GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA.

Cards. Behring Sea Dl.

Gov. Gen. of Eastern Siberia
Jabasoffska
ask for reports of Mr N. ~~Gabuisky~~ Grebnitsky
& Mr Voloshinoff, on
Commander Islands.

---

or ask from Minister of Domains
St Petersburgh.

Z. L. Tanner,

Lieut. Commander,

U. S. Navy.

Commanding

U. S. F. C. St.r "Albatross."

George C. Reiter.

Commander U. S. Navy.

Curios of Alaska articles
for any Reports by Geol. Surv.
Can. for the Historical
Society, just started. To
be sent to his address.

Send any Ethn. pubs to Emmons
Sitka. Might send B. Aska
Reports.

Sep. 30. 91

Filly Jacobsen
Port Lexington
Ble

'Collecting History of Indians'
Indian Curios &c. Was some years
at Bella Coola at this work.
Will write if he gets anything to sell.

Capt. M. A. Healy
U.S. Revenue Cutter Bear
(with bizarre hair bow the
walrus skin turns out)

Mr Rudolf Neuman

c/o A.C. Co.

31 Sansom st.

San Francisco.

Send some photos. Sq of Unalaska, Attau or Atka.

Philo S Bugbee

US Dist Judge

Keita

For photos. particulars that in which he appears, at $10 each.

Col. Milton Barnes
St Paul Island
Alaska.

U.S. Treasury Agent.

Col Joseph Murray
Box 20 ..
Fort Collins
Colorado

For photos of natives taken
at El Paso for him.

Commander John Leslie Burr R.N.
H.M.S. Porpoise
Hong Kong.

For anything on sealing question & particularly report by Commdr. on this. Promised I send some photos. also.

Chuschay 8/4

Ispravnik, Mr Peter
Prokopeitch Homiakoff
Petropaulowsk.

Julius Lindquist.
c/o Alaska Com. Comp.
310 Sansome St.
San Francisco.

per

Promised to send a photo.
Petro Porchky

Geo. R. Gugle
929½ N.Y. Ave
Washington
D.C.

Dear Bishop Ridley

Does B. Arch. Reports

Rev. Mr Keen. Wanet.
would no doubt appreciate any Publications etc.
in studying Haida language.
a Colleagueit.

Nicolai Grebnitzky
Administrator of Commander
Islands.
Behring Island
via Vladivostock

Copies of reports etc. anything
having on northern regions, in
acknowledgement of donations.

Permission to use
lantern slides any photos. of
interest particularly in
connection with mos dig on
Copper S.

Mr. B. I. Watkins, R.N.

H.M.S. "Porpoise" Hong Kong

Mr Sindquist has promised to send his San Francisco this autumn a walrus skull. C.O.D.

Promised to send him a photo of Petropaulowski or other photos, which may be of interest.

Julius Lindquist, Petropavlovsk

c/o Alaska Comm. Comp.

San Francisco

310. Sansome Street.

over.

Stanton.

Absolutely necessary to have every word of court.

Acquisition of prescriptive rights

Cis. has duly working up coal last summer while we have been idle.

We have been pushing for settlement; are we now to hold back.

Merely to fix on ground shows that Cis. considers interpretation left to our court does not

necessary to take
a position or
assume a policy &
act up to it.

---

unless to maintain
B.C. live ~~you~~ on a wife
if not prepared to
make protest against
encroachment ~~yr~~ beyond it

Respecting present ventures
should decide on Corporation
or otherwise & reply
accordingly.

Impossibility of repairing
roofs etc which may
be given without any
harm.

? about copy of my
letter to Doll.

2nd What direct-
workington, by reason of
incompleteness, his. only
found out our ideas of
boundary

Dale has since been
in London probably
working up core.

We should endeavour similar
expressions & measures say
that on the ground we
should be ahead of his.
in information

Concerning opinions as
between Selby & Dale
on certain points should
render it possible to take
action on them

Decide whether or not
to provide with U.S. Surveys.
& answers Columns etc.
~~If not~~

If not decide whether any
independent work & if so for
what

Decide on Contentious pr
boundary & if possible
publish Survey.

Decide what if any action
to be taken to protect against
encroachments & establishment
of prescriptive Claims.

Rangers on the forest
responsible in my part for
what done

Bdy. Sep. 15. 92.

My connection with B.S. grew out of work done in connection with Boundary & study & familiarity with history & documents.

—

Have advanced no claim. No interest. So far from obtaining anything out of work already done on this & B.S. question am actually out of pocket.

—

Anxious only that it shall be done in the best way possible & that in this last chance of scoring in Boundary matters we may score

—

Ser ~~[illegible]~~ patching of 87 the matter fully discussed by me with Sir J. Macdonald & Sir C. Tupper as well as with Mr White

—

Has Mr Dewdney the correspondence maps etc which ~~[illegible]~~ grew out of & were prepared on that occasion. Maps were handed to Sir C. Tupper, & various private reports etc made to him at the time.

