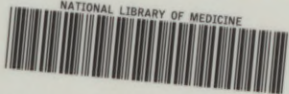


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U. S. WAR DEPT. TECHNICAL MANUAL 8-450

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

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WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL



VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

May 1, 1941

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

Prepared under direction of

U.S. (The Surgeon General's Office

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SECTION I

GENERAL

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1. **Purpose.**—In common with all Army officers, the veterinary officer has certain general duties and responsibilities that devolve upon him when he accepts a commission. In addition, he has his specific duties as a veterinary officer. While it is true that the Veterinary Corps is a part of the Medical Department and is governed by many of the same factors and regulations, there are administrative practices and relationships that are peculiar to the veterinary service. A knowledge of the latter is essential in order that the veterinary officer may approach his particular duties with confidence. With this knowledge

and confidence, he should be better able to adapt his professional learning to the conditions peculiar to the military service.

2. Scope.—It is not intended that this manual contain all the information regarding administration which is essential or desirable for a veterinary officer. It treats principally with the fixed or non-mobile military commands such as posts, camps, and stations. Professional responsibilities and relationships are stressed. An attempt has been made to explain the more essential administrative duties of veterinary officers, particularly those concerning animals and the inspection of food. No attempt has been made to present the minute particulars of administration, often called "paper work." These, if learned, are usually forgotten; also, circumstances demand changes in requirements from time to time. It is desired, however, to impress the officer with the reasons for rendering the more important records and reports, what they contain in general, and the responsibility of veterinary officers with reference thereto. Matters of administration that are common to all arms and services have been purposely omitted. Although certain Army Regulations are epitomized, this manual is not a complete abstract of them; neither will it replace Army Regulations as a reference for the accomplishment of records, reports, and returns while on active duty. Army Regulations governing the administration of the veterinary service comprise the pamphlets in the 40-2000 series.

3. Organization of Veterinary Corps.—The National Defense Act, as amended, provides for a Veterinary Corps as a component of the Medical Department. The Veterinary Corps consists of commissioned officers only. Officers commissioned therein must be graduates of an acceptable college legally authorized to confer the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine or its equivalent. The enlisted personnel who assist them belong to the Medical Department (veterinary service). This commissioned and enlisted personnel together constitute the veterinary service of the Army and is charged in peace and war with the duties falling under two definite heads; those that pertain to the protection of the health of the animals of the Army and the preservation of their physical efficiency, and those concerned with the food supplies of animal origin that are supplied to troops.

4. Functions of Veterinary Corps.—*a. Animals.*—The veterinary service is responsible for investigating the hygiene and the sanitary condition of the animals of the Army and making recommendations with reference thereto; advising as to methods of animal management insofar as they concern animal health and efficiency;

instructing military personnel in military animal sanitation and management and horseshoeing; examination of forage when procured, in storage, and at issue; evacuation and care of sick and wounded animals; physical examination of animals; management and control of veterinary military hospitals and all other veterinary units; and control, training, instruction, and assignment to duty of commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Medical Department belonging to the veterinary service.

b. Food supplies.—(1) The veterinary service is responsible for investigating the quality and sanitary conditions of meats, meat-food, and dairy products used by the Army prior to and at time of purchase, while in storage, and at issue; the sanitary condition of establishments, storehouses, freezers, refrigerators, refrigerating space in cars and ships, and other places in which such supplies are manufactured, handled, stored, shipped, or issued; the sanitary condition of dairies and milk herds supplying troops; and for making recommendations with reference thereto.

(2) Insofar as this service deals with the ultimate purchase, receipt, and issue of designated food supplies by purchasing and issuing officers, it is closely involved with the responsibility of such officers that such supplies as they may handle shall comply with the specifications under which they are purchased, received, or issued.

5. Relation to other services.—*a. Medical Department.*—The dual nature of the functions of the veterinary service, concerning animals on one hand and human beings on the other, involves a close and definite relationship in the general service required of the Medical Department. The veterinary service with animals and the medical service with humans proceed along parallel lines. The problems of sanitation and preventive medicine, control of preventable diseases, professional care of the sick, and administration of hospitals are analogous, as are the procedures prescribed and the means provided for their solution. While appropriately units in one department and administered under one head, The Surgeon General, the veterinary and medical services are, in a technical sense, separate except as they may occasionally meet on the common ground of an animal disease which might possibly be communicable to man. The veterinary service with humans, that is, that phase concerned with the examination of food supplies, is a direct extension of the sanitary service of the Medical Department as the latter is charged with responsibility in all matters concerning the protection of the health of troops. Proper coordination of its activities as a branch can

be assured only when there is but one representative of the Medical Department on the staff of the commanding officer. Since all considerations involving the health of personnel are paramount, such staff duty logically devolves upon the senior medical officer present with the command. In his staff relations, the veterinarian will furnish the surgeon with such technical information as may be necessary in properly representing the affairs of the Medical Department. In addition to their staff functions as surgeon and veterinarian, respectively, the medical officer commands the medical detachment and the veterinary officer commands the veterinary detachment, and in such command capacity each is directly responsible only to the local commanding officer. Accordingly, at posts, camps, and stations, the reports, returns, etc., relating exclusively to the veterinary detachment or to the technical operation of the veterinary service, not involving the health of man, will not be transmitted by the veterinarian through the surgeon.

b. Quartermaster Corps.—The Veterinary Corps also functions in cooperation with the Quartermaster Corps as that service is concerned with the purchase and distribution of animals and of food supplies used by the military forces.

6. Responsibility for conducting veterinary service.—*a.* The veterinary service of a territorial department, corps area, post, camp, or other station, or of an army, corps, division, regiment, or other unit is administered by the senior veterinary officer on duty whose official designation is as indicated in paragraph 8*b*.

b. Veterinary service is provided military stations and organizations by the assignment of veterinary officers or specially trained non-commissioned officers depending either on the animal strength of the command or the amount of food products to be inspected thereat. The veterinarian commands and administers the veterinary detachment, veterinary hospital, or other units and exercises this function separate and apart from the administration of the medical units employed on medical service for humans.

c. If the command does not have a veterinary officer, the surgeon is directly responsible for the veterinary service, including its administration, and for this purpose competent enlisted or civilian personnel may be provided.

d. Where conditions warrant, such as in a conveniently located station having a small number of animals, provision is made for the assignment of a veterinary officer as attending veterinarian. He performs for this station the same duties required at his regularly as-

signed station, making weekly visits for the purpose of making sanitary inspections, recommendations for the correction of defects, or for the proper care of the sick.

7. Administration.—*a. The Surgeon General's Office.*—The veterinary service of the Army is administered, under the direction of The Surgeon General, by an officer of the Veterinary Corps who is selected by The Surgeon General and assigned to duty in his office as chief of the veterinary division. This division is concerned with the procurement and distribution of veterinary personnel and supplies and with policies governing the veterinary activities of the Army at large.

b. Department or corps area headquarters.—Whenever necessary and available, an experienced veterinary officer is assigned to the office of the surgeon at the headquarters of a territorial department or corps area for duty as department or corps area veterinarian.

c. Station.—The veterinarian of a post, camp, or station conducts the veterinary service thereat as defined in paragraphs 5 and 6. His duties are described in more detail in section II.

8. Duties and titles of veterinary officers.—*a. Duties.*—In addition to the duties and responsibilities devolving upon him as a practitioner of veterinary medicine, the veterinary officer has certain other duties and responsibilities by virtue of his commission as an officer of the Army. These may be classified in two groups, advisory and administrative. The former embraces duties analogous to those of the staff officer to his commander; the latter, duties of an organization or detachment commander to his superiors and to the organization or detachment which he commands. For example, the duties of a veterinary officer inspecting food supplies are advisory; those of the commanding officers of veterinary companies or hospitals are administrative; while the duties of station or regimental veterinarians are both advisory and administrative.

(1) *Advisory.*—The duties of a veterinary officer acting in an advisory capacity are in general as follows:

(a) To keep himself informed of existing conditions or those anticipated which have a bearing upon the health and physical efficiency of the animals of the command; or conditions concerning meat, food, and dairy products which may affect the health and physical efficiency of the troops.

