

**GIANTS OF SEA
STRANDED ON
SHORE**

At Espenbergen, the leading whaling station in the world today, photo shows carcass of whale that has been found to show to be dismembered for oil and fertilizer



Hunt Whales *with* Bombs



**CRANIISTS TEST
WHALE OIL**

Whale oil is tested and carefully checked in modern whaling industry. Picture to end shows the testing room of a whaling station in New York harbor which is equipped with every modern device for handling the product taken from whaling

Left, a working photo of a shot boat from the harpoon deck of New Zealand whaler

NEW whales for old! Modern equipment not only has revolutionized the whaling industry, but enables whalers to capture species of the seas lost against which the old methods were ineffective.

The Swedish Fayo harpoon cannon, firing a heavy projectile with line and explosive bomb attached, has replaced the hand-thrown harpoons, and great factory ships with large, steam-powered hunting boats take the place of the sailing vessels that plied the Arctic waters in the nineteenth century.

Now this and other up-to-date equipment has placed entirely different species of whales within the present-day whaler's grasp. The old-time whaler was limited to the slower moving types, such as the sperm and the right whale, today's boats and weapons permit the capture of the swifter blue whale, humpback, humpback, oil whale, and others too speedy for the open boats and hand harpoons of a bygone day.

The factory factories, equipped with radio, can run down six or eight big blue whales in one day, and more than twice as many of the smaller kinds. A large blue whale may yield as much as seventy-five barrels of oil; humpbacks and fin whales about half that quantity. Whale oil is worth approximately \$25 a barrel.

Several of the factory steamers in use in northern waters exceed 17,000 tons in size. The *Koonax*, a new vessel that began operations in the Ross section of the Antarctic recently, is a 22,000-ton ship. It is accompanied by seven steam hunting



**PRIZE IS MADE
FAST TO SHIP**

This remarkable photo, though given a good idea of the intensity on the harpoon deck of a whaler after a shot has been fired successfully. The mechanism is capable of firing a 600-lb. harpoon that weighs more than 100 pounds. Below, a whale being dismembered.



and Motors

boats, and carries on signals. It has two working decks; one for oil production and the other for the preparation of fertilizer from the whale's carcasses. There also is a plant for the canning of whale meat.

Whaling today is largely a Norwegian industry, and Spitzbergen still is the largest whaling station in the world.

A single whale may be worth from \$300 to \$25,000. The bulk of the oil is used in the manufacture of soap, for oiling woods for corking, in leather tanning, and lubricating machinery. Whalebone is used largely in making mechanical brushes.

To protect the whale from extinction, the Norwegian parliament recently passed a law forbidding Norwegian whalers to kill certain species, particularly the right whale, and all whale cows with calves.



Each remove of a whale, blows up to a well that is marked with a flag to show location.



The gigantic jawbone of a whale is caught by a crane and hoisted to the deck where it will be broken up.

Flayed to slabs, experts attack the whale's carcass and strip away the blubber as shown in photo at left.



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**PRIZE IS MADE
FAST TO SHIP**

This remarkable photo-graph gives a good idea of the activity on the harpoon deck of a whaler after a shot has been fired successfully. The catchman is capable of firing a five-foot harpoon that weighs more than 100 pounds. Below, a whale being dismembered



Left, carcass of a whale, blown up to a stiff mast and marked with a flag to show location



The gigantic jawbone of a whale is caught by a crane and hoisted to the deck where it will be broken up

Flayed to stern, efforts attack the whale's carcass and strip away the blubber as shown in photo at left



Hunt Whales with Bombs and Motors

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Now this and other up-to-date equipment has placed entirely different species of whales within the present-day whalers' grasp was explained recently by Dr. Charles Haskin Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium. While the catch of the old-time whaler was limited to the slower moving types, such as the sperm and right whale, today's boats and weapons permit the capture of the swifter blue whale, humpback, oil whale, and others too speedy for the open boats and hand harpoons of a bygone day.

The factory factories, equipped with radio, can run down six or eight big blue whales in one day, and more than twice as many of the smaller kinds. A large blue whale may yield as much as seventy-five barrels of oil; humpbacks and fin whales about half that quantity. Whale oil is worth approximately \$25 a barrel.

Several of the factory companies in use in northern waters exceed 17,000 tons in size. The *Koonst*, a new vessel that began operations in the Ross Sea of the Antarctic recently, is a 22,000-ton ship. It is accompanied by seven steam hunting

boats, and carries an airplane. It has two working decks; one for oil production and the other for the preparation of fertilizer from the whales' carcasses. There also is a plant for the canning of whale meat.

Whaling today is largely a Norwegian industry, and Spitzbergen still is the largest whaling station in the world.

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Left, a striking photo of a shot boat from the harpoon deck of New Zealand whaler