Have not been informed of any of the later proceedings or of the useful work by King last autumn etc

—

There seems constant work, but Waller seems to consist of two distinct parts. One rather diplomatic & largely legal, probably involving in the end the preparation of a case for Seven Arbitrators — all which should be attended to under the direct control of the Sect.
The other regarding the actual delimitation & surveys on the ground.

The former involves all the same documents with those in the B.S. Waller.
Anxious to make the facts we have obtained available.

Bearings of B.S. work upon it – a necessity of postponement till all light got – now can be thrown upon it.

—

Secrecy premium in U.S. Cases of possible bearing on the Body. Case.

—

Russian authorities, Bernimon. Berg ~~&c~~ Zilkwanoff etc to be searched.
Maps to be looked up, obtained or copied

—

Meadowbales probable proceedings at meetings & our experience of him
To stipulate ab initio for minutes of meetings which may conveniently be employed etc

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIEU ET MON DROIT
CANADA

1. Propriety of excluding the
civil action for compensation
2. Propriety of that Govt answer to the proposition
3. Necessity of immediate action
in the matter

4. If compensation should it
be granted or only in
part?

5. ~~Bearings as regards~~ Method of work
14/21 meridian.

6. ~~Bearings as regards~~ Method of work
Coast strip.

7. Action with regard to
hydrographical surveys
about southern part of
Coast strip.

to consult in coast ships & transport

no boundary
& no action
BC to take
under.

Polar
action of
US

By home of beaver, haunt of bear
& where the mountain Eagle swings
Upon the keen & lonely air
That sweeps beneath its beating wings.

English Lakes. Mill

Geog. Journal. July 95 –

p. 53. Blanket of sediment

conceals all original form

of bottom?

Memo. of refs. to note books
bearing on Nicola – Coldwater Coal

1877. No 5. pp. 16–31
" 7 " 66.
" 8 " 76.

1888. " 1 " 33

1889. " 4 " 33

Specimens 1877 42–45
1888 91–95
1889 145–148

1888 No 90 – 2 specimens
Coldwater R.

The diplomatic errors.

1. In allowing the members of Eight's regulations to be limited

2. In admitting that arbitrators had any right to regulate outside area in dispute – i.e. Behring sea.

This should have been most emphatically protested from the outset

It was argued half-heartedly.

At first meeting of arbitrators after proceedings were begun practically announced that he would break up arbitration if it were not admitted the right to regulate not by B.S.

Since the award the U.S. has resorted to the old game of bluff endeavouring to deprive Sealers of any practical advantage left to them under the regulations by praying G.B. to render the act worse than the award requires.

While there may be an
objection to a drastic penalty
the fact that the arbitrators are
not empowered so far as to
create satisfactory regulations for
the treaty sealing areas. Excluded
from their jurisdiction, if we assume
contrary that the ~~to~~ high seas.
beyond Behring sea were equally
excluded, we can point to many
late statements of its. that regulations
would not be efficient without
including of this area.
We would thus be in a position
to say that both parties ~~appear~~ agree
that power of arbitrators is
too limited to do more than
recommend.

Total the U.S. written argument
will consist of probably. —

Slight treatment of all legal &
jurisdictional questions, for which
Mr. will be made to come etc
& to further oral argument on
special points.

Forcible assertion of extreme powers
of arbitrators with respect to regulations
& attempt to support this in detail.

Lengthy treatment of sect-life
points, largely in rebuttal to our
Counter-case.

As to protests to be separately on
hand of the U.S. & our propositions
for them by others?

See Tarbeling of Romanes in translations in Russian lit

Wheeler wants assistance on seals fully w. food obtd islands

On wrong view letter of Lis. of our statement as to validity of hypothesis.

---

appear as
~~Referred to~~ file of
A.J. Case at B. 141.

Wis. may come to conference with protests, knowing that they will be overruled, but wishing to have presumption of most voting in their favour. Should we have protests ready if needed?

As to use of confidential character of our report when C.C. handed in. Showing same to Independists & arranging to give Elliott a copy.

Foster. Letter of Jan 19. 93. states —
"Sequel shows that no joint investigation ever took place"

As to our insistence on right to produce further evidence. May it not be better not to insist on this. We may in consequence be swamped by further Wis. evidence.

Seal life subjects relate both to Quest. 5 & to Art VII. They occupy greater part of Wis. case & counter case. Points bearing on two questions cannot be completely separated.
Can we omit all treatment of these points in written argument?
The greater part of Wis. written argument will probably be devoted to these subjects.

