DET NORSKE HVALRÅDS STATISTISKE PUBLIKASJONER

INTERNATIONAL WHALING STATISTICS

XVI

EDITED BY

THE COMMITTEE FOR WHALING STATISTICS

OSLO 1942

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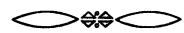

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PREFACE

The tables in International Whaling Statistics XVI, page 78, give complete statistics for the years 1909–10/1938–39. In the introduction a review is given of modern whaling from its beginning, illustrated with statistical tables and graphs.

Oslo, December 10th, 1941.

Gunnar Jahn. *Birger Bergersen.* *Harald B. Paulsen.*

INTRODUCTION

The International Whaling Statistics Committee was appointed on the 16th of August 1929. Its original members were: *Gunnar Jahn*, Director of the Norwegian Statistical Bureau, Chairman, *Johan Hjort*, Professor, *Sigurd Risting*, Secretary of The Association of Whaling Companies. This committee was selected upon the recommendation of the Board of the Whaling Committee of The International Council for the Study of the Sea.

The following directions were laid down by the Board:

1. That statistics be collected from every country, also from such as are not members of The International Council for the Study of the Sea.
2. That statistics for previous years be collected—at least for every post-war year—from all countries.
3. That a list be submitted each year of all whaling companies in operation, with particulars of the number of catchers employed.
4. That the statistics be given yearly, if possible.

The Committee issued its first publication in 1930, embracing the 10 year period 1919–20/1928–29, with detailed specifications of the total world catch of whales. The tables contained details of the different varieties of whales killed, the production of oil and of the different kinds of whaling gear employed. The tables showed the world total catch and the catch in each different field, and further, the distribution of the aggregate as to the nations concerned, Norwegian, British etc. within the specified period. During this 10 year period 57.9 per cent of the total oil production was secured by the Norwegians, 31.6 per cent by the British and 10.5 per cent by other nations. The publication also contained tables giving the average yield per blue-whale unit during the period 1924–25/1928–29 in the various Antarctic fields. One blue-whale unit was figured out as follows: 1 blue-whale = 2 fin-whales = 2.5 humpbacks = 6 sei-whales. This calculation is still used in whaling statistics.

In the following year's publication the statistics were retraced to the beginning of modern whaling in 1868.

The work of collecting and preparing this material had been left to the late Mr. Risting, then a member of the Committee. Mr. Risting had been collecting statistics on whaling on his own even before the close of the century and the results had been published in the Norwegian Fishing Gazette with

which he was associated for many years. When in 1918 Risting became secretary to The Association of Norwegian Whaling Companies, he took an active part in organising the collection of whaling statistics, which by degrees became ever more comprehensive. The Committee thus had a very extensive and valuable material on which to commence its work.

In the preface to publication II—1931, it is pointed out that the figures published are not quite complete. In several instances it had been impossible to obtain specifications of the whales killed, and in other cases returns of the yield of oil were lacking. Although the statistics from the beginning of modern whaling in 1868 until 1909–10 are incomplete, the deficiencies are not of practical importance. In publication II Risting gave a short historical review of the development of modern whaling before 1909–10.

The printed tables in publication I covering the world catch for the period 1919–20/1928–29 have been extended in publication II to include the period 1909–10/1929–30—specified as in publication I. Publication II contains, besides, tables giving the average size of blue- and fin-whales killed in the various fields throughout the world (Antarctic season 1929–30 and the summer season 1930).

The Committee gave complete statistics in publication III—1932 of the world catch for the season 1930–31 as well as for the summer season 1931. In this edition the Committee published besides measurement returns of a great number of the whales killed, also foetus measurements of blue-, fin- and sei-whales. These foetus data were collected during the Antarctic seasons 1925–26/1929–30 and the specifications give the dates of measuring the female whale, the length of the female whale and the size and number of the foetuses.

In addition, figures were given of the average yield of oil per whale killed during the Antarctic season 1930–31 and for the summer season 1931.

Publication IV—1933 gives complete statistics of the world catch for the season 1931–32 and the summer season 1932. Particulars were also given of the average size of blue- and fin-whales killed in this season. In the same edition the chairman of the Committee, Gunnar Jahn, reviewed the results of the International Whaling Statistics up to 1932.

Publication V—1934 contains the statistics for the season 1932–33 and the following summer season of 1933. The particulars in regard to some of the smaller fields are wanting in this edition. As in publication III a large amount of foetus data are given in addition to a number of calculations in respect to the various fields. This is also the case as far as publication VI—1935 is concerned, which embraces the season 1933–34 and the summer season 1934.

In 1935 the Committee of the International Whaling Statistics suffered the loss of one of its members, Sigurd Risting, who died on October 14th 1935. Until shortly before his death he had been responsible for the preparation of the tables as well as for a number of surveys of the publications issued.

Publication VII—1936 contains the statistics for the season 1934–35 and the summer season 1935 together with measuring data and surveys of the diffe-

rent fields, as in previous editions. As a new member of the Committee was appointed *Harald B. Paulsen*, secretary to The Association of Whaling Companies. In preparing the statistics for 1935–36 the Committee decided to issue two publications a year instead of previously only one. This would allow the statistics for the Antarctic catch to be published at a much earlier date. The statistical data for the summer season could then be included in the second edition which would give a complete review of the world catch.

Publication VIII—1937 consequently concerns only the Antarctic whaling during 1935–36. In this issue retrospective data of whaling and gear covering the period 1919–20/1935–36 are given. The publication also contains tables showing the distribution of the catch by the different months in the seasons 1927–28/1935–36. Further, a considerable number of measurements of whales and foetuses for the season 1935–36 is given.

For the later years the International Whaling Statistics has been printed in two separate publications as mentioned above.

After having served as a member of the Committee since its appointment in August 1929, Professor dr. Johan Hjort resigned on January 14th 1939. As a new member was appointed Professor dr. *Birger Bergersen.*

It has not been possible to continue the publications covering the Antarctic whaling since the outbreak of the war in 1939, because particulars of the catch for 1939–40 and 1940–41 are not available.

At the outbreak of war a chapter of whaling came to an end. We have therefore considered it of importance to give a retrospective view. The data for the period 1909–10/1929–30 are, as already mentioned, published collectively in International Whaling Statistics II, in which the late Mr. Sigurd Risting has given an historical review of the material available before 1909–10. In edition IV of the International Whaling Statistics, in which Gunnar Jahn has contributed a review of the results of International whaling statistics, all previous data are found in various tables. In the meantime additional information covering the period after 1909–10 has been obtained, on the basis of which several figures have been corrected.

A detailed review of the results of the whaling statistics for the period 1909–10/1938–39 has consequently been given in the present publication. Furthermore, the chief figures of the previous period have been included, together with new particulars which have not been published before. This is the case, for instance, in regard to particulars about the whaling fleet.

On page 58 is printed in full the contents of the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling (1937). Finally will be found on page 67 a treatise on the various kinds of whales by Professor dr. *Johan T. Ruud.*

Until 1932 whaling had been carried on without restrictions outside the Falkland sector. What eventually caused restrictions to be introduced was partly the economic situation, and partly the desire to preserve the whale. The economic situation at the time of the financial crash in 1930–31 was so serious that all the Norwegian and several of the foreign companies took the drastic step of laying up their whaling fleets for the season 1931–32. While 47 expeditions with 232 catchers took part in the 1930–31 Antarctic season, only 7 expeditions with 45 catchers participated in the 1931–32 season.

From 1932 a new chapter in the history of whaling opens. From then on whaling in the Antarctic has been subject to restrictions. The initiative was taken by the whaling companies by attempting to reduce the oil production to a reasonable limit through quota agreements.

The restrictions which resulted, in the first place by voluntary assent between the whaling companies, and later through an agreement between the two major participants, England and Norway, mark the development during the seasons 1932–33 to 1936–37. A résumé of the events which took place may therefore be of interest.

The first agreement was concluded in 1932 and concerned the Antarctic season of 1932–33. By this quotas were decided both in regard to the production of whale oil and the number of animals each company was permitted to kill. Further, whaling could not be carried on before October 20th, except at South Georgia, where whaling could commence on October 10th. The agreement was renewed, with a few alterations, for 1933–34. Only one British company with two expeditions remained aloof in 1932–33, and in 1933–34 also one Norwegian company.

For the season 1934–35 no agreement was made, but in the summer 1934 certain changes were made in the Norwegian law of whaling. These alterations restricted the whaling season of 1934–35 south of 50° South Lat. to the period December 1st 1934 to March 31st 1935. The foreign companies voluntarily adhered to this restriction, with the exception of one British and one South African company.

For the season 1935–36 a production agreement was arrived at between 21 companies. Eight companies remained outside the circle. The Norwegian companies who stood aside, were assigned quotas by the Norwegian Government, so as to be on an equal footing with the others. Three companies who were not party to the agreement adhered to the time limit from December 1st 1935 to March 15th 1936. In addition, one of these companies, operating with two expeditions, declared that it would not produce above a stated fixed quantity. One Japanese company remained outside and carried on with one pelagic expedition, wholly unrestricted.

During the Antarctic season 1936–37 the catch was restricted by agreement between Norway and England. This agreement restricted the whaling season south of 40° South latitude to December 8th 1936—March 7th 1937, both dates

inclusive. The number of catchers was also restricted to 7, 6 or 5 per expedition, according to the size of the expedition.

For three British expeditions special provisions were stipulated, i.e. a limitation of the production fixed for all three expeditions. One was allowed to start whaling before December 8th, and two allowed to continue whaling after March 7th. For the shore stations at South Georgia the catching season was from October 16th, 1936, to April 15th, 1937, both days included, and the production for each station was limited to 65,000 barrels of whale oil.

One German and two Japanese expeditions carried on whaling regardless of restrictions.

In 1937 the International Whaling Agreement was concluded.

The pact was ratified and signed on the 8th of June 1937 by the following countries:

The South African Union, Argentine, The Commonwealth of Australia, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, New Zealand, United States of America and Norway.

In accordance with the agreement the whaling season in the waters south of 40° South Lat. was restricted to the period December 8th to March 7th, both days inclusive. However, as regards the whaling season 1937–38 it was understood that the period was to be extended to the 15th of March 1938, inclusive. The killing of blue-whale under 70 feet, fin-whale under 55 feet, humpback under 35 feet and sperm-whale under 35 feet was prohibited. All the Antarctic expeditions participating in the 1937–38 season adhered to the international agreement, except 4 Japanese expeditions which carried on unrestricted, as well as one South African, commencing one month earlier than the others.

The international agreement of 1937 was renewed for 1938–39 with a few alterations. One of these was to the effect of prohibiting the killing of humpbacks south of 40° South Lat. Further, a total preservation for two years, from December 8th 1938, was introduced in regard to the waters south of 40° South Lat. from 70° West Long. westwards to 160° West Long. The catch was restricted to the period December 8th 1938 to March 7th 1939, both days included.

An attempt on the part of The Association of Whaling Companies in Norway to secure an agreement as to a reduction of the number of catchers, failed.

At the International Conference in London which closed on July 20th 1939, the following countries were represented:

The United States of America, Germany, Japan, Norway, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The representatives of the above mentioned countries recommended the renewal of the International Agreement, with the following alterations:

Article 3 (1) of the Protocol of 1938.

That Article 3 (1) of the Protocol of 1938 should not apply to the following areas:

(a) the sea area between 40° North Latitude and 52°30′ North Latitude from 159° East Longitude eastwards to 140° West Longitude:—
(b) the sea area between 52°30′ North Latitude and 72° North Latitude from 150° East Longitude eastwards to 140° West Longitude:—
(c) The Okhotsk Sea northward of 52°30′ North Latitude.

Article 1 of the Protocol of 1938.

That the provisions of Article 1 of the Protocol of 1938 should be extended for a further year from 1st October 1939 to 30th September 1940.

Owing to the outbreak of war in September 1939, the German expeditions did not participate in the Antarctic for the season 1939–40. The following nations took part:

Norway: 10 floating factories and 79 catchers, Great Britain: 10 floating factories, 1 shore station and 87 catchers, Japan: 6 floating factories and 49 catchers. In addition 1 floating factory under Panama's flag and 1 American floating factory, with respectively 8 and 9 catchers, and finally 1 Argentine shore station with 6 catchers participated.

The total participation thus amounted to 28 floating factories, 2 shore stations and 238 catchers.

No information as to the production for the season 1939–40 is available.

In table a. below will be found a specification of the total number of whales killed each year, from 1868 until and including 1939, and in table b. the number distributed over the different main fields of operations.

In table b. only the gross amount has been given for the period 1868–1899, because practically all the whales within this period were killed in the North Atlantic and Arctic.

As mentioned in International Whaling Statistics II whaling commenced in different fields earlier than shown in table b., but particulars are unobtainable. The table shows as previously pointed out, that northern waters played a dominating part until 1906–07, but from the time whaling began in the Antarctic, the southern waters became predominating. The table shows further that immediately before the world war 1914–18 the African whaling was of great importance. Graph 1 gives a view of the development of whaling in the various fields.

A clear picture is given of the gradual importance of the Antarctic whaling and of the break caused by the war 1914–18, as well as of the short interruption in developments due to the economic crisis in 1930–31. When the curve indicating the world whaling proceeds in graph 1 does not reach back beyond 1900, it is due to lack of data from various fields.

Table c. and graph 2 have been included in order to give a clear illustration of whaling in the different areas in the North Atlantic and Arctic.

Table a.—Whales killed in the years 1868—1939.

Years.	Total number of whales killed.	Years.	Total number of whales killed.
1868	30	1905	4,592
1869	17	1906	3,519
1870	36	1907	4,490
1871	20	1908	5,509
1872	40	1909	8,490
1873	36	1910	12,301
1874	51	1911	20,408
1875	39	1912	24,838
1876	45	1913	25,673
1877	36	1914	22,980
1878	116	1915	18,320
1879	130	1916	17,542
1880	163	1917	10,088
1881	283	1918	9,468
1882	351	1919	10,242
1883	569	1920	11,369
1884	485	1921	12,174
1885	1,423	1922	13,940
1886	986	1923	18,120
1887	925	1924	16,839
1888	709	1925	23,253
1889	585	1926	28,240
1890	799	1927	24,215
1891	910	1928	23,593
1892	1,330	1929	27,990
1893	1,607	1930	37,812
1894	1,528	1931	43,129
1895	1,526	1932	12,988
1896	1,925	1933	28,907
1897	1,791	1934	32,586
1898	1,993	1935	39,311
1899	1,541	1936	44,855
1900	1,635	1937	51,379
1901	2,204	1938	54,835
1902	3,065	1939	[1] 40,662
1903	3,867		
1904	4,931	Total 1868—1939	822,384

[1]) The figure is incomplete. See note 2 and 3 page 10.

Particulars of the various areas off the coast of Africa are given in table d. and graph 3.

In regard to the Antarctic the particulars are given in table e. and graph 4.

These particulars illustrate how the pelagic whaling very soon becomes dominating in the Antarctic from 1925–26. Pelagic whaling was known to have taken place earlier. In 1923 N. T. Nielsen-Alonso, shipowner, fitted out a floating factory for the purpose of operating in the open sea outside the coast of West-Africa.

The same year the „Rosshavet" sent out the large floating factory, „Sir James Clark Ross", to operate in the Ross Sea. The factory was fitted out in such a way that it could, if necessary, remain at sea without regular connection with the shore.

Table b.—Whales killed in the different main areas 1868—1939.

Years.	All areas.		Antarctic.		North Atlantic and Arctic.		Africa.		Pacific, north.		Japan.		Others.	
	No. of whales killed.	Per cent.	No. of whales killed.	Per cent.	No. of whales killed.	Per cent.	No. of whales killed.	Per cent.	No. of whales killed.	Per cent.	No. of whales killed.	Per cent.	No. of whales killed.	Per cent.
1868–1899	22,025	100	–	–	22,025	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1900	1,635	100	–	–	1,514	92.6	–	–	121	7.4	–	–	–	–
1901	2,204	100	–	–	2,099	95.2	–	–	105	4.8	–	–	–	–
1902	3,065	100	–	–	2,648	86.4	–	–	417	13.6	–	–	–	–
1903	3,867	100	–	–	3,010	77.8	–	–	857	22.2	–	–	–	–
1904	4,931	100	–	–	3,656	74.1	–	–	1,275	25.9	–	–	–	–
1905	4,592	100	195	4.2	3,505	76.4	–	–	892	19.4	–	–	–	–
1906	3,519	100	582	16.5	2,508	71.4	–	–	429	12.1	–	–	–	–
1907	4,490	100	1,112	24.8	2,897	64.5	–	–	481	10.7	–	–	–	–
1908	5,509	100	2,312	42.0	2,696	48.9	106	1.9	395	7.2	–	–	–	–
1909	8,490	100	3,883	45.7	3,182	37.5	724	8.5	518	6.1	–	–	183	2.2
1910	12,301	100	6,099	49.6	2,318	18.8	1,531	12.4	1,131	9.2	968	7.8	254	2.2
1911	20,408	100	10,230	50.1	1,932	9.5	4,377	21.4	1,451	7.1	1,938	9.5	480	2.4
1912	24,838	100	11,727	47.2	1,311	5.3	6,859	27.6	1,799	7.2	1,586	6.4	1,556	6.3
1913	25,673	100	10,760	41.9	1,174	4.6	9,270	36.1	941	3.7	1,605	6.2	1,923	7.5
1914	22,980	100	9,408	40.9	1,130	4.9	5,590	24.3	1,601	7.0	2,022	8.8	3,229	14.1
1915	18,320	100	9,864	53.8	579	3.2	2,765	15.1	1,327	7.2	2,100	11.5	1,685	9.2
1916	17,542	100	11,792	67.2	190	1.1	1,945	11.1	1,211	6.9	1,803	10.3	601	3.4
1917	10,088	100	6,474	64.2	–	–	922	9.1	802	8.0	1,697	16.8	193	1.9
1918	9,468	100	4,304	45.5	864	9.1	695	7.3	1,233	13.0	2,177	23.0	195	2.1
1919	10,242	100	4,787	46.7	785	7.7	1,282	12.5	1,556	15.2	1,671	16.3	161	1.6
1920	11,369	100	5,441	47.9	1,456	12.8	1,310	11.5	1,763	15.5	1,279	11.2	120	1.1
1921	12,174	100	8,448	69.4	310	2.5	1,263	10.4	129	1.1	1,487	12.2	537	4.4
1922	13,940	100	7,023	50.4	918	6.6	2,335	16.7	1,356	9.8	1,506	10.8	802	5.7
1923	18,120	100	9,910	54.7	1,204	6.6	3,105	17.1	1,363	7.5	1,422	7.9	1,116	6.2
1924	16,839	100	7,271	43.2	1,667	9.9	3,649	21.7	1,102	6.5	1,526	9.1	1,624	9.6
1925	23,253	100	10,488	45.1	1,523	6.6	4,384	18.8	1,892	8.1	1,875	8.1	3,091	13.3
1926	28,240	100	14,219	50.4	1,635	5.8	4,646	16.4	1,804	6.4	2,148	7.6	3,788	13.4
1927	24,215	100	12,665	52.3	1,443	6.0	4,144	17.1	2,064	8.5	1,546	6.4	2,353	9.7
1928	23,593	100	13,775	58.4	1,596	6.8	3,835	16.2	1,412	6.0	1,607	6.8	1,368	5.8
1929	27,990	100	20,341	72.7	1,197	4.3	3,362	12.0	1,241	4.4	1,463	5.2	386	1.4
1930	37,812	100	30,167	79.8	1,506	4.0	3,498	9.2	975	2.6	1,312	3.5	354	0.9
1931	43,129	100	40,201	93.2	703	1.6	823	1.9	–	–	1,147	2.7	255	0.6
1932	12,988	100	9,572	73.7	827	6.4	1,043	8.0	319	2.4	1,036	8.0	191	1.5
1933	28,907	100	24,327	84.2	1,004	3.5	1,168	4.0	591	2.0	1,122	3.9	695	2.4
1934	32,586	100	26,087	80.1	583	1.8	2,392	7.3	1,019	3.1	1,436	4.4	1,069	3.3
1935	39,311	100	31,808	80.9	568	1.4	3,004	7.7	855	2.2	1,787	4.5	1,289	3.3
1936	44,855	100	30,991	69.1	722	1.6	3,768	8.4	857	1.9	1,840	4.1	6,677	14.9
1937	51,379	100	34,579	67.4	1,910	3.7	3,966	7.7	730	1.4	2,066	4.0	8,128	15.8
1938	54,835	100	46,039	84.0	750	1.4	3,044	5.6	483	0.9	1,970	3.6	2,549	4.5
1939	[1])40,662	–	38,356	–	802	–	[2]) –	–	232	–	[2]) –	–	[3])1,272	–
Total 1868–1938	781,722	100	476,881	61.0	81,545	10.4	90,805	11.6	38,497	5.0	47,142	6.0	46,852	6.0
1868–1904	37,727	100	–	–	34,952	92.6	–	–	2,775	7.4	–	–	–	–
1905–1913	109,820	100	46,900	42.7	21,523	19.6	22,867	20.8	8,037	7.3	6,097	5.6	4,396	4.0
1914–1919	88,640	100	46,629	52.6	3,548	4.0	13,199	14.9	7,730	8.7	11,470	12.9	6,064	6.9
1920–1932	293,662	100	189,521	64.6	15,985	5.4	37,397	12.7	15,420	5.3	19,354	6.6	15,985	5.4
1933–1938	251,873	100	193,831	76.9	5,537	2.2	17,342	6.9	4,535	1.8	10,221	4.1	20,407	8.1
Number per year 1868–1938	11,010		14,026		1,165		2,929		1,013		1,626		1,562	
1868–1904	1,020		–		945		–		555		–		–	
1905–1913	12,202		5,211		2,391		3,811		893		1,524		879	
1914–1919	14,773		7,772		591		2,200		1,288		1,912		1,011	
1920–1932	22,589		14,579		1,229		2,877		1,186		1,489		1,229	
1933–1938	41,979		32,305		923		2,890		756		1,704		3,401	

