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TIMELY FARM TOPICS 12a

(Farm Science Serves the Nation No. 7)

PHENOTHIAZINE -- PLAGUE ON PARASITES

Broadcast by Ernest Moore and M. L. DuMars, Office of Information, Wallace L. Kadderly, Chief of Radio Service; and Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, U.S.D.A. Script by Josephine Hemphill. Recorded Tuesday, January 16, 1945. Time: Eight minutes and fifty-five seconds, without announcer's parts.

ANNOUNCER: (LIVE) _____ weeks ago, we had a report from the United States Department of Agriculture on how science aids the farmer, in his big job of producing food. Now it's time for another report. Today, by transcription, our Farm Science Reporter Ernie Moore -- with Duke DuMars, Wallace Kadderly, and a guest from the Bureau of Animal Industry -- will tell us about a new livestock remedy that's already saving the farmers over 10 million dollars a year. Okay, Ernie! On with the show!

TRANSCRIPTION

ERNIE MOORE: You know, Duke -- that's a good idea! Why don't we have a show?

DUKE DUMARS: What'll we use for actors?

MOORE: Well, when I was in high school -- we put on a play one time called "Pinafore." And I --

DUMARS: Oh, I played the Captain of the Queen's Navee! Let's go!

MOORE: We'll call our show "The Unhappy Farmer."

DUMARS: Is he the main character?

MOORE: Yes. You can have that part.

DUMARS: And I s'pose you'll be the happy farmer.

MOORE: I'm the one who has the healthiest livestock in the whole county.

DUMARS: Kind of wish I'd taken that part.

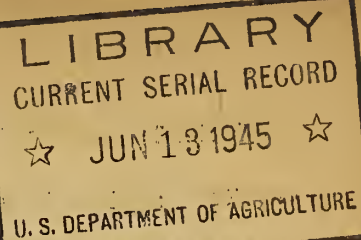
MOORE: Well, it's too late. Now the first act takes place on your farm, Duke. You raise sheep. And this morning you're feeling so discouraged you don't know what to do!

DUMARS: What's happened?

MOORE: It's your sheep. They've got internal parasites -- worms -- and you don't know it.

DUMARS: I don't?

MOORE: No. As the show opens, you're leaning against a post. Your hat it pulled clear down over your ears -- and you're just feeling so blue!



DUMARS: I get it! And then you come by.

MOORE: That's right.

DUMARS: And you're so full of good cheer -- anybody'd think you hadn't a care in the world.

MUSIC BRIDGE: FEW BARS OF "WHISTLE WHILE YOU WORK"

MOORE: Hello there, neighbor! What's the trouble?

DUMARS: Found another dead sheep this morning.

MOORE: I'm mighty sorry to hear that.

DUMARS: Lost two -- week before last.

MOORE: That's pretty tough.

DUMARS: Three died on me last Wednesday -- and now this.

MOORE: Rest of your flock look all right?

DUMARS: I'd say a third of 'em -- don't look too healthy.

MOORE: You know, I wonder -- Are they pale around the mouth and eyelids?

DUMARS: They certainly are.

MOORE: Their skin pale?

DUMARS: Right!

MOORE: Anemic? Lost their pep?

DUMARS: No pep -- no energy -- no nothing. I've just got to get out of this business.

MOORE: I wouldn't say that, neighbor. Wait! I've got an idea!

DUMARS: What is it.

MOORE: It just so happens -- a friend of mine who's a veterinarian is coming out this afternoon. Mind if I bring him over?

DUMARS: Is he any good?

MOORE: Is he any good! We'll see you later!

MUSIC BRIDGE: "WHISTLE WHILE YOU WORK"

MOORE: And that's the end of the first act.

DUMARS: Intermission -- while we change the scenery.

MOORE: We don't have to change the scenery. We're still on your farm, Duke. Now -- where's Wallace Kadderly.

KADDERLY: Right here -- just a-waitin' for my cues.

MOORE: Wallace, will you be the veterinarian?

KADDERLY: Oh, I've had no experience in acting.

MOORE: You've had plenty of experience -- talking with livestock men on the farm at Beltsville.

KADDERLY: I was out there last week. Watched 'em mix up a dose of phenothiazine -- for the sheep and lambs.

MOORE: Do you know, Wallace -- in their research on phenothiazine, they've been using lambs from the same flock -- for nearly five years.

KADDERLY: Yes, and they certainly have proved -- for sheep and lambs -- phenothiazine is a most effective anthelmintic.

DUMARS: Ernie, he's your man!

MOORE: Wallace, you've just got to be the veterinarian.

KADDERLY: Well, I'll do the best I can.

MOORE: All set, Duke?

DUMARS: Where am I s'posed to be?

MOORE: We're all down in the pasture -- on your farm. Doctor Kadderly has just examined your sheep. He says they're suffering from internal parasites. And he's going to suggest -- What's that you were saying, Doc?

KADDERLY: I was just asking your friend here -- whether he's ever heard of a worm remedy called phenothiazine.

DUMARS: I may have read about it.

KADDERLY: Why man, it's the best worm remedy yet discovered! For sheep, goats, cattle, hogs, horses and mules!

