

United States' Case,
p. 333, line 9.

Page 337, line 18.

what is the same thing, the killing of 78,750 males, or in round numbers 80,000 males, out of a "herd" of 2,380,000 seals of both sexes, is the most that can be effected without depleting the "herd," it is evident, on the United States' Commissioners' showing, that the 100,000 males yearly killed on the islands has been too large a number, unless the "herd" has, during the period in which it was done, exceeded 3,000,000. The United States' Commissioners assert that this has not been the case. On the contrary, they say that the "herd" has largely decreased within six or seven years before 1891. They seem to estimate this decrease as having reduced the "herd" to one-half its former quantity, but the estimates are conflicting. The natives and Daniel Webster consider that the decline began in 1877-78. In any case, it is quite clear that the killing of 100,000 seals has been far too large according to the estimates shown by the United States' Commissioners' Diagrams, and would fully account for the diminution of the "herd" without reckoning the pelagic sealing.

It is difficult to discover how the United States' Commissioners arrived at this figure, 2,400. It seems more correct to place it at 1,707*. In which case the yearly killing of males out of a "herd" of 2,380,000 ought not to exceed 64,012 according to their Diagrams.

* NOTE. — This figure (1,707) is arrived at by examining the successive diminutions of particular classes of seals due to natural causes and to land killing. An examination of Tables (a) and (c), shows that natural causes reduce the 3-year-olds from 2,400 to 2,000 in a year, or 16 1/2 per cent., and that the similar decrease of the 4-year-olds is 2,000 to 1,840, or 8 per cent. Now, from the Tables it is seen that in one year 3,200 male 2-year-olds are reduced by natural causes to 2,400, and these 2,400 males are again reduced by land killing to 1,900, that is to say, 500 are land-killed. These 1,900 are next year reduced from natural causes by 16 1/2 per cent., that is, to 1,587, and thus, in order to bring them down to the 1,000 shown in the Table, 587 must be killed on land. The 1,000 are again reduced by natural causes by 8 per cent., viz., to 920, of which if 620 are killed on land, we get the 300 5-year-olds shown in the Table. The total annual killing on land would thus be —

500	...	3-year-olds.
587	...	"
620	...	"
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TOTAL	...	1,707