

# Extension Veterinary Medicine

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*The information that follows focuses on some of the activities and programs in Extension Veterinary Medicine at Kansas State University. It should not be viewed as a totally comprehensive review.*

## Early Development

The first three people employed in the field of Veterinary Medicine were Dr. C. A. McCall, Dr. John Harris and Dr. F. W. Caldwell.

These men made contacts with the public at Farmers' Institutes, fairs and any other gatherings where they had an opportunity, or had been invited to speak, on animal health.

Dr. Caldwell started a cooperative hog cholera control program in Pottawatomie County with the County, State and Federal government cooperating.

### First Extension Veterinary Medicine—1914

Records indicate that the first Extension work in Veterinary Medicine was done by Drs. F. W. Caldwell, George Potter, T. A. Case, David Davis and J. J. Black, and while others may have actually worked on Extension veterinary projects they were not officially recognized for it.

The veterinarians just mentioned started in 1914. They worked in the listed order until 1924 when Dr. John Lumb was hired.

In the early days of Extension Veterinary Medicine the major role was to train livestock producers to do their own veterinary procedures on their animals. This included dehorning, castration, and vaccination. In some instances, veterinary procedures on chickens were also included, as well as work with horses and mules.

Dr. Lumb operated a one person Extension Veterinary Medicine section until he was transferred to the Anatomy Department and Dr. Mel Osburn was hired to fill the position. This happened in 1947. Dr. Osburn was a former outstanding practitioner from the State of Iowa.

During the changing times Dr. Osburn continued a one man department with office help. His interest was centered on meat animal production. At that time nearly all of the department's efforts were centered on food animal production, with some equine work.

Dr. Homer Caley joined the Extension Staff in August, 1965, to help with the on-going programs and develop new ones. Continuing Education

opportunities were initiated for veterinarians and producers.

Companion animals and equine were added to the available programs. Specialty group programs such as Cowboy Colleges, Feedtruck Driver's School, and Residue Avoidance Programs were made available. Dr. Dan Upson served as Section Leader during the transition time.

Dr. Osburn received medical retirement and was replaced by Dr. Charles Lingle. Dr. Lingle left the Extension Service to join a practice in Georgia, where he stayed through the duration of this history.

Dr. Del Miles was hired to replace Dr. Lingle, following completion of his graduate program. He left the Extension Service to join in a practice in Missouri. He then moved to Greeley, Colorado and operated a feedlot consulting business.

Dr. Lowell Breeden joined the staff in 1971 and worked with Dr. Caley through the report period, 1988. He was a practitioner from Clark, South Dakota.

In 1988 the Extension Veterinary Medical Section provided a balanced program that involved working with food and companion animals as well as veterinarians.

## Cattle Diseases and Parasite Control

From 1965 through 1988 many new and different Extension Programs were made available to the livestock industry.

### **Brucellosis Program—1917-19**

While serving as Extension Veterinary Specialist from May 1, 1917 to December 31, 1919, Dr. George Potter evolved a rudimentary plan for Bang's Disease (Brucellosis) control especially adapted for beef cattle herds.

This plan was based upon the attempt to establish resistance in beef cattle herds by selecting the most resistant cows as indicated by their showing only one or no abortions after being exposed to the disease.

This was prior to the time when the agglutination test for this disease came into universal use. In his reports Dr. Potter wrote:

A great deal of misinformation regarding abortion disease was in existence, and it was the object of the work to combat the erroneous ideas that prevailed.

We sought to convey the best available information, teach better methods of sanitation and herd management, prevent further spread of the disease through the sale of diseased animals, and above all to bring about a more hopeful view of the problem and prevent the sacrifice of valuable individuals and herds.

The work was new, it required careful attention to details and it was not spectacular; naturally, some of the men chosen did not make good cooperators. In some sections good leaders could not be found and interest was poor, but in other places there was keen interest, good meetings were held and valuable results seemed to have been obtained.

Some men were deterred from accepting our cooperation by the fear of unfavorable publicity, but other public spirited men ignored that factor and were of very great assistance to us in working out our problems.