(b) To communicate this information to his superiors and to recommend such measures as he may deem advisable to correct unsatisfactory conditions.

(c) To make prescribed reports and returns and to take such action on the reports and returns of his subordinates as may be required by existing regulations.

(d) To perform such other duties as may be required of him by superior authority.

(e) While veterinary officers acting as technical advisors to their superiors are responsible for pointing out insanitary conditions in connection with the animals of the Army and making proper recommendations for their correction, the direct responsibility rests with the commander. If, however, the commander authorizes the veterinary officer to give instructions in his name for the correction of defects, then the duties and responsibilities of the veterinary officer are correspondingly increased.

(f) The technical advice of veterinarians is not limited to the commander but is extended in a proper manner to all personnel having to do with animals or other matters pertaining to the duties of the veterinary service. A veterinarian may advance many of his ideas and recommendations by personal contact with and by informal recommendations to the officers concerned. The majority of subjects upon which advice is required can and should be handled in this manner. Only such reports are made to higher authority that cannot be corrected by personal contact and which require action by that authority to correct, or that are of sufficient importance to deserve special mention, or that may be required locally.

(2) *Administrative.*—Veterinary officers acting in an administrative capacity are directly responsible for the condition and efficient functioning of their commands. Their duties are similar in character to those of officers of the line of the Army in administrative duties. More specifically they are charged with the following:

(a) The training, discipline, efficiency, and assignment to duty of the personnel which they command and the supervision of the internal economy of their organizations and establishments.

(b) The maintenance of equipment in proper condition by requisition for supplies needed and by proper care of property on hand.

(c) The keeping of the prescribed records and the rendering of the required reports and returns.

(d) The performance of such other duties as may be required of them by superior authority. These duties include those necessary in the general training and administration of a command, for example, conduct of schools for horseshoers, etc., courts martial, boards of officers, property surveys, etc.

b. Titles of veterinary officers.—The titles of the senior veterinary officers assigned to various headquarters and veterinary units are as follows:

Territorial department.....	Department veterinarian
Corps area.....	Corps area veterinarian
Post or camp.....	Station veterinarian
Animal purchasing board.....	Purchasing board veterinarian
Animal transport.....	Transport veterinarian
Port of embarkation.....	Port veterinarian
Purchasing and breeding head- quarters.	Headquarters veterinarian
Depot (quartermaster, remount embarkation, etc.)	Depot veterinarian
Field force.....	Chief veterinarian
Army.....	Army veterinarian
Corps.....	Corps veterinarian
Division.....	Division veterinarian
Regiment.....	Regimental veterinarian
Unit less than a regiment, de- tachment.	The veterinarian
Veterinary troop, Veterinary company, separate.	Commanding officer
Veterinary hospital, unit, or de- tachment thereof.	Commanding officer

SECTION II

ASSIGNMENT AND DUTIES OF PERSONNEL

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9. Station service.—*a.* To a station having an animal strength of 200 or more, a station veterinarian may be assigned and where the number exceeds 600, additional veterinary officers are authorized as assistants to the station veterinarian. A station with less than 200 animals but presenting other veterinary requirements in connection with meat and dairy hygiene, maintenance of instruction courses, purchasing and breeding of animals, or other duties pertaining to the veterinary service may be allowed one or more veterinary officers as conditions warrant.

b. When required by local conditions, The Surgeon General may effect the assignment of a veterinary officer to duty at a central point to furnish veterinary service to such conveniently located stations as may be designated. When so assigned, he commands the personnel and renders all reports at the station to which he is permanently assigned as the station veterinarian, while at other stations to which he furnishes veterinary service, he is designated as the "attending veterinarian."

c. When no veterinary officer is available for assignment to a station because of its small size or for other reasons, a specially trained noncommissioned officer may be assigned thereto for veterinary duties pertaining to the care and treatment of animals as well as for the inspection of meat and dairy products. When so assigned, he reports direct to the surgeon.

10. Duties of senior veterinarian.—*a.* The senior veterinary officer of a station, under the supervision of the surgeon, is responsible for the veterinary service of all organizations at that station.

b. He commands the station veterinary hospital and the veterinary detachment which includes all veterinary officers and enlisted men of the Medical Department (veterinary service) at the station. His general, advisory, and administrative duties are described in paragraph 7. His special duties in connection with the station or hospital service, physical examination of animals, animal sanitation and communicable diseases, meat and dairy hygiene, as well as the reason for routine reports, records, and returns, are discussed in sections III and IV.

c. Whatever the type of veterinary unit, whether it is a station veterinary detachment or a veterinary section attached to a tactical unit, the senior veterinary officer commands it and assigns its personnel to appropriate duties.

d. Medical supplies required by a veterinary detachment operating a veterinary station hospital are obtained by requisition on the medical supply officer of the station while other supplies are obtained by requisition on the particular supply arm or service involved.

e. All supplies required by veterinary sections, regimental medical detachments, are obtained through informal requisition submitted to the commanding officer of the regimental medical detachment.

f. Equipment and supply allowances for station veterinary detachments will be found in the Medical Department Supply Catalog. For sections attached to tactical units, the same information will be found in Tables of Organization and Tables of Basic Allowances.

g. As veterinary detachments are usually small, they are frequently rationed and quartered with the organization of the command to which it is most convenient to attach them for the purpose.

h. Each veterinary section operates a veterinary dispensary for the care and treatment of animals of that organization. A veterinary dispensary at a station having a veterinary hospital should have suitable facilities for storing and dispensing medicines and other veterinary supplies for the use of the organization. It is utilized for holding sick call and for rendering necessary treatment for emergency cases until they can be sent to a veterinary hospital, or for minor cases of short duration until they can be returned to duty.

11. Station veterinary detachments.—*a. General.*—(1) The veterinary personnel permanently assigned to a station which is not a tactical organization is called the "station veterinary detachment." The strength of the detachment varies with the particular need of the command. For efficiency of operation in peacetime, all veterinary personnel at a camp, post, or station are usually grouped in a detachment under the command of the senior veterinary officer present and performs all the necessary veterinary activities for the station.

(2) In large stations, particularly in time of war, there will ordinarily be a station veterinary detachment which operates all permanent veterinary activities such as the veterinary station hospital, food inspection, etc., and a veterinary section, regimental medical detachment, for each mounted organization at the post.

b. Functions.—(1) The principal duties of station veterinary detachments are training, sanitary inspections (animals, meat and dairy products, and forage), care and treatment of disabled animals including operation of veterinary dispensaries and hospitals. Accordingly, the enlisted men of the detachment are trained in the following general subjects: principles of animal sanitation and practical application thereof; inspection of shoeing of animals, including detection of ordinary defects; examination of forage; observation and interpretation of common symptoms of diseases in animals; dosage and administration of simple remedies; management of disabled or sick animals; principles of first aid, including application of dressings and bandages; and routine inspection of meats, meat foods, and dairy products. Qualifications in some or all of these subjects is a requisite for appointment to the several noncommissioned officer grades. It should be understood that activities of enlisted personnel are performed under the direction of veterinary officers and no attempt is made to qualify them in accurate diagnosis or the practice of veterinary medicine.

(2) In addition to this instruction, a station veterinarian is required to organize and conduct classes for the instruction of such noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, other than those of the veterinary service, as may be directed from time to time by proper orders. He ordinarily gives instruction in animal hygiene and management and in the principles of horseshoeing. It should be understood that the management of the veterinary station hospital is only one of the several duties of a station veterinarian. He must become thoroughly familiar with all conditions at the station which have to do with animal management, with a view to preventing and limiting animal disabilities rather than the treating of them after they occur.

