

INDIAN OFFICE.

FILES.

Bureau of Animal Industry, 10-21-08 10-23

Reports relative to investigation and tuberculin
test made of cattle under charge of CARLISLE SCHOOL.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON,

December 5, 1908.

Subject:
Relative to tubercu-
lin tests of cattle
at Carlisle School.

Doctor A. D. Melvin,
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of November 25, 1908, advis-
ing that you have received a report from Dr. F. W. Ainsworth,
inspector in charge at Harrisburg, Pa., giving the results of the
tuberculin test of cattle at the Carlisle School, Carlisle, Pa.,
I write simply to thank you for your interest in this matter, the
prompt attention given it, and the clean-cut report of results
furnished this Office.

Very respectfully,

R. G. Valentine

Acting Commissioner.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO "CHIEF OF
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,"
AND REFER TO U-107

November 25, 1908.

Mr. F. E. Leupp,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington.

Sir:

Again referring to the tuberculin testing of cattle at the Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., I beg to advise that there has been received a report from Dr. F. W. Ainsworth, inspector in charge at Harrisburg, Pa., to the effect that upon November 18 there were slaughtered at the Brelsford Packing & Storage Co., Harrisburg, Pa., the 23 head of cattle which had reacted to the tuberculin test. The postmortem inspection in every case confirmed the diagnosis of tuberculosis, in accordance with the reactions to the test.

The lesions exhibited by 18 animals were localized to a sufficient extent to permit the carcasses to be passed for food purposes under the regulations of this Bureau. The remaining five showed extensive lesions, in accordance with which the carcasses were condemned.

Very respectfully,

A. M. Farrington
Acting Chief of Bureau.



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J.M.D.

Enclosures

Education
71085 - 1908

J.M.D.

October 28, 1908.

SUBJECT:

Forwards tuberculin
test charts submitted
by Bu. of Animal In-
dustry.

Superintendent,
Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Sir :

There are herewith enclosed for your information and filing in
your records, tuberculin test charts of the dairy herd, requested by
you from Dr. B. T. Woodward, of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Acting Commissioner.

(P)

Education
7/1085 - 1908

J.H.D.

October 28, 1908.

SUBJECT:

Receipt of tuberculin
test charts for trans-
mission to Carlisle.

Mr. A. D. Melvin, Chief,
Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture.

Sir :

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the tuberculin test charts
for the herd of cattle tested by Dr. B. T. Woodward at the Carlisle
Indian School, and have to advise you that they have been forwarded
to Superintendent Friedman as requested.

Very respectfully,



Acting Commissioner.

(P)

B.F.W.

705-10108

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ADDRESS REPLY TO "CHIEF OF
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,"
AND REFER TO

Handwritten initials



October 21, 1908.

Mr. F. E. Leupp,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

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Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the tuberculin test charts of the herd of cattle owned by the Carlisle Indian School, and tuberculin tested by Dr. B. T. Woodward, of this Bureau, on October 12th and 13th.

Mr. Moses Friedman, Superintendent, requested that these charts be forwarded to him for filing at the School.

Very respectfully,

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Chief of Bureau.

F.W.

Purchase
70520-1908
C H S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF BUREAU ATTORNS

WASHINGTON

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File

Subject:
Report on investiga-
tion and tuberculin
test of cattle.

November 14, 1908.

The Superintendent,

Carlisle Indian School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Sir:

Referring to the authority which went to you a few days ago to sell 23 animals which reacted to the tuberculin tests under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry a short time ago, I write to suggest that the nearest establishment at which these cattle can be slaughtered under United States meat inspection regulations is that of The Brelsford Packing & Storage Company, Seventh and North Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and in case the animals are shipped to this establishment, due notice should be sent to Dr. F.W. Ainsworth, Inspector in Charge, U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, at Harrisburg, in order that a special postmortem examination of the slaughtered cattle may be made.

Very respectfully,

Haralby
Acting Commissioner.

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70520/08

J.M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

Education

J.H.D.