[1]) The figure is incomplete. See note 2 and 3. [2]) Whaling has been carried on during 1939, but no information is available. [3]) Not including the whaling off New Zealand during 1939, as no information has been available from this ground.

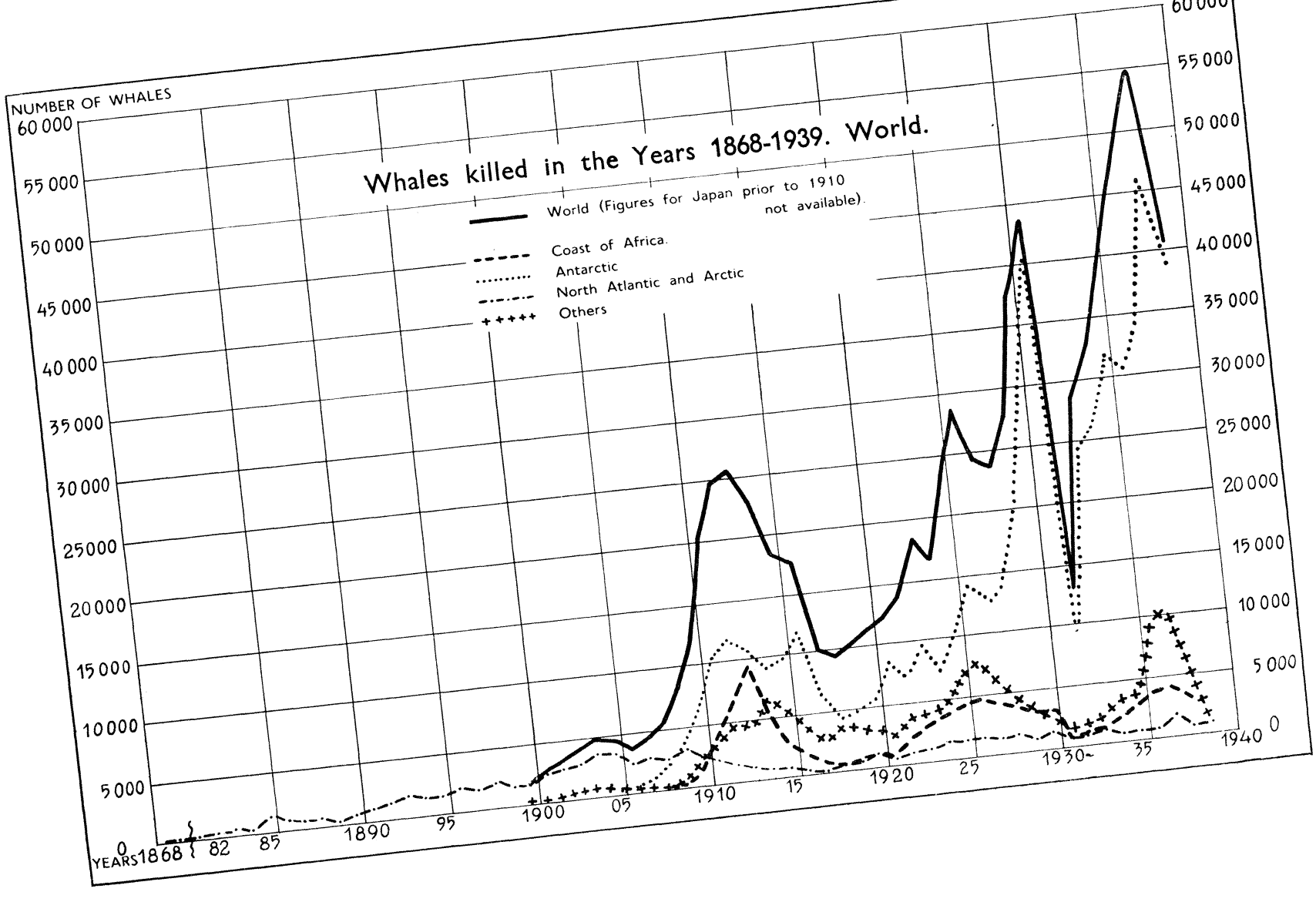

Whales killed in the Years 1868-1939. World.
World (Figures for Japan prior to 1910 not available).
Coast of Africa.
Antarctic
North Atlantic and Arctic
Others
NUMBER OF WHALES
60 000
55 000
50 000
45 000
40 000
35 000
30 000
25000
20000
15 000
10000
5 000
0
YEARS
1868
82
85
1890
95
1900
05
1910
15
1920
25
1930
35
1940

Table c.—Whales killed in North Atlanti

Years.	North coast of Norway.			West coast of Norway.			Iceland.			Faroes.			Shetlands, Hebrides and Ireland.		
	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales pr. boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.
1868–1882 ..	1,393	60	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1883	561	27	20	–	–	–	8	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
1884	465	31	15	–	–	–	20	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
1885	1,287	33	39	–	–	–	21	1	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
1886	872	34	25	–	–	–	25	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
1887	797	34	23	–	–	–	40	2	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
1888	627	32	20	–	–	–	82	2	41	–	–	–	–	–	–
1889	500	29	17	–	–	–	65	2	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
1890	627	28	22	–	–	–	160	6	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
1891	704	28	25	–	–	–	206	8	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
1892	1,014	27	37	–	–	–	316	11	29	–	–	–	–	–	–
1893	1,102	27	41	–	–	–	505	15	34	–	–	–	–	–	–
1894	959	28	34	–	–	–	523	15	35	46	1	46	–	–	–
1895	732	28	26	–	–	–	768	16	48	26	1	26	–	–	–
1896	1,071	27	40	–	–	–	792	18	44	62	1	62	–	–	–
1897	1,063	25	42	–	–	–	650	18	36	78	2	39	–	–	–
1898	1,072	25	43	–	–	–	796	21	38	118	3	39	–	–	–
1899	474	25	19	–	–	–	868	23	38	144	3	48	–	–	–
1900	382	25	15	–	–	–	823	23	36	197	3	66	–	–	–
1901	498	23	22	–	–	–	1,192	27	44	235	5	47	–	–	–
1902	703	18	39	–	–	–	1,305	30	43	309	7	44	–	–	–
1903	383	17	22	–	–	–	1,257	30	42	455	9	51	–	–	–
1904	459	15	31	–	–	–	983	27	36	414	9	47	327	10	33
1905	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,014	25	42	467	11	42	533	11	48
1906	–	–	–	–	–	–	650	25	26	394	13	30	710	12	59
1907	–	–	–	–	–	–	843	25	34	640	13	49	600	13	46
1908	–	–	–	–	–	–	761	29	26	614	17	36	727	15	49
1909	–	–	–	–	–	–	947	30	32	773	17	45	830	15	55
1910	–	–	–	–	–	–	649	32	20	385	14	28	734	16	46
1911	–	–	–	–	–	–	428	22	19	336	15	22	634	16	40
1912	–	–	–	30	1	30	176	18	10	175	12	15	498	16	31
1913	–	–	–	45	1	45	125	13	10	143	5	29	549	17	32
1914	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	3	12	171	9	19	685	15	46
1915	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	4	14	302	5	60	–	–	–
1916	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	190	6	32	–	–	–
1917	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1918	–	–	–	763	18	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1919	–	–	–	785	17	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1920	–	–	–	324	8	41	–	–	–	365	12	30	749	11	68
1921	–	–	–	123	2	61	–	–	–	187	4	47	–	–	–
1922	–	–	–	216	6	36	–	–	–	176	4	44	358	6	60
1923	–	–	–	386	6	64	–	–	–	211	7	30	347	7	50
1924	–	–	–	411	6	68	–	–	–	280	7	40	632	7	90
1925	–	–	–	580	11	53	–	–	–	233	8	29	379	7	54
1926	–	–	–	570	12	48	–	–	–	171	6	29	461	7	66
1927	–	–	–	482	12	40	–	–	–	195	5	39	312	7	45
1928	–	–	–	572	12	48	–	–	–	295	7	42	186	7	27
1929	–	–	–	289	12	24	–	–	–	178	8	22	85	4	21
1930	–	–	–	198	9	22	–	–	–	258	8	32	–	–	–
1931	–	–	–	128	6	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1932	–	–	–	279	9	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1933	–	–	–	236	6	39	–	–	–	107	2	53	–	–	–
1934	–	–	–	308	6	51	–	–	–	96	2	48	–	–	–
1935	–	–	–	225	10	23	28	2	14	88	2	44	–	–	–
1936	–	–	–	331	12	28	85	2	43	94	5	19	–	–	–
1937	–	–	–	342	12	29	79	2	39	175	5	35	–	–	–
1938	–	–	–	395	12	33	147	3	49	200	6	33	–	–	–
1939	–	–	–	350	9	39	130	3	43	173	6	29	–	–	–

nd Arctic in the years 1868—1939.

Svalbard.			Pelagic whaling in the Arctic.			Total.			Newfoundland, Davis Strait and Gulf of St. Lawrence.			Coast of West Greenland.			Total of whales killed in North Atlantic and Arctic.
Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales pr. boat.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,393	60	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,393
–	–	–	–	–	–	569	28	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	569
–	–	–	–	–	–	485	32	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	485
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,308	34	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,308
–	–	–	–	–	–	897	36	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	897
–	–	–	–	–	–	837	36	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	837
–	–	–	–	–	–	709	34	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	709
–	–	–	–	–	–	565	31	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	565
–	–	–	–	–	–	787	34	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	787
–	–	–	–	–	–	910	36	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	910
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,330	38	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,330
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,607	42	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,607
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,528	44	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,528
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,526	45	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,526
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,925	46	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,925
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,791	45	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,791
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,986	49	40	7	?	?	–	–	–	1,993
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,486	51	29	55	?	?	–	–	–	1,541
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,402	51	27	112	?	?	–	–	–	1,514
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,925	55	35	174	?	?	–	–	–	2,099
–	–	–	–	–	–	2,317	55	42	331	?	?	–	–	–	2,648
57	2	29	–	–	–	2,152	58	37	858	?	?	–	–	–	3,010
197	3	66	–	–	–	2,380	64	37	1,276	?	?	–	–	–	3,656
599	16	37	–	–	–	2,613	63	41	892	?	?	–	–	–	3,505
315	14	22	–	–	–	2,069	64	32	439	?	?	–	–	–	2,508
333	15	22	–	–	–	2,416	66	36	481	?	?	–	–	–	2,897
198	9	22	–	–	–	2,300	70	33	396	?	?	–	–	–	2,696
114	6	19	–	–	–	2,664	68	39	518	?	?	–	–	–	3,182
166	6	28	–	–	–	1,934	68	28	384	5	77	–	–	–	2,318
144	6	24	–	–	–	1,542	59	26	390	6	65	–	–	–	1,932
58	6	10	–	–	–	937	53	18	374	12	31	–	–	–	1,311
–	–	–	–	–	–	862	36	24	312	10	31	–	–	–	1,174
–	–	–	–	–	–	891	27	33	239	9	27	–	–	–	1,130
–	–	–	–	–	–	356	9	39	223	5	45	–	–	–	579
–	–	–	–	–	–	190	6	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	190
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	763	18	42	101	2	50	–	–	–	864
–	–	–	–	–	–	785	17	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	785
18	2	9	–	–	–	1,456	33	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,456
–	–	–	–	–	–	310	6	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	310
–	–	–	–	–	–	750	16	47	168	3	56	–	–	–	918
–	–	–	–	–	–	944	20	47	260	5	52	–	–	–	1,204
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,323	20	66	344	6	57	–	–	–	1,667
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,192	26	46	331	3	110	–	–	–	1,523
26	1	26	–	–	–	1,228	26	47	360	3	120	47	1	47	1,635
51	2	26	–	–	–	1,040	26	40	363	5	73	40	1	40	1,443
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,053	26	40	508	7	73	35	1	35	1,596
–	–	–	225	4	56	777	28	28	382	3	127	38	1	38	1,197
–	–	–	695	11	63	1,151	28	41	321	5	64	34	1	34	1,506
–	–	–	555	7	79	683	13	53	–	–	–	20	1	20	703
–	–	–	518	7	74	797	16	50	–	–	–	30	1	30	827
–	–	–	640	10	64	983	18	55	–	–	–	21	1	21	1,004
–	–	–	152	4	38	556	12	46	–	–	–	27	1	27	583
–	–	–	–	–	–	341	14	24	198	3	66	29	(?)1	29	568
–	–	–	–	–	–	510	19	27	192	3	64	20	(? 1	20	722
–	–	–	814	11	74	1,410	30	47	483	5	97	17	1	17	1,910
–	–	–	–	–	–	742	21	35	–	–	–	8	1	8	750
–	–	–	–	–	–	653	18	36	144	2	72	5	1	5	802

Graph 2.