12. Regimental veterinary service.—*a.* Provision is made for the attachment of officers and enlisted men of the veterinary service to organizations equipped with animals. All such personnel are assigned to veterinary sections of regimental medical detachments (which in turn are attached to tactical units) and are organized in accordance with Tables of Organization based on the special needs of various arms and services concerned.

b. The equipment for the veterinary section, attached to a tactical organization, is furnished according to the latest Table of Basic Allowances.

c. The veterinary section is an element of the regimental medical detachment serving the regiment, and is operated and administered by the senior veterinary officer.

d. All veterinary sections are attached to organizations primarily for the purpose of maintaining the animals belonging to such organizations in serviceable condition. They are responsible for the removal of noneffectives from organizational responsibility, thereby maintaining the mobility of the organization, and should be ever alert for the first symptoms of contagious or communicable diseases or other conditions which might adversely affect the efficiency of the animals of the command. All personnel of veterinary organizations must be trained for field service and be in readiness to take the field with a mobile unit to which it may be attached.

e. Each section operates a veterinary dispensary for the animals of the organization. A veterinary dispensary at a station having a hospital should have suitable facilities for storing and dispensing medicines and other veterinary supplies for the use of the organization which it serves. It is utilized for holding veterinary sick call and for rendering necessary treatment for emergency cases until they can be sent to a hospital or for minor cases of such nature and short duration that their hospitalization is not required.

f. With the exception of not operating a veterinary hospital, a veterinary section has most of the general functions of a station detachment and receives the same training. In addition, it must be trained for field service and must be in readiness to take the field with the tactical organization to which it is attached.

SECTION III

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13. Remount purchasing and breeding board.—*a. Headquarters remount area.*—The United States has been divided into seven remount areas, each in charge of an officer of the Quartermaster Corps with the required assistants including one or more veterinary officers. In peacetime, the officer in charge at a remount area headquarters ordinarily makes all the purchases of the animals in his area. He also supervises the breeding of remount stallions in his area. There are approximately 700 remount stallions standing in the hands of civilian agents throughout the United States. In time of war, however, several purchasing boards will work in each area under the officer in charge. At least one veterinary officer will be a member of each purchasing board working under the professional supervision of the veterinarian on duty at the remount area headquarters. The headquarters veterinarian also acts as a professional advisor in matters of breeding hygiene and animal management in connection with the use of remount stallions by civilian agents.

b. Remount purchasing board.—(1) The veterinary service of a remount purchasing board is responsible for the physical examination of the animals submitted to the board for purchase, their mallein

testing, and for supervision of the health and sanitary conditions under which they are handled and shipped by the board. Every animal prior to purchase receives a complete physical examination by a veterinary officer whenever one is available to insure that all animals purchased are physically fit for military service and have no defects which render or tend to render them unfit. Physical examinations must therefore be systematic and thorough. AR 40-2075 describes the general conduct of physical examination of animals and should be used as a guide by examining officers. The physical examination is in addition to any inspection of the animal made by the purchasing officer. Whenever practicable, all animals are given the mallein test at the time of purchase. They may, however, be accepted subject to passing a negative test on arrival at a remount depot, in case it is not practicable to make the test at place of purchase and movement to the depot does not conflict with State or Federal laws. All animals reacting other than negatively are rejected.

(2) Matters of type, conformation, manners, height, weight, color, etc., are prescribed by the War Department for the guidance of the purchasing officer who is responsible for the interpretation of such purchasing specifications. This distinction between specification requirements and soundness must be borne in mind. The veterinary officer in making the physical examination should consider defective conformation only when manifested by congenital or acquired defects which are distinctly of pathological origin or character or on which may be predicated a dubious prognosis as to future health or physical efficiency.

(3) The ultimate responsibility for the acceptance of an animal for purchase rests with the officer in charge. The veterinary officer in making his examination acts as the professional adviser of the purchasing officer. Having arrived at an opinion as to whether the age, soundness, and physical condition of the animal exclusive of any other factors whatsoever justify or do not justify its purchase, he recommends accordingly. Having made his recommendation, his further responsibility as regards the acquisition of the animal ceases and the matter of acceptance or rejection is determined entirely by the officer in charge. A daily report of all animals examined for purchase is rendered on W. D., M. D. Form No. 109.

c. Remount depots.—There are three remount depots maintained in peacetime by the remount service of the Quartermaster Corps at Front Royal, Virginia; Fort Robinson, Nebraska; and Fort Reno,

Oklahoma. In time of war, auxiliary depots would be established at suitable points throughout the United States. These depots serve as reservoirs where animals are conditioned, sorted, and distributed to the military forces. The veterinary service at a remount depot is essentially a station service. When purchasing or breeding activities are maintained thereat, the only breeding of horses by the Army is conducted at the three above-named depots. The veterinary service also performs the special duties connected therewith.

14. Shipment of animals.—*a. General.*—(1) From time of purchase until their services cease, Army animals are subject to change of station effected by marching overland and shipment by rail or water. The veterinary service is concerned with when and how such changes occur. The measures adopted to prevent, limit the extension, and eradicate communicable diseases among Army animals are initially applied whenever animals are shipped, issued, turned in, or change station. They consist of a physical examination to determine fitness and the application of the mallein and other tests to all animals intended for shipment at such time prior to the movement as will insure that only those free from diseases of a communicable nature or contact therewith are shipped. It is also a function of the veterinary service to inspect cars and other means of transportation to insure that they are clean and otherwise suitable for the shipment of animals during the journey contemplated and that no animal is loaded therein that is not fit to travel.

(2) In order that the veterinary sanitary measures adopted may be complied with, Army Regulations provide that the veterinarian be given timely notice by the commanding officer when the issue, shipment, sale, receipt, or turn in of one or more animals is expected to occur, and the destination or source of the same.

b. Ports of embarkation and debarkation.—The senior veterinary officer at the headquarters of a port of embarkation or debarkation is known as the port veterinarian. He supervises and directs the veterinary service of the port, of animal transports and animal embarkation depots, veterinary hospitals, and other veterinary activities maintained within the port area. He acts as adviser to the port commander in all veterinary matters pertaining to the port. His relation to the port surgeon corresponds to that of a station veterinarian to a station surgeon. Although he may have many activities to supervise, they all have conservation as their main object; that is, the elimination from shipment and proper disposition of all animals that have communicable diseases or which are not physically fit for shipment or for use after completion of the journey.

c. Animal transports.—A veterinary officer is assigned to every animal transport and designated as transport veterinarian. He supervises the sanitation of all animals on board. He observes all conditions bearing on the health and physical efficiency of the animals, renders such treatment as can be given under the circumstances, and makes prompt recommendations for the correction of sanitary defects to the officer (Quartermaster Corps) in charge.

15. Veterinary health certificate.—A veterinary health certificate (W. D., M. D. Form No. 101) is prepared whenever one or more animals are moved or shipped from one station or command to another, or to civilian control, as by sale. The primary purpose of this certificate is to inform the veterinarian of the station receiving the animals of their condition at the time of shipment, date of last mallein test, and other pertinent information. It is not rendered between organizations at the same station. This form also serves for the health certificate required by shipping officers, common carriers, and civil authorities. In case of nonreceipt of the certificate, the veterinarian of the receiving station makes every effort to secure the essential information from the issuing station. Certificates are made out in triplicate or quadruplicate, depending on the circumstances of shipment. The original and duplicate are forwarded direct to the station veterinarian of the receiving station, one copy is furnished the carrier and one copy retained for file. Following the required quarantine period, the station veterinarian of the receiving station completes the original and duplicate of the form by the addition of information concerning the points at which the shipment was unloaded or encamped, the number and causes of deaths en route, the physical condition upon arrival, and any other pertinent information considered advisable. The completed original is forwarded to The Surgeon General's Office and the duplicate retained in the station file.

16. Receipt of animals.—*a.* Immediately upon the arrival of animals at a station from any source whatever and before they have come in contact with any other animals of the command, they should be given a careful examination by the veterinarian and placed in quarantine at least 21 days. This is for the purpose of controlling any communicable disease that they may be contracted en route.

b. Prior to the releasing of animals from quarantine, the veterinarian will complete a physical examination of each animal to determine freedom from contagious or communicable disease using approved diagnostic inoculations or tests as required.