Criticism of evidence, then & now

Criticism of conclusions, then & now

Point out in argument, how completely true of his calculations by fact, such as that relating to seals lost by sinking, have been swept away. That others, it has only been impossible to check work in this manner, become so entangled in their characters?

insert p. 7.

This article will also be briefly dealt with although the main argument on this point of the case must of necessity be postponed.

The subject of article VII. is as follows

~~Respecting article VII, which relates to concurrent regulations for the protection or preservation of the fur-seals, the consideration of which is deferred for the decision arrived at on the points submitted in the preceding article, nothing~~ ~~it is submitted.~~

~~The~~ While the questions now at issue between Great Britain & the United States have arisen ~~from the seizures~~ in consequence of the seizures of British vessels, already referred to, Great Britain has not opposed & is not opposed to any such protective or precautionary regulations of an equitable kind for the fur-seal fishery as may be found to be necessary & compatible with international rights. Her subjects are in fact largely interested in the continued preservation of the particular fishery involved, & though the complaints which have so far been made of deterioration & decrease in this fishery have originated from the lessees of certain privileges on the breeding islands of the fur-seals

under the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and from her subjects who are engaged in the prosecution of the seal fishery at sea, any such deterioration or decrease nevertheless (from the known habits of the pursuit) be considered as a matter of concern by Great Britain, and one in which she has serious claim ~~to the hands~~ to interpose.

Outline of Position

When, in 1821, Russia in the terms of the Ukase of that date, advanced claims to ~~[illegible]~~ control a considerable portion of the Pacific ocean as a mare clausum, the practice of nations & the generally admitted rights upon the high seas, were already entirely opposed to any such claim as to exclusive or exceptional rights of the kind embodied in or implied by it. (Quote authorities ??)

There were, even at that date, no ~~[illegible]~~ precedents or circumstances which could be advanced as sufficient or valid grounds for the claims made; ~~& moreover, no obstruction from the enjoyment of [illegible] the rights denied by the Ukase, on the part of any Power, could affect the inherent force of such rights, which are in their nature imprescriptible.~~

The claims then advanced were opposed ~~A position in opposition to~~

~~This ground was taken~~ by Great Britain & the United States ~~in opposition to the Ukase~~

~~at the time of its promulgation~~, & ~~on this ground~~, Russia ~~has~~ abandoned the pretensions which were embodied in the obnoxious ukases, ~~to~~ such abandonment being commenced with the claim ~~advanced~~ made.

& in the face of the opposition

in so far as these exceeded the ordinary territorial jurisdiction.

On the part of Great Britain the same ground is taken & maintained today, against the revival of the claims made in the ukase of 1821, & against any part or consequence of these claims. The arguments originally employed by the U.S. & Great Britain in protesting against the ukase of Russia still apply with equal force. — They have ~~however acquired now a greater solidity than they had possessed in 1824~~, ~~the view of~~ the continued practice of nations & concurrent growth of the principles of international law since that time, ~~they have been~~ if possible

greater weight now than in the year 1824

It is submitted, that the U.S., under changed circumstances of territorial ownership, ~~has~~

has abandoned the correct & uncompromising attitude assumed in face of the ukase of 1821, & has, since 1886, directly or by implication ~~[illegible]~~ resorted to & ~~[illegible]~~ adopted some part of these claims as a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ basis for some especial privileges or control over a portion of the waters included under the ukase of 1821, of which they "could admit no part" at that date.

This new position on the part of the U.S. is not held on the broad & unmistakable grounds originally assumed by Russia. It is ~~[illegible]~~ undeniable to be supported on narrower & specified arguments, but none the less involves the original claim.

~~Amongst the arguments advanced are the following~~

It is for instance contended by the United States, that some part of the original claim was not abandoned by Russia, because omitted in the enumeration of points contained in the conventions of 1824 & 1825; that non-user by

& again

other nations is sufficient to invalidate general rights which these nations in common with others would otherwise have been possessed; still further that some special rights pertaining to particular fisheries have subsisted ~~or may be maintained~~ ~~claimed~~ while those relating to other fisheries or to navigation generally now remain subject ~~amenable~~ only to the general law of nations.

It is submitted that the position consistently maintained by Great Britain ~~with~~ from the first, with regard to these pretensions of control over non-territorial waters, is correct, & that the principles upon which it rests are in themselves conclusive. ~~But nevertheless, & for the purpose of showing that even the subsidiary points which appear to be relied on, & have been advanced by the U.S., are untenable, it is proposed to meet these points severally & to show that they are not only unsound in principle but that they are not borne out by historical & other known facts.~~

(1.

In a case such as that in which we maintain that powers of arbitration for regulations are confined to Behring Sea, where the actual words leave some doubt, everything depends on taking the initiative. The position being good enough, by taking the initiative & asserting our views every advantage is to be gained. If opposed, our opponents have to attack a position already fortified. We have clearly expressed the view in our Circular Case, that regulations can not extend beyond Behring Sea or the area in dispute. Leave to use the res. will take a protest against this view of the opening of the arbitration. If we can first lodge a protest in our own favour it would be greatly to our advantage. Any protest

they may then make what ought to be in the nature (2
of a rejoinder.