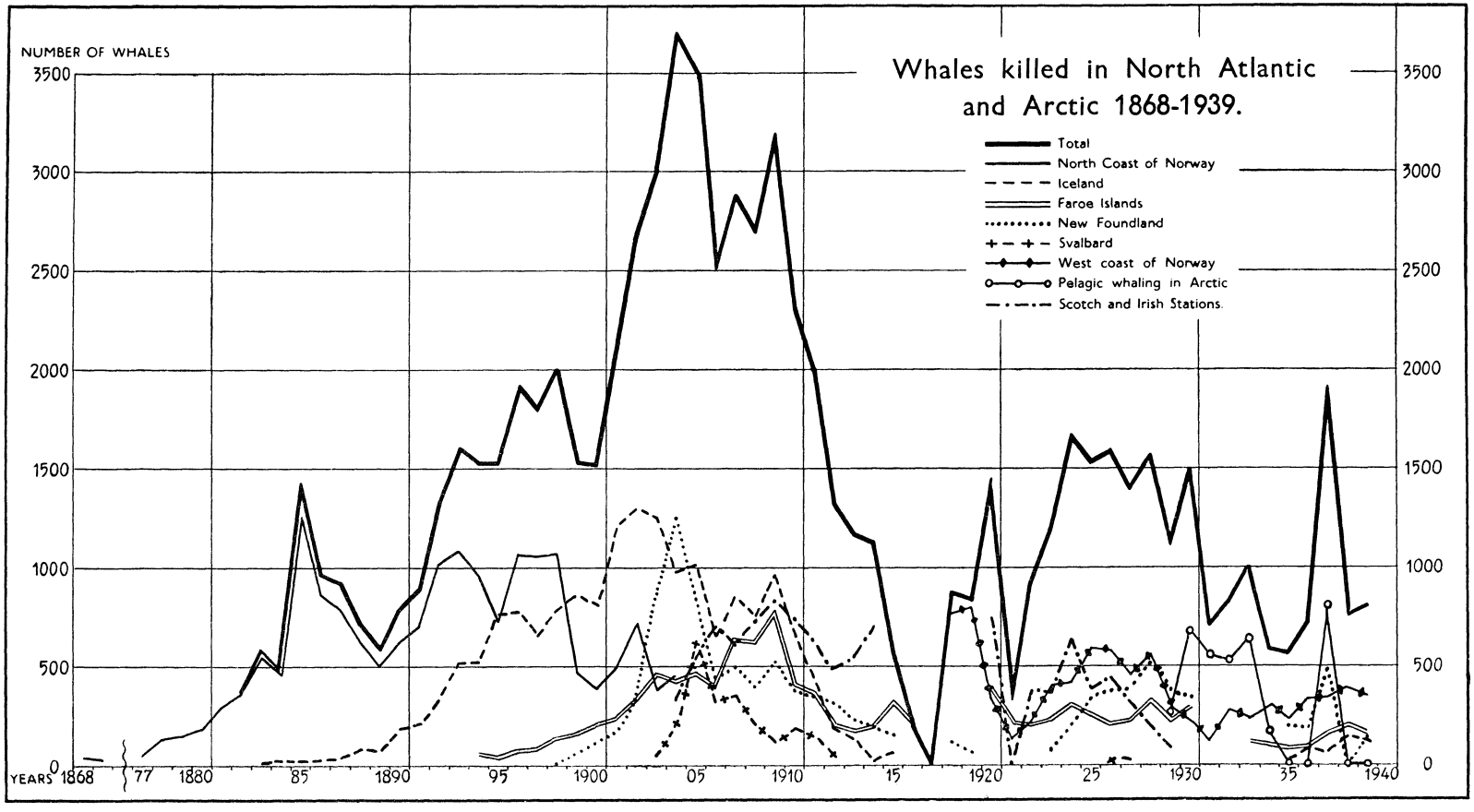
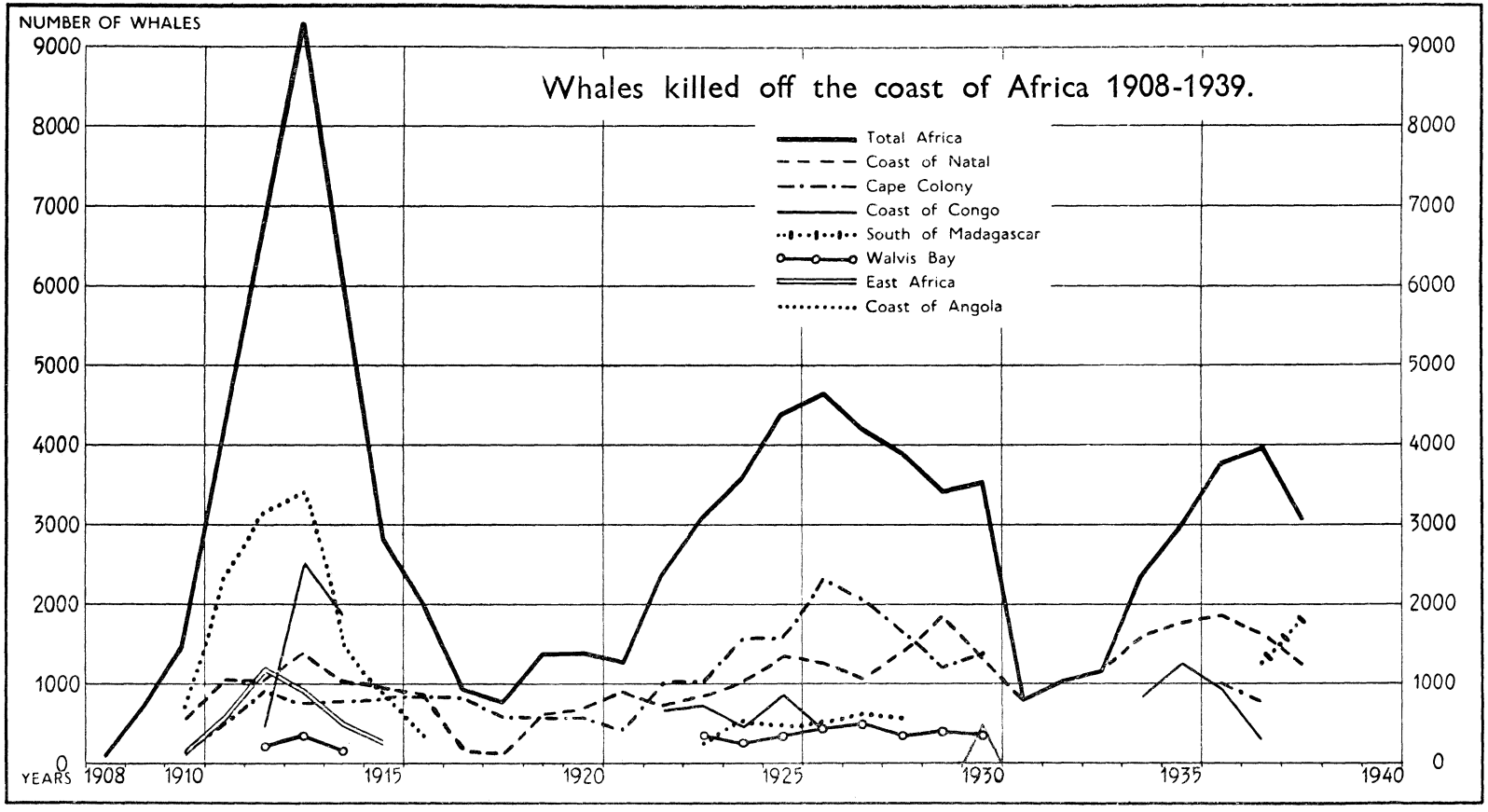

NUMBER OF WHALES
Whales killed in North Atlantic and Arctic 1868-1939.
Total
North Coast of Norway
Iceland
Faroe Islands
New Foundland
Svalbard
West coast of Norway
Pelagic whaling in Arctic
Scotch and Irish Stations.
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
YEARS 1868 77 1880 85 1890 95 1900 05 1910 15 1920 25 1930 35 1940

Table d.—Whales killed off the coast of Africa 1908—1939.

Years	Coast of Africa. Total.			East Africa.			Natal.			Cape Colony.			Walvis Bay			Angola.			Congo.			South of Madagascar.		
	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales pr. boat.
1908	106	2	53	–	–	–	106	2	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1909	724	8	90	–	–	–	170	2	85	317	4	79	–	–	–	237	2	118	–	–	–	–	–	–
1910	1,531	12	128	108	2	54	532	7	76	170	–	–	–	–	–	721	3	240	–	–	–	–	–	–
1911	4,377	30	146	537	4	134	1,051	10	105	500	6	83	–	–	–	2,289	10	229	–	–	–	–	–	–
1912	6,859	68	101	1,200	15	80	1,006	18	56	918	14	66	192	2	96	3,125	16	195	418	3	139	–	–	–
1913	9,270	89	104	900	5	180	1,344	25	54	721	16	45	351	4	88	3,432	20	172	2,522	19	133	–	–	–
1914	5,590	86	65	412	6	69	1,061	22	48	735	14	52	143	4	36	1,479	17	87	1,760	23	76	–	–	–
1915	2,765	51	54	205	5	41	980	23	43	775	13	60	–	–	–	805	10	81	–	–	–	–	–	–
1916	1,945	35	56	–	–	–	853	18	47	772	13	59	–	–	–	320	4	80	–	–	–	–	–	–
1917	922	16	58	–	–	–	176	8	22	746	8	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1918	695	12	58	–	–	–	142	3	47	553	9	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1919	1,282	23	56	–	–	–	641	11	58	641	12	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1920	1,310	25	52	–	–	–	704	15	47	606	10	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1921	1,263	20	63	–	–	–	905	13	70	358	7	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1922	2,335	23	102	–	–	–	711	10	71	1,010	9	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	614	4	154	–	–	–
1923	3,105	38	82	81	5	16	809	10	81	1,010	11	92	296	4	74	213	3	71	696	5	139	–	–	–
1924	3,649	42	87	–	–	–	1,038	15	69	1,545	14	110	239	4	60	430	4	108	397	5	79	–	–	–
1925	4,384	53	83	–	–	–	1,284	15	86	1,584	15	106	321	4	80	404	4	101	791	15	53	–	–	–
1926	4,646	47	99	–	–	–	1,238	15	82	2,235	19	117	375	4	94	396	3	132	402	6	67	–	–	–
1927	4,144	44	94	–	–	–	1,089	15	72	2,041	20	102	444	6	74	570	3	190	–	–	–	–	–	–
1928	3,835	45	85	–	–	–	1,370	15	91	1,641	20	82	310	7	44	514	3	171	–	–	–	–	–	–
1929	3,362	45	75	–	–	–	1,797	17	106	1,210	20	61	355	8	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1930	3,498	56	62	–	–	–	1,261	17	74	1,342	24	56	303	9	34	–	–	–	592	6	99	–	–	–
1931	823	10	82	–	–	–	823	10	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1932	1,043	8	130	–	–	–	1,043	8	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1933	1,168	14	83	–	–	–	1,168	14	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1934	2,392	21	114	–	–	–	1,574	17	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	818	4	205	–	–	–
1935	3,004	27	111	–	–	–	1,753	17	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,251	10	125	–	–	–
1936	3,768	43	88	–	–	–	1,849	18	103	1,001	14	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	918	11	83	–	–	–
1937	3,966	39	102	–	–	–	1,629	16	102	782	13	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	298	4	75	1,257	6	209
1938	3,044	22	138	–	–	–	1,239	16	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,805	6	301
1939	[1] –	–	–	–	–	–	[1] –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[1] –	–	–

[1] Whaling has been carried on during 1939, but no information is available.

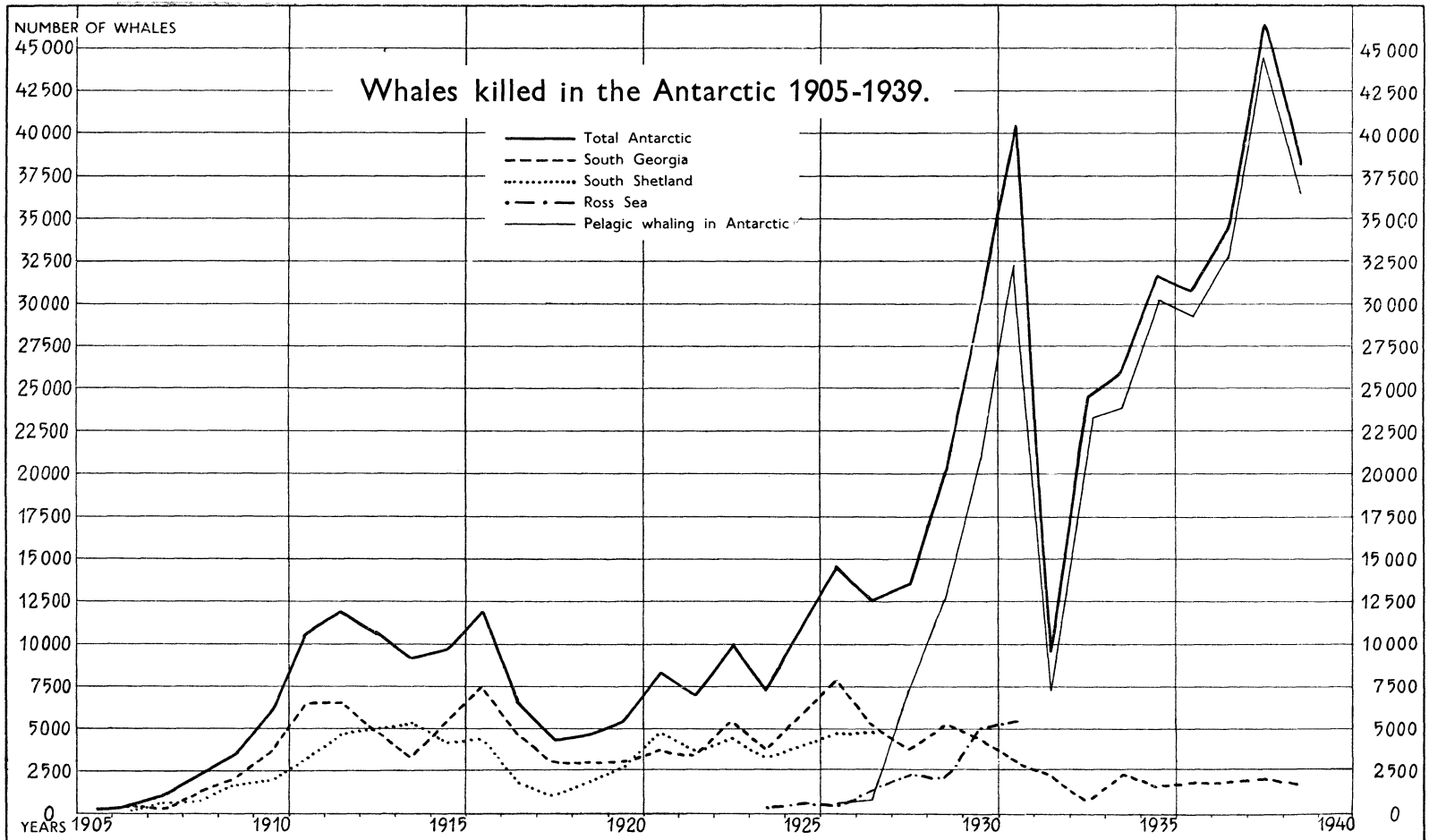
Graph 3.


NUMBER OF WHALES
Whales killed off the coast of Africa 1908-1939.
Total Africa
Coast of Natal
Cape Colony
Coast of Congo
South of Madagascar
Walvis Bay
East Africa
Coast of Angola
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
YEARS
1908
1910
1915
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940

Years.	Antarctic. Total.			South Georgia.			South Shetland.			South Orkney.			Falkland Islands.			Ross Sea.			Kerguelen.			Pelagic whaling in Antarctic.		
	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales pr. boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.	Whales.	Boats.	Whales per boat.
1904–05	195	1	195	195	1	195	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1905–06	582	4	145	399	2	199	183	2	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906–07	1,112	8	139	321	2	160	791	6	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1907–08	2,312	15	154	1,382	7	197	930	8	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1908–09	3,883	19	204	1,940	8	242	1,643	9	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	2	150	–	–	–
1909–10	6,099	37	165	3,516	17	207	1,997	12	166	–	–	–	463	5	93	–	–	–	123	3	41	–	–	–
1910–11	10,230	48	213	6,529	19	344	3,322	22	151	–	–	–	292	5	58	–	–	–	87	2	44	–	–	–
1911–12	11,727	58	202	6,535	21	311	4,813	30	160	276	3	92	103	4	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1912–13	10,760	62	174	4,850	21	231	5,044	32	158	779	6	130	87	3	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1913–14	9,408	63	149	3,349	21	159	5,259	32	164	621	6	104	179	4	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1914–15	9,864	61	162	5,097	22	232	4,133	32	129	379	3	126	255	4	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1915–16	11,792	57	207	7,361	28	263	4,431	29	153	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1916–17	6,474	44	147	4,471	32	140	2,003	12	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1917–18	4,304	48	90	3,196	32	100	1,108	16	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1918–19	4,787	50	96	2,792	28	100	1,995	22	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1919–20	5,441	44	124	2,832	26	109	2,609	18	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1920–21	8,448	47	180	3,682	21	175	4,766	26	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1921–22	7,023	46	153	3,395	20	170	3,628	26	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1922–23	9,910	60	165	5,363	23	233	4,224	35	121	323	2	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1923–24	7,271	66	110	3,675	23	160	3,080	35	88	295	3	98	–	–	–	221	5	44	–	–	–	–	–	–
1924–25	10,488	65	161	5,818	24	242	3,741	33	113	502	3	167	–	–	–	427	5	85	–	–	–	–	–	–
1925–26	14,219	70	203	7,825	23	340	4,684	35	134	623	3	208	–	–	–	531	5	106	–	–	–	556	4	139
1926–27	12,665	80	158	5,215	23	227	4,836	35	138	589	3	196	–	–	–	1,239	15	82	–	–	–	786	4	197
1927–28	13,775	84	164	3,637	23	158	[1]) –	–	–	580	3	193	–	–	–	2,208	15	147	–	–	–	7,350	43	171
1928–29	20,341	111	183	5,132	23	223	[1]) –	–	–	553	3	184	–	–	–	2,072	15	138	–	–	–	12,584	70	180
1929–30	30,167	194	156	4,185	27	155	[1]) –	–	–	[1]) –	–	–	–	–	–	4,971	26	191	–	–	–	21,011	141	149
1930–31	40,201	232	173	2,736	27	101	[1]) –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,223	21	249	–	–	–	32,242	184	175
1931–32	9,572	45	213	2,205	12	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,367	33	223
1932–33	24,327	118	206	996	6	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,331	112	208
1933–34	26,087	126	207	2,363	11	215	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,724	115	206
1934–35	31,808	153	208	1,575	10	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,233	143	211
1935–36	30,991	175	177	1,785	10	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,206	165	177
1936–37	34,579	196	176	1,758	12	147	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,821	184	178
1937–38	46,039	256	180	1,887	12	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44,152	244	181
1938–39	38,356	281	136	1,675	11	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,681	270	136

[1]) The catch is included in the figures for «Pelagic whaling in Antarctic».

Graph 4.


NUMBER OF WHALES
45 000
42 500
40 000
37 500
35 000
32 500
30 000
27 500
25 000
22 500
20 000
17 500
15 000
12 500
10 000
7500
5000
2500
0
YEARS
1905
1910
1915
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
Whales killed in the Antarctic 1905-1939.
Total Antarctic
South Georgia
South Shetland
Ross Sea
Pelagic whaling in Antarctic

A third company the "Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri" commenced operations with their floating factory the "Orwell" along the edge of the ice outside the South Orkneys, also in 1923, and in the Davis Strait in 1924.

The whaling company "Globus" went a step further in 1925 by fitting a slipway in the stern of the vessel so that the whale, if necessary, could be brought on board and dealt with.

A very important factor in connection with the new method of whaling was the introduction of the wireless. The whalers soon discovered that a wireless station on board the catchers would increase their effectiveness considerably. Therefore, in 1920 and subsequent years they began installing wireless on board the catchers.

In the season 1926–27 two unlicensed expeditions operated in the open sea, namely the Globus and Polaris companies, both of Larvik.

The operations were successful and several of the licensed companies now took up the same methods, and encouraged by the good results, sent out some very large floating factories in order to operate along the South Polar ice.

To begin with, this whaling without a license took place in the West Antarctic and in the Ross Sea.

The floating factories went farther and farther eastward and found whales plentiful everywhere, almost exclusively blue- and fin-whales. It was obvious that the whales here had no connection with those of the old hunting grounds: South Georgia, South Shetland and South Orkneys, and the whalers soon arrived at the conclusion—which by the way was not new—that a large number of whales was to be found in the waters surrounding the Antarctic continent. As there were reasons for believing that the market could easily absorb an increased production, the great expansion of the whaling industry commenced.

Although considerable progress had been made in the years 1925 to 1928, it was in the season 1928–29 that the first really important advance along the lines mentioned, took place.

In the years 1927 to 1929 Mr. Lars Christensen, Sandefjord, sent a series of expeditions to the Antarctic. The investigations were of a practical scientific nature and these expeditions, with the "Norvegia", succeeded in uniting the strictly scientific investigations with the exploration of new territories and with the carrying through of new efforts by taking up new hunting grounds. In the season 1928–29 several floating factories, partly very large ones, were added. Most of them were furnished with a slip aft, by which the whale might be taken on board for flensing. At the same time the expeditions were made more self-dependent in regard to the daily supply of fresh water.

The field of operations shifted eastward beyond the 0 degree and whales were plentiful, the proceeds consisting mainly of blue-whales that were killed partly along the border of the ice pack and partly, but to a less degree, at a short distance from it.

As regards other whaling grounds, particulars of the developments are given in graph 5.

Graph 5.


Number of whales
Number o whales
Whales killed on "Other whaling grounds" in the years 1900-1939.
Total
Pacific
Japan and Korea
Chile and Peru
West Australia
Spain and Portugal
Kamtchatka
Brazil
11000
10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
1900
05
10
15
20
25
30
35
40

In „other whaling grounds" have been included, as will be seen, both the Pacific and Japanese and Korean waters. The figures will be found in table 1, page 78 from 1910 onwards. The particulars in respect to the Pacific for former years are given in table b., page 10, and as to the other areas attention is drawn to International Whaling Statistics II. It is unnecessary to go further into these figures here, as this has already been done in earlier editions of International Whaling Statistics.

Attention is particularly drawn to the review of the period 1868–1932 given in International Whaling Statistics IV.