17. **Veterinary sick call.**—*a.* Veterinarians utilize veterinary sick call, routine daily inspections, and every other available occasion for the prompt detection of animal disabilities. The routine daily inspections can ordinarily best be accomplished during “stables”, that is, the time designated for animals to be groomed. Veterinarians initiate the necessary action to secure the separation of the sick from the well, particularly those that may have communicable disease; the segregation of patients in hospital or other suitable place and their retention therein until recovered; the adoption of appropriate measures of management and restraint; and are responsible for the application of such curative procedures as they consider advisable.

b. Sick call is a formation held daily at an hour and place designated by the commanding officer. It is usually held at the veterinary station hospital or dispensary. Each organization having a veterinary detachment holds veterinary sick call. Thus a regimental veterinarian conducts sick call for his regiment and the station veterinarian holds sick call for animals not provided with veterinary detachments. At the time designated, the sick animals of each organization are conducted to the place for holding sick call in charge of a noncommissioned officer who gives the attending veterinarian a list of the sick animals. The veterinary officer, after examination, indicates on this list the animals which are to be admitted to hospital and those to be returned to stables or to duty. He notes on the sick list what work, if any, the stables cases can perform and any other information in regard to the sick animals that he may have to communicate to the organization commander. Animals on sick report are classified as “Stables” or “Hospital.” Patients admitted to the register and which are under the complete care (treatment, feeding, grooming, watering, etc.), and control of personnel of the veterinary service will be classified as hospital patients; all other patients admitted to the register will be classified as stables patients. A stables patient will be given professional treatment by personnel of the veterinary service but all other care of the patient should be provided by the personnel of the organization to which the animal is assigned or attached.

c. Sick call is not a suitable time for the careful examination and treatment of the sick. It is more properly a “sorting.” Its purpose is to determine the number of animals unfit for work so that organization commanders may act accordingly and so the morning report of sick may be promptly sent to the commanding officer. It should be

conducted as expeditiously as possible and at an hour that least interferes with the operation of the units of the command. Minor injuries and ailments are ordinarily treated during sick call, however, if they are few in number and the time and conduct of sick call is not prolonged thereby. The equipment required in holding sick call need only be that necessary for making hasty diagnoses (thermometers, etc.) and dressings and remedies for treatment of minor ailments.

d. Admission to hospital is accomplished after sick call has been completed. Should stables cases require treatment other than that which can be given quickly, it is done later. In case of emergency, sick or injured animals may be admitted to hospital at any hour.

18. Veterinary hospitals.—*a.* Veterinary hospitalization in peace and war conforms in type to other Medical Department organizations, that is, the stationary or fixed establishments and the field or mobile units. On a peace basis and in the zone of the interior, only two types of fixed establishments are maintained; veterinary station hospitals and veterinary general hospitals.

b. Veterinary station hospitals are established in both peace and war and are provided for the hospitalization of sick and wounded animals of local commands and vary in size accordingly. In exceptional instances, they may be so located and established as to meet the needs of a district or section or may be designated to receive special cases from any place within the district or section under whose control they function.

c. Each station having a veterinarian will ordinarily have a veterinary station hospital, the size thereof depending on the animal population. A hospital may vary from a simple temporary building to one elaborately fitted out. In any event, it should be kept clean and orderly and should have the following conveniences:

- (1) Office.
- (2) Supply room.
- (3) Dressing room with proper means of restraint.
- (4) Water, hot and cold.
- (5) Quarters for stable guard.
- (6) Forage room.
- (7) Box stalls; one being sufficiently large for confining colic cases.
- (8) An isolation ward for communicable disease.

d. Veterinary general hospitals serve general and special rather than local needs and are established when the number of animals or special needs in an area demand such a large establishment. They are units of standard size (500 normal plus 500 emergency patients) and in

war may be located in either the zone of the interior or in the theater of operations (communications zone). Veterinary hospitals for field service are enumerated and discussed in appropriate Army Regulations, Tables of Organization, and Field Manuals.

e. A veterinary hospital is essentially a place designated by proper authority for the collection, shelter, care, and professional treatment of sick and injured animals. Certain basic principles are involved in their construction and arrangement such as—

(1) Shelter from the elements in properly lighted and ventilated structures.

(2) Separate stall for each patient.

(3) Hard, dry standings, preferably concrete, well drained and accessible for cleaning.

(4) Facilities for the segregation of classes of cases and the isolation of individual animals.

(5) Provision for the restraint and handling of special cases such as box stalls, colic stalls, foot bath, dipping vat, operating and dressing room; for the preparation of special feeds; for clipping, shoeing, etc.; and for pharmacy, storage, and office.

19. Administration.—*a. Duties of veterinarian.*—(1) For purposes of administration, the station veterinarian commands the veterinary hospital or dispensary at a station, its personnel and patients, subject to the authority of the station commander. He organizes the professional and nonprofessional service of the hospital and is responsible for its operation. He is responsible for the maintenance of the veterinary hospital, dispensary, convalescent corral, and other places set aside for the use of disabled animals.

(2) The station or regimental veterinarian will determine what patients are to be admitted to the hospital or dispensary, will assign them to wards or divisions according to convenience and nature of their complaints, and take the necessary measures for their proper care and treatment as well as being responsible for deciding when they are so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital and return to duty or to stables for further treatment.

b. Sanitation.—Veterinary hospital establishments are peculiarly exposed to infection and unremitting attention must be paid to the routine cleaning and disinfecting of stalls, mangers, feed boxes, watering troughs, and exposed interior surfaces of every kind of equipment or appliance and of fences, corrals, feed racks, picket lines, etc. In order that patients may be kept in better condition and the period of hospitalization shortened, it is essential that strictest sanitary measures are in effect at all times.

c. Communicable disease.—(1) Upon the occurrence of a communicable disease, regardless of the nature of its termination, every precaution must be exercised to assure a most thorough cleaning and disinfection after the removal of the patient and before other animals are allowed therein.

(2) In case of death, the carcass must be disposed of in accordance with the best sanitary practice by burning or burying and all equipment should be subjected to proper disinfection.

(3) Should it be considered advisable, quarantine or restriction of movement of animals should be recommended to the commanding officer. An animal infected with glanders, anthrax, equine infectious anemia, or surra will be destroyed as soon as a positive diagnosis is established, while those infected with other communicable disease should continue in isolation until no longer a menace to other animals. Animals suspected of infection should be handled with as much precaution as if they were actually infected and all other animals in the lot or shipment will be regarded as contact animals.

(4) Routine reports of communicable disease are rendered on W. D., M. D. Form No. 102.

(5) The veterinarian will promptly notify the commanding officer of all outbreaks of important communicable diseases in the command and in cases of glanders, surra, equine infectious anemia, and anthrax will also notify the proper local or State authorities and the surgeon in cases of disease which might affect humans.

d. Veterinary supplies.—(1) Drugs, chemicals and reagents, surgical dressings, surgical instruments and appliances, hospital equipment and supplies, as well as laboratory appliances and supplies including biologics, field equipment and supplies which include Medical Department blank forms necessary in the care and treatment of animals, are procured from the medical supply officer by proper requisition.

(2) Rapidly deteriorating products such as mallein and biologics will be requisitioned in such amounts as can be foreseen for the immediate future and care will be exercised to preserve products by proper storage. Special attention will be paid to the safekeeping and proper use of narcotics, poisons, alcohol, and substances containing alcohol.

(3) Issues of medicines and dressings are made to public animals and authorized private mounts without charge.

e. Disinfection or destruction of infected articles.—Animal equipment and veterinary hospital furniture and other stores used in

the treatment of communicable animal diseases will be disinfected or burned on recommendation and under supervision of a veterinary officer. The destruction of property to prevent contagion will be accounted for by the certificate of the officer responsible, showing fully the circumstances necessitating the destruction.

f. Hospital laundry.—The linen of a veterinary hospital authorized to be laundered at public expense consists of operating and pharmacy linen belonging to the Medical Department, white coats and trousers of enlisted attendants including those inspecting food supplies, and blankets, covers, and other washable articles of horse equipment which are public property. Usually soiled linen of the veterinary hospital is turned over to the station surgeon to be washed as a part of the laundry work of his hospital and clean linen is issued in exchange.

g. Management of patients.—(1) The professional services common to all veterinary hospitals is the admission, examination, classification, mallein testing, identification, treatment, and disposal of patients and the keeping of the necessary records and rendition of reports in connection therewith. Each ward is in charge of a veterinary officer, assisted by enlisted men, the senior of whom is called the ward master. The ward officer is responsible for the professional care and welfare of the patients in the ward, for its records and property, and for the work performed by the personnel on duty.

