

of that government to consent to any such regulations, on account of the objections of Canada, that this controversy has arisen and this arbitration has been rendered necessary. The attitude of Canada on this subject plainly shows that it quite well understands that any regulations adopted for the preservation of the seal which would be at all adequate for that purpose most substantially, if not entirely, put an end to pelagic sealing. The object of the adventurers, which that Province thinks it right to protect, is simply to make what profit is to be derived out of the destruction of the fur-seals in the few years required for its completion.

2. In the British Counter Case, every objection possible to be brought forward to the making or enforcing of any regulations, is insisted on. The real position assumed is that of opposition to any regulations that would be of sufficient value to be worth adopting. Those proposed by the British Commissioners are for the benefit of pelagic sealing and an enhancement of its profits, and its consequent destruction by restricting the unquestioned right of the United States to take the seals on its own territory. In answer to the proved charge that pelagic sealing conduces to the inevitable extermination which it has produced everywhere else, and that the methods employed by the United States Government tend to the preservation of the animal while making its product available to the world, it is gravely proposed by the British Commissioners to adopt regulations which would diminish that use which is consistent with the protection of the seal, and which is not called in question by the treaty, so as to increase the use which is destructive; and to add to the losses already suffered by the United States in its territorial interest, by increasing the profits of those who are engaged in destroying it. It is difficult to deal seriously with such proposals.

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