A survey of the oil production from 1910 onwards will be found in table f. below. It should be noted that owing to the preponderance of the blue-whale in the Antarctic, the yield of oil here is greater than elsewhere, compared to the number of whales killed (see table b. page 10). It will further be noticed that there is no close correlation between the oil production and the number of whales killed from one year to another, this being largely due to the composition of the whales killed, one year more blue-whales, another year more fin-whales. It will be found that the proceeds of oil per catcher reached its peak in 1932–33, and since then has been on the decrease in the Antarctic. Elsewhere it has shown no decided tendency. Graph 6 below, shows the dominating part played by the Antarctic in regard to the oil production.

The International Whaling Statistics for later years have specified the production as far as the individual nations are concerned, according to the flag. This does not express quite correctly the economic participation of the different nations, but it is the only comparatively correct differentiation from year to year.

In table 2 page 110 is given for the first time an analysis of the participation of each nation in whaling, from and including the season 1909–10. This table is given in a condensed form in the tables g., h., j. & k. below.

Tables g. & h. show that Norway was the dominating factor in whaling during the years previous to the first world war. From 54 to 71 per cent of the whales were killed by companies under the Norwegian flag, next comes Great Britain, with Japan in the third place. During the world war the Norwegian percentage decreases while that of Great Britain increases. The share of Japan also increases, but this is explained by the fact that whaling in the Antarctic is reduced, so that Japan's participation plays a comparatively greater part. During the years following the first world war, from about 1920 to 1930 Norway's participation is again on the increase. Nevertheless, the figures prove that Great Britain's share for the same period is greater than before. About 50 per cent of the whales killed fall to Norway and 30 per cent to Great Britain. From 1931–32 until the outbreak of the present war, Norway's share in whaling has declined. Great Britain's share has maintained a higher level until 1935–36, but during the latest years before the present war the share of both these leading whaling nations was smaller than before. The reasons for this are

Table f.—Whale-oil production in the years 1909/10—1938/39.

Years	All whaling grounds.		Principal grounds.					
			Antarctic.		Arctic.		Africa.	
	Total oil output.	Oil output per catcher.	Oil output.	Oil output per catcher.	Oil output.	Oil output per catcher.	Oil output.	Oil output per catcher.
	Barrels.[1]	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1909–10	284,320	1,908	157,592	4,259	67,590	926	48,138	4,012
1910–11	498,498	2,800	291,169	6,066	59,423	914	126,106	4,204
1911–12	669,743	2,668	371,455	6,404	40,118	617	195,168	2,870
1912–13	766,237	3,115	428,573	6,912	33,503	728	242,838	2,729
1913–14	804,118	3,166	432,061	6,858	30,351	843	183,136	2,129
1914–15	705,464	3,876	498,843	8,178	15,367	1,098	89,354	1,752
1915–16	699,669	4,633	558,806	9,804	5,125	854	54,953	1,570
1916–17	403,112	4,288	363,827	8,269	–	–	26,311	1,644
1917–18	385,855	2,968	258,476	5,385	22,338	1,117	26,940	2,245
1918–19	417,245	2,959	245,692	4,914	20,622	1,213	46,500	2,022
1919–20	407,327	2,645	272,817	6,200	35,989	1,091	51,921	2,077
1920–21	471,141	4,206	390,627	8,311	6,661	1,110	48,453	2,423
1921–22	639,276	4,502	452,517	9,837	23,095	1,216	76,680	3,334
1922–23	817,314	4,697	614,547	10,242	30,446	1,218	99,073	2,607
1923–24	716,246	3,692	464,678	7,041	41,563	1,599	125,732	2,994
1924–25	1,040,408	4,446	697,091	10,724	38,208	1,318	150,985	2,849
1925–26	1,152,536	4,904	783,307	11,190	42,732	1,424	139,754	2,973
1926–27	1,191,922	5,116	872,362	10,904	43,927	1,373	135,031	3,069
1927–28	1,321,313	5,951	1,037,392	12,349	48,854	1,437	135,229	3,005
1928–29	1,886,080	7,794	1,631,340	14,697	39,729	1,242	145,065	3,224
1929–30	2,801,074	8,312	2,546,759	13,128	53,694	1,579	144,446	2,579
1930–31	3,701,668	13,220	3,608,348	15,553	25,268	1,805	37,086	3,709
1931–32	925,152	9,252	808,560	17,968	28,590	1,682	44,112	5,514
1932–33	2,606,201	14,012	2,456,462	20,817	34,833	1,833	53,000	3,786
1933–34	2,588,335	13,007	2,395,544	19,012	16,038	1,234	82,359	3,922
1934–35	2,692,825	11,127	2,453,999	16,039	15,341	902	117,950	4,369
1935–36	2,873,423	9,210	2,436,338	13,922	22,203	1,009	135,081	3,141
1936–37	3,214,510	9,081	2,658,108	13,562	69,144	1,921	169,772	4,353
1937–38	3,640,248	10,225	3,340,330	13,048	22,097	1,004	139,102	6,323
1938–39	[2]2,887,832	–	2,820,771	10,038	26,066	1,241	[3] –	–
1909–10	Per cent 100.0		Per cent 55.4		Per cent 23.8		Per cent 16.9	
1910–11	100.0		58.4		11.9		25.3	
1911–12	100.0		55.5		6.0		29.1	
1912–13	100.0		55.9		4.4		31.7	
1913–14	100.0		53.7		3.8		22.8	
1914–15	100.0		70.7		2.2		12.7	
1915–16	100.0		79.9		0.7		7.9	
1916–17	100.0		90.2		–		6.5	
1917–18	100.0		67.0		5.8		7.0	
1918–19	100.0		58.9		4.9		11.1	
1919–20	100.0		67.0		8.8		12.7	
1920–21	100.0		82.9		1.4		10.3	
1921–22	100.0		70.8		3.6		12.0	
1922–23	100.0		75.2		3.7		12.1	
1923–24	100.0		64.9		5.8		17.6	
1924–25	100.0		67.0		3.7		15.4	
1925–26	100.0		68.0		3.7		12.1	
1926–27	100.0		73.2		3.7		11.3	
1927–28	100.0		78.5		3.7		10.2	
1928–29	100.0		86.5		2.1		7.7	
1929–30	100.0		90.9		1.9		5.2	
1930–31	100.0		97.5		0.7		1.0	
1931–32	100.0		87.4		3.1		4.8	
1932–33	100.0		94.3		1.3		2.0	
1933–34	100.0		92.6		0.6		3.2	
1934–35	100.0		91.1		0.5		4.4	
1935–36	100.0		84.8		0.7		4.7	
1936–37	100.0		82.7		2.2		5.3	
1937–38	100.0		91.8		0.6		3.8	

[1]) Barrel = $^1/_6$ ton. (1 ton = 1,016 kg.). [2]) The figure is incomplete. See note 2 and 3 page 10. [3]) Whaling has been carried on during 1939, but no information is available.

Graph 6.

The World-production of whale-oil during the period

1909/10 – 1938/39

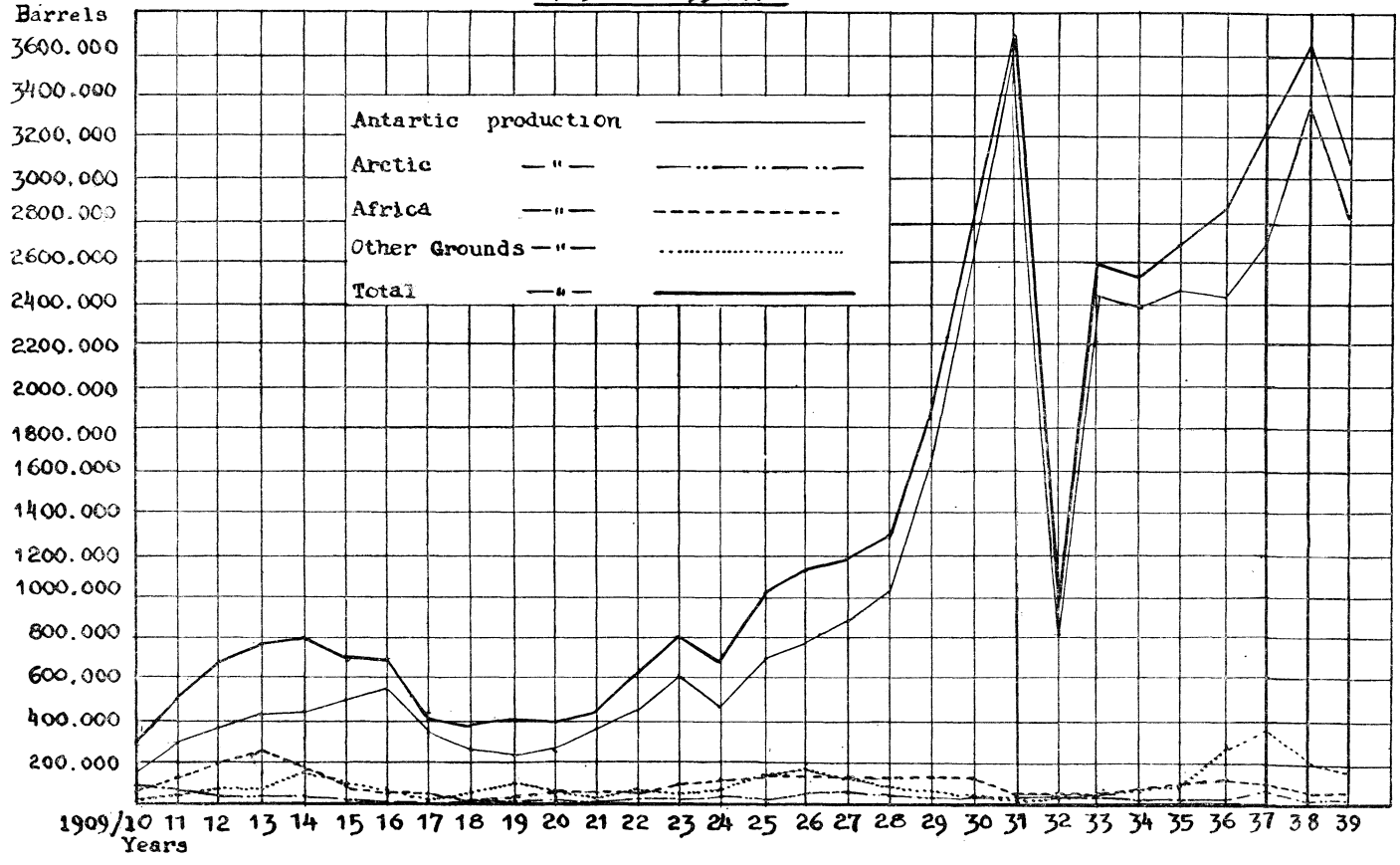


Table g.—Whaling results for the various countries 1909/10—1938/39. Number of whales killed.

Years	All countries	Argentine	Brazil	British Empire	Chile	Denmark	Germany	Iceland	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Panama	Portugal	Sovjet Russia	Spain	United States
1909–10	12,301	995	–	1,904	526	47	–	–	968	–	6,659	–	71	–	–	1,131
1910–11	20,408	1,639	102	3,365	433	–	–	–	1,938	–	11,263	–	217	–	–	1,451
1911–12	24,838	1,576	ca. 116	3,837	609	42	–	–	1,586	–	15,492	–	425	–	–	1,155
1912–13	25,673	878	ca. 220	3,436	319	–	–	–	1,605	–	18,186	–	[1] 274	–	–	755
1913–14	22,980	577	190	3,388	360	–	ca. 100	–	2,022	–	14,917	–	–	–	–	1,426
1914–15	18,320	1,106	–	3,135	80	–	–	–	2,100	–	10,626	–	109	–	–	1,164
1915–16	17,542	1,169	–	4,914	131	102	–	–	1,803	–	8,139	–	224	–	–	1,060
1916–17	10,088	511	–	2,620	193	–	–	–	1,697	–	4,394	–	–	–	–	673
1917–18	9,468	429	–	2,507	195	–	–	–	2,177	–	3,023	–	–	–	–	1,137
1918–19	10,242	415	–	2,547	161	–	–	–	1,671	–	4,012	–	–	–	–	1,436
1919–20	11,369	378	–	3,378	120	–	–	–	1,279	–	4,590	–	–	–	–	1,624
1920–21	12,174	650	–	3,300	181	187	–	–	1,487	–	6,240	–	–	–	–	129
1921–22	13,940	438	–	4,105	202	176	–	–	1,506	–	6,157	–	–	–	–	1,356
1922–23	18,120	820	–	5,675	–	102	–	–	1,422	–	8,738	–	–	–	–	1,363
1923–24	16,839	536	–	5,759	257	134	–	–	1,526	–	7,180	–	–	–	345	1,102
1924–25	23,253	781	–	6,835	238	142	–	–	1,589	–	12,460	–	–	–	219	989
1925–26	28,240	1,079	–	8,735	429	176	–	–	1,865	–	14,727	–	–	–	241	988
1926–27	24,215	812	–	7,248	260	235	–	–	1,546	–	12,754	–	–	–	–	1,360
1927–28	23,593	1,441	–	7,079	334	330	–	–	1,607	–	11,791	–	–	–	–	1,011
1928–29	27,990	1,592	–	8,230	386	216	–	–	1,463	–	14,996	–	–	–	–	1,107
1929–30	37,812	1,386	–	12,283	275	292	–	–	1,312	–	21,609	–	–	–	–	655
1930–31	43,129	1,174	–	13,129	145	1,046	–	–	1,147	–	25,952	–	–	–	–	536
1931–32	12,988	850	–	9,783	173	30	–	–	1,036	–	797	–	–	–	–	319
1932–33	28,907	996	–	12,984	195	128	–	–	1,122	–	12,644	–	253	203	–	382
1933–34	32,586	1,139	–	14,616	367	123	–	–	1,436	–	13,657	–	240	339	–	669
1934–35	39,311	809	–	17,533	469	117	–	28	2,000	70	16,939	–	276	487	–	583
1935–36	44,855	944	–	19,906	238	114	–	85	2,479	–	15,670	2,449	480	501	–	1,989
1936–37	51,379	1,014	–	21,387	168	1,089	920	79	4,025	–	[3] 15,943	2,389	288	418	–	3,659
1937–38	54,835	1,062	–	19,542	300	208	5,839	147	7,552	–	[3] 15,355	1,527	388	265	–	2,650
1938–39	[2] 40,662	1,024	–	[2] 11,336	407	178	5,066	130	[2] 7,540	–	[3] 11,871	907	389	476	–	1,338

[1]) Portuguese and German catch. [2]) The figure is incomplete. See note 2 and 3 page 10. [3]) Including the catch of two Norwegian expeditions hired by Germany—in 1936-37 1,756 whales, in 1937-38 2,158 whales, and in 1938-39 1,658 whales.

Table h.—Whaling results for the various countries 1909/10—1938/39. Number of whales killed. Percentage figures.

Years	All countries	Argentine	Brazil	British Empire	Chile	Denmark	Germany	Iceland	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Panama	Portugal	Soviet Russia	Spain	United States
1909–10	100.0	8.1	–	15.4	4.3	0.4	–	–	7.9	–	54.1	–	0.6	–	–	9.2
1910–11	100.0	8.0	0.5	16.5	2.1	–	–	–	9.5	–	55.2	–	1.1	–	–	7.1
1911–12	100.0	6.3	0.5	15.4	2.5	0.2	–	–	6.4	–	62.4	–	1.7	–	–	4.6
1912–13	100.0	3.4	0.8	13.4	1.2	–	–	–	6.3	–	70.9	–	[1])1.1	–	–	2.9
1913–14	100.0	2.5	0.8	14.8	1.6	–	0.4	–	8.8	–	64.9	–	–	–	–	6.2
1914–15	100.0	6.0	–	17.1	0.4	–	–	–	11.5	–	58.0	–	0.6	–	–	6.4
1915–16	100.0	6.7	–	28.0	0.7	0.6	–	–	10.3	–	46.4	–	1.3	–	–	6.0
1916–17	100.0	5.1	–	26.0	1.9	–	–	–	16.8	–	43.5	–	–	–	–	6.7
1917–18	100.0	4.5	–	26.5	2.1	–	–	–	23.0	–	31.9	–	–	–	–	12.0
1918–19	100.0	4.0	–	24.9	1.6	–	–	–	16.3	–	39.2	–	–	–	–	14.0
1919–20	100.0	3.3	–	29.7	1.1	–	–	–	11.2	–	40.4	–	–	–	–	14.3
1920–21	100.0	5.3	–	27.1	1.5	1.5	–	–	12.2	–	51.3	–	–	–	–	1.1
1921–22	100.0	3.1	–	29.4	1.5	1.3	–	–	10.8	–	44.2	–	–	–	–	9.7
1922–23	100.0	4.5	–	31.3	–	0.6	–	–	7.9	–	48.2	–	–	–	–	7.5
1923–24	100.0	3.2	–	34.2	1.5	0.8	–	–	9.1	–	42.6	–	–	–	2.1	6.5
1924–25	100.0	3.4	–	29.4	1.0	0.6	–	–	6.8	–	53.6	–	–	–	0.9	4.3
1925–26	100.0	3.8	–	30.9	1.5	0.6	–	–	6.6	–	52.2	–	–	–	0.9	3.5
1926–27	100.0	3.3	–	29.9	1.1	1.0	–	–	6.4	–	52.7	–	–	–	–	5.6
1927–28	100.0	6.1	–	30.0	1.4	1.4	–	–	6.8	–	50.0	–	–	–	–	4.3
1928–29	100.0	5.7	–	29.4	1.4	0.8	–	–	5.2	–	53.6	–	–	–	–	3.9
1929–30	100.0	3.7	–	32.5	0.7	0.8	–	–	3.5	–	57.1	–	–	–	–	1.7
1930–31	100.0	2.7	–	30.5	0.3	2.4	–	–	2.7	–	60.2	–	–	–	–	1.2
1931–32	100.0	6.6	–	75.3	1.3	0.2	–	–	8.0	–	6.1	–	–	–	–	2.5
1932–33	100.0	3.5	–	44.9	0.7	0.4	–	–	3.9	–	43.7	–	0.9	0.7	–	1.3
1933–34	100.0	3.5	–	44.9	1.1	0.4	–	–	4.4	–	41.9	–	0.7	1.0	–	2.1
1934–35	100.0	2.0	–	44.6	1.2	0.3	–	0.1	5.1	0.2	43.1	–	0.7	1.2	–	1.5
1935–36	100.0	2.1	–	44.4	0.5	0.3	–	0.2	5.5	–	34.9	5.5	1.1	1.1	–	4.4
1936–37	100.0	2.0	–	41.6	0.3	2.1	1.8	0.2	7.8	–	31.0	4.7	0.6	0.8	–	7.1
1937–38	100.0	1.9	–	35.6	0.5	0.4	10.7	0.3	13.8	–	28.0	2.8	0.7	0.5	–	4.8
1938–39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1]) Portuguese and German catch.

in the first place that Japan from 1935–36 commenced whaling in the Antarctic, and also that Germany started on the same grounds from 1936–37. The whaling of these two nations plays an important part in 1937–38 and 1938–39.