Dr. Potter wrote Experiment Station Circular No. 69 which was devoted to the best available information to cattlemen of Kansas. Many other states requested copies of this bulletin. Dr. Potter was invited to speak on the subject before various livestock associations in Kansas and other states.

He also wrote an article for "The Producer" which was the official publication of the American National Livestock Association. Hoard's Dairyman printed the circular serially.

### **Herd Testing—1929**

In 1929, a new subproject, "Infectious Abortion Control" was added to the Extension project for Veterinary Medicine. An educational program was continued through the 1930's with the stimulus of Federal Government indemnity payments for cattle reacting to the agglutination test.

On May 1, 1939, the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, stopped making the indemnity payments.

Plans were then made by the Kansas State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner to issue certificates to owners who complied with definite requirements in freeing their herds from Bang's Disease. Such herds were to be accredited as Bang's disease-free, after the herd had passed three clean tests.

In June, 1939, Federal Veterinarians again began testing herds for Bang's disease. The test was free to the cattle owner, but he was required to sign a waiver of indemnity on all reactors to the test.

The 1939 Kansas legislature passed a law requiring counties to match the indemnity payments to be paid by the Federal Government.

Funds for this purpose could not be made available until 1940, when many counties made provision to make such indemnity payments. Those provisions brought about a greatly increased interest in testing work.

### **Brucellosis—1940's**

Brucellosis eradication was an on-going program beginning in the 1940's. Vaccination, testing and all recognized management procedures were used to get the job done. Brucellosis was a health problem for humans as well as cattle.

The gradual eradication of Brucellosis was very slow. It seemed that as soon as the incidence of Brucellosis dropped many people stopped working. However, it was anticipated that Kansas should be "Brucellosis Free" shortly after 1988.

### **Calfhood Vaccination—1939**

In December of 1939, calfhood vaccination was given official recognition by the Bureau of Animal Industry as a reliable method to be used in the control of Bang's disease.

The previously used "test-and-slaughter" methods was to be continued; and a combination of the two methods was to be used by herd owners who desired to clean up their herds as rapidly as possible.

In the 1940's, cities began to pass Grade A Milk ordinances with a provision that all dairy cows in a herd must pass a clean test for brucellosis (Bang's Disease) before milk from those cows could be offered for sale as whole milk. By 1955, most cities of any size had protected their citizens by the Grade A Milk ordinance.

Official calfhood vaccination was used to a great extent. The milk-ring test for brucellosis was first introduced and used officially to screen dairy herds.

The percentage of tested cattle reacting in Kansas was three percent, while in the United States overall it was 2.6 percent. The State and Federal Government had a cooperative agreement but the funds allocated were not sufficient to meet all claims.

### **Restricted Shipment of Cattle—1957**

On January 1, 1957, Federal regulations on interstate shipment of cattle with reference to brucellosis went into effect and restrictions were imposed on the movement of all breeding cattle.

Extension Veterinarian Dr. M. W. Osburn, devoted much emphasis to the "Modified Certified Brucellosis-Free Area" program and the procedure

for making Kansas a free area. By 1959, 25 counties had signed to do area testing to become modified-certified brucellosis-free, which meant the incidence of brucellosis would be less than one per cent of all cattle and in not over five per cent of the herds in the county.

By October 5, 1960, 11 counties had completed testing and had become modified-certified areas. These were Cheyenne, Decatur, Franklin, Jefferson, Nemaha, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas and Wyandotte. During the next year 17 additional counties were certified.

### **Tuberculosis Campaign—1921**

A Bovine Tuberculosis control campaign was started in October 1921 by Extension Veterinarian, Dr. T. A. Case. The main features of that campaign were to establish accredited herds, encourage community testing, establish milk ordinances in cities, and encourage county-wide area testing. Four hundred fifty-six herds were accredited by October 31, 1922. Tuberculosis testing in cattle continued steadily.

Dr. J. Wallace Lumb became Extension Veterinarian on July 1, 1924. Later that year, Dr. Lumb revised the testing plan and placed it on a county-wide area basis. Three counties, Harvey, Lincoln and Leavenworth, became modified accredited areas.

