MILK and FOOD SANITATION

FACTS IN CATTLE DISEASE WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL FOR INSPECTORS TO KNOW*

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How Pathogens or Toxic Materials and Drugs Get Into Milk and Dairy Products
1. From animals producing the milk:
   (a) Through the body directly into the milk.
   (b) External contamination by feces or infected discharges.

2. From milk handlers: on the farm, in milk plant, on delivery route or in the home:
   (a) Direct contamination of milk or dairy product.
   (b) Indirect contamination through milk equipment.

3. From contaminated water supply:
   (a) Used for cooling or washing the product or the containers for the milk or milk product.
   (b) Accidental splashing into product.

4. Carried by dust, air, flies, vermin or rodents:
   (a) Direct contamination of milk or dairy product.
   (b) Indirect contamination through milk equipment.

Things for the Inspector to Remember
1. Wear clean clothes and overshoes on coming to the farm if the barn and surroundings are to be inspected; clean and disinfect overshoes, hands and equipment before replacing equipment into car when leaving the farm:
   (a) The basis of all infectious disease control and eradication is sanitation.
   (b) The entrance of foot and mouth disease into Colombia, S. A., eight months previously resulted in a 30% rise in meat price during the period five to eight months after its appearance.
   (c) Survival of pathogens-tubercle bacilli, one year in manure.
      —mastitis streptococci, one month in dust and bedding of barn.

—Brucella, five days in burp sack, 46 days in soil.

Resolution No. 12 (Barn Inspection) of Michigan Milk Producers Assn. 1930. “Be it resolved, that all Department of Health and all Department of Agriculture barn inspectors be required to use a disinfectant on their boots or shoes before entering the barn.”

2. Disinfect hands between cows, if udders are handled:
   (a) To prevent the transfer of human infection to cows and vice versa.
   (b) To prevent the spread of cattle diseases, such as: infectious mastitis, cowpox, ringworm.
   (c) To teach sanitary procedure by example.

3. Stay out of feed alleys and do not excite the cows:
   (a) The most common entrance for disease germs is by way of the mouth.
   (b) Many disease germs are eliminated in the feces; therefore advise separate brooms and shovels for feeding.
   (c) Cows may injure themselves during excitement.

4. Close the stable doors, especially during wintertime:
   (a) Chilling and drafts encourage calfhood diseases.
   (b) Chilling may cause non-infectious mastitis.
   (c) The comfort of cattle influences production.

5. Stick to dairy inspection:
   (a) To prevent the spread of diseases from other livestock to cattle. Tuberculosis of poultry can be spread to swine and will sensitize cattle.
   (b) To prevent the spread of any disease agent, such as—hog cholera virus, Newcastle virus, etc., and the causes of cattle diseases from farm to farm.

6. Other information of value:
   (a) Brucellosis results in an approximate 20% reduction in milk production.
   (b) Mastitis results in an approximate 20% reduction in milk production.

Mastitis results in an approximate 50% drop in milk quality.

(c) Some cows produce abnormal milk when they are “in heat.”

(d) Advise the quarantine of animals to be added to the herd.

(e) Owner should not allow promiscuous nursing of a number of cows by one calf.

(f) Withhold the milk from mastitis treated quarters for 3 days.

(g) Some drugs that are eliminated in the milk, in varying quantities, are:

Iodoform Morphine Copper
Iodine Sulfa drugs Atropine
Formalin Sulfur Antimony
Benzoic acid Ether Strychnine
Camphor Chloroform Arsenic
Turpentine Mercury Salicylic
Tetrachlor- Lead acid
ethylene Antipyrin
Boric acid

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