(2) Upon admission to the hospital, the patient is taken to the admission ward for a thorough physical examination and is then assigned to a ward. If the mallein test has not been applied within the past 21 days it will be accomplished at this time.

(3) A register card will be accomplished for each patient showing the data available at the time and the ward assigned noted on the reverse of the card. The clinical record brief (W. D., M. D. Form No. 55 a-V) will be made out and accompany the animal to the ward as authority for its admission. (See page 21.) The following morning the diagnosis will be furnished the office by the ward veterinarian with the morning report of that ward.

(4) The examination given patients in the receiving ward is an essential step in the detection of communicable disease and the prevention of contact with other animals. Animals presenting positive or suspicious symptoms are promptly removed to the proper wards and the necessary quarantine measures are adopted.

h. Forage, special feeds, and bedding allowances.—(1) The forage allowance for patients in hospital is the same as prescribed for normal

animals. Special feeds as available and necessary for the treatment of the sick may be drawn from the quartermaster. The bedding allowance for each patient in hospital is $6\frac{2}{3}$ pounds of straw.

Form 55 a-V
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY
(Authorized March 21, 1924)

CLINICAL RECORD
BRIEF

Hospital.....
Register No..... Ward.....
Classification.....
Organization.....
Serial No.....
Mallein test.....
Kind..... Reaction.....
Date of admission.....
Source of admission.....

Initials of admitting officer.....

(To be filled in by ward veterinarian when case is completed)

Disposition.....

Date.....

Final diagnosis.....
.....
.....

Condition on completion of case.....
.....
.....

Ward Veterinarian.

DEPARTMENT PRINTING OFFICE 8-4761

INSTRUCTIONS

1. When an animal patient is admitted to hospital, Form 55 a-V will be filled in (so far as the data are available at the time) in the receiving ward, if there is one, or in the office. This form will accompany the patient to the ward to which it is assigned, and will be the ward master's authority for its admission thereto.

2. The clinical record will be completed in the ward, using such lettered blanks of Form 55 as may be necessary for the case. All important or continued treatment will be entered on Form 55 j.

3. When final disposition of the case is made, the ward veterinarian will complete and sign Form 55 a-V, fasten together all the sheets of the clinical record, including laboratory reports, by means of paper clips passed through the perforations, and send them to the office.

4. All current clinical records in a ward may be conveniently kept on a small Shannon file furnished for the purpose.

8-4761

(2) The diet for each patient is prescribed by the ward veterinarian at his daily visit after which the ward master consolidates the forage and bedding requirements of his ward in a single list and submits it to the forage master of the hospital for the issue of required ration.

20. **Veterinary morning reports.**—*a.* The senior veterinary officer of each command, promptly after veterinary sick call, forwards to the adjutant a report of the sick animals of the command on W. D., M. D. Form No. 71 V (Veterinarian's Morning Report of Sick Ani-

imals). This report covers a 24-hour period and shows, by organization, the number of animals on sick report at beginning of period, the number admitted, the number disposed of and the manner thereof, and those remaining at the end of the period and whether in stables or hospital. Animals treated but not marked "hospital" or "stables" on the company sick lists are not shown on the morning report of sick animals. After the report has served its purpose at headquarters, the adjutant enters in the proper column the animal strength of the command for the day, present and absent, and returns the report to the veterinarian who utilizes the data thereon in compiling his reports.

b. For purposes of all reports, hospital cases are those in which the complete care of the animal is accomplished by veterinary personnel while stable cases are those cared for by the organization to which assigned except for the necessary professional service which is accomplished by veterinary personnel.

21. Register and report of sick and wounded animals.—*a.* Except in the field in time of peace and in a theater of operations in time of war, a full record of the sick and wounded animals of every military post or station and separate command which is attended by a veterinary officer or civilian veterinarian will be made on register cards (W. D., M. D. Form No. 115). These cards collectively constitute the register of patients and a case carded on them is said to be on the register. In the field in time of peace and in the theater of operations in time of war, the emergency veterinary tag (W. D., M. D. Form No. 115b) is used instead.

b. Register and report cards, one being a duplicate of the other, are made day by day as the cases are admitted on sick report. They are kept in two files, the current file and the permanent file; the current file consisting of register and report cards of uncompleted cases arranged in the serial order of their register numbers, and the permanent file comprising the register cards only of completed cases filed in the serial order of their register numbers. There are 20 spaces on the card (W. D., M. D. Form No. 115) completely identifying the animal, showing date of admission, whether a stables or hospital case, diagnosis, causes, complications, last mallein test, disposition, name of hospital, days sick, and name of veterinarian. The veterinary diagnostic nomenclature for use on cards is prescribed in AR 40-2250.

still on sick report at the end of the month and which has been on sick report more than a month, is also sent to The Surgeon General's Office. Not more than one remaining card is sent for each case from any one hospital regardless of the time carried on sick report. When such cases are completed, a final report card is forwarded with the report for the month during which it is completed. The report cards and the report sheet described below together constitute the monthly report of sick and wounded animals. At stations where veterinary enlisted personnel are assigned without a veterinary officer, the surgeon renders the reports.

d. In order that higher authority may have constantly available general data relative to the number of sick and wounded animals, hospital accommodations, and the movement of the more important animal diseases, a veterinary report is required from all veterinary units and detachments having animals attached or assigned to the command on W. D., M. D. Form No. 102. (Veterinary Report of Sick and Wounded Animals). The first section of this report applies to the station from which the report is rendered together with the period involved, the mean animal strength of the command divided into various classifications, the composition of the command together with important variations in strength and composition, the number and results of tests for glanders administered and the number of various forms of W. D., M. D. Forms Nos. 115a and 115b which accompany the report. On the reverse of the form, the second section pertains to the status of patients, those killed, destroyed, or died, patient days for each class of animals, and the status of hospitalization available. The third section is designed to furnish information concerning contagious or communicable diseases.

22. Veterinary statistical report.—The necessary information concerning veterinary personnel, other personnel attached for duty, transportation, and material is rendered on the Statistical Report (W. D., M. D. Form No. 86c) adapted to the veterinary service by the insertion of the word "Veterinary" above the heading.

a. In time of war, this report is rendered weekly by all veterinary officers commanding units or detachments or by the surgeon of units having veterinary personnel but no veterinary officer. One copy is forwarded direct to the surgeon of the force and one is forwarded through medical channels for necessary consolidation and one copy is retained for file.

b. In peacetime this report is normally rendered monthly as of the morning report of the last day of the month by all veterinary officers commanding units or detachments or by surgeons of units or detach-

VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

ments having veterinary personnel but no veterinary officer. This form is made in triplicate, the original being forwarded direct to The Surgeon General, one copy to the surgeon of the corps area in which the station is located, and the third copy retained.

(1) CLASSIFICATION BAABA15
 (2) IDENTIFICATION

Form 115
 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY
 (Revised Feb. 12, 1940)

Horse-F786

(3) ORGANIZATION Co. "A" 40th Amb Bn (4) SERVICE YEARS 11

(5) REGISTER NO. 318-475

(6) DATE OF ADMISSION December 3, 1939

(7) SOURCE OF ADMISSION Command

(8) CAUSE OF ADMISSION
Wound pen mod
L-Forearm R ext surf
C-Kicked by mule while in corral
D-December 2, 1939

(20) DAYS OF TREATMENT IN CURRENT CASE, CURRENT YEAR

YEAR 19 39	IN STABLES	IN HOSPITAL
JANUARY.....		
FEBRUARY.....		
MARCH.....		
APRIL.....		
MAY.....		
JUNE.....		
JULY.....		
AUGUST.....		
SEPTEMBER.....		
OCTOBER.....		
NOVEMBER.....		
DECEMBER.....	<u>22</u>	
TOTAL.....	<u>22</u>	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-13543

Stables

(9) ORIGINATED IN THE SERVICE? Yes

(10) MALLEIN TESTED October 21, 1939

(11) KIND IT (12) REACTION N

(13) ADDITIONAL DIAGNOSES, OPERATIONS, ETC.
December 3, 1939
O-066 Incision and drainage
Anes:-None
O-069 Injection of 1500 units ATS

(14) DISPOSITION Luty

(15) DATE OF DISPOSITION December 25, 1939

(16) NAME OF HOSPITAL, ETC.
Veterinary Station Dispensary

(17) SENT WITH REPORT OF S. & W. ANIMALS FOR Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Dec., 1939

(18) FROM Same

(19) John C. Jones,
Captain, V. C. U. S. ARMY.