In 1925, seven additional counties became modified accredited areas; and 14 more in 1926. By the end of 1928, 35 counties had been accredited. On May 1, 1935, the state became accredited.

From that time, retesting was conducted methodically in an effort to keep the state clean of bovine tuberculosis.

### **Mastitis Control Program—1941**

A Mastitis Control program was outlined by Dr. J. W. Lumb in his 1941 annual report. The program included 12 management practices that were incorporated into Dr. Lumb's educational program. Mastitis was given constant attention by Extension Veterinarians as it was the chief disease of dairy cattle.

The use of antibiotics was not entirely successful as these drugs had some after-effect upon milk tests and in the manufacture of cheese. Sanitation and herd management seemed to be safe control practices.

### **Ox Warble Control—1920's**

Ox warble control received early attention (1920's) by the Extension Veterinarian and Extension Entomologist.

Discounts for damaged hides and carcasses created interest in control methods. Herd management and treatment were not very effective until drugs became available which destroyed the warbles when applied as a powder or as a spray to the animal's back. In the late 1950's, systemic drugs were developed which would destroy the warbles within the body when fed to the animal and thus eliminate losses to hides and carcasses.

### **Cowboy Colleges—1966**

Cowboy Colleges were started in 1966. Programs were designed for feedlot employees that actually worked as treaters, pen riders, and others. The programs featured the best of veterinarians working in the industry, as well as outstanding feedlot managers.

Enrollment was limited to a reasonable number so all those that attended could ask individual questions and get an answer.

The popularity of "Cowboy Colleges" was increasing as verified by attendance. It was one of the oldest Extension Veterinary Medical Section programs still in force through 1988.

### **Feedlot Truck Drivers School—1974**

A companion program for "Cowboy Colleges" was the "Feedlot Truck Drivers School," designed to stress the importance of dependable feedtruck drivers to a successful feedlot operation. Feedlot truck drivers were truly a branch of management.

Feedlot managers, truck drivers, and the Extension Veterinarian provided the program, in addition to engineers and other professionals. The only known "Feedlot Truck Drivers School" in the world was in Kansas and doing well.

The Kansas Extension Veterinary Medical Section has been involved in two major disease eradication programs for swine and cattle.

### **Stibesterol Clean-Up Program—1979-80**

During the stibesterol problem times, the Extension Veterinary Medicine Section provided leadership for a clean-up program.

In 1979 and 1980 the misuse of stilbestrol implants was identified and further use of the products in cattle was prohibited. Yet, most people knew that thousands of implants were still in the hands of producers.

One of the Extension Highlights in Kansas that received national attention was the "Clean-up Program."

County Extension Offices cooperated with the Extension Veterinary Medical Section on the clean up.

The mechanics of stibesterol collection involved Dr. Homer Caley, Extension Veterinarian, Mr. Jim Adamson, District Food and Drug Administration Supervisor, and 105 Extension Offices who worked closely together to:

- 1) Collect stibesterol products without incrimination of the producer,
- 2) Protect the beef consuming public from possible residue exposure.
- 3) Dispose of unapproved products.

The entire program worked very well as all parties concerned responded in a reasonable manner without releasing any names of people involved. The clean up was very successful, and while no numbers will ever be released, it is sufficient to say that the unapproved drugs were transported to the disposal site in a truck.

### **Calving Schools—1983-1988**

In 1983, surveys indicated that the highest incidence of economic loss in Kansas cow herds was during parturition and the following three weeks.

The Extension Veterinary Medical Section developed and implemented a program in 1982 involving products, procedures and management to reduce the losses and increase productivity in Kansas beef herds.

Sites were selected for calving schools throughout the state. Meetings were held on a trial basis to determine the impact on those who attended. All meetings had multi-county participants, with some ranchers traveling more than 200 miles round trip to attend the meetings.

The target audience were people directly engaged in livestock production, centered on the bovine species. Men, women, and young adults were invited with a restriction placed on total number to be registered.