SUBJECT :

October 20, 1908.

Results of testing of
dairy herd at Carlisle
Indian School ; construc-
tion of new stables, etc.

Mr. A. M. Farrington, Acting Chief,
Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture.

Sir :

I have to thank you for your report of the 16th instant on the investigation and tuberculin tests made of the cattle at the Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania.

Your suggestion that it would probably be more economical to provide new buildings than to disinfect the old ones is favored by this Office; but it may not be possible to carry it out until Congress makes an appropriation for the purpose. The school is supported by specific appropriation and the Office is doubtful whether there will be sufficient funds this year to erect such buildings as would be required. However, the matter is under consideration here in connection with Superintendent Friedman's statements as to the school's finances, etc.

I shall avail myself of your kind offer to furnish diagrams showing approved methods of stable and dairy construction, and request that they be full and explicit ; also that you give an approximate estimate of the cost if you can. I thank you for your offer of other assistance and will call on you when necessary.

The disposition of the 23 affected animals will be the subject of

J.H.D.

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Mr. Farrington.

another communication.

Very respectfully,



Acting Commissioner.

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Education

J.H.D.

SUBJECT:

70520/08

October 20, 1908.

Results of tuberculin
test of dairy herd ;
construction of new
cow sheds, etc.

Superintendent,
Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Sir :

I am in receipt of a letter from the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry with reference to the investigation and tuberculin tests made of the cattle at the Carlisle School by Dr. B. T. Woodward on October 12th, 13th and 14th.

The Acting Chief says that the tuberculin testing of 71 cattle maintained by the school resulted in 23 reactions, thus indicating the presence of tuberculosis in the herd and leaving only 48 animals apparently free from the disease. Continuing, he says :

Upon June 12, 1907, the tuberculin test of the school herd disclosed 20 reacting cattle. It thus appears that there has been an increase, rather than a reduction, in the amount of tuberculosis in the Carlisle herd. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the stable in which the animals are confined is the basement of a bank barn, and that a large portion of this stable is dark and never subjected to the sun's rays. The only ventilation is by means of doors and windows upon two sides, there being no intake or outtake flues to produce the proper circulation of the air. There is an excessive amount of wood work. The manure gutters are made of wood, which has become urine-soaked, and porous, to such an extent that in a number of places the planks are resting in pools of liquid manure, which splashes through the cracks in the gutters when an animal or a man steps upon them.

The floor is of earth, in which there are a number of depressions in the stalls and behind the gutters, allowing the accumulation of liquid manure. A portion of the milking stable is used by calves, thus spreading the peculiarly fetid odor of the manure of milk-fed animals. Another portion of the stable, without a dividing partition, is used for the stabling of horses. The barn yard contains an accumulation of manure, immediately adjacent to the stables.

The thorough disinfection of a building in the condition as indicated above would be attended with considerable difficulty and expense, and after its completion the dark, sun-less stable would still exist. To accomplish disinfection it would be necessary to sweep and scrape all parts of the stable, including side walls, stall partitions, and all other surfaces, until free from dust, and other accumulations. The wooden manure gutters, being porous, should be removed and burned, and the entire earthen floor should be removed to a depth of at least 4 inches, and in such places as show staining with liquid manure, a sufficient depth should be removed to expose fresh earth. All earth removed should be carried to a place, which for a time at least, is not accessible to cattle. New earth, from an uncontaminated source, may be used to replace that which has been removed, but a satisfactory floor, in such a stable, could only be made entirely of concrete. It would also be necessary to remove all of the manure from the barn yard, together with the upper layer of earth, as indicated for the floor of the stable. The entire interior of the stable should be then saturated by means of a strong spray pump, with a disinfectant, as a 5% solution of liquor cresolis compositus (U.S.P.), or carbolic acid. After this has dried, a lime wash should be applied, to each gallon of which there has been added 4 ounces of chloride of lime. It will be necessary to cut more windows in the walls, to admit as much light as possible, although with the maximum window space which could be obtained, a considerable portion of the stable would still be dark.

