Compare British Counter Case, pp. 371-376.
United States' Case, p. 353, 3rd line from bottom of the page.

If this " herd " in its natural condition be in a state of " practical stability ", as the United States' Commissioners for their purpose assume (that is to say, if the " herd " as a whole be neither decreasing nor increasing), then, on the average, the yearly number of births will be equal to the yearly number of deaths. The " herd " will be increased each year by the birth of 10,000 pups, and decreased each year by 10,000 deaths from killer whales and other natural causes, and thus the balance will be maintained.

United States' Case, p. 353, line 10.

By comparing the various figures with one another, the yearly mortality from natural causes of the seals of any particular age can also be seen. Thus, for instance, when the " herd " leaves the Pribilof Islands, it consits of 10,000 male pups, 5,000 male yearlings, 3,200 male 2-year-olds, and so on. But owing to natural deaths in the ocean, when it comes back, the 10,000 male pups, which will now be entering on their second year of life, that is, becoming 1-year-olds, will have been reduced to 5,000. The 5,000 male yearlings which left the island in the previous season will now have been reduced to 3,200; and so, in like manner, every class of seal will come back older in age by a year, but reduced in numbers, and on the whole, as has been said, the male " herd " will be reduced by 10,000. But as so on as the " herd " thus reduced arrives at the islands, it is again increased by the birth of 10,000 male pups, and so the equilibrium is maintained. (All this can be seen from an inspection of Table (*a.*).

United States' Case, p. 352, 3rd line from bottom.

United States'. Diagram (C), United States' Case, p. 353.

Diagram (C) in the United States Case shows the state of things produced by what the United States' Commissioners designate as " *property regulated killing* " of males, or as they also express it " *the male portion of the same herd, when judiciously worked by man* ".

United States' Case, p. 355, line 22.

United States' Case, p. 356, line 20.

This " herd " would, as the United States' Commissioners explain, " *be greatly diminished, and the census of the whole herd correspondingly lessened, but when once reached the new condition would be constant and self-sustaining;* " and they estimate this reduction as being " to nearly one-half of what it would be in the undisturbed condition ". On their Diagram (C) they mark the new size of the " herd " as 23,568 male seals.

United States' Case, p. 357, line 1.

A Table (*c*) has been prepared from the United States' Diagram (C) showing the various numbers of seals in the reduced " herd " of various ages. When added up, the total comes to 23,680 (a figure not very different from that given by the United States' Commissioners. For all practical purposes the difference in quite immaterial).

The yearly killing of males between 2 and 5 years on the islands, which has caused this reduction, is estimated by the United States' Commissioners at 2,100,* and has been marked by them on Diagram (C).

At a first glance, it may appear surprising that so small a killing as 2,100 males *per annum* can reduce the " herd " so largely as is shown on Diagram (C). But it must be remembered that the killing all takes place among male seals from 2 to 5 years of age. Thus, for instance, the male

* See Note at end.