Minority groups attended all sessions, usually with ranch managers. Females accounted for approximately 20 percent of the participating audience.

All meetings consisted of programs pertaining to the proper use of animal health products and the new treatment aids for and during calving. Also stressed was the manipulation of the fetus

during parturition to insure a live calf.

Management procedures to reduce dystocia and sick calves were also involved in the program at the meetings. Demonstrations were used to explain equipment and drug usage.

Based on an informal survey, 75 per cent of those that attended the Calving Schools indicated the saving of one or more calves and reduced drug expense. Management changes, and skills learned, contributed to the desirable results.

The Calving Schools were held in all areas of Kansas and plans are to continue them in 1988.

### Preventive Medicine Programs

The Extension Veterinary Medicine program included educational efforts in the control of the many diseases of cattle in which outbreaks occurred at irregular intervals. These included anaplasmosis, anthrax, wheat pasture disease, pinkeye, shipping fever, lumpjaw, etc.

The great emphasis was on sanitation as a means of disease prevention rather than on the treatment of infected animals. Treatment was the field of professional practicing veterinarians rather than Extension Veterinary Medicine.

## Poultry Disease and Parasite Control

Dr. David Davis initiated poultry sanitation and disease control in Extension work in 1922. Dr. Davis, in addition to his work in the counties, prepared poultry disease information for veterinarians.

Dr. J. J. Black continued the work started by Dr. Davis. Some flock testing for pullorum disease was done. One cooperator was Arthur Goener, a hatchery operator at Zenda, Kansas.

### Pullorum Control—About 1927

Dr. J. W. Lumb developed a pullorum disease control plan but it was not approved by the poultry department and dean of agriculture. The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association finally (about 1927) recognized that pullorum testing was valuable.

Twelve hatcherymen in ten different counties tested 158 flocks. At a meeting of the Kansas Hatcheries Association testing for pullorum disease was discussed, and the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner

decided to issue certificates to owners of disease-free flocks.

In 1929, 218,921 birds were tested in 29 counties. By 1930, 34 veterinarians were doing pullorum disease testing work. In 1938, the Kansas Hatcherymen, while in session at a conference at Kansas State University, adopted a revised Kansas Pullorum Disease Control Plan.

From that time, 1938, the poultrymen of Kansas conducted their own poultry disease control program through their organizations.

### Other Poultry Diseases

Extension Veterinarians were called upon to do educational work with other poultry diseases such as fowl pox, respiratory troubles, etc. Some work was also done on the control or prevention of worms and lice. Sanitation and management were the answers to many poultry problems.

## Swine Diseases and Parasite Control

### Hog Cholera—1917

The control of hog cholera was assigned to Dr. F. W. Caldwell, Special Assistant in Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry. Dr. Caldwell was employed from May 10 to October 15, 1916. He was then transferred to the Department of Animal Husbandry until March 1, 1917. Dr. Caldwell started cooperative hog cholera control work in Pottawatomie County with the County, State and Federal government cooperating.

Further hog cholera work was carried out by Dr. George Potter who followed Dr. Caldwell.

Dr. Potter was the first Extension Veterinary Specialist, 1917-19. He continued the program in hog cholera control.

At the meetings on hog cholera, frequent inquiries concerning abortion disease in cattle were made by those present. After conferences at the College, Dr. Potter was instructed to prepare an outline for a project and initiate an educational program for control of the abortion disease.

From such a beginning, the Extension Veterinary Medicine program grew to include the many aspects of animal health.

This comment was taken from Dr. Potter's reports:

The period May 1, 1917 to July 1, 1918, was devoted to educational work in hog cholera control.... The results of the work can only be estimated; but, inasmuch as the disease has subsided to a marked degree and farmers in the hog raising section are better informed concerning methods of prevention and control it is reasonable to believe that the rather intensive campaign of education put on by the Extension Division in cooperation with the state and federal sanitary officer has borne fruit.