The question of the powers of the arbitrators is not one for their own decision. To have such a question the argument before the arbitrators is practically to give it up.

~~Naturalists addressed by his Circular~~

Naturalists from whom letters of Communications published by us..

Prof. T. H. Huxley LL.D., F.R.S. etc

address?

Dr P. L. Sclater Ph.D., F.R.S.
3 Hanover Square W.

Copies of letter-address to be sent from F.O.

Letters in reply to Dr Merriam's Circular.

M. le docteur Alphonse Milne Edwards

Prof. Alfred Nehring

Dr. Gustave Hartlaub

Prof. Rob. Collett

Prof. Count Tommaso Salvadori

Dr. Leopold von Schrenck.

Dr. Henry H. Giglioli

Dr. Raphael Blanchard.

Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Lilljeborg

Baron Adolf. E. Nordenskjold

Dr. A. Th. von Middendorf

Dr. Emil Holub.

Names of persons supplying important evidence in Br. Commns. Report, or in connection with the Counter Case.

J.W. Mackay Esq
Kamloops
British Columbia
Canada.

Frederick Chapman Esq
Dunedin
New Zealand

John Murray Esq
"Challenger" Office
45 Frederick St. ~~Edinburgh~~ Edinburgh

Dr A. Günther F.R.S.
British Museum
(Natural History)
Cromwell Rd. S.W.

Sir Wm. Flower KCB, F.R.S.
British Museum
(Natural History)
Cromwell Rd. S.W.

A.R. Milne Esq
Collector of Customs
Victoria
British Columbia
Canada.

Capt. C.H. Jackson
Govt. agent in charge of Seal & Guano Islands
Cape Town
Cape Colony.

Capt. J. L. Burr R.N.
H.M.S. Porpoise
China Station

Capt. A. A. Chase Ford R.N.
H.M.S. Nepomine
Esquimalt
British Columbia
Canada

Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G.
Wellington
New Zealand

Prof J. J. Parker F.R.S.
University of Otago
~~Otago~~ Dunedin
New Zealand.

Mr de Bunsen
Secretary H.B.M. Legation
Tokio
Japan

.X. Mr N. Grebnitzky
Behring Island
via Vladivostock

.X. Mr Constantin Grunwaldt
Russian Sealskin Co.
Behring Island
via Vladivostock

.X. Note. These gentlemen are now on their way to Commander Islands to further investigate condition of Seals for Russian Govt. They have asked for copies, but I do not know in what way they had letters to be sent & if sent to Vladivostock by what route they should go to Probably via Japan.

Thaleichthys Pacificus, Eulachon

"Oregon to Alaska, ascending the rivers in enormous quantities in spring." p. 292.

Osmerus thaleichthys ~~the eo~~ smelt.

"Pacific Coast from San Francisco northward" rather common p. 293.

O. attenuatus. "Very close to O. thaleichthys, but probably distinct. Coast of California."

Hypomesus pretiosus. Surf smelt.

Pacific Coast from California northward; abundant. p. 294

Clupea mirabilis, California herring.

Pacific Coast of North America.

abundant. p. 265

C. sagax. California sardine

Pacific Coast of North America

Very abundant. p. 265

"Synopsis of the Fishes of North America" by David S. Jordan and Chas. H. Gilbert. Bulletin of U. S. Nat. ~~Museum~~ Museum ~~No.~~ No. 16. 1883.

Col. Lust. Journals Sat 27/7.

Lt T. B-P.
B. J. A. Bell
Ed. Colonist
Sir D. Smith
F. G. Shaughnessy
W. C. Van Horne
R. Dawson.
Selwyn
Harrington
W. B. Dawson
Mrs Atkin
Ed. Times. Victoria B.C.
Hon. F. G. Vernon.

Col. Sust.
paper
Sent t.

List of Publications collected
on Fur-seal matter. May 90

N. American Pinnipedes. Allen. U.S. Geol. Survey. 1880. misc. pubs.

Report on Cruise of Corwin. 1881. "U.S. pamphlets" vol. 25

On the Eared seals. Allen & Bryant. Bul. Mus. Comp. Zool. vol II. no 1.

Bancrofts works Vol 33

Our arctic Province. Elliott.

Report on Alaska. Morris. Washington. Govt.

Elliott on Fur seals. U.S. Census Vol. 8.

Contributions to Nat. Hist. of Alaska. Turner. (Arctic pubs. of Signal Service)

Challenger Vol. 26. Seals.

