitten an individual should be held in quarantine for a period of fourteen days, and an animal which has not bitten an individual, but may be classified as a suspect, will also be quarantined for the same period and daily observations made. At the termination of the quarantine period, the animal should not be destroyed, if normal, and return to its owner should be effected. If suspicious symptoms develop, then with the owner's consent, the animal should be destroyed and the head submitted to a laboratory for examination.

11. PERTINENT FACTS CONCERNING RABIES IN JAPAN

a. Prevalence--In comparison with the United States, rabies is not prevalent in Japan. Rigid quarantine regulations and anti-rabic inoculations have kept the incidence at a low level.

The number of cases reported in 1946 was 19. No records were kept during the war period, but in 1938 the number reported was 6 (4 in Tokyo and 2 in Hyogo Prefecture). No extensive outbreaks have ever occurred in Japan and in 1921 the disease was completely eliminated.

It is anticipated that the number of cases will increase in 1947 due to a cessation of the immunization program during the war and the increase in stray dogs resulting from destruction of homes and shortage of food.

b. Control Measures--In compliance with Memorandum to the Japanese Government, AG 728 (30 Oct 45)PH, SCAPIN 214, subject, Information on Japanese Animal Disease Control, the Ministry of Health and Welfare issued the following instructions for the control of rabies:

- (1) Immunization of all dogs once each year.
- (2) Manufacture and distribution of an improved immunizing agent.
- (3) Preparation of adequate records for appraisal of results obtained.

c. Japan Control Laws--The Japanese Infectious Disease Control Law for Domestic Animals grants Prefectural Governors the authority to order immunization of dogs and enforce control measures against rabies.

d. Vaccine--Sufficient Japanese vaccine is now available. Distribution is controlled by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

"ANTHRAX"

Wed afternoon
July. 12, 1947

TYPE OF ANIMAL	DATE	ADDRESS
Cow 1.	Feb. 18, 1947	Chikujo-gun Fukuoka-ken
Cow 1.	Apr. 2, 1947	Korauchi-mura, Mii-gun Fukuoka-ken
Horse 1.	Jul. 2, 1947	Naka-machi, Chikushi-gun Fukuoka-ken
Cow 1.	Jul. 25, 1947	Shirani-mura, Naofiri-gun Oita-ken.

"RABIES"

TYPE OF ANIMAL	DATE	ADDRESS
Person 1	Mar. 2-8, 1947	Iizuka-shi, Fukuoka-ken