From time to time throughout the years, Extension and College veterinarians have been called upon to give aid in the control of hog cholera as well as the various other diseases of swine when outbreaks occurred. Sanitation and management were continually stressed as the means of keeping all diseases to a minimum.

Hog cholera was a major swine production expense for many years. Animal deaths as well as vaccination expense were high, with no real progress in reducing the economic losses.

Dr. Homer Caley was instrumental in formulating a cholera eradication program for the State of Kansas. Regulator officials, producers, veterinarians and many others were involved. A large majority of those involved considered eradication an impossible task.

Kansas producers were extremely active in the eradication programs, some on the National level. Jasper DeVore, Arkansas City, spent considerable time and effort to help make the program work to final eradication.

Dr. Caley received a "Certificate of Appreciation" from the Secretary of Agriculture for his role in the program.

### **Swine Erysipelas—1940's**

Swine erysipelas became prevalent in Kansas in the early 1940's. This disease, being more common in the midwestern states, was spread through modern means of transportation during the warmer parts of the year. Again, sanitation and proper management were recommended as control measures.

### **Atrophic Rhinitis—About 1950**

About 1950, an outbreak of atrophic rhinitis occurred in Kansas. In his report for 1952, Dr. M. W. Osburn, Extension Veterinarian, reported:

Atrophic rhinitis continued to be a problem in the swine-producing areas of the state. Some counties reported that some of their swine producers were

forced out of the hog business for a while.

One large breeder of Yorkshire hogs in Dickinson County was forced to abandon a purebred sale and dispose of his entire herd through marketing and slaughter. Educational programs and other means of information are directing the hog man to control this disease.

### **Vesicular Exanthema—1952**

In 1952, vesicular exanthema made its first appearance in several garbage feeding lots. This outbreak resulted in the quarantine of all establishments where the disease had appeared.

The movement of all swine was halted by the quarantine established by the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Kansas to control vesicular exanthema. This also caused the cancellation of hog shows at the fairs and stopped the sale of breeding stock at community sales during the year.

The death losses were not great, but the economic loss was considerable to the entire swine industry.

In 1961, Dr. Osburn reported:

There were no hog diseases new in nature that presented a major or serious outbreak in Kansas swine in 1961. Diseases prevalent that did plague swine producers are atrophic rhinitis, virus-pig pneumonia, transmissible gastro-enteritis, and filth-borne diseases.

The 1962 report also noted:

- 1) A Kansas Swine Repopulation has been organized and a small number of producers are raising swine on the Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) program.
- 2) Garbage inspection is routinely made and any delinquencies corrected.
- 3) Educational information is being released on the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program and Swine Validation Program.
- 4) Outside of the prevalence of hog cholera in scattered areas there were no general epidemics in Kansas swine in 1962.

### **Video-Phonic Pork Clinic—1974**

In January, 1974, a Video-Phonic Pork Clinic was done by Extension Veterinary Medicine, Animal Science, Engineering and Agricultural Economics. Three two hour video tapes were made and sent to 11 locations around the state. One tape was used each of three weeks.

After viewing the tapes, a conference phone hook up with each location allowed participants to direct questions to the presenters for answering. Any

questions not answered were mailed in for response by the Extension Specialists. These questions and answers were compiled and mailed back to each participant.

The three main areas were Breeding, Lactation and Nursery, and Finishing. Each of these were broken down into herd health, facilities and nutrition. These Pork Clinics were well attended and received by the swine producers.

#### **Sulfa Residue Avoidance Program—1977**

In 1977, with the increase in sulfa residue in pork carcasses to 18 percent, the Residue Avoidance Program was initiated nationwide. Dr. Lowell Breeden was one of the two field investigators for the state.

Telephone calls were made to each swine producer who was in violation. If the producer needed assistance in determining the cause, an on-site farm visit was made. In most cases, by testing the finishing feed sample, the cause could be determined.

The next year a more in-depth study was done to help determine the source of the residue. Samples of swine rations were taken from about one hundred swine farms.

Samples included all ingredients of the rations. In a random sampling, five to seven per cent contained drugs. About one-third (1/3) of the farms sampled did not knowingly use sulfa drugs.