Measured by the oil production, given in tables j. & k. page 26 and 27, both Norway and Great Britain have played a greater part in whaling than if measured by the number of whales killed. This is due to the fact that the whaling in the Antarctic has been of greater importance to these countries than to others, but also that the whales killed elsewhere have not always been made use of for the production of oil. This is particularly the case in regard to the whales killed in Japanese home waters. Germany, having chiefly participated in the Antarctic whaling, plays an equal part whether measured by whales killed or the production of oil. Graph 7, page 28, shows the dominating part played by Norway and Great Britain in regard to the oil production.

In order to judge the effective utilisation of the whale the International Whaling Statistics have worked out the average yield per blue-whale unit,

Table j.—Whaling results for the various countries 1909/10—1938/39. Oil production in barrels.[1])

Years	All countries	Argentine	Brazil	British Empire	Chile	Denmark	Germany	Iceland	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Panama	Portugal	Sovjet Russia	Spain	United States
1909–10	284,320	23,462	–	64,292	13,000	1,800	–	–	?	–	180,128	–	1,638	–	–	?
1910–11	498,498	55,444	3,800	102,094	9,600	–	–	–	?	–	323,498	–	4,062	–	–	?
1911–12	669,743	46,795	3,900	120,982	13,869	1,430	–	–	?	–	475,411	–	7,356	–	–	?
1912–13	766,237	23,622	5,000	127,757	13,200	–	–	–	?	–	590,062	–	[2])6,596	–	–	?
1913–14	804,118	21,898	5,500	133,543	18,600	–	4,000	–	?	–	556,577	–	–	–	–	64,000
1914–15	705,464	40,271	–	141,045	5,000	–	–	–	?	–	471,448	–	2,700	–	–	45,000
1915–16	699,669	47,208	–	202 285	6,000	2,700	–	–	?	–	383,128	–	3,348	–	–	ca.55,000
1916–17	403,112	32,413	–	132,525	7,700	–	–	–	?	–	230,474	–	–	–	–	?
1917–18	385,855	32,892	–	130,638	7,000	–	–	–	?	–	150,525	–	–	–	–	64,800
1918–19	417,245	24,767	–	106,464	6,000	–	–	–	?	–	189,314	–	–	–	–	90,700
1919–20	407,327	20,315	–	137,448	4,600	–	–	–	?	–	210,659	–	–	–	–	34,305
1920–21	471,141	31,723	–	141,367	9,900	4,561	–	–	?	–	278,590	–	–	–	–	5,000
1921–22	639,276	40,000	–	196,086	10,200	3,951	–	–	?	–	332,039	–	–	–	–	57,000
1922–23	817,314	53,991	–	286,265	–	2,881	–	–	?	–	439,401	–	–	–	–	34,776
1923–24	716,246	34,702	–	258,079	ca.10,000	3,769	–	–	?	–	366,963	–	–	–	13,123	29,610
1924–25	1,040,408	49,023	–	347,538	9,450	3,657	–	–	?	–	597,040	–	–	–	6,100	27,600
1925–26	1,152,536	54,426	–	380,107	15,250	3,512	–	–	?	–	662,641	–	–	–	10,500	26,100
1926–27	1,191,922	59,681	–	389,087	15,540	5,189	–	–	?	–	689,425	–	–	–	–	33,000
1927–28	1,321,313	67,389	–	400,162	14,019	8,582	–	–	?	–	799,361	–	–	–	–	31,800
1928–29	1,886,080	96,667	–	512,611	18,232	4,967	–	–	7,248	–	1,210,235	–	–	–	–	36,120
1929–30	2,801,074	95,451	–	858,829	12,364	8,772	–	–	?	–	1,796,221	–	–	–	–	29,437
1930–31	3,701,668	88,154	–	1,134,398	11,525	84,995	–	–	16,274	–	2,316,962	–	–	–	–	49,360
1931–32	925,152	48,717	–	804,505	8,760	?	–	–	20,230	–	28,590	–	–	–	–	14,350
1932–33	2,606,201	54,583	–	1,181,769	8,180	3,243	–	–	21,698	–	1,317,443	–	–	6,705	–	12,580
1933–34	2,588,335	65,790	–	1,192,478	13,626	3,013	–	–	22,766	–	1,253,694	–	?	12,168	–	24,800
1934–35	2,692,825	53,100	–	1,290,096	16,633	2,997	–	691	42,133	3,821	1,239,327	–	?	19,398	–	24,629
1935–36	2,873,423	75,192	–	1,240,361	8,789	3,605	–	3,415	74,289	–	1,162,742	205,801	?	18,238	–	80,991
1936–37	3,214,510	47 377	–	1,287,627	5,925	79,535	61,992	2,862	189,012	–	[4])1,191,772	181,495	?	16,480	–	150,433
1937–38	3,640,248	51,766	–	1,308,015	8,279	6,101	369,727	4,920	422,036	–	[4])1,169,069	117,650	7,284	9,102	–	166,299
1938–39	[3]) 2,887,832	66,826	–	[3])897,741	5,797	5,197	374,149	3,764	[3])483,476	–	[4]) 853,867	68,853	6,920	18,854	–	102,388

[1]) Barrel = $^1/_6$ ton. (1 ton = 1,016 kg.) [2]) Portuguese and German production. [3]) The figure is incomplete. See note 2 and 3 page 10. [4]) Including the production of two Norwegian expeditions hired by Germany—in 1936–37 134,200 barrels, in 1937–38 180,750 barrels, and in 1938–39 118,380 barrels.

Table k.—Whaling results for the various countries 1909/10—1938/39. Oil production. Percentage figures.

Years	All countries	Argentine	Brazil	British Empire	Chile	Denmark	Germany	Iceland	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Panama	Portugal	Sovjet Russia	Spain	United States
1909–10	100.0	8.3	–	22.6	4.6	0.6	–	–	?	–	63.3	–	0.6	–	–	?
1910–11	100.0	11.1	0.8	20.5	1.9	–	–	–	?	–	64.9	–	0.8	–	–	?
1911–12	100.0	7.0	0.6	18.0	2.1	0.2	–	–	?	–	71.0	–	1.1	–	–	?
1912–13	100.0	3.1	0.6	16.7	1.7	–	–	–	?	–	77.0	–	[1])0.9	–	–	?
1913–14	100.0	2.7	0.7	16.6	2.3	–	0.5	–	?	–	69.2	–	–	–	–	8.0
1914–15	100.0	5.7	–	20.0	0.7	–	–	–	?	–	66.8	–	0.4	–	–	6.4
1915–16	100.0	6.7	–	29.0	0.8	0.4	–	–	?	–	54.8	–	0.5	–	–	7.8
1916–17	100.0	8.0	–	32.9	1.9	–	–	–	?	–	57.2	–	–	–	–	?
1917–18	100.0	8.5	–	33.9	1.8	–	–	–	?	–	39.0	–	–	–	–	16.8
1918–19	100.0	5.9	–	25.5	1.5	–	–	–	?	–	45.4	–	–	–	–	21.7
1919–20	100.0	5.0	–	33.8	1.1	–	–	–	?	–	51.7	–	–	–	–	8.4
1920–21	100.0	6.7	–	30.0	2.1	1.0	–	–	?	–	59.1	–	–	–	–	1.1
1921–22	100.0	6.3	–	30.7	1.6	0.6	–	–	?	–	51.9	–	–	–	–	8.9
1922–23	100.0	6.6	–	35.0	–	0.4	–	–	?	–	53.8	–	–	–	–	4.2
1923–24	100.0	4.9	–	36.0	1.4	0.5	–	–	?	–	51.3	–	–	–	1.8	4.1
1924–25	100.0	4.7	–	33.4	0.9	0.3	–	–	?	–	57.4	–	–	–	0.6	2.7
1925–26	100.0	4.7	–	33.0	1.3	0.3	–	–	?	–	57.5	–	–	–	0.9	2.3
1926–27	100.0	5.0	–	32.6	1.3	0.4	–	–	?	–	57.9	–	–	–	–	2.8
1927–28	100.0	5.1	–	30.3	1.1	0.6	–	–	?	–	60.5	–	–	–	–	2.4
1928–29	100.0	5.1	–	27.2	1.0	0.2	–	–	0.4	–	64.2	–	–	–	–	1.9
1929–30	100.0	3.4	–	30.7	0.4	0.3	–	–	?	–	64.1	–	–	–	–	1.1
1930–31	100.0	2.4	–	30.7	0.3	2.3	–	–	0.4	–	62.6	–	–	–	–	1.3
1931–32	100.0	5.3	–	87.0	0.9	–	–	–	2.2	–	3.1	–	–	–	–	1.5
1932–33	100.0	2.1	–	45.3	0.3	0.1	–	–	0.8	–	50.6	–	–	0.3	–	0.5
1933–34	100.0	2.5	–	46.1	0.5	0.1	–	–	0.9	–	48.4	–	–	0.5	–	1.0
1934–35	100.0	2.0	–	47.9	0.6	0.1	–	–	1.6	0.1	46.1	–	–	0.7	–	0.9
1935–36	100.0	2.6	–	43.2	0.3	0.1	–	0.1	2.6	–	40.5	7.2	–	0.6	–	2.8
1936–37	100.0	1.5	–	40.0	0.2	2.5	1.9	0.1	5.9	–	37.1	5.6	–	0.5	–	4.7
1937–38	100.0	1.4	–	35.9	0.2	0.2	10.2	0.1	11.6	–	32.1	3.2	0.2	0.3	–	4.6
1938–39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1]) Portuguese and German production.

1 blue-whale = 2 fin-whales = 2½ humpbacks = 6 sei-whales. Table 1. below gives the average yield per blue-whale unit on the various grounds for the years 1929/30–1938/39.

In previous publications of International Whaling Statistics the trend of these figures has been pointed out. It is here necessary only to refer to the difference in the yield per blue-whale unit in the Antarctic as compared to the other fields. On the whole it may be said that this difference is due to the greater size of the whale in the Antarctic than in northern waters and the Pacific, but also to the oil in the Antarctic being extracted from the meat as well, whereas in other waters the meat is used partly for human consumption, partly preserved for animal food. Finally it may be mentioned that the difference is due to the fact that in some waters, for instance off the coasts of Chile, Peru and Mexico, the whale is very emaciated. It keeps to these waters during pregnancy and is then leaner than when in the Antarctic.

The high percentage of oil obtained near certain parts of the coast of Africa is largely owing to the whales killed in those waters being chiefly humpbacks.

Graph 7.

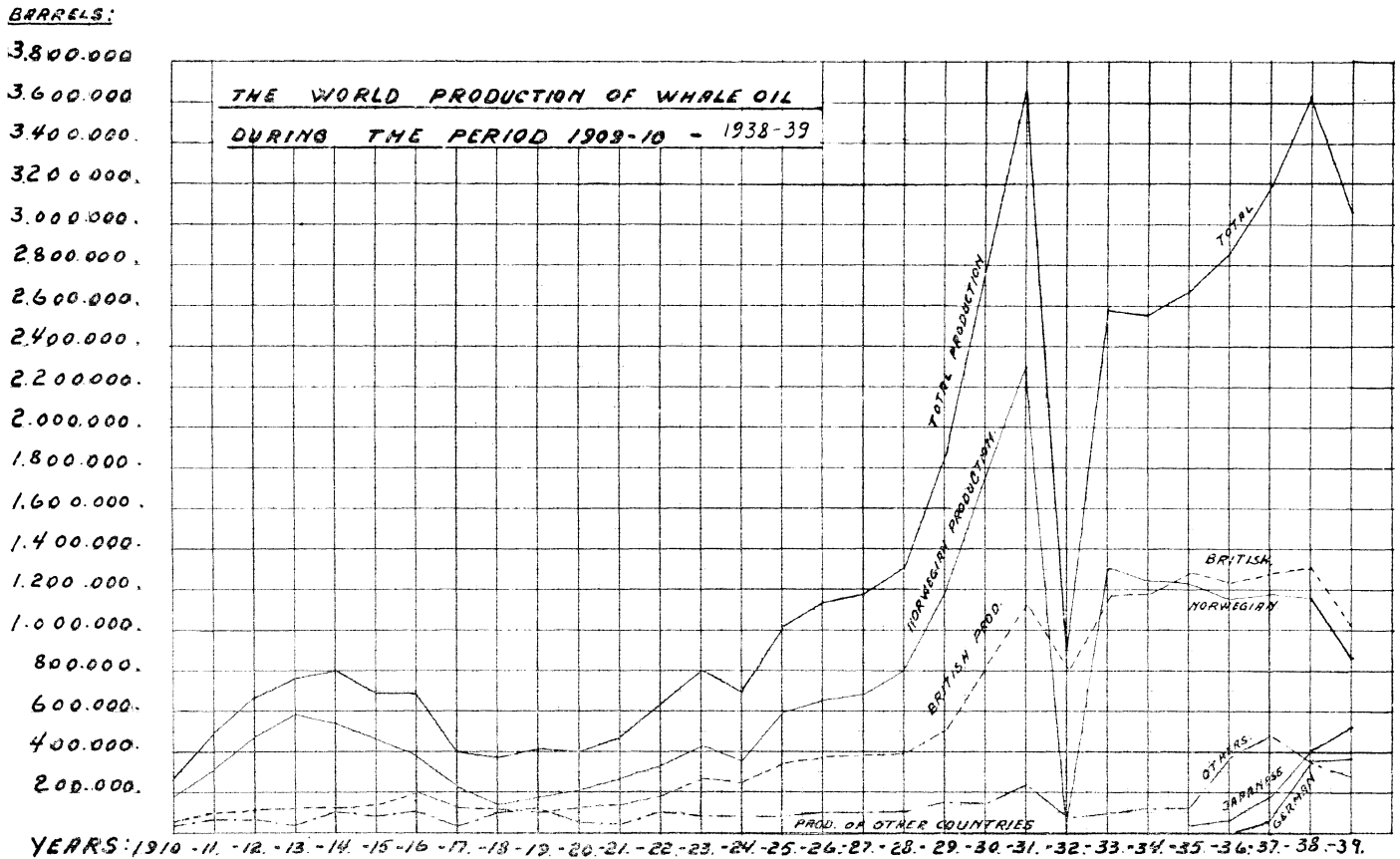

BARRELS:
3.800.000
3.600.000
3.400.000.
3.200.000.
3.000.000.
2.800.000.
2.600.000.
2.400.000.
2.200.000.
2.000.000.
1.800.000.
1.600.000.
1.400.000.
1.200.000.
1.000.000.
800.000.
600.000.
400.000.
200.000.
THE WORLD PRODUCTION OF WHALE OIL
DURING THE PERIOD 1909-10 - 1938-39
TOTAL
TOTAL PRODUCTION
NORWEGIAN PRODUCTION
BRITISH PROD.
BRITISH
NORWEGIAN
OTHERS
JAPANESE
GERMAN
PROD. OF OTHER COUNTRIES
YEARS: 1910 - 11. - 12. - 13. - 14. - 15 - 16 - 17. - 18 - 19. - 20. 21. - 22. - 23. - 24 - 25. - 26. 27. - 28. - 29. - 30. - 31. - 32. - 33. - 34. - 35. - 36. 37. - 38. - 39.

Table I.—Average production of oil per "blue whale unit"[1]) 1929/30—1938/39.

Geographical areas	Oil production per blue-whale unit.[1])									
	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939
Antarctic:										
South Georgia	110.7	100.1	92.9	86.5	91.8	105.1	95.5	104.5	95.7	117.6
Other grounds in Antarctic	109.6	105.6	102.6	114.6	111.9	102.2	101.6	111.7	111.1	107.1
Atlantic and Arctic:										
Coast of Norway	64.8	67.7	63.2	55.6	65.5	58.7	66.9	61.1	70.0	68.0
Faroe Islands	65.6	–	–	57.7	63.1	63.7	69.2	57.0	60.3	57.8
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	76.7	58.7	58.4	52.4
New Foundland	–	–	–	–	–	71.0	64.5	78.6	–	75.3
Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic	73.9	76.2	74.9	71.2	78.0	–	–	70.2	–	–
Pacific north:										
Alaska	92.8	–	–	–	–	–	80.0	83.3	86.7	81.0
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	53.1	48.8	53.4	–
California	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55.1	–	74.7
Coast of Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	65.8	–	–	–	–
Coast of Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	57.6	60.4	–	–
Coast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26.7
Coast of Africa:										
Coast of Natal	–	–	–	–	86.3	87.5	86.2	96.3	99.9	–
Cape Colony	58.2	–	–	–	–	–	66.6	95.7	–	–
Coast of Congo	85.3	–	–	–	–	102.2	–	–	–	–
Coast of Congo, pelagic	–	–	–	–	–	–	109.7	115.6	–	–
South of Madagascar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105.8	118.8	–
Coast of West Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	98.7	101.5	116.0	–

[1]) Other whales are reduced to blue-whale units on the following basis: — 1 blue-whale = 2 fin-whales = 2½ humpbacks = 6 sei-whales.

This species yields approximately the same quantity of oil in tropical and sub-tropical waters as in the Antarctic.

There are otherwise various conditions to account for the differences in the figures from year to year, one being the state of the food that has been available. Under favourable feeding conditions the whale is fat and yields more oil and vice versa. This in turn is connected with, among other things, the yearly ice conditions.

The Antarctic whaling is of such overwhelming importance that it has been found advisable to give specifications in tables m., n., o. & p. below of the participation of the individual nations, from 1904–05. As previously mentioned, the pelagic whaling dominates in these waters, and it is here that the major part of the whaling fleet is employed.

Particulars of the number of floating factories, their gross tonnage, and of the catchers and their tonnage and engine power is given in table q. page 34.

The size of the fleet grows rapidly and reaches a maximum in 1930–31. Following the dead season 1931–32, it again increases, but does not reach a

Table m.—Antarctic whaling results for the various countries 1904/05—1938/39. Number of whales killed.