Ice & Ice-currents in Bering Sea. Leipsner. U.S. Hydrographic Office. No 92. 1890

Natural History of Victoria by F. McCoy Decade VIII. Figures of seals & some rep. & notes. & to description of N. Zealand Seals

List of publications
on Fur-seal
matters.

The Drain

9

Wharton 25 June 91. (Verbatim extract)

" It being understood that an arrangement for a
" Joint Commission is to be made contemporaneously
" with the conclusion of the treaty of arbitration, I am directed
" by the President to propose the following separate
" agreement. —

" Each government shall appoint two Commissioners to
" investigate conjointly with the Commissioners of the
" other government all the facts having relation to seal
" life in Behring sea & the measures necessary for
" its proper protection & preservation. The four
" Commissioners shall, so far as they may be able to
" agree, make a joint report to each of the two
" governments, & they shall also report, either jointly
" or severally, to each government upon any point
" upon which they may be unable to agree. These
" reports shall not be made public until they shall be
" submitted to the arbitrators or it shall appear that
" the contingency of their being used by the arbitrators
" can not arise

Verbatim extract from Wharton's letter of 25 Nov. 91.

Arbitration clause bearing on Veemus.

" (6.) If the determination of the foregoing ~~[illegible]~~ questions
" as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. shall leave
" the subject in such position that the concurrence of
" Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of
" regulations for the proper protection & the preservation
" of the fur-seal in or habitually resorting to Behring
" Sea, the arbitrators shall then determine what
" concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional
" limits of the respective governments are necessary
" & over what waters such regulations should extend;
" & to aid them in that determination the report of
" the joint commission, to be appointed by the
" respective governments, shall be laid before them,
" with such other evidence as either government
" may submit. The contracting parties furthermore
" agree to cooperate in securing the adhesion of
" other powers to such regulations.

Copy of Encl B
Recd. Hon. Mr Foster
Ap. 2. 92

Memorandum on Further Evidence to be obtained for Behring Sea Arbitration.

The arrangement laid down in connection with the Arbitration, allows three months for the presentation of the cases and three additional months for counter cases, with a possible further extension of sixty days. Thus cases may be handed in before the end of June, counter cases before the end of September, but probably not in complete form till the end of November.

In 1891 the British Commissioners made a full investigation of seal life and of the sealing industry, as far as the time at disposal permitted, though points still remained on which additional information would have been desirable. The U. S. Commissioners, on the contrary, made a short and somewhat perfunctory visit to the Pribyloff Islands. Put side by side, and apart from extraneous evidence of a less direct kind, the report of the British Commissioners should thus be (to the close of the season of 1891) more complete and useful than that of the U.S. Commissioners.

It is assumed that 'several' reports of the respective commissioners must necessarily form part of the 'case' to be handed in within the first three months. If any doubt exists on this point, however, it should

should be mutually determined beforehand so as to prevent the possibility of one 'several' report being made in any way a reply to the other.

In any event, as matters are now arranged, it becomes possible to include any or all facts pertaining to the season of 1892 in the Counter Cases, and the extension of sixty days provided for, seems to be specially arranged to admit the inclusion of reports from the Pribyloff Islands. Such later information may be made the basis of very cogent arguments when placed against conclusions arrived at in 1891, and it appears to be essential that Great Britain as well as the U.S., should take some further steps to procure like information.

Further, during the joint conferences of the Commissioners lately held, the U.S. Commissioners doubtless formed a good general idea of the kind of evidence in possession of the British Commissioners and the points on which their arguments will probably rest. They no doubt ascertained among other things, that while the U.S. observations were confined principally to the Pribyloff Islands themselves, those of the British Commissioners included as well the West Coast of North America and the Commander Islands on the Russian Coast.

It may therefore be assumed that the

the U.S. will now not only endeavour to obtain new reports in their interest from the islands, but also to remedy their previous lack of information on the branches just mentioned.

That steps are now being taken with this object, is shown by the fact that the Corwin and Albatross had already left San Francisco for the north before the 24th. of March, it is stated for the purpose of following the seals up along the coast and preventing killing within the three mile limit round the Alaskan shores. Practically no seals are taken so close to shore as the three mile limit, and as this is well known to the U.S., some further motive must be sought for the unusually early dispatch of these vessels. This it would appear is the wish to obtain such records of pelagic sealing, from actual observation, as may effectively be employed in the arbitration. These records will no doubt be valuable, but it cannot be assumed that they will be strictly impartial.

The Albatross is spoken of in press dispatches as a Revenue Cruiser, but she is in reality the Fishery Commission vessel with a resident naturalist on board, and otherwise well fitted for making the desired observations. She is at this moment, in all probability, cruising among the pelagic sealers.

It seems then to be exceedingly desirable that some at least partially equivalent means, should be adopted by Great Britain to procure similiar information for the season of 1892, and that such information should include a study of the practise of pelagic sealing (beginning as soon as possible) with further observations of the Pribyloff Islands.