With this information, an extensive educational program in cooperation with the Grain Science and Industry Extension Department was initiated. As a result, the number of violations decreased to about five percent in 1987. This was not low enough to satisfy FDA and FSIS.

In 1987, Dr. Breeden started running the SOS (Sulfa-On-Site) test, free of charge on finishing feed samples or swine urine supplied by Kansas swine producers. The end result was that a number of producers found that they had a problem. This allowed them to correct the problem before shipping the animals to market.

By the end of 1988, the sulfa residue violative rate was down to less than .5 percent. How much lower this figure would have to be to satisfy FDA and FSIS was not known as of 1988. Extension Veterinary Medicine planned to continue its education prevention program.

#### **Farrowing School for Women—1979**

In September, 1979 the first Farrowing School for women was held at Kansas State University. This was brought about by requests from women who were working in the farrowing units and did not have a good source of information.

This Farrowing School was the forerunner of the calving and lambing clinics put on by Extension Veterinary Medicine.

The Farrowing School was jointly sponsored by Extension Veterinary Medicine, Extension Animal Science and the Kansas Pork Producer Council. Wendell Moyer, Extension Swine Specialist and Dr. Lowell Breeden, Extension Veterinary Medicine, were the leaders and organizers of this project. Major topics covered were breeding, gestation, and farrowing/lactation to weaning.

The main highlight was the "wet lab" where the participants received hands on experience in processing baby pigs. This included clipping needle teeth, castration, docking and ear notching. The wet lab was held at the Kansas State University Swine barns.

## **Sheep Diseases and Parasite Control**

Throughout the years, Extension veterinarians have not reported a great amount of activity in sheep disease and parasite control.

#### **Sheep Scabies**

Every two or three years, an outbreak of sheep scabies occurred. Those flocks were promptly quarantined by the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, treated and more or less quickly brought under control.

Scabies usually occurred in flocks where some stock was shipped into the state.

#### **Urinary Calculi**

Urinary calculi was more or less frequent among wethers being fed during the winter. Attention to feeding and management lessened the amount of this trouble.

#### **Extortoxemia**

The control of extortoxemia by the vaccination of lambs was found to be successful.

#### **Internal Parasites**

Internal parasites were controlled largely by the continuous rotation of pastures and the use of

pheno-thiazine. Acute parasitism (1962 report) was a major problem on some farms, especially where sheep was kept for many years.

Extension veterinarians continually recommended sanitation and good management as a means of keeping sheep disease losses to a minimum

### **Lambing Clinics—1982**

In 1982 Lambing Clinics were developed for Kansas sheep producers by Dr. Lowell Breeden. The need of this type of program was three-fold:

- 1) Share more information on sheep disease.
- 2) Support veterinarians interested in sheep.
- 3) Encourage number of sheep and sheep producers in the state.

Many of these were just beginning their sheep enterprise. The majority were small flocks, less than

50 ewes. The Lambing Clinic started with the ewe in the last six weeks of gestation and continued through lambing until weaning. Topics included:

- 1) Pre-lambing health vaccination, parasite control and disease prevention.
- 2) The lambing process, how to handle dystocia. A "wet lab" using a stillborn lamb and a pelvis gave the producer a hands on experience. This was the highlight of the presentation. How to revive newborn and handling of orphans.
- 3) Proper way to process lambs including tail docking, castration, ear tagging, dipping navels, and feeding both the ewe and the lamb for maximum production.

This program was received with great enthusiasm and was very well attended. Several clinics had over one hundred (100) in attendance.

## **Horse Diseases and Parasite Control**

### **Parasites—1936**

In 1936, almost 20,000 head of horses were treated for bots and other parasites under the leadership of Dr. J. W. Lumb, Extension Veterinarian.

This program was continued with varying emphasis until the number of draft horses became so small that further effort seemed unnecessary. Practicing veterinarians took up the work and cared for the scattered demand from the farmers.