Years.	Total	Argentine	British Empire	Chile	Denmark	Germany	Japan	Norway	Panama	United States
1904–05	195	195	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1905–06	582	399	–	–	–	–	–	183	–	–
1906–07	1,112	321	–	374	–	–	–	417	–	–
1907–08	2,312	846	196	404	–	–	–	866	–	–
1908–09	4,193	956	210	588	–	–	–	2,439	–	–
1909–10	6,099	995	770	420	–	–	–	3,914	–	–
1910–11	10,230	1,639	1,975	433	–	–	–	6,183	–	–
1911–12	11,727	1,576	2,267	609	–	–	–	7,275	–	–
1912–13	10,760	878	1,856	319	–	–	–	7,707	–	–
1913–14	9,408	577	1,913	245	–	–	–	6,673	–	–
1914–15	9,864	1,106	2,016	–	–	–	–	6,742	–	–
1915–16	11,792	1,169	3,499	–	–	–	–	7,124	–	–
1916–17	6,474	511	1,698	–	–	–	–	4,265	–	–
1917–18	4,304	429	1,711	–	–	–	–	2,164	–	–
1918–19	4,787	415	1,265	–	–	–	–	3,107	–	–
1919–20	5,441	378	1,638	–	–	–	–	3,425	–	–
1920–21	8,448	650	2,037	–	–	–	–	5,761	–	–
1921–22	7,023	438	2,103	–	–	–	–	4,482	–	–
1922–23	9,910	820	3,439	–	–	–	–	5,651	–	–
1923–24	7,271	536	2,364	–	–	–	–	4,371	–	–
1924–25	10,488	781	3,257	–	–	–	–	6,450	–	–
1925–26	14,219	1,079	4,441	–	–	–	–	8,699	–	–
1926–27	12,665	812	3,443	–	–	–	–	8,410	–	–
1927–28	13,775	1,441	3,374	–	–	–	–	8,960	–	–
1928–29	20,341	1,592	4,756	–	–	–	–	13,993	–	–
1929–30	30,167	1,386	8,960	–	–	–	–	19,821	–	–
1930–31	40,201	1,174	12,196	–	1,026	–	–	25,269	–	536
1931–32	9,572	850	8,722	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1932–33	24,327	996	11,563	–	–	–	–	11,768	–	–
1933–34	26,087	1,139	12,640	–	–	–	–	12,308	–	–
1934–35	31,808	809	15,323	–	–	–	213	15,463	–	–
1935–36	30,991	944	12,538	–	–	–	639	14,421	2,449	–
1936–37	34,579	1,014	12,361	–	897	920	1,959	[1] 15,039	2,389	–
1937–38	46,039	1,062	16,111	–	–	5,237	5,582	[1] 14,960	1,527	1,560
1938–39	38,356	1,024	11,192	–	–	5,066	7,540	[1] 11,521	907	1,106
Total 1904/05—1938/39	515,547	30,937	171,834	3,392	1,923	11,223	15,933	269,831	7,272	3,202

[1]) Including the catch of two Norwegian expeditions hired by Germany—in 1936–37 1,756 whales, in 1937–38 2,158 whales, and in 1938–39 1,658 whales.

Table n.—Antarctic whaling results for the various countries 1904/05—1938/39. Number of whales killed. Percentage figures.

Years	Total	Argentine	British Empire	Chile	Denmark	Germany	Japan	Norway	Panama	United States
1904–05	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1905–06	100.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	31.4	–	–
1906–07	100.0	28.9	–	33.6	–	–	–	37.5	–	–
1907–08	100.0	36.6	8.5	17.4	–	–	–	37.5	–	–
1908–09	100.0	22.8	5.0	14.0	–	–	–	58.2	–	–
1909–10	100.0	16.3	12.6	6.9	–	–	–	64.2	–	–
1910–11	100.0	16.0	19.3	4.2	–	–	–	60.5	–	–
1911–12	100.0	13.4	19.3	5.2	–	–	–	62.1	–	–
1912–13	100.0	8.2	17.2	3.0	–	–	–	71.6	–	–
1913–14	100.0	6.2	20.3	2.6	–	–	–	70.9	–	–
1914–15	100.0	11.2	20.4	–	–	–	–	68.4	–	–
1915–16	100.0	9.9	29.7	–	–	–	–	60.4	–	–
1916–17	100.0	7.9	26.2	–	–	–	–	65.9	–	–
1917–18	100.0	10.0	39.7	–	–	–	–	50.3	–	–
1918–19	100.0	8.7	26.4	–	–	–	–	64.9	–	–
1919–20	100.0	7.0	30.1	–	–	–	–	62.9	–	–
1920–21	100.0	7.7	24.1	–	–	–	–	68.2	–	–
1921–22	100.0	6.2	30.0	–	–	–	–	63.8	–	–
1922–23	100.0	8.3	34.7	–	–	–	–	57.0	–	–
1923–24	100.0	7.4	32.5	–	–	–	–	60.1	–	–
1924–25	100.0	7.4	31.1	–	–	–	–	61.5	–	–
1925–26	100.0	7.6	31.2	–	–	–	–	61.2	–	–
1926–27	100.0	6.4	27.2	–	–	–	–	66.4	–	–
1927–28	100.0	10.5	24.5	–	–	–	–	65.0	–	–
1928–29	100.0	7.8	23.4	–	–	–	–	68.8	–	–
1929–30	100.0	4.6	29.7	–	–	–	–	65.7	–	–
1930–31	100.0	2.9	30.3	–	2.6	–	–	62.9	–	1.3
1931–32	100.0	8.9	91.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1932–33	100.0	4.1	47.5	–	–	–	–	48.4	–	–
1933–34	100.0	4.3	48.5	–	–	–	–	47.2	–	–
1934–35	100.0	2.5	48.2	–	–	–	0.7	48.6	–	–
1935–36	100.0	3.0	40.5	–	–	–	2.1	46.5	7.9	–
1936–37	100.0	2.9	35.7	–	2.6	2.7	5.7	43.5	6.9	–
1937–38	100.0	2.3	35.0	–	–	11.4	12.1	32.5	3.3	3.4
1938–39	100.0	2.7	29.2	–	–	13.2	19.6	30.0	2.4	2.9
Total 1904/05—1938/39	100.0	6.0	33.3	0.7	0.4	2.2	3.1	52.3	1.4	0.6

Table o.—Antarctic whaling results for the various countries 1904/05—1938/39. Oil production in barrels.[1])

Years	Total	Argentine	British Empire	Chile	Denmark	Germany	Japan	Norway	Panama	United States
1904–05	5,302	5,302	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1905–06	16,202	12,002	–	–	–	–	–	4,200	–	–
1906–07	27,728	11,728	–	8,500	–	–	–	7,500	–	–
1907–08	60,760	27,360	4,000	8,000	–	–	–	21,400	–	–
1908–09	94,506	27,006	4,000	11,300	–	–	–	52,200	–	–
1909–10	157,592	23,462	30,752	9,000	–	–	–	94,378	–	–
1910–11	291,169	55,444	55,550	9,600	–	–	–	170,575	–	–
1911–12	371,455	46,795	65,302	13,869	–	–	–	245,489	–	–
1912–13	428,573	23,622	75,328	13,200	–	–	–	316,423	–	–
1913–14	432,061	21,898	86,703	13,000	–	–	–	310,460	–	–
1914–15	498,843	40,271	103,791	–	–	–	–	354,781	–	–
1915–16	558,806	47,208	160,780	–	–	–	–	350,818	–	–
1916–17	363,827	32,413	106,214	–	–	–	–	225,200	–	–
1917–18	258,476	32,892	101,198	–	–	–	–	124,386	–	–
1918–19	245,692	24,767	58,500	–	–	–	–	162,425	–	–
1919–20	272,817	20,315	75,907	–	–	–	–	176,595	–	–
1920–21	390,627	31,723	92,914	–	–	–	–	265,990	–	–
1921–22	452,517	40,000	132,552	–	–	–	–	279,965	–	–
1922–23	614,547	53,991	213,823	–	–	–	–	346,733	–	–
1923–24	464,678	34,702	153,124	–	–	–	–	276,852	–	–
1924–25	697,091	49,023	229,753	–	–	–	–	418,315	–	–
1925–26	783,307	54,426	247,636	–	–	–	–	481,245	–	–
1926–27	872,362	59,681	254,702	–	–	–	–	557,979	–	–
1927–28	1,037,392	67,389	269,274	–	–	–	–	700,729	–	–
1928–29	1,631,340	96,667	370,681	–	–	–	–	1,163,992	–	–
1929–30	2,546,759	95,451	723,196	–	–	–	–	1,728,112	–	–
1930–31	3,608,348	88,154	1,094,145	–	84,995	–	–	2,291,694	–	49,360
1931–32	808,560	48,717	759,843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1932–33	2,456,462	54,583	1,116,026	–	–	–	–	1,285,853	–	–
1933–34	2,395,544	65,790	1,111,700	–	–	–	–	1,218,054	–	–
1934–35	2,453,999	53,100	1,204,047	–	–	–	12,955	1,183,897	–	–
1935–36	2,436,338	75,192	995,167	–	–	–	44,145	1,116,033	205,801	–
1936–37	2,658,108	47,377	977,822	–	74,170	61,992	156,587	[2])1,158,665	181,495	–
1937–38	3,340,330	51,766	1,153,365	–	–	356,858	388,683	[2])1,157,993	117,650	114,015
1938–39	2,820,771	66,826	891,791	–	–	374,149	483,476	[2]) 842,712	68,853	92,964
Total 1904/05—1938/39	36,552,889	1,587,043	12,919,586	86,469	159,165	792,999	1,085,846	19,091,643	573,799	256,339

[1]) Barrel = $^1/_6$ ton. (1 ton = 1,016 kg.) [2]) Including the production of two Norwegian expeditions hired by Germany—in 1936–37 134,200 barrels, in 1937-38 180,750 barrels, and in 1938–39 118,380 barrels.

Table p.—Antarctic whaling results for the various countries 1904/05—1938/39. Oil production. Percentage figures.

Years	Total	Argentine	British Empire	Chile	Denmark	Germany	Japan	Norway	Panama	United States
1904–05	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1905–06	100.0	74.1	–	–	–	–	–	25.9	–	–
1906–07	100.0	42.3	–	30.7	–	–	–	27.0	–	–
1907–08	100.0	45.0	6.6	13.2	–	–	–	35.2	–	–
1908–09	100.0	28.6	4.2	12.0	–	–	–	55.2	–	–
1909–10	100.0	14.9	19.5	5.7	–	–	–	59.9	–	–
1910–11	100.0	19.0	19.1	3.3	–	–	–	58.6	–	–
1911–12	100.0	12.6	17.6	3.7	–	–	–	66.1	–	–
1912–13	100.0	5.5	17.6	3.1	–	–	–	73.8	–	–
1913–14	100.0	5.1	20.1	3.0	–	–	–	71.8	–	–
1914–15	100.0	8.1	20.8	–	–	–	–	71.1	–	–
1915–16	100.0	8.4	28.8	–	–	–	–	62.8	–	–
1916–17	100.0	8.9	29.2	–	–	–	–	61.9	–	–
1917–18	100.0	12.7	39.2	–	–	–	–	48.1	–	–
1918–19	100.0	10.1	23.8	–	–	–	–	66.1	–	–
1919–20	100.0	7.5	27.8	–	–	–	–	64.7	–	–
1920–21	100.0	8.1	23.8	–	–	–	–	68.1	–	–
1921–22	100.0	8.8	29.3	–	–	–	–	61.9	–	–
1922–23	100.0	8.8	34.8	–	–	–	–	56.4	–	–
1923–24	100.0	7.5	32.9	–	–	–	–	59.6	–	–
1924–25	100.0	7.0	33.0	–	–	–	–	60.0	–	–
1925–26	100.0	7.0	31.6	–	–	–	–	61.4	–	–
1926–27	100.0	6.8	29.2	–	–	–	–	64.0	–	–
1927–28	100.0	6.5	26.0	–	–	–	–	67.5	–	–
1928–29	100.0	5.9	22.7	–	–	–	–	71.4	–	–
1929–30	100.0	3.7	28.4	–	–	–	–	67.9	–	–
1930–31	100.0	2.5	30.3	–	2.4	–	–	63.5	–	1.3
1931–32	100.0	6.0	94.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1932–33	100.0	2.3	45.4	–	–	–	–	52.3	–	–
1933–34	100.0	2.8	46.4	–	–	–	–	50.8	–	–
1934–35	100.0	2.2	49.1	–	–	–	0.5	48.2	–	–
1935–36	100.0	3.1	40.8	–	–	–	1.8	45.8	8.5	–
1936–37	100.0	1.8	36.8	–	2.8	2.3	5.9	43.6	6.8	–
1937–38	100.0	1.6	34.5	–	–	10.7	11.6	34.7	3.5	3.4
1938–39	100.0	2.4	31.6	–	–	13.2	17.1	29.9	2.5	3.3
Total 1904/05—1938/39	100.0	4.3	35.3	0.2	0.5	2.2	3.0	52.2	1.6	0.7

Table q.—Number and gross tonnage of floating factories and catchers engaged in pelagic whaling in the Antarctic 1925/26—1938/39.

Seasons	Floating factories			Catchers				
	Number	Gross tonnage	Average gross tonnage per fl. factory	Number	Gross tonnage	Total I. H. P.	Average per catcher of: Gross tonnage	Average per catcher of: I. H.P.
1925–26	[1] 15	85,182	5,679	[1] 50	10,250	34,600	205	692
1926–27	[1] 17	107,944	6,350	[1] 60	12,600	41,220	210	687
1927–28	[1] 18	117,178	6,510	[1] 64	13,568	45,184	212	706
1928–29	[1] 26	195,273	7,511	[1] 91	19,474	63,973	214	703
1929–30	38	315,840	8,312	163	35,697	118,827	219	729
1930–31	41	358,168	8,736	200	45,200	151,000	226	755
1931–32	5	50,130	10,026	33	8,283	29,766	251	902
1932–33	17	218,756	12,868	112	28,224	97,216	252	868
1933–34	19	238,616	12,559	112	28,672	98,896	256	883
1934–35	23	263,379	11,451	143	36,322	127,842	254	894
1935–36	24	289,303	12,054	165	42,405	149,655	257	907
1936–37	30	370,380	12,346	184	51,888	189,152	282	1,028
1937–38	31	408,332	13,172	244	71,980	270,108	295	1,107
1938–39	34	467,534	13,751	270	80,460	307,530	298	1,139

[1]) Including the floating factory "Thor I" and 3 catchers, operating from South Georgia.

higher figure than in 1930–31 until 1936–37. In the season 1938–39 the tonnage reaches 468,000. As from 1925–26 the average tonnage of the floating factories has been constantly increasing. In 1925–26 it was 5,679 tons, and had reached 8,736 tons before the year of the crisis 1931–32. At the close of the period, in 1938–39, the average tonnage had grown to 13,751. The number of catchers and their tonnage had also increased. The first maximum of 200 catchers of 45,200 tons was reached in 1930–31. During 1938–39 270 catchers of 80,460 tons participated.

The average tonnage of the catchers has increased from 205 in 1925–26 to 298 in 1938–39. But the average engine power has increased even more, from 692 horse-powers in 1925–26 to 1,139 in 1938–39. This means that the effectivity of the catchers has developed considerably within this period.

The participation of the individual nations in the pelagic whaling measured by the size of the fleet is shown in table r. and in graph 8 below.

Table r.—Whaling expeditions in the Antarctic in the seasons 1930/31—1938/39.

Seasons	Number of expeditions owned in					Total
	Norway	Great Britain	Germany	Japan	Other countries	
1930–31	30	13	–	–	4	47
1932–33	9	8	–	–	1	18
1933–34	11	9	–	–	1	21
1934–35	13	10	–	1	1	25
1935–36	13	9	–	1	3	26
1936–37	14	11	1	2	4	32
1937–38	11	11	4	4	3	33
1938–39	[1] 13	10	5	6	3	[1] 37

[1]) Including the aux. factory "Strombus".

Graph 8.

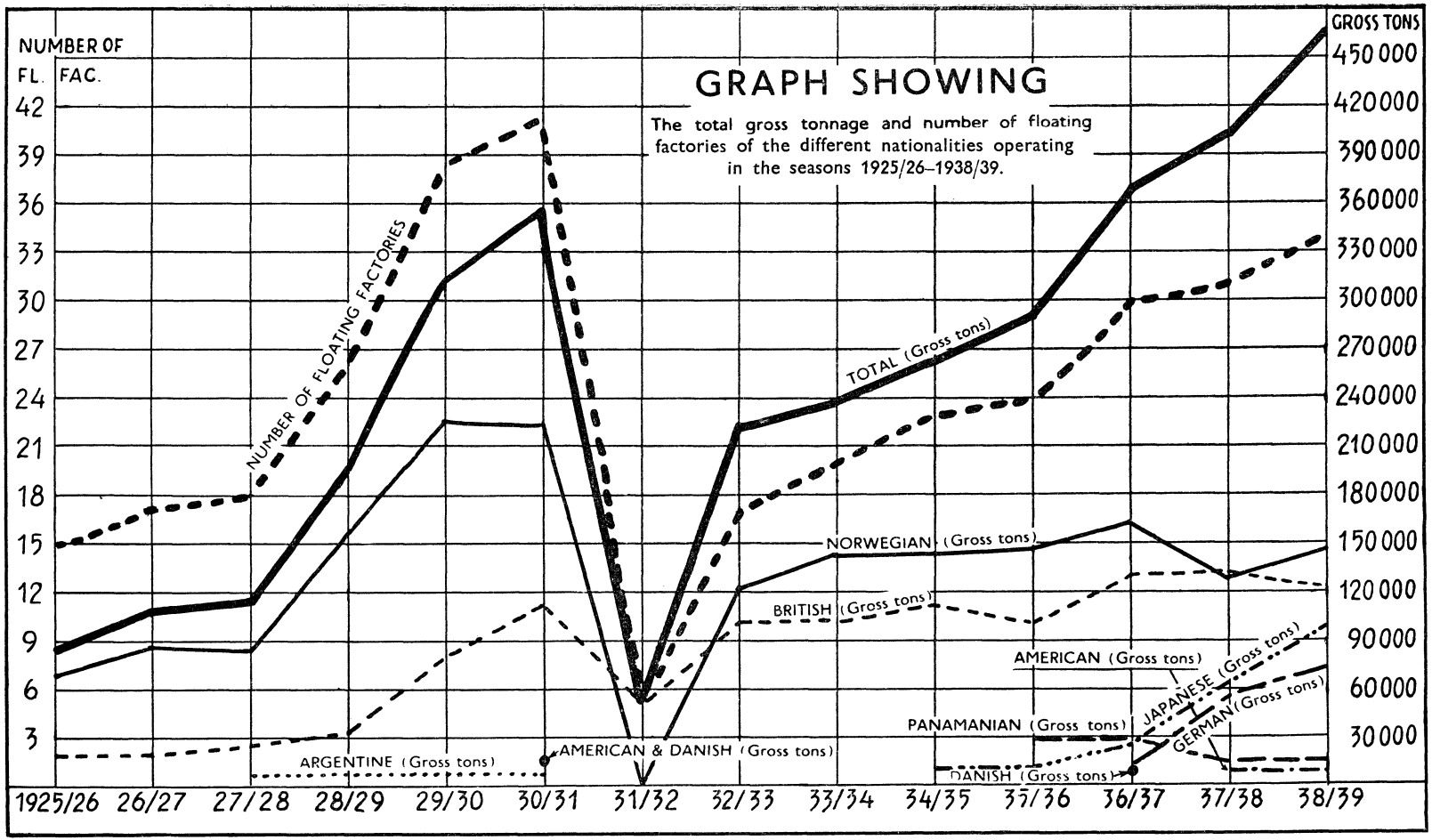

GRAPH SHOWING
The total gross tonnage and number of floating factories of the different nationalities operating in the seasons 1925/26–1938/39.
NUMBER OF FL. FAC.
GROSS TONS
42
39
36
33
30
27
24
21
18
15
12
9
6
3
450 000
420000
390 000
360000
330 000
300 000
270 000
240000
210 000
180000
150 000
120 000
90000
60000
30000
NUMBER OF FLOATING FACTORIES
TOTAL (Gross tons)
NORWEGIAN (Gross tons)
BRITISH (Gross tons)
AMERICAN (Gross tons)
JAPANESE (Gross tons)
GERMAN (Gross tons)
PANAMANIAN (Gross tons)
DANISH (Gross tons)
ARGENTINE (Gross tons)
AMERICAN & DANISH (Gross tons)
1925/26
26/27
27/28
28/29
29/30
30/31
31/32
32/33
33/34
34/35
35/36
36/37
37/38
38/39

Table s.—Crews of the whaling fleet in the Antarctic in the seasons 1930/31—1938/39.