The equipments for the handling of milk are inferior, there being no facilities for milkers to wash their hands, nor for cleansing the udders before milking. The washing of utensils is conducted in a small building distant from the stable, in which there is cold water, but no means of procuring boiling water or steam for sterilizing purposes. The only heated water used for washing utensils is that obtained from an open scalding vat in a building at some distance from the wash room, and must be carried. A number of the buckets used for milking contain rough, rusted bottoms, and the receiving cans have open seams, allowing the accumulation of filth. The cans emitted a disagreeable odor of decomposed milk, which condition results from a continued lack of thorough cleansing. From a review of the above conditions, it is evident that a number of changes should be made, in order to place the milk supply of the

institution upon a clean and healthful basis.

It would appear that the most economical method to procure satisfactory results would be the erection of a new cow stable, and rooms for the proper handling of utensils and milk. This proposition met with the approval of Mr. Moses Friedman, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, who apparently appreciates the value of a clean milk supply, free from contamination of tuberculosis, and he has expressed his willingness, with your approval, to begin the erection of new buildings at the earliest possible date. The longer the animals which have been left in the herd remain in the infected buildings, the greater will be the number which will react to a subsequent test, and it would not be advisable to purchase any cattle for addition to the herd, and place them in such an infected building. This was done during the past year, and six out of ten animals, which had been purchased after having passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, reacted to the test at this time, showing that infection occurred while in contact with the school herd in the infected stables. If it is your desire to erect new buildings, this Bureau will be pleased to furnish you with diagrams, showing the approved method of stable and dairy construction, and render you all assistance possible.

You will note that it is said that the most economical method of procuring satisfactory results would be the erection of a new cow stable and rooms for the proper handling of the utensils and milk, and that in case this is desired the Bureau would be pleased to furnish the Office with diagrams showing approved methods of stable and dairy construction, and to render all assistance possible.

As you are aware, the Carlisle School is supported by specific appropriation, and it may not be possible to find the funds necessary for the erection of a new building, although the Office agrees with you and Mr. Farrington, Acting Chief of the Bureau, that it would be better to do that. I suggest that you go thoroughly over the financial condition of the school and see just where you stand, so that you may be able to meet the Office half way on the question of determining

J.H.D.

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Carlisle.

whether any funds will be available for this purpose. Meanwhile, the directions of the Acting Chief of the Bureau be carried out as far as possible with reference to disinfecting, cleaning up, etc.

The Office is asking the Bureau of Animal Industry to submit to it plans and estimates for the construction of adequate buildings of an approved kind for your school.

Suggestions are also made for the proper disposition of the 23 animals which reacted to the tuberculin tests. This, however, will be the subject of another communication.

Very respectfully,



Acting Commissioner.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPECIAL

ADDRESS REPLY TO "CHIEF OF
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,"
AND REFER TO U-

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October 16, 1908.



Mr. F. E. Leupp, Commissioner,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 1, requesting that an investigation and tuberculin test be made of the cattle at the Carlisle Indian School, you are advised that upon October 12, 13 and 14, Dr. B. T. Woodward, of this Bureau, visited the Carlisle School for the above purpose. The tuberculin testing of 71 cattle maintained by the school resulted in 23 reactions, indicating the presence of tuberculosis, thus leaving but 48 animals apparently free from the disease.

Upon June 12, 1907, the tuberculin test of the school herd disclosed 20 reacting cattle. It thus appears that there has been an increase, rather than a reduction, in the amount of tuberculosis in the Carlisle herd. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the stable in which the animals are confined is the basement of a bank barn, and that a large portion of this stable is dark and never subjected to the sun's rays. The only ventilation is by means of doors and windows upon two sides, there being no intake or outtake flues to produce the proper circulation of the air.

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There is an excessive amount of wood work. The manure gutters are made of wood, which has become urine-soaked, and porous, to such an extent that in a number of places the planks are resting in pools of liquid manure, which splashes through the cracks in the gutters when an animal or a man steps upon them.