DUMARS: Is that a fact?

KADDERLY: Sure it's a fact.

MOORE: Tell him about the folks in Kentucky.

KADDERLY: In Kentucky -- last spring -- they celebrated a "Phenothiazine Week."

DUMARS: They must think it's pretty good.

KADDERLY: They say it's one of the greatest things ever happened -- to the sheep industry! Not too expensive -- and easy to give. You can mix it with feed, mix it with salt -- or use it as a drench.

MOORE: In Minnesota, I've seen 'em mix the stuff with milk -- and feed it to the lambs from a pop bottle.

KADDERLY: In Illinois, I've seen them mix it with molasses and water. And still other farmers use white flour and water.

DUMARS: The drench method seems to be popular.

KADDERLY: It is -- but a lot of sheep men think it's still easier to mix phenothiazine with salt -- and let the sheep lick it up.

DUMARS: How much salt, Doc? And how much phenothiazine?

KADDERLY: One part of phenothiazine to nine parts of salt. Put the salt in a trough or something where it'll be protected from the weather.

DUMARS: How about that trough over there in the shed?

KADDERLY: That'd be fine. And easy for the sheep to get at. Say! Wouldn't you like some directions, on just how to use phenothiazine?

DUMARS: I sure would!

KADDERLY: (TAKING OUT NOTEBOOK) Just let me make a note of that -- before I forget it.

DUMARS: Doc, if you've got room -- what you say I go back to town with you --

KADDERLY: Sure!

DUMARS: And buy a few pounds of the stuff today.

KADDERLY: Come right along. Be glad to have you.

MUSIC BRIDGE

MOORE: And that's the end of the second act.

DUMARS: What I want to know -- did the phenothiazine do anything for my sheep?

MOORE: Did it! The final act takes place two or three months later. It's a balmy summer evening. I come by, just as I did before -- and there you are, Duke. Out in the pasture with the lambs -- whistling like a lark.

MUSIC BRIDGE: MUSIC SEGUES INTO

DUMARS: (WHISTLING)

MOORE: Hey there!

DUMARS: Hi! Ever see a finer flock of lambs?

MOORE: How much do they weigh?

DUMARS: Well -- what do yours weigh?

MOORE: Oh mine average 80 pounds!

DUMARS: That so? Mine average 81.

LAMB: (DERISIVELY) Baaaaa!

DUMARS: Well, close to 81.

MOORE: Nice fleece they got on 'em. Hold still there!

LAMB: Baaaaa! Baaaaa!

MOORE: All right -- run along to your mother.

DUMARS: Yes sir -- the Doc was right. Phenothiazine's the best thing I ever got hold of.

MOORE: It's the best remedy I've found. Did you ever get that printed stuff?

DUMARS: Weeks ago.

MOORE: Good. Well, I guess everything's all right with you, neighbor. So long!

DUMARS: So long, neighbor!

MUSIC BRIDGE

MOORE: And that's the end of the show.

Now ladies and gentlemen, we're going to hear from the man who's in charge of the phenothiazine work -- for the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. Schwartz, before you talk about phenothiazine -- it seems to be that every few years, your Bureau comes out with a discovery that's mighty important to the livestock men.

DR. SCHWARTZ: That's true, Mr. Moore. The Bureau of Animal Industry has been helping farmers and stockmen for more than sixty years. And during that time -- with the cooperation of State livestock officials and research men -- our scientists have made some rather important discoveries, and applies them in control work.

They found the cause and prevention of cattle tick fever, and have practically wiped out that disease. They've got hog cholera pretty well under control. They've suppressed outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, and have almost completely eradicated bovine TB. And now, among other things, they're working to clean up Bang's disease or brucellosis.

MOORE: Then phenothiazine -- discovery of its use in controlling worm parasites -- is only one example of how you're helping farmers produce more food.

DR. SCHWARTZ: That's quite right. The use of phenothiazine as an anthelmintic, or worm remover, was discovered by the Bureau's research workers in 1938. In about five years, it became the most widely used of all drugs, for removing internal parasites from sheep and goats, cattle and hogs, horses and mules.

Of course the livestock farmer, by using phenothiazine to keep his animals in good health, is increasing food production. If he raises sheep, he is also increasing the wool supply -- and something else of special value in wartime. The strong tough cord, used for sewing up certain wounds is made from sheep intestines.

MOORE: So phenothiazine backs up the war effort in three ways. Food, wool, and surgical uses. Are supplies -- adequate?

DR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, they are. Last year, in the United States, commercial firms sold around 4 million pounds of the drug. And supplies were sent to South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand -- where they have sheep by the millions. Every pound of meat produced by our allies is of great importance right now. It means food for our own troops, and food for people of the liberated countries.

So I think we can say, Mr. Moore, that phenothiazine is a very good example -- in your series of how farm science serves the nation.

MOORE: It certainly is. And we thank you, Dr. Schwartz.

ANNOUNCER: (LIVE) Ernie Moore's guest today was Dr. Benjamin Schwartz of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. And oh yes! For those directions on how to use phenothiazine -- send your name and address to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington 25, D. C.

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