Season and nationality.	Number of men engaged on expeditions owned in					Total.	
	Norway.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	Other countries.	Number of men	Per cent
1930–31.							
Norwegian	6,446	3,336	–	–	767	10,549	100.00
1932–33.							
Norwegian	2,317	2,140	–	–	243	4,700	100.0
1933–34.							
Norwegian	2,754	2,505	–	–	283	5,542	100.0
1934–35.							
Norwegian	[1] 3,083	2,825	–	11	279	6,198	96.38
Japanese	–	–	–	195	–	195	3.03
Others	–	38	–	–	–	38	0.59
Total	[1] 3,083	2,863	–	206	279	6,431	100.00
1935–36.							
Norwegian	3,339	2,712	–	–	813	6,864	93.77
Japanese	–	–	–	370	–	370	5.05
Others	4	–	–	–	82	86	1.18
Total	3,343	2,712	–	370	895	7,320	100.00
1936–37.							
Norwegian	3,714	2,880	17	–	1,067	7,678	82.37
British.....	32	422	–	–	–	454	4.87
German	–	–	255	–	–	255	2.74
Japanese	–	–	–	837	–	837	8.98
Others	1	26	–	–	70	97	1.04
Total	3,747	3,328	272	837	1,137	9,321	100.00
1937–38.							
Norwegian	3,159	2,899	548	8	1,001	7,615	67.83
British.....	–	674	–	–	1	675	6.01
German	–	–	885	–	1	886	7.89
Japanese	–	–	–	1,840	–	1,840	16.39
Others	5	130	2	–	74	211	1.88
Total	3,164	3,703	1,435	1,848	1,077	11,227	100.00
1938–39.							
Norwegian	3,574	2,477	513	14	939	7,517	59.16
British.....	2	863	–	–	1	866	6.82
German	30	–	1,356	–	–	1,386	10.91
Japanese	–	–	–	2,793	–	2,793	21.98
Others	1	39	1	–	102	143	1.13
Total	3,607	3,379	1,870	2,807	1,042	12,705	100.00

[1]) Excluding the crew on the floating factory "Pioner", as no information has been available re. the crew engaged on this expedition.

From 1930–31 specifications as to the nationality of the crews of the fleet are available. These figures, given in table s. above show, a different

result as compared with the participation of the expeditions classified according to the flag. According to table s. the crews were exclusively Norwegian until and including the season 1933–34, and principally Norwegian until 1936–37. In 1936–37 82 per cent of the crews were Norwegian. Next come the Japanese with 9 per cent, the British with 5 per cent and the German with 3 per cent. During the last two seasons the Norwegian percentage has declined, while the British, Japanese and German percentages have risen. For the last season, 1938–39, 59 per cent of the crews were Norwegian, 22 per cent Japanese, 11 per cent German and 7 per cent British.

Table t.—Average production per floating factory and catcher in the pelagic whaling in Antarctic 1925/26—1938/39.

I. Floating factories:

Season.	Total production of whale-oil.	Total number of fl. fact.	Average production per floating factory.	Catching days.		Total production per day for the whole fleet.	Average production per floating factory's day-work.
				Total	Average per fl. fact.		
	Barrels.		Barrels.			Barrels.	Barrels.
1925–26	[1] 377,811	14	26,987	2,185	156	2,422	173
1926–27	[1] 454,234	16	28,390	2,498	156	2,912	182
1927–28	[1] 733,312	17	43,136	2,580	152	4,824	284
1928–29	[1] [2] 1,282,281	25	51,291	3,762	150	8,549	341
1929–30	2,258,842	38	59,443	5,846	154	14,668	386
1930–31	3,384,048	41	82,538	6,940	169	20,024	488
1931–32	686,193	5	137,239	772	154	4,456	889
1932–33	2,395,042	17	140,885	2,522	148	16,183	950
1933–34	2,225,663	19	117,140	2,327	122	18,243	956
1934–35	2,312,702	23	100,552	2,834	123	18,802	816
1935–36	2,269,524	24	94,564	2,325	97	23,397	976
1936–37	2,527,026	30	84,234	2,884	96	26,323	876
1937–38	3,201,153	31	103,263	3,157	102	31,384	1,014
1938–39	2,564,506	34	75,427	3,281	97	26,438	782

II. Catchers:

Season.	Total production of whale-oil.	Total number of catchers.	Average oil production per catcher.	Average number of whales killed per catcher.	Catching days.		Average oil production per catcher's day-work.	Average number of whales killed per catcher's day-work.
					Total	Average per catcher.		
	Barrels.		Barrels.				Barrels.	
1925–26	[1] 377,811	47	8,039	139	7,144	152	53	0.89
1926–27	[1] 454,234	57	7,969	197	8,537	150	53	0.87
1927–28	[1] 733,312	61	12,022	171	8,824	145	83	1.15
1928–29	[1] [2] 1,282,281	88	14,571	180	12,835	146	100	1.18
1929–30	2,258,842	163	13,858	149	25,049	154	90	0.97
1930–31	3,384,048	200	16,920	175	33,690	168	100	1.04
1931–32	686,193	33	20,794	223	5,146	156	133	1.43
1932–33	2,395,042	112	21,384	208	16,604	148	144	1.41
1933–34	2,225,663	112	19,872	206	13,657	122	163	1.69
1934–35	2,312,702	143	16,173	211	17,946	125	129	1.69
1935–36	2,269,524	165	13,755	177	16,075	97	141	1.82
1936–37	2,527,026	184	13,734	178	17,761	97	142	1.84
1937–38	3,201,153	244	13,119	181	24,749	101	129	1.79
1938–39	2,564,506	270	9,498	136	26,104	97	98	1.40

[1] Including the production from "Deception".
[2] Including the production of the aux. factory "Ole Wegger".

An idea of the development of the pelagic whaling is obtained from the average production of oil per floating factory. However, as the whaling seasons have varied in length, it is not possible to judge the intensity of the operations from these figures. For that purpose the average daily production of oil for each floating factory and catcher has been worked out. According to the figures, given above in table t. I & II, the average production per floating factory reached its peak in 1932–33, and has later, with a single exception in 1937–38, declined. The average production for 1932–33 was 140,885 barrels and for 1938–39 75,427 barrels. The daily production reached a maximum in 1930–31 with 20,024 barrels, but since the year of the crisis, 1931–32, the daily production has increased and a new maximum was reached in 1937–38 with 31,384 barrels. For 1938–39 the production again declined, to 26,438 barrels.

There are only unimportant variations in the daily production per floating factory after the 1931–32 season, and the figures show no decided tendency. In other words, the daily average production has kept level for each floating factory during this period. In the two last seasons, however, there have been greater variations. A considerable increase in the daily production per floating factory is noteworthy during the 1937–38 season, and a decline for 1938–39.

As previously mentioned similar calculations have been made in regard to the catchers. See table t. II. As far as these are concerned also the number of whales killed per day has been worked out. These figures prove that in spite of the shortened whaling season, the daily number of whales killed per catcher has risen until 1936–37. The average figure of whales per catcher, however, calculated regardless of the length of the season, reached its peak during the seasons 1931–32 and 1934–35. From 1936–37 the daily number of whales killed per catcher has declined from 1.84 to 1.40. The daily oil production per catcher reaches its maximum in 1933–34, and there is also here a marked decline for the last two seasons. In other words, the figures prove a declining tendency in the achievement of the catchers, their increased effectivity notwithstanding. In certain seasons the limited time could be counterbalanced by more intensive operations, partly owing to the improved whaling apparatus. But for the last two seasons it has not been possible to maintain the average level of former seasons, in spite of increased activity. Nevertheless, it may be added that the daily average production per catcher even for the season 1938–39 is high as compared to what it used to be in the twenties.

In the autumn 1919 the late Mr. Sigurd Risting, then secretary to The Association of Norwegian Whaling Companies, requested the directors of the whaling companies to commence measurements of the whales killed and the foetuses in the Antarctic.

Table u.—Average size of whales killed on the different grounds 1929/30—1938/39.

Species of whales and whaling grounds.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	1936-1937.	1937-1938.	1938-1939.
	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.
Blue-whales.										
Antarctic:—										
South Georgia	74.07	75.47	70.90	70.87	72.67	74.15	74.27	71.79	70.89	75.81
South Shetland ...										
South Orkney	80.19	79.84	84.03	80.40	80.51	78.57	77.75	77.49	78.42	78.11
Pelagic whaling....										
Ross Sea	82.10	82.09								
Coast of Africa:—										
Natal	69.38	65.34	66.67	67.21	67.06	67.43	–	66.23	67.00	–
Hanglip.....	68.18	–	–	–	–	–	69.04	–	–	–
Saldanha Bay	66.80	–	–	–	–	–		66.74	–	–
North Atlantic and Arctic:—										
Pelagic whaling....	73.42	75.73	73.47	74.24	75.33	–	–	73.29	–	–
Faroe Islands	–	–	–	–	–	64.00	–	–	68.00	–
New Foundland ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	70.70	–	–	71.14
Alaska	74.21	–	–	–	–	–	77.41	74.09	75.30	74.80
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73.75	–
Coast of Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	65.57	–	–	–	–
Coast of Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	73.00	70.99	–	–
Fin-whales.										
Antarctic:—										
South Georgia	66.05	65.74	62.16	63.96	64.44	65.76	64.66	63.56	64.52	65.37
South Shetland ...										
South Orkney	65.15	65.46	69.95	68.71	68.99	67.61	67.72	67.80	67.86	67.21
Pelagic whaling....										
Ross Sea	71.17	69.89								
Coast of Africa:—										
Natal	62.16	58.59	59.69	60.02	60.03	60.70	–	59.91	60.14	–
Hanglip.....	59.62	–	–	–	–	–	57.02	–	–	–
Saldanha Bay	58.54	–	–	–	–	–		59.91	–	–
North Atlantic and Arctic:—										
Pelagic whaling....	60.36	62.31	63.38	62.35	61.66	–	–	62.52	–	–
Whaling from coast	60.16	–	–	59.40	59.65	59.23	60.66	62.11	62.08	60.62
Alaska	55.93	–	–	–	–	–	59.23	58.19	59.62	58.58
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	56.44	–	–	–	57.82	–
Coast of Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	59.33	–	–	–	–
Coast of Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	57.65	57.75	–	–
Humpbacks.										
Antarctic:—										
South Georgia	40.20	39.83	–	–	38.40	44.19	40.29	39.82	41.53	–
South Shetland ...										
South Orkney	40.24	38.03	35.65	39.22	40.09	40.83	41.43	40.59	41.07	39.64
Pelagic whaling....										
Ross Sea										
Coast of Africa:—										
Natal	–	–	–	–	–	36.51	–	36.53	36.41	–
Saldanha Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	40.59	40.04	–	–
Coast of Congo ...	–	–	–	–	–	36.66	39.13	38.73	–	–
South of Madagascar.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39.19	–	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	40.67	39.68	38.17	37.88
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35.50	–
Coast of West Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	38.75	39.60	39.37	–

(Cont.).

Species of whales and whaling grounds.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	1936-1937.	1937-1938.	1938-1939.
Sperm-whales.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.
Antarctic:—										
South Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	50.66	48.00	50.82	50.53	50.33
Pelagic whaling....	–	–	–	53.49	53.39	53.38	54.06	53.04	53.17	52.88
Coast of Africa:—										
Natal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38.47	42.12	–
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43.36	–	–
North Atlantic and Arctic:—										
Pelagic whaling....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.37	–	–
Whaling from coast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52.67	53.15	51.70
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48.54	49.19	–
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46.44	–
Coast of Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35.91	–	–

In this connection questionaires containing the following questions were sent with the expeditions:

1. When and where was the animal killed.
2. Species of whale.
3. Length, measured in a straight line from the point of the snout to the end of the tail between the fins.
4. Contents of the stomach.
5. Sex of the whale.
6. In the case of a female whale, was the animal pregnant?
7. In the case of a female whale, was the animal accompanied by young ones?
8. Length of the foetus.
9. Possible remarks.

From time to time similar forms had been sent from various quarters, but The Association of Norwegian Whaling Companies had received no data of the desired kind. In the following years Risting collected a considerable number of measurements of whales and whale foetuses, and in 1927 he finished his book, "Whales and Whale Foetuses", which had been compiled on the basis of measurements collected for the period 1922–25.

Since the outboard flensing ceased, the measurements have become more reliable, and the collection of these data has become more comprehensive.

In table u. above, the figures giving the average size of the blue-, fin-, humpback- and sperm-whales measured have been collected from the various grounds throughout the world over the 10-year period 1930 to 1939, both inclusive. In these figures have been included those contained in the previous publications of International Whaling Statistics.

It may be of interest to quote the number of animals measured within this period:

In the 10-year period, 1929–30 to 1938–39 International Whaling Statistics have published particulars of measurements of 330,027 whales.

As regards the blue-whale the measurements are obtained from:

South Georgia	5,394	animals
Antarctic, pelagic whaling	154,777	»
Other fields	2,205	»
Total	162,376	animals

Fin-whale measurements:

South Georgia	14,970	animals
Antarctic, pelagic whaling	104,066	»
Other fields	12,206	»
Total	131,242	animals

Humpback-whale measurements:

South Georgia	227	animals
Antarctic, pelagic whaling	14,441	»
Other fields	11,973	»
Total	26,641	animals

Sperm-whale measurements:

South Georgia	254	animals
Antarctic, pelagic whaling	5,603	»
Other fields	3,911	»
Total	9,768	animals
Grand total	330,027	animals

While table u. gives the average size of all animals killed of the same species in the various fields each season, table v. below gives the average size of males, females and all animals killed in the pelagic whaling in Antarctic during the

Table v.—Average size of whales killed, by species and sex 1929/30—1938/39. Antarctic, pelagic whaling.[1])

	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39
	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.
Blue-whales.										
Males	78.88	78.40	82.59	78.88	79.17	77.39	76.70	76.29	77.26	76.66
Females	81.70	81.53	85.75	82.06	82.16	79.88	78.99	78.77	79.70	79.57
Total Animals	80.19	79.84	84.03	80.40	80.51	78.57	77.75	77.49	78.42	78.11
Fin-whales.										
Males	64.15	64.44	68.85	67.09	67.46	66.37	66.16	66.44	66.35	65.73
Females	66.69	66.87	71.48	70.56	70.65	69.02	69.43	69.55	69.72	68.92
Total Animals	65.15	65.46	69.95	68.71	68.99	67.61	67.72	67.80	67.86	67.21
Humpbacks.										
Males	–	34.78	34.61	37.26	37.99	39.43	40.20	39.77	39.62	37.69
Females	–	38.06	36.46	40.44	41.64	42.06	42.26	41.39	41.95	40.47
Total Animals	–	36.56	35.65	39.22	40.09	40.83	41.43	40.59	41.07	39.64

[1]) Excluding Ross Sea 1929–30 and 1930–31.

seasons 1929/30–1938/39. The figures are worked out for blue-whales, fin-whales and humpbacks.

In accordance with the International Whaling Agreement of June 8th. 1937, the following minimum sizes were decided upon:

Blue-whale ..... 70 feet
Fin-whale ..... 55 »
Humpback ..... 35 »
Sperm-whale ..... 35 »

In order to obtain data for comparison a calculation has been made in table w. below of the average length of all animals above the minimum size agreed upon.

Table w.—Average size of whales killed, by species and sex 1929/30—1938/39, excl. of blue-whales less than 70', fin-whales less than 55' and humpbacks less than 35'.

Antarctic, pelagic whaling.[1])

	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39
Blue-whales.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.	Engl. feet.
Males.....	79.50	79.21	83.23	79.68	79.60	78.59	77.94	77.68	77.76	77.30
Females	82.29	82.17	86.38	82.93	82.70	81.30	80.53	80.30	80.30	80.26
Animals	80.80	80.59	84.67	81.24	80.99	79.87	79.13	78.95	78.97	78.78
Fin-whales.										
Males.....	65.13	64.96	69.13	67.25	67.49	66.46	66.25	66.50	66.38	65.80
Females	67.55	67.35	71.88	70.67	70.69	69.08	69.50	69.65	69.76	68.97
Animals	66.09	65.97	70.28	68.85	69.02	67.69	67.80	67.88	67.89	67.28
Humpbacks.										
Males	–	39.77	38.71	40.29	39.03	40.59	40.61	40.54	39.92	38.11
Females	–	42.01	39.81	41.44	42.33	42.72	42.56	42.18	42.22	40.75
Animals	–	41.16	39.37	41.10	41.00	41.77	41.79	41.38	41.36	39.98

[1]) Excluding Ross Sea 1929–30 and 1930–31.

Graph 9 below illustrates the figures given in table v.

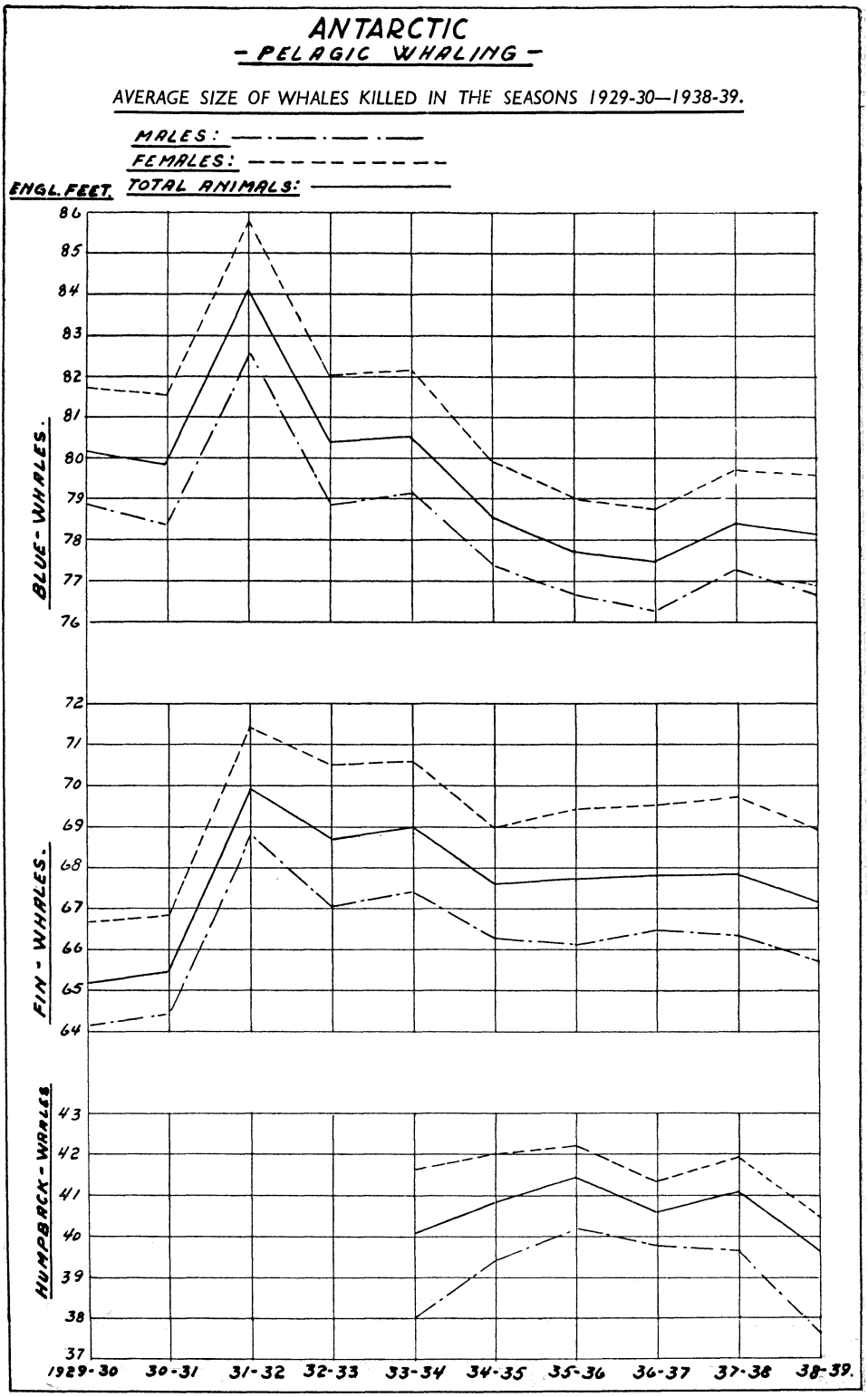
The curves indicating the average size of blue-whale show a decided decline for the seasons 1932–33 to 1936–37. In the following season 1937–38, the curve again inclines upwards, but this is obviously due to the increase in the minimum size, from 65 to 70 feet. From 1937–38 the curve has a declining tendency.