16-13543

23. Veterinary sanitary report.—a. The veterinarian of every station or detached command submits to the commanding officer on the last day of each quarter (March, June, September, December), a written sanitary report in letter form. The subjects to be reported are prescribed in AR 40-2255 and cover all matters relating to animal sanitation. The purpose of the veterinary sanitary report is to place before superior authority a comprehensive survey of all existing conditions which affect or tend to affect the health and physical effi-

roundings (especially as to sanitary condition, cleanliness, and ventilation).

(2) Forage, special feeds, and bedding.

(3) Water supply.

(4) Feeding and watering (especially as to frequency and quantities allowed at each feeding and watering), and the sanitary condition and cleanliness of all feeding and watering places.

(5) Methods of animal management in operation, including grooming (especially as to frequency and time allowed and care of implements), trimming and clipping; care of equipment; bedding; tying and other restraint, and stable police, with special reference to the removal of manure and wastes.

(6) Exercise, work, conditioning, training, or other handling in garrison or on the march.

(7) Qualifications and suitability of personnel engaged in handling or caring for animals. (Comment on nature and amount of any instruction given by the veterinary service to such personnel.)

(8) Care of the feet and frequency and suitability of the shoeing, including qualifications of the horseshoers.

(9) Fit of saddles, harness, etc., and condition of same.

(10) Disposal of dead animals.

(11) Animal strength of the command on the last day of the month; the noneffective rate.

(12) Character and causes of prevailing animal diseases and measures taken to prevent them. Comment is made on the unusual incidence of preventable diseases and disabilities, showing the number of such cases, causes, and corrective measures which have been or should be adopted.

(13) A statement regarding the annual intradermic mallein test of animals of the command, giving specifically the date on which the test was completed, the character of reactions obtained, and any other relevant data of interest in connection therewith.

(14) Any special items which the occasion or local conditions warrant.

(15) Recommendations.

c. The commanding officer forwards the report through military channels to The Surgeon General, noting thereon his views and the action taken by him, and if he has deemed the action recommended by the veterinarian impracticable or undesirable, he states his objections. The commanding officer furnishes the veterinarian with a copy of his indorsement forwarding the report, which, together with a copy of the report, is filed in the veterinary history of the station.

The veterinarian furnishes the surgeon with a copy of every sanitary report and should he at any time have knowledge of conditions which may affect or tend to affect the health of the personnel of the command, he furnishes the surgeon with full information thereon.

d. In rendering the above report, the veterinary officer should bear in mind that his criticism of faulty conditions should be constructive and followed by practicable recommendations for their correction. Defects which can be corrected by the veterinarian without reference to higher authority should not be reported. Judgment must also be used by the veterinarian and defects of minor importance which may be corrected by informal recommendations to proper commanding officers should be corrected in that manner rather than by entering them on the sanitary report.

e. While the quarterly sanitary report is the medium commonly used for communicating information and recommendations that require administrative action by higher authority, the veterinary officer may also make special sanitary reports when he has important or urgent recommendations to make.

24. Examination of officers' mounts.—On request, a veterinary officer makes physical examinations of animals which officers may contemplate purchasing for use as official mounts and if passed, renders certificate as to soundness. The examination covers physical condition, soundness, and age. The veterinary officer passes on questions of type and conformation only when so directed; the age and conformation standards for officers' private mounts are prescribed from time to time by the War Department. A veterinary officer likewise examines physically and reports on officers' mounts which are to be sold back to the Government. Physical examination of officers' mounts as to soundness and suitability are made by veterinary officers at such other times (for example, annually) as may be required.

25. Examination prior to inspection for condemnation.—When animals are deemed unserviceable, they are submitted to an inspector appointed to determine their disposition. Prior to this, a complete physical examination is made by a veterinary officer when one is available. This examination comprises a thorough investigation of the general physical condition, age, and soundness, taking cognizance of the nature and duration of existing physical defects, result and duration of past treatment, prospects of final cure or relief, and extent to which the future usefulness of the animal in any arm or service may be influenced by these factors. Commanding officers and inspectors are informed of the result of the

examination and advised by the veterinary officer as to what disposition in his judgment should be made of the animal. Inspectors are authorized to destroy unserviceable animals, preferably by shooting, for the following reasons:

- a.* To terminate suffering.
- b.* To prevent contagion.
- c.* Because of incurable disease or injury.
- d.* Because of old age or other good and sufficient reason.
- e.* Total blindness.

26. Deaths of animals.—Upon the death or contemplated destruction of a public animal, whether it is on sick report or not, the station veterinarian will be promptly notified. Prompt report will be made to the accountable officer, accompanied by a certificate signed by the veterinarian stating the cause of death and whether it was as the result of neglect or through the fault of any person. The same procedure will be followed when an animal is destroyed on account of communicable or incurable disease or injury after first securing the approval of the commanding officer for destroying the animal except when the animal has been inspected and condemned and its destruction directed.

27. Disposal of animal carcasses.—*a.* The station veterinarian will make suitable recommendations to the commanding officer as to the best method of disposing of animal carcasses and will supervise the operation of the plan adopted. Burning and burial are the approved methods.

b. Contracts may be made with civilians for the disposal of dead animals other than those infected with anthrax, glanders, or rabies, when such disposal does not conflict with State or municipal regulations.

SECTION IV

MEAT AND DAIRY INSPECTION

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28. General.—The veterinary service with humans, that is, that phase concerned with the examination of food supplies of animal origin is twofold in nature and operates first as a direct extension of the sanitary service of the Medical Department which is designed to protect the health of troops by preventing the purchase or issue of meat or dairy products which might be unsafe or unsuitable for food purposes, and second, in conjunction with the purchasing service of the Quartermaster Corps, by which products receive inspections to determine full compliance with specifications as to quality and manufacture. Army meat inspection may be broadly defined as the official examination of foods of animal origin prior to, at time of, and subsequent to purchase, to insure compliance with the terms of the contract as to sanitary conditions and quality of the product concerned.

29. Scope.—*a.* As it pertains to the inspection of foods, the veterinary service is responsible for the selection, grading, and inspection of meat-producing animals purchased for the Army before and after slaughter, and of dressed carcasses and of meat and meat food and dairy products before purchase or before delivery to organizations. This includes the sanitary supervision of the source of the products, as well as the facilities and condition of the establishments, storage places, and carriers in which these products are processed or manufactured, stored, transported, or handled. The method of processing and the operation of establishments concerned in the supply of meat and meat food products to the military service are the subject of a careful sanitary survey.

b. The veterinary service is also responsible for the inspection of all milk herds and pasteurizing establishments supplying milk to the Army.

c. Meat and dairy hygiene, as an integral part of the veterinary service, has to do with the maintenance and operation of the various classes of inspection procedures designed to detect insanitary conditions of meats, meat-food, and dairy products, and of dairies and with the making of appropriate recommendations for the purpose of protecting the health of the troops as well as the interests of the Government.

d. In humans as well as in animals, the diet may be the primary cause of a disease, either because it fails to supply, or provides only an inadequate quantity of a food constituent, or the food may serve as a transmitting agent for the causative organisms of certain infectious diseases. The diseases most frequently transmitted to man by food are those belonging to the intestinal (human) group and include typhoid fever; the food infections, dysenteries, and diarrheas; also such diseases as tuberculosis, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. Diseases due to a preformed toxin of which botulism is an example may be caused by food in the sense that food carries the toxin from the point of origin to the alimentary tract of man.

e. The prevention of disease transmission to troops by food is accomplished by inspection of food products and the rejection of those unsuited for human consumption.

