

was completed under aseptic conditions. Locally the wound was treated with sulfa urea.

The systemic treatment was twice daily subcutaneous injections of tetanus antitoxin for four days. A total of 20,000 units of tetanus antitoxin was used.

The first two days of treatment included 1600 units of penicillin G and 500 mg. Dyhydrostreptomycin was administered intramuscularly in divided doses. The lamb was returned to the ewe and continued to complete recovery in six days. The same method of treatment was used where docking and castration wounds were involved, with equally good results.

Most treatments include a sedative. In the literature, the value of antibiotics has not been determined because of the use of the antisera, tetanus antitoxin and the sedatives.

Only animals of high value should be treated because of the cost. Prevention by good husbandry still pays the greatest dividends.

WE STILL NEED WHALES

The whale is much more important to our well-being than most of us would think. It is true that we no longer have much need of what is erroneously called "whalebone"; this is the baleen, not bone at all, but a huge set of springy bristles 6 to 10 feet long, that grow in the jaws of the toothless varieties of whales. Medieval knights bought quantities of it from the Basques because by fastening a thin strip on their helmets they could make the plumes nod and sway in a highly effective manner.

Victorian ladies also coveted baleen for their corset stays, but today the small amount on the market is used principally for making industrial brushes. But the baleen whale is still vigorously hunted, because it also produces an edible oil, and in quantities that make it important in world economy. Of all the edible fats consumed by the entire human population, 10 per cent comes from baleen whales.

The oil of the toothed varieties, the sperm whales, is not edible, but it is valuable as a source of fine lubricants, cosmetics, illuminants and many other products. From the livers of both baleen and sperm whales we derive valuable vitamins, and recently two Danish doctors, Hagedorn and Sterling, have learned to extract from a single whale pancreas more insulin than is obtainable from 500 hogs. With diabetes on the increase, the salvaging of these formerly wasted glands is in itself a major achievement. More recently still, Norwegian factory ships have begun extracting ACTH, the anti-arthritis hormone.

Whaling crews have always eaten whale beef, and now that quick freezing has made possible its long distance transportation, it is becoming a standard article of diet in meat hungry Europe. Where the old time captains threw away mountainous carcasses, once they had taken the blubber, oil and baleen which they could sell, modern science has enabled us to waste very little of the entire animal body. The bones are ground to make a high grade fertilizer; much of the offal is processed into a nutritious meal that is greatly fancied by silver foxes, and scientists are at work trying to dehydrate the blood so that it may also be used as animal feed and fertilizer.