It might also be well to request pelagic sealers to keep accurate notes of all their observations this year, which could be made the basis of additional and more precise sworn statements covering the season of 1892.

Enclosed is a copy of a dispatch published in the N.Y. Evening Post, and referring to the sailing of the Corwin and Albatross.

Apl. 2nd 1892 sgd G. M. D.

General Report Walter.

Representing stock of rookeries when regularly killing males, under normal circumstances, by breeding animals alone.

Breeding males 10,000
" females 100,000

young, effete & all other classes making up total of say 200,000.

~~Then if 100,000 pups produced in first year~~

assume 4 years as average age of maturity of both males & females.

assume that breeding rookeries have remained at constant number for four preceding years, & that of 100,000 pups produced 4 years previously 30,000 survive

& reach 'maturity' in the given year.
(This is overcoming by Bryant's estimate of the death rate of young in earlier years.)
This number of 4-year-old seals would be added to the ~~[illegible]~~ total in the ~~year~~ given year.
Of this 80,000 it is postulated that 15,000 are males, 15,000 females.
Of these 10% required in each case to replace annual deaths of breeding herd
= 10,000 females
= 1,000 males.

~~[illegible]~~
Thus a surplus of the increment consisting of ~~13500~~ 14,000

males & 5,000 females
which may be killed
each year with impunity
& leave the breeding workers
as before.
(The electorate is probably
quite sufficient to allow
for all but very exceptional
natural causes of loss.)
If, however, 20 females be
killed an addition of
5,000 or 5-% on able
number of females will be
added, requiring 5-% of
additional males = 500
& reducing the number of
males which may be killed
to 13,500.
With this annual increment to

total breeding herd of 5%, the number of the whole herd ~~to~~ should double in about 14 years.

Thus about 770,000 breeding seals should produce 100,000 killable males of age of 4 years, annually & allow 5% annual increase of breeders.

If the to the assumed number of 110,000 breeding seals, male & female, the number of non-breeding 4 added as follows

Pups, just born	100,000
yearlings	40,000
2-year olds	35,000
3-year olds	38,000
Effete seals of both sexes	50,000
Total	258,000

Then the whole number of
seeds frequently thousands
when 30,000 are added to
breeders, would be 368,000
or proportionally to produce
100,000 2,576,000.

			males	females
Stock	200 000		190 000	100 000
pups	100 000		10 000	
1	40 000			
2	35 000	gross	15,000	15,000
3	30,000	minus	~~30,000~~	~~30,000~~
	For breeding		1,500	10,000
	Net increase		13,500	5,000

Very doubtful whether
there have been 1,000,000
reading L^n Poor. So as
at any rate since 1860

If of these say already population
such as L^n produce
500,000 pops annually as
a maximum
This, under what may be
considered most favorable
circumstances allows (~~[illegible]~~
see Bryant's Calculation)
— tarrin at age of
say — years — call these adults.
Annual Kelly 100,000
Annual destroy 1/10 of whole
or passing out effective classes
of 1

1,000,000

30,000
150,000

500,000 pups

of 30,000 to 100,000 reach
maturity 150,000 would
reach maturity every year.

100,000 killed

100,000 die from old age
or from wounds & fish hooks
or fishnets or hook lines
leaving deficit of 50,000
annually or no margin.

This process has of course
been cumulative & the
deficit, apart from other unusual
accidental causes & from the
growth of pelagic, has been
rapidly increasing.

In endeavoring to make any calculation many circumstances which should include, because they are not & cannot be accurately known, but without endeavoring to make variations to allow for all these, we may assume a basis of calculation which will probably nearly represent the facts, which will at least serve to fix our ideas, & the results by which may be as near an approach to accuracy as much more elaborate assumed data would furnish.

Assuming 1,000,000 on Rockaway in 1869 with 500,000 breeding females, & this as high as seems probable to us

Assume 500,000 pops born

& 100,000 or 1/10 ~~pass to~~

decay or passing to important

classes in each year.

also 100,000 killed.

Assume an average age of —

See Bryant & 30 (or 34?)

for army of industry ~~in the~~ or

in other words pay the

breeding workers in this year,

separately the 500,000 pops of

— years previously.

What would the result be in

this state in 20 years?

This increase of fuselage would seem to embrace the capacity of the wicks, reducing the increase which would otherwise result from the increased weight of heavier fuselage. Conditions thus assumed appear to be true very little thus occurring in the fact.

(Compare numbers with Schwartz, Elliotts etc.)

Lines are approx. very doubtful whether which in. of tests on left-hand side etc. Perhaps an exception (59)

Say 200,000
producing 100,000 males.
100 000 females bearing
a 100,000 males opposite to them.
(This represents stage when doubles of males have been killed off
replacing.)