The floor is of earth, in which there are a number of depressions in the stalls and behind the gutters, allowing the accumulation of liquid manure. A portion of the milking stable is used by calves, thus spreading the peculiarly fetid odor of the manure of milk-fed animals. Another portion of the stable, without a dividing partition, is used for the stabling of horses. The barn yard contains an accumulation of manure, immediately adjacent to the stables.

The thorough disinfection of a building in the condition as indicated above would be attended with considerable difficulty and expense, and after its completion the dark, sun-less stable would still exist. To accomplish disinfection it would be necessary to sweep and scrape all parts of the stable, including side walls, stall partitions, and all other surfaces, until free from dust, and other accumulations. The wooden manure gutters, being porous, should be removed and burned, and the entire earthen floor should be removed to a depth of at least 4 inches, and in such places as show staining with liquid manure, a sufficient depth should be removed to expose fresh earth. All earth removed should

Mr. Leupp, 3.

be carried to a place, which for a time at least, is not accessible to cattle. New earth, from an uncontaminated source, may be used to replace that which has been removed, but a satisfactory floor, in such a stable, could only be made entirely of concrete. It would also be necessary to remove all of the manure from the barn yard, together with the upper layer of earth, as indicated for the floor of the stable. The entire interior of the stable should be then saturated by means of a strong spray pump, with a disinfectant, as a 5% solution of liquor cresolis compositus (U.S. P.), or carbolic acid. After this has dried, a lime wash should be applied, to each gallon of which there has been added 4 ounces of chloride of lime. It will be necessary to cut more windows in the walls, to admit as much light as possible, although with the maximum window space which could be obtained, a considerable portion of the stable would still be dark.

The equipments for the handling of milk are inferior, there being no facilities for milkers to wash their hands, nor for cleansing the udders before milking. The washing of utensils is conducted in a small building distant from the stable, in which there is cold water, but no means of procuring boiling water or steam for sterilizing purposes. The only heated water used for washing utensils is that obtained from an open scalding vat in a building at some distance from the wash room, and must be carried. A number of the buckets

Mr. Leupp, 4.

used for milking contain rough, rusted bottoms, and the receiving cans have open seams, allowing the accumulation of filth. The cans emitted a disagreeable odor of decomposed milk, which condition results from a continued lack of thorough cleansing. From a review of the above conditions, it is evident that a number of changes should be made, in order to place the milk supply of the institution upon a clean and healthful basis.

It would appear that the most economical method to procure satisfactory results would be the erection of a new cow stable, and rooms for the proper handling of utensils and milk. This proposition met with the approval of Mr. Moses Friedman, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, who apparently appreciates the value of a clean milk supply, free from contamination of tuberculosis, and he has expressed his willingness, with your approval, to begin the erection of new buildings at the earliest possible date. The longer the animals which have been left in the herd remain in the infected buildings, the greater will be the number which will react to a subsequent test, and it would not be advisable to purchase any cattle for addition to the herd, and place them in such an infected building. This was done during the past year, and six out of ten animals, which had been purchased after having passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, reacted to the test at this time, showing that infection occurred while in contact with the school herd in the infected stables. If it is your desire to erect new buildings, this Bureau will be pleased to

Mr. Leupp, 5.

furnish you with diagrams, showing the approved method of stable and dairy construction, and render you all assistance possible.

Referring to the 23 animals which reacted to the tuberculin test, I beg to advise that they should be shipped to an establishment and slaughtered under U. S. meat inspection regulations, by which method carcasses showing slight infection could be used for food purposes. The nearest establishment is that of The Brelsford Packing & Storage Co., 7th and North Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. In case the animals are shipped to this establishment, due notice should be sent to Dr. F. W. Ainsworth, Inspector in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, at Harrisburg, in order that a special postmortem examination may be made.

Very respectfully,

A. M. Farrington

Acting Chief of Bureau.

See 731 81/08