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THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY¹

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The organization and work of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry as a whole was presented by Dr. U. G. Houck to the Illinois Veterinary Medical Association at the time of their last regular meeting in Chicago, and do doubt many who are now present heard Dr. Houck's paper on this subject. For the reason stated and because of the limited time allotted for this paper, it is considered best to confine myself largely to the organization of the Bureau and its work at the Chicago station. However, I will in a brief way give the general organization of the Bureau.

In 1891, because of increased duties, it was necessary to create subdivisions within the Bureau. The first reorganization was as follows:

- The Inspection Division.
 - The Division of Pathology.
 - The Division of Field Inspections and Miscellaneous Work.
 - The Quarantine Division.
- The names of the divisions indicate, in a general way, the duties assigned to each.

The Bureau has grown from the original force of 20, specified by the organic act, to a personnel numbering, at present, more than 4,000 and from the original office and experiment station, has expanded until now the Bureau is composed of an experiment station, eleven major divisions, and six offices, as follows:

<i>Name of Division*</i>	<i>When Established Work Commenced</i>	
Pathological Division	April 1, 1891	May 29, 1884
Dairy Division	July 1, 1895	July 1, 1895
Biochemic Division	July 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1890
Biological Division	July 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1886
Animal Husbandry Division	Jan. 1, 1910	July 1, 1901
Field Inspection Division	Sept. 1, 1912	May 29, 1884
Meat Inspection Division	July 1, 1912	Aug. 30, 1890
Rick Eradication Division	May 1, 1917	May 29, 1884

¹Delivered at the fourth annual Veterinary Conference, University of Illinois, July 10-11-12

Tuberculosis Eradication Division	May 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1907
Hog Cholera Division	Apr. 15, 1919	July 1, 1913
Virus Serum Control	July 1, 1920	Feb. 17, 1917
Quarantine Division	Apr. 1, 1891	May 29, 1884

The work has expanded until it covers 165 distinct projects.

Recently the Miscellaneous Division was merged with the Office of Personnel, and the Quarantine Division was merged with the Field Inspection Division.

In addition to the Divisions enumerated, the Bureau has Office of Accounts, Office of Personnel, Office of Chief Clerk, Office of Solicitor and the Editorial Office.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU

The activities of the Bureau have been directed along educational, research and regulatory lines and cover a wide range. You no doubt are familiar with what has been accomplished in the eradication of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, dourine, sheep and cattle scabies, the discovery of the cause of Texas fever, and of hog cholera, and the means provided to combat these diseases, as well as the accomplishments of the Bureau's experiment station and laboratories in the investigation of tuberculosis, diseases of fowls, contagious abortion, dairy matters and the perfection of apparatus and methods.

One of the outstanding achievements has been the success in keeping foreign plagues out of our country. The Bureau of Animal Industry probably deserves more credit for preventing the introduction of destructive diseases into the United States than it does for its success in eradicating those with which it has had to contend. Since the Bureau was established, in 1884, none of the dreaded foreign plagues has gained access into the United States in the bodies of imported animals and none of these plagues has definitely established itself in this country.

As a further subdivision in the Bureau's organization, there are numerous offices or stations located throughout the United States. The work of the various stations is directed by an employee designated as Inspector-in-Charge. The inspector-in-charge of a station has direct supervision of all division projects which may come within the scope of his jurisdiction, which means that at the larger stations the inspector-in-charge may have more or less duties to perform under the direction of the chief of several of the major sub-divisions of the Bureau.

TWO OFFICES IN CHICAGO

In Chicago there are maintained two offices or stations, with inspectors-in-charge at each office. The tuberculosis eradication office or station is directed by Dr. J. J. Lintner, and he has charge of tuberculosis eradication work in the State of Illinois, reporting directly to the Washington office. I mention this in order to avoid confusion of the two offices. My own official designation is inspector-in-charge and I have supervision of the other work of the Bureau, in the Chicago area, which includes work under several of the Bureau projects to a greater or lesser degree.

Three laboratories are maintained by this Bureau at the Chicago station. A chemical laboratory is under the direction of Mr. C. T. N. Marsh, who reports directly to the Washington office and who works independently of any other office of the Bureau in Chicago. The functions of this laboratory are to examine samples of products prepared by establishments operating under federal meat inspection, as well as materials used by establishments in preparation of meat food products, in order to insure that no substances prohibited by the Bureau regulations are used. This laboratory also makes analyses of water samples, to insure that all water supplies are potable. The Chicago laboratory serves a district comprising several surrounding states.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

A pathological laboratory is maintained, with Dr. L. E. Day in charge. This laboratory also serves a territory comprising several surrounding states. Specimens of a pathological character are forwarded by various stations for examination and diagnosis. Certain investigations and work of a research nature in connection with abnormal conditions found on post-mortem inspection are carried on. Dr. Day is also authorized, by the Washington office, to perform travel over a large portion of the United States to investigate reported outbreaks of infectious diseases among live stock, and at times has been detailed by the Washington office to make investigations of infectious diseases of live stock in countries beyond the limits of this country.

A branch zoological laboratory is maintained in Chicago, which is nominally under the inspector-in-charge of the station. Dr. H. B. Raffensperger is director of the work conducted by this laboratory. The activities carried on by the zoological

laboratory are educational and experimental in character, and so far have been largely confined to internal parasites of live stock, particularly of swine. No doubt you are all familiar with the splendid work done through this laboratory and its field activities in connection with ascarids of swine.

As previously stated, the projects coming within the direct supervision of the inspector-in-charge of the Chicago station, other than the particular work previously cited, involves many of the projects of the Bureau. The importance of some, however, is much greater than others, because of the natural conditions controlling the work in this area. In the way of volume, meat inspection is the major project at the Chicago station.

There are approximately 70 establishments operating under the Federal Inspection Act in this area, and approximately 365 employes, of a total of 400 employed at this station, are engaged in meat inspection work. Meat inspection is strictly a regulatory work, and as conducted by the Bureau, has become the largest and most efficient service of its kind in the world.

SCOPE OF MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection includes ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered at Federal-inspected establishments; supervision of the manufacture and preparation of all meat food products and their inspection after final process and at time of shipment; the labeling and marketing of products in their finished state; enforcement of all laws and regulations relative to sanitation, adulteration, false labeling, *et cetera*; enforcement of the Net Weight and Volume Law. Summarizing, it is the duty of the meat inspection force to see that no products from carcasses which are unwholesome because of disease, reach edible channels; to destroy and denature all carcasses and parts so diseased; to detect and condemn on re-inspection, and effectually destroy meat products which become unsound or unhealthful; to prevent the use of unhealthful ingredients in the preparation of meat products; to prevent adulteration of meat products; to prevent misleading or false labeling of meat products and insure that meats are not contaminated through insanitary handling or other insanitary exposures.

Field inspection or inspection for contagious or infectious diseases of live stock at the Chicago station, includes not only live stock passing through the Chicago yards, but also the

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In 1891 the reorganization brought about the formation of four Divisions

The Inspection Division

The Division of Pathology

The Division of Field Inspections and Miscellaneous Work.

The Quarantine Division.

In 1923 a branch of the Zoological Laboratory was maintained in Chicago, which is nominally under the inspector-in-charge of the station. Dr. H. B. Raffensperger is director of the work conducted by this laboratory. The activities carried on by the zoological Division are educational and experimental in character, and so far have largely been confined to internal parasites of livestock, particularly swine. No doubt you are all familiar with the splendid work done through this laboratory and its field activities in connection with ascarids of swine.

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