Of these, lately average age using
Bryant's est. 30,000 would
reach maturity each year, at
average age of 15 years.
Count off 1/10 each year for loss
by death or passing to opposite class
= 20,000
Would thus leave 10,000 which
might be killed each year without
decreasing total, & barring accidents
of this ex hyp. 5,000 would be females, leaving only 5,000
males which might be killed
safely.
Thus 4,000,000 sacks of
all classes would be required
to produce a total of 100,000
which might safely be killed &
leave no margin of safety.
but would add 25,000 females annually

100,000 troops

40,000 return 2nd season
34,000 " 3rd "
30,000 " reach Yudovich.

This is according to
Bryant's estimates of
o/o lost.

OGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
Selwyn, C. M. G., L.L.D., F.R.S.,
DEPUTY HEAD AND DIRECTOR,
MUSEUM AND OFFICE, SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

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4 000 000
40 000
200000

Supposed Condition of Seals when surplus females has been killed off yearly represented by 100,000 breeding females, 100,000 males young & effete seals. Total 200,000
100,000 young produced each year

Of these, according to Bryants' estimate & overgoing males & females, 30,000 would reach maturity in each year at 4 years of age.
Deduct each year 1/10 of whole number of seals to represent loss by death & passage into effete classes = 20,000.

Would thus have a balance of 10,000 each year which might be killed without decreasing total if no occasional causes of natural loss.

Of this balance of 10,000, it is assumed that 5,000 are males & 5000 females, in which case the herd of 200 000 produces 5000 killable males each year.

Thus a herd of 4,000,000 seals of all classes would be required to produce 100,000 killable male seals each year without any margin of safety or any provision for increasing number of females.

Headings under which notes on Seals have been arranged.

1. Physical character of hauling grounds and breeding grounds.
2. Changes in habitat of seals owing to hunting, food, or other causes.
3 Habits of females while suckling pups.
4. Can pups swim at birth?
5 Plagues or diseases affecting seals.
6 Effect of weather on habits of seals.
7 Numbers of seals, statements of totals and mode of estimating.
8. Habits of seals observed when numbers become reduced on breeding places.
9 Killing of ~~seals~~ females mentioned or hinted at.
10 Seals killed for food; any remarks on.
11 Destruction of pups by various causes.
12 Pups seen elsewhere than on Pribylov Islands.

13 Course pursued by migrating seals.

14 Time of bring forth young.

15 Time of arrival of males ~~at~~ breeding grounds

16 Time of arrival of females

17 Time of departure of males

18 " " " " females

19 " " " " pups.

20 Where have seals been during the winter.

21. Distance to which females go from breeding grounds for food.

22 Modes of protection advocated or adopted.

23. Facts showing injury to seals in driving.

24 Raids on seal islands!

25 Classing seals by ages.

26 Increase in number of seals.

27 Decrease in number of seals.

28 Time of connection between males and females and manner.

29 Do seals return to exact place of birth, or to rookery occupied the previous year.

30. Are pups ever born at sea, or at other places than on rookeries.

31 References to pelagic killing of seals.

32. Time of arrival of yearlings on breeding grounds.

33 Seals killed of which skins are lost.

34. When do cows begin to bear young.

35 Facts pertaining to seal life in other localities than Behring Sea.

36 Habits of seals at sea.

37 Causes that have led to the extermination of seals on rookeries once occupied by them and references to islands once visited by seals in greater numbers than at present.

39. Number of seals taken in Russian times.

40. Barren Jewels a jewels worth my.

Course of U.S.

Holding back our definition

Discussing & having to
save what our Case

Finally some incorrect parts.

Enquiry for & apparently
trying to search for ~~evidence~~
Counter evidence in correspondence
& circumstances bearing about
treaty.

Probably probably their going
against their views.

To prevent bad representation
of their incorrect parts something
must be done. Surveys then
found possible & cooperation
suggested. Object to pass
over the consideration of the
treaty on its merits.

About letter to
Dall

B.C. Carbonifer
Sellers to Dall
? as to map
? as to Owens

Memo. of Further Information required respecting Fur-seals & sealing in Season of 1892.

Pelagic Sealing.

Detailed observations on the methods of Pelagic sealing, including among other special points.—

Actual number of seals lost by sinking after being killed.

Number known to be wounded & which escape capture.

Actual time by watch, taken in recovering seals after shooting, & time during which they remain upright on the surface before sinking.

Range at which seals are usually shot.

Places & dates at which seals have been met with in greatest abundance this year.

Mode of distribution at sea i.e. whether, & where, if ever, found in dense schools. General number, say to one square mile, in areas where hunting is in progress. Facts as to the separation of seals of different classes & ages in different bodies.