### **Sleeping Sickness—1937**

In 1937, an outbreak of sleeping sickness, encephalomyelitis, in horses was found around Norton by Dr. L. J. Goodman, a practicing Veterinarian. The disease spread rapidly over the state in a southeastern direction.

A large number of horses were affected and the mortality reached about 20 percent. In the latter part of 1937, some brain tissue vaccine was used but the majority of the mortality took place before the use of vaccine became prevalent.

An educational program on the symptoms and care for encephalomyelitis emphasized the need for calling a veterinarian whenever a horse was ailing, as the symptoms were similar to those for cornstalk disease, poisoning of various kinds, bacterial infections, digestive disturbances or heat stroke.

Farmers were also instructed that the disease was spread by mosquitoes and flies; therefore control of those insects was an aid in the control of encephalomyelitis.

## **Veterinary Extension with Veterinarians**

The Extension Veterinarian cooperated with practicing veterinarians of the state through the years in an effort to help them to keep up to date and to obtain their cooperation in reporting unusual cases or outbreaks of disease which otherwise might not immediately come to the attention of the veterinarians at the College.

The first activity included in the Extension Veterinarian's report was the organization of the Southern

Kansas Veterinary Medical Society in 1928, with 20 members.

On May 4, 1931, the Central Kansas Veterinary Medical Association was organized including ten counties and with a membership of 60 veterinarians.

In 1939, when the artificial breeding program was being established, the Extension Veterinarian provided forms of the Constitution and By-Laws for

county Livestock Breeding Associations to local veterinarians, since many veterinarians served as the inseminator for the county associations.

During World War II, the Extension Veterinarian served as a member of the Veterinary Procurement and Assignment Service Committee for Kansas veterinarians. This consisted of keeping up-to-date lists of the veterinarians of the state and the status of the needs of the counties, areas and communities for veterinary practitioners.

All veterinarians within military age who could not be proven essential to the needs of their county area or community were declared available for military service. Some communities were in dire need for veterinarians to help maintain the health of their animals. Kansas more than supplied its quota of veterinarians for military service.

In 1952, Dr. M. W. Osburn, Extension Veterinarian,

issued two newsletters to practicing veterinarians of the state. These were well accepted and the number of such newsletters was increased until a newsletter was issued each month.

The newsletters contained a morbidity report not previously made available to practicing veterinarians, items of information about new drugs, reports of meetings and conferences, results of meat inspection work, progress on animal health campaigns (such as brucellosis), new nutrition information, pending legislation, etc.

The Extension Veterinarian attempted to attend district meetings of veterinarians whenever possible to become better acquainted with practicing personnel and learn of their problems first hand.

The Extension Veterinarian also assisted with the sponsorship of State Veterinary Medical Association meetings held each year at Kansas State University.

## Emergency Activities in the Agricultural Adjustment Program

In his 1933 report, Dr. J. Wallace Lumb, Extension Veterinarian, stated:

Beginning July 6, the specialist was instructed to supervise wheat allotment work. The territory covered 14 northeast Kansas counties and took all of the specialist's time until November 1, 1933.

From December 1933 to July 1, 1934, almost all of the specialist's time was spent on the AAA Corn and Hog Program, first in conferences and schools with leaders and then as a supervisor of 15 east central Kansas counties. On July 1, 1934, drought relief cattle purchasing work started and continued to take all of the specialist's time until November 1.

Very little actual work was done on the regular program although all of the projects were carried;

a plan of work was prepared and considerable correspondence in regard to the projects was conducted.

Due to the shortage of feed, an investigation was made of the possibilities of using Russian thistles for feed. Large quantities of these weeds were stacked and ground for cattle feed in the western part of the state, and this feed assisted in keeping many herds from starving or being sold.

**Contributing Authors.** *The primary contributing authors to this summary on the Cooperative Extension Service educational programs and activities in Veterinary Medicine, from 1965 through 1988, were Homer K. Caley, Extension State Leader, and Lowell D. Breeden, Extension Specialist, Veterinary Medicine.*

**A complete list of personnel in Extension Veterinary Medicine is included in Chapter 6, Extension Personnel, pp. 76-77.**