30. Relationship with other Federal inspection agencies.—

a. The Federal meat inspection act provides for the inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, of meats intended for interstate shipment. Whether of intrastate or interstate origin, to be acceptable, all meat and meat-food products purchased by the Army as part of its ration, or by organization messes, post exchanges, or other restaurants must have been previously inspected and passed by the Bureau of Animal Industry and bear the stamp of that agency insofar as concerns ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations. It is not intended that the veterinary service will duplicate this work but as an Army agency, it will take over the inspection of supplies purchased or offered for purchase, accepting the findings of the Department of Agriculture as far as they go, and completing for the Army the inspection to the point of issue to troops. Outside the continental limits of the United States, Territory of Hawaii excepted, in the field, or under exceptional circumstances where federally inspected meat and meat-food products cannot be secured, the fitness of such supplies will depend solely on an inspection to be made by a veterinary officer or an agency recognized by the Department of Agriculture.

b. In event the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, United States Public Health Service, or other recognized competent agencies maintain inspection supervision over the establishment of dairy farms and when reports of these inspections containing necessary information are available and where the standard maintained is satisfactory to the veterinary inspector and the surgeon and only officially inspected supplies are furnished, the inspection and supervisory work of these agencies need not be duplicated but all sup-

plies will be subjected to inspection on delivery at the station both for sanitary condition and for specification compliance.

c. In addition to the concern paid to the sanitary condition of food products, the veterinary service acts in an advisory capacity to contracting quartermaster officers in the interpretation and application of Federal specifications as they apply to the current contracts accomplished between the quartermaster and purveyors of food products of animal origin. The Quartermaster Corps is responsible for the purchase and issue of all food supplies.

31. Kinds of food supplies inspected.—Appropriate Army Regulations place the responsibility for the inspection of all food products of animal origin such as beef, pork, veal, mutton, lamb, poultry, game, and other meats; fish, oysters, and other seafoods; eggs and milk, butter, cheese, and other products of animal origin, whether fresh, frozen, canned, or otherwise processed or prepared and all products, preparations, or parts derived therefrom, on the veterinary service.

32. Classification of inspections.—The defects to be looked for, both sanitary and in specification requirements, are usually detected in the same veterinary inspection. No inspection for specification requirements is contemplated which does not include simultaneously an investigation of sanitary conditions and the two overlap and blend in essential features. Inspections for specification compliance are normally required but once, as the type, class, and grade are usually unalterable; however, sanitary inspections must be repeatedly made of the same products to insure the continuance of the conditions found to be correct when originally procured.

a. Sanitary inspections of supplies are therefore required and classified as follows:

(1) *Ante mortem.*—Ante mortem inspection is the inspection of the food animal before slaughtering.

(2) *Post mortem.*—This includes all inspections made during the process of slaughtering.

(3) *Prior to purchase.*—Inspection prior to purchase is the inspection made during the manufacture of a product in order to determine the quality and percentage of ingredients employed in the process or when the supplies are offered for sale at purchasing points, at stations, or in the field.

(4) *On delivery at purchase.*—Inspection at receipt is the inspection made at the time the supplies are acquired or accepted, either at purchase by a purchasing officer or by shipment from a supply officer to a storage or issue point, and is maintained at purchasing points, stations, or in the field.

(5) *Any receipt except purchase.*—These inspections are made subsequent to purchase and are made immediately following the receipt of products shipped from a supply depot or station to another depot or station.

(6) *In storage.*—Inspection in storage is the inspection of food supplies subsequent to their procurement and prior to their issue to troops or shipment from one station to another. Inspections under this classification are necessary due to the tendency of processed products to undergo deterioration and harmful changes rendering them in whole or in part unfit for food purposes.

(7) *At issue.*—Inspection at issue to troops is the final veterinary inspection given food supplies at or shortly before their issue. This inspection is essentially for soundness and pertains entirely to the service of stations and in the field. This should be, as far as practicable, a piece inspection.

(8) *Purchases by post exchanges.*—These inspections are made at the time of delivery at purchase of meats, meat-food, and dairy products purchased by post exchanges or concessionaires operating within the limits of a command.

b. The above also applies to sanitary inspections required to be made of establishments and dairies during the operation of contract periods.

33. Station inspection service.—*a.* The senior veterinarian of a camp, post, depot, purchasing point, or other station or separate command, is responsible for making veterinary inspections pertaining to meat and dairy hygiene; making suitable recommendations as to the acceptance or rejection of meats and meat-food and dairy products, disposal of rejected supplies, and suitability of the various sources of supply; and for preparing the prescribed records and reports. When no veterinary officer is assigned to a station or depot, a specially qualified and instructed noncommissioned officer (veterinary service) may be assigned for veterinary duties, including meat and dairy hygiene, reporting directly to the surgeon, in which event the station surgeon prepares and submits the routine reports and returns pertaining to the veterinary service.

b. The meat and dairy hygiene service of a station or command includes the inspection of meats and meat-food and dairy products received and issued by the quartermaster or purchased from local contractors; of the sources or establishments from which these supplies are obtained; and of the dairy herds and farms from which the milk supply is obtained. In general, these inspections are designed to consist of the examination of food products of animal origin, through the various stages of production and ultimate purchase to the issue

to troops, and applies as far as practicable to all products of animal origin received by a command.

34. Administration.—*a.* In order that this service may be most efficiently provided, it is customary for the commanding officer of a station to issue necessary directives outlining the requirements of the service and designating a building or place as the only point of entrance of such supplies to the command. The contract under which commodities are supplied may direct deliveries to take place during certain hours of the day. It is at this point that inspections are accomplished and products which are accepted as complying with sanitary and specification requirements are marked or stamped by the inspecting officer indicating acceptance. Products not meeting the contract requirements remain the property of the purveyor who must make replacement with satisfactory products.

b. The inspection of company or organization kitchens, messes, or refrigerators for the purpose of examining food products which have already passed the designated veterinary inspection, the supervision of the fresh milk supply after the milk leaves the charge of the dairyman, and inspection of restaurants or eating places are duties which pertain more specifically to the general sanitary service than to the definitely technical functions of the veterinary service.

c. In accordance with War Department directives, the post, camp, or station quartermaster circulates to interested bidders information concerning conditions governing the purchase of subsistence items which includes the type, class, and grade or specification requirements under which commodities will be purchased. Proprietors or operators of establishments who propose to supply meats and meat-food or dairy products to any station or command are required to apply in writing to the commanding officer requesting an inspection regarding the sanitary condition of their establishments and the methods of operation. This inspection is conducted by the veterinarian and includes a survey of the plant and premises to ascertain whether they are in a sanitary condition and whether facilities necessary to a proper conduct of subsequent routine inspections can be provided. If defects in the establishment or methods of processing are present, the proprietor or operator is informed of the necessary corrective measures and when such defects are corrected, the inspector forwards his recommendation for approval to the commanding officer through the surgeon. As long as the establishment continues as a source of supply, it should receive a careful inspection at least once each month.

d. Bid proposals are furnished the quartermaster to be opened at a given time. The lowest bidder is determined, and after the veterinary inspection indicating a satisfactory standard of sanitation of the establishment, awards of contract are made requiring specific and detailed requirements. The station veterinarian is furnished copies of contracts, and after ascertaining requirements of quality and delivery, provides for adequate veterinary personnel at such time and place as will meet the needs of the service.

35. Inspection prior to purchase.—Fresh meats (beef, pork, veal, lamb and mutton, fowl, or seafood) which may be frozen, chilled, or unchilled are given a piece inspection prior to purchase, on receipt, and on issue or during storage. Meat is considered unsound when it has deteriorated or undergone any undesirable changes subsequent to post mortem inspection or when it shows evidence of bruising, inadequate bleeding, mutilation, decomposition, or any other condition which would render it unwholesome as food. Meat and meat-food products that do not bear the stamp of the Federal inspection service will not be accepted.