Where & at what dates the various classes of seals are got at sea in greatest numbers, particularly the following classes.—

Females with young
Females in milk
Males (adult)
Males (bollachickies)
Barren Females
Grey Pups.

Food of seals, particularly as ascertained from Contents of Stomachs of Seals killed.

[Personal observations, entered each day in diary, on the above points would be best. Statements from Sealers should when possible be written out, & signed by the Sealers]

<u>Information from Indians.</u>

Further inquiries as to the dates of first & last appearance of Seals on the several parts of the Coast in each year. The period during which independent Canoe hunting is carried on. Reasons, such as weather, other occupations etc, for times of beginning & ending hunting. Catches made by individual Canoes. Kind of seals seen at various seasons.

Relative numbers observed in different years, & any changes in total number or in the number of barren females.

Further facts as to the 'hauling out' or landing of seals, or former breeding habits along the coast.

Special enquiry as to the former or present breeding of seals on Triangle Island or Haystack Islands of the Scott Islands.

[Note. Several ~~[illegible]~~ of the Indian villages on the west coast of Vancouver Island might be visited, in prosecution of such enquiries. Also Nin-stints village at west entrance to Houston Stewart Channel, Queen Charlotte Islands, & 'Gold Harbour' village Maude Island, Skidegate Inlet. The Indians living in the last named village ~~[illegible]~~ formerly inhabited the west coast & may know something about seal hunting or seal breeding there in former days.
Chief 'Cheop' at Nawitti, on Hope Island spoke rather indefinitely about some rocks to the northward (supposed to be in the Sea-otter Group of Charts) as the 'Home of the

Seal'. Here might be located by the help of the Indians or any information possible got about them. 'Chiefs' who spoke of seal-like animals (supposed from description to be old bull seals) found on Triangle Island. Further information might be got on this. The Nawitti Indians or some of those now living near Port Alexander, should know most about the Scott Islands. If possible to land on Triangle or other islands, seal-polished rocks or other signs of old 'rookeries' should be looked for. Specimens of any hair or fur found between the rocks or rotted in the soil could be subsequently microscopically determined. Bones might also be found.

<u>Enquiries in Behring Sea.</u>

Similar to those above mentioned under Pelagic Sealing, but special importance attaching to any further facts, obtained by watching or otherwise, as to distance from land to which females may go while nursing young.

Also, any information, by enquiry or otherwise as to seals at sea between Pribilof & Commander Islands, bearing on the amount of interrelation of the two groups of islands.

On the Pribyloff Islands.

The most important points here are those showing the comparative condition of the 'Rookeries' in 1891 & 1892. Information from personal observation & by inquiries as to opinions of residents, natives etc.

Joseph Stanley Coleman
Special Agent
Treasury Department

Draft Memo.
respecting further
Investigation

Rideau Club,
Ottawa.

Copy

~~Dear Mr Tupper~~,

Memo. Referring to the memorandum on Seal Fishery & further returns respecting the indentation this season. — As this was written & other as a guide to Mr Macoun if he should be instructed to undertake the work, it perhaps had the appearance of laying too much stress on observations at variance with those of the British Columbian Coast. This arose from the fact that considering more particulars were desirable on this branch of the subject, while the others might be understood with little explanation by Mr Macoun. The observations on the on

the B.A. Cruise though unpublished, would be ~~considered~~ regarded as subsidiary to the following, which appear to constitute the ~~main~~ ~~more important~~ main lines of inquiry.—

1. To record as the result of personal observation, as many facts as may be possible respecting all the aspects of polygyne sealing.

2. To observe & record as fully as possible, the condition of the Rookeries on the Pribyloff Islands this season.

3. To ascertain by personal observation as regards anything the referring to the distribution of seals during the season in Behring Sea in that part of the sea lying between the Pribyloff & Commander Islands.

This last ~~branch of the inquiry~~ investigation will be special importance in connection with the 'Seal property'

theory of the United States, in it may be attempted to maintain defence of which, ~~they [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ that the seals properly the Pribyloff ~~or Commander~~ Islands completely a taken herd being distinct from ~~herds are being apparently~~ that wanders to the Commander Islands ~~[illegible] herds~~.

It would appear to be useful, particularly in view of the action of the U.S. in this matter, to provide a sealing boat & crew, consisting of two 'pullers' & one hunter.

It would further appear to be desirable, if possible, to arrange for the services of a photographer who might devote his time, particularly during 1909, to placing on record by ~~[illegible]~~ photographs the actual condition of the several rookeries on the islands.

A regular diary of proceedings with daily entries, minutes should be kept, & P. This memorandum & that previously printed may right be ~~regarded as instructions~~ Were the rules of instructions the worked up to as closely as circumstances may admit, but not necessarily to be absolutely followed in detail, particularly if doing so ~~would~~ should involve any serious difficulty or loss of time.