36. Rejection upon purchase.—When meat, meat-food, or dairy products are found on delivery to present any sanitary defect or do not meet the quality standards required by the contract, they are rejected and the contractor is required to effect a replacement.

37. Storage.—After meat or meat-food products are received at stations, they may be issued at once to consuming organizations or held in storage until needed.

a. Fresh meats intended for troops may be stored at destination such as camps, posts, or other military stations, in refrigerators, coolers, cold storage rooms or other places where refrigerating facilities are available.

b. The keeping qualities of meats depend to a considerable extent on whether proper chill rooms or storage facilities are available. Meat stored at a temperature of about 34° F. will usually remain free from decomposition for 6 to 10 days.

38. Disposal of deteriorated products.—In the event that meat or meat products are found upon inspection while in storage to be affected with a slight unsoundness which in the opinion of the inspector can be removed by trimming, wiping or other process, such a recommendation is given the quartermaster. In the event products in storage are found unsound or otherwise unfit for food purposes and therefore unsuitable for issue either in part or in whole, the quartermaster is notified in order that proper disposal may be accomplished.

39. Inspection at issue.—This concerns the soundness of the product, its handling and transportation. A piece inspection should be made of all products at issue and only such meat as is sound and free from taint should be issued. The transportation used to haul meat or meat-food products should not be used to haul such articles as coal, manure, etc., and should be clean, free from odors, and equipped with clean tarpaulins to prevent contamination. Attendants handling meat should have clean outer garments and hands and should be free from disease. The inspection at issue includes the handling of meat up to the point of delivery to organizations when it then comes under the inspection of the general sanitary service.

40. Spoilage.—Practically all spoilage of fresh meats is due to bacteria or molds and under the best of conditions, normal fresh meats undergo progressive decomposition beginning with the slaughter of the animal. Decomposition is obviously hastened if contaminated with pathogenic organisms from human, vermin, or other sources, or through exposure to dust, dirt, flies, or unclean equipment. In order to function, organisms affecting meat require certain atmospheric conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., hence in preserving meat, a low degree of temperature which will prevent the multiplication of bacteria or formation of molds is necessary. This is accomplished by refrigeration.

41. Refrigeration.—Refrigeration is the extraction of heat from a body cooling it to a temperature below surrounding substances either naturally by climatic conditions or by the melting of ice, or artificially as produced by mechanical means, and is accomplished by placing product in chill rooms, coolers, or other inclosed space wherein the temperature can be regulated to a degree desired. Efficient temperature for this purpose is approximately 34° F. or lower, depending upon the product to be held in storage.

42. Milk and dairy inspection.—Milk is a most important agency of transmission for certain pathogenic organisms. It is usually served in an uncooked state and consequently any organisms which it may contain will be ingested. It constitutes a culture media in which many organisms grow profusely if the temperature is suitable. The conditions under which milk is produced and subsequently handled provide many opportunities for inoculation with pathogenic organisms unless contamination is prevented by the strict and continuous enforcement of control measures.

a. Control.—The transmission of disease by milk is controlled by measures which prevent the contamination of milk with pathogenic

organisms; by procedures which destroy such organisms in the milk before it is issued to troops and by regulations designed to prevent the issuance to the troops of milk which is actually or potentially contaminated with disease producing organisms. A safe milk supply is assured by the physical examination of cows serving as a source of supply, the supervision and control of the methods of handling the milk to assure satisfactory sanitary practices and the processing of the product to destroy as well as prevent the further introduction of organisms which might be injurious to health.

b. Inspection agencies.—The production of milk by civilian or military agencies is ordinarily a commercial activity and is, therefore, governed by economic factors. Consequently, inspection is necessary in the enforcement of laws, rules, or regulations designed to protect the consumer from disease. Inspection procedures have the additional value of serving to educate the dairy or milk plant operator concerning measures which will remove potential sources of contamination and improve the quality of milk. Public Health Bulletin No. 220, "Milk Ordinance and Code", issued by the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., embodies present information available where basic and detailed principles of milk control may be obtained. In many instances, local, State, county, or municipal public health agencies provide dairy farm and milk plant supervision and where the degree of efficiency of these agencies is found satisfactory, the veterinary inspector may accept the reports of these agencies, assuring himself by periodic and frequent inspections that acceptable inspection standards are being maintained.

c. Rejection.—If, upon inspection, it is determined that milk or dairy products are, or will be supplied, processed, or handled from unsatisfactory sources or in an undesirable manner, recommendations will be furnished the proper military authorities that the milk supply be rejected for use by the troops.

d. Source of supply.—The hygienic condition of milk depends largely upon the conditions existing at the source of supply. Insanitary milk due to contamination at the source is thereafter correctable only in part hence it is important that the milk shall come from healthy cows and be handled in a sanitary manner. Pasteurization has undoubted value in lowering the numerical bacterial count, however, it is only a partial remedy for contamination at the source. For this reason the inspection service concerns itself with all animals, processes, methods of handling, equipment, and establishments involved in a milk supply. Frequent bacterial counts of milk taken from individual sources of supply may be necessary in

order to trace unsatisfactory sanitary conditions, however, these samples should be obtained at or prior to receipt at the pasteurizing plant in order to be of definite value. The routine bacterial counts of milk samples taken after delivery cannot be considered a satisfactory substitute for dairy source inspections.

e. Sanitation.—The inspection procedure is concerned with the physical examination of dairy animals to determine the presence of abnormal physical conditions which would so affect the quality of the milk as to render it unsuitable for consumption, the general sanitation of the barns and milk house, the milking process and care of the product, the physical condition, cleanliness, and training of milk handlers.

f. Pasteurizing establishments.—In connection with the inspection of establishments engaged in the handling or processing of milk or dairy products, the construction of buildings should be such as to assure proper light and ventilation, the walls and floors to be of nonabsorbent material to facilitate washing, all outside openings to be properly screened, an ample supply of water and steam for cleansing and sterilizing purposes, suitable lavatory and sanitary toilet facilities, and healthy employees as determined by frequent health examinations. The processing equipment including dump tanks, storage and pasteurizing vats, coolers, bottlers, and bottle-washing equipment should be conveniently located, modern, in good repair, and efficiently operated. A very high degree of sanitary efficiency must be constantly in effect in all operations and processes.

g. Laboratory tests.—Laboratory tests afford the final means of determining the quality of the milk and whether or not it is suitable for issue to troops. The principal tests employed for this purpose are the bacterial counts, the reductase test, the sediment test and the tests for fat and solids other than fat. Tests are occasionally made for the presence of added water, preservatives and coloring matter as well as for the chlorine content of solutions used for sterilization of equipment.

43. Reports.—*a.* The veterinarian of every camp, post, depot, or other separate command keeps a station record in accordance with AR 40-2260 of all meats, meat-food, and dairy products and forage inspected showing—

- (1) Class of inspection and kind of product.
- (2) Pounds passed.
- (3) Pounds rejected, including the cause of rejection and the source of supply.

b. On the last day of each month daily reports are consolidated and a monthly report on W. D., M. D. Form No. 110 using separate sheets for each classification of inspection enumerated in paragraph 33 is submitted through the surgeon to the commanding officer. One copy is furnished the quartermaster and one copy is filed in the station file. This report also includes appropriate remarks and recommendations regarding establishments previously approved and serving as sources of supply and establishments initially inspected during the month.

44. **Forage.**—*a.* Forage (food supplies and bedding) for the use of Army animals receives inspection for two purposes:

(1) To determine its sanitary condition.

(2) To determine its quality.

b. Inspections for both of the above conditions are usually accomplished simultaneously at the time of receipt and is concerned with conditions which might affect the health or physical efficiency of the animals, such as cleanliness, freedom from adulterations, poisonous plants, molds, foreign substances, or other harmful ingredients and for quality as required under Government contract referring to appropriate Federal specifications.

c. Forage is also subject to inspection while in storage and at issue to determine whether any deleterious or harmful changes have occurred incident to incorrect handling or defective storage facilities.

[A. G. 062.11 (3-7-41).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

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