The curves for the fin-whale give a slightly different picture: the decline is not so marked. As from the season 1937–38, however, the average size declines considerably.

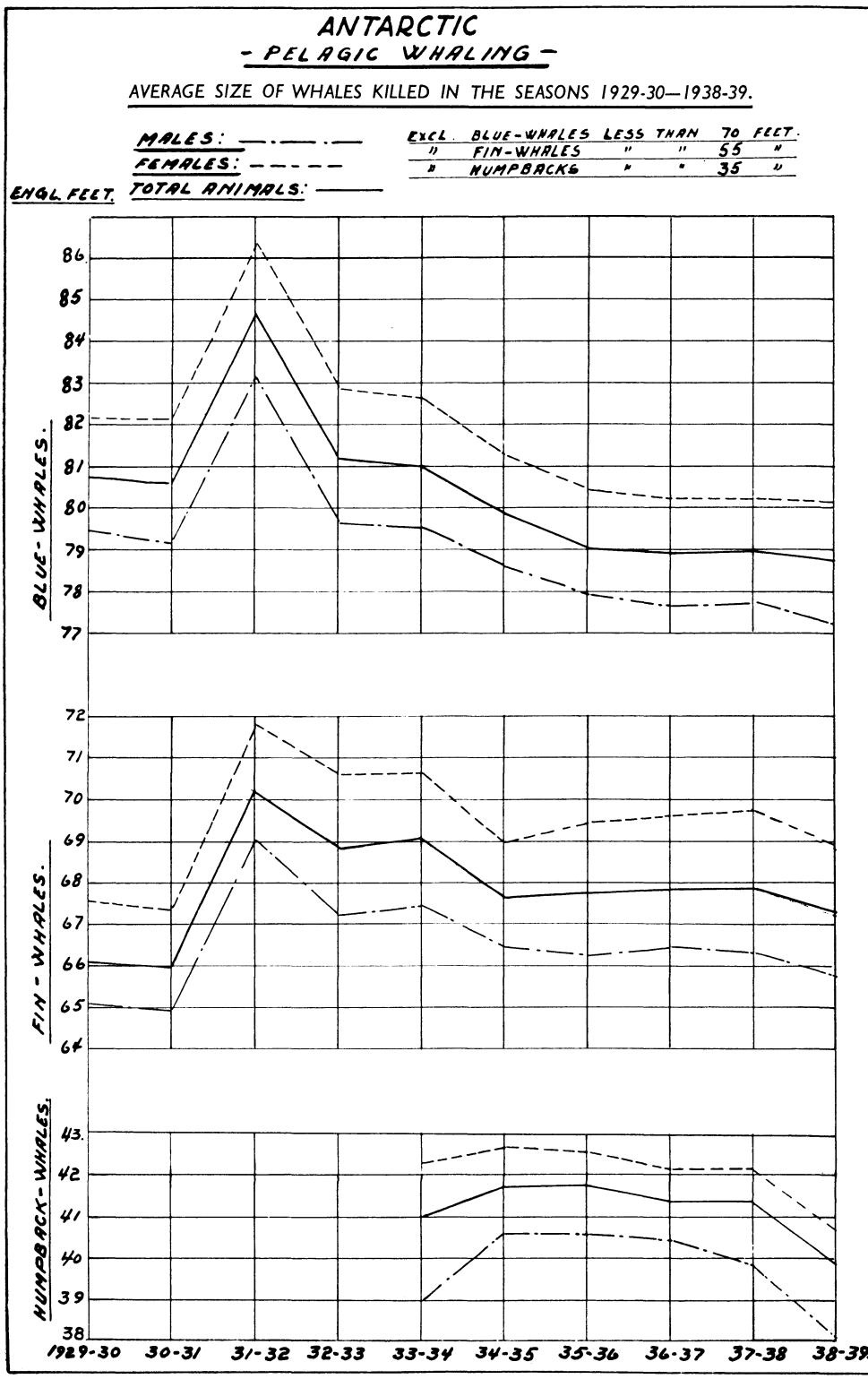
The same picture is presented by the curve of the humpback whale.

Graph 10 illustrates the figures according to table w. The curve of the blue-whale in this graph shows a steadily declining tendency since the season 1931–32. The curves of the fin- and humpback-whales present no different picture than the curves in graph 9.

Graph 9.


ANTARCTIC
- PELAGIC WHALING -
AVERAGE SIZE OF WHALES KILLED IN THE SEASONS 1929-30—1938-39.
MALES:
FEMALES:
TOTAL ANIMALS:
ENGL. FEET.
BLUE-WHALES.
FIN-WHALES.
HUMPBACK-WHALES
86
85
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
77
76
72
71
70
69
68
67
66
65
64
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
1929-30
30-31
31-32
32-33
33-34
34-35
35-36
36-37
37-38
38-39.

Graph 10.


ANTARCTIC
- PELAGIC WHALING -
AVERAGE SIZE OF WHALES KILLED IN THE SEASONS 1929-30—1938-39.
MALES:
FEMALES:
TOTAL ANIMALS:
ENGL. FEET.
EXCL. BLUE-WHALES LESS THAN 70 FEET.
" FIN-WHALES " " 55 "
" HUMPBACKS " " 35 "
BLUE-WHALES.
86
85
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
77
FIN-WHALES.
72
71
70
69
68
67
66
65
64
HUMPBACK-WHALES.
43
42
41
40
39
38
1929-30
30-31
31-32
32-33
33-34
34-35
35-36
36-37
37-38
38-39

When Risting commenced his work of calculating the average size of the blue- and fin-whales killed, he classified the various species of whales as follows:

Blue-whales:

Group I. 70 feet or less.
» II. 71 to 85 feet inclusive.
» III. Above 85 feet.

Fin-whales:

Group I. 55 feet or less.
» II. 56 to 65 feet inclusive.
» III. Above 65 feet.

The humpbacks were later classified as follows:

Group I. 35 feet or less.
» II. 36 to 45 feet inclusive.
» III. Above 45 feet.

These specifications have been quoted in table x. and graph 11 below and embrace all animals measured during the Antarctic pelagic seasons 1929/30–1938/39 inclusive. In addition the percentage of the animals killed has been worked out, showing the distribution in regard to the groups. The table includes blue-, fin- and humpback-whales.

According to Mackintosh and Wheeler the blue-whale and fin-whale attain, as a rule, sexual maturity at the following lengths:

Blue-whale: female 77 feet, 9 inches
male 74 » 2 »

Fin-whale: female 65 » 7 »
male 63 » 8 »

According to Harrison Matthews the humpback attains sexual maturity size at 12.5 metres for the female and 12 metres for the male. Converted to English measure this means:

female 41 feet
male 39 » 4 inches.

In table y. and graph 12, page 48 and 49, will be found the number of mature and immature whales killed in the Antarctic, pelagic whaling 1929–30 to 1938–39. It will be seen from graph 12 that the percentage of immature blue-whales killed in the seasons 1933/34–1936/37 inclusive has risen considerably. As far as the season 1937–38 is concerned the increase in the minimum size from 65 to 70 feet increases also the relative number of mature animals killed. From the season 1937–38 to 1938–39 the relative number of immature animals again rises. (Text continued on page 57.)

Table x.—Whales killed in the seasons 1929/30—1938/39, by species and groups of size. Antarctic, pelagic whaling.

Species. Groups of size.	Number of whales										
	1929–30.[1])	1930–31.[1])	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.	Total
Blue-whales.											
Group 1. (70 feet and less).	702	1,714	238	1,455	815	2,000	2,339	2,256	1,504	1,487	14,510
„ 2. (71 feet to 85 feet)	9,870	15,354	2,729	13,574	13,097	11,639	12,327	10,493	11,534	10,811	111,428
„ 3. (above 85 feet)...	1,697	3,133	2,475	3,551	2,880	2,237	1,839	1,428	1,763	1,541	22,544
Total	12,269	20,201	5,442	18,580	16,792	15,876	16,505	14,177	14,801	13,839	148,482
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Group 1. (70 feet and less).	5.72	8.48	4.37	7.83	4.85	12.60	14.17	15.91	10.16	10.74	9.77
„ 2. (71 feet to 85 feet)	80.45	76.01	50.15	73.06	78.00	73.31	74.69	74.02	77.93	78.12	75.05
„ 3. (above 85 feet)...	13.83	15.51	45.48	19.11	17.15	14.09	11.14	10.07	11.91	11.14	15.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Fin-whales.											
Group 1. (55 feet and less).	346	402	27	56	33	172	122	156	227	253	1,794
„ 2. (56 feet to 65 feet)	2,424	2,586	151	894	1,046	3,257	2,563	3,666	7,431	6,433	30,451
„ 3. (above 65 feet)...	2,373	3,047	765	3,484	4,392	8,170	6,491	9,469	18,754	12,791	69,736
Total	5,143	6,035	943	4,434	5,471	11,599	9,176	13,291	26,412	19,477	101,981
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Group 1. (55 feet and less).	6.73	6.66	2.86	1.26	0.60	1.48	1.33	1.17	0.86	1.30	1.76
„ 2. (56 feet to 65 feet)	47.13	42.85	16.01	20.16	19.12	28.08	27.93	27.58	28.13	33.03	29.86
„ 3. (above 65 feet)...	46.14	50.49	81.13	78.58	80.28	70.44	70.74	71.25	71.01	65.67	68.38
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hump-backs.											
Group 1. (35 feet and less).	–	137	89	49	126	270	247	654	230	172	1,974
„ 2. (36 feet to 45 feet)	–	108	79	93	539	1,342	2,416	3,218	1,506	641	9,942
„ 3. (above 45 feet)...	–	28	8	17	105	315	455	588	294	70	1,880
Total	–	273	176	159	770	1,927	3,118	4,460	2,030	883	13,796
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Group 1. (35 feet and less).	–	50.18	50.57	30.82	16.36	14.01	7.92	14.66	11.33	19.48	14.30
„ 2. (36 feet to 45 feet)	–	39.56	44.89	58.49	70.00	69.64	77.49	72.15	74.19	72.59	72.07
„ 3. (above 45 feet)...	–	10.26	4.54	10.69	13.64	16.35	14.59	13.19	14.48	7.93	13.63
Total	–	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1]) Excluding Ross Sea in the seasons 1929–30 and 1930–31.

Graph II.

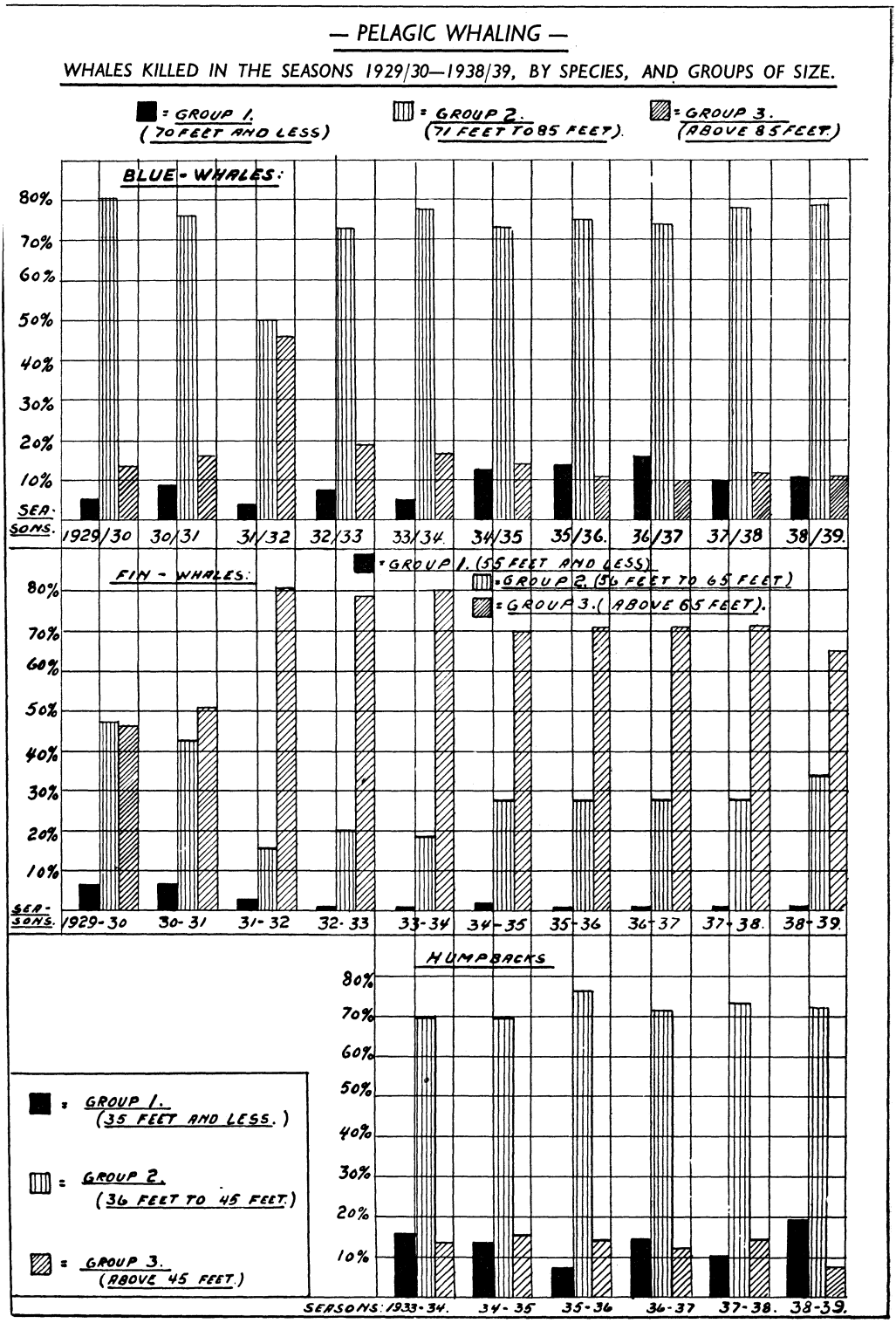

— PELAGIC WHALING —
WHALES KILLED IN THE SEASONS 1929/30—1938/39, BY SPECIES, AND GROUPS OF SIZE.
= GROUP 1. (70 FEET AND LESS)
= GROUP 2. (71 FEET TO 85 FEET).
= GROUP 3. (ABOVE 85 FEET.)
BLUE-WHALES:
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
SEASONS. 1929/30 30/31 31/32 32/33 33/34 34/35 35/36. 36/37 37/38 38/39.
FIN-WHALES:
= GROUP 1. (55 FEET AND LESS)
= GROUP 2. (56 FEET TO 65 FEET)
= GROUP 3. (ABOVE 65 FEET).
SEASONS. 1929-30 30-31 31-32 32-33 33-34 34-35 35-36 36-37 37-38. 38-39.
HUMPBACKS
= GROUP 1. (35 FEET AND LESS.)
= GROUP 2. (36 FEET TO 45 FEET.)
= GROUP 3. (ABOVE 45 FEET.)
SEASONS: 1933-34. 34-35 35-36 36-37 37-38. 38-39.

Table y.—Mature and immature whales killed in the seasons 1929/30—1938/39. Antarctic, pelagic whaling.

	1929–30.[1]		1930–31.[1]		1931–32.		1932–33.		1933–34.		1934–35.		1935–36.		1936–37.		1937–38.		1938–39.	
	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.	Number of whales.	Per cent.
Blue-whales.																				
Immature																				
males.....	743	11.30	1,759	16.10	204	6.89	1,393	14.40	1,025	11.07	2,058	24.56	2,369	26.50	2,133	29.14	1,825	23.57	1,916	27.53
females ...	905	15.89	1,567	16.90	239	9.64	1,721	19.32	1,415	18.78	2,489	33.20	2,804	37.07	2,600	37.91	2,392	33.90	2,350	34.16
animals ...	1,648	13.43	3,326	16.46	443	8.14	3,114	16.76	2,440	14.53	4,547	28.64	5,173	31.34	4,733	33.39	4,217	28.49	4,266	30.83
Mature																				
males.....	5,832	88.70	9,169	83.90	2,758	93.11	8,280	85.60	8,232	88.93	6,320	75.44	6,571	73.50	5,186	70.86	5,919	76.43	5,043	72.47
females ...	4,789	84.11	7,706	83.10	2,241	90.36	7,186	80.68	6,120	81.22	5,009	66.80	4,761	62.93	4,258	62.09	4,665	66.10	4,530	65.84
animals ...	10,621	86.57	16,875	83.54	4,999	91.86	15,466	83.24	14,352	85.47	11,329	71.36	11,332	68.66	9,444	66.61	10,584	71.51	9,573	69.17
Fin-whales.																				
Immature																				
males.....	1,199	38.40	1,144	32.71	67	12.25	307	12.99	282	9.87	1,055	17.07	798	16.65	1,015	13.61	2,175	14.96	2,089	20.04
females ...	635	31.42	825	32.51	47	11.87	244	11.78	280	10.71	1,135	20.95	790	18.03	1,003	17.20	2,005	16 89	2,029	22.41
animals ...	1,834	35.66	1,969	32.63	114	12.09	551	12.43	562	10.27	2,190	18.88	1,588	17.31	2,018	15.18	4,180	15.83	4,118	21.14
Mature																				
males.....	1,923	61.60	2,353	67.29	480	87.75	2,056	87.01	2,574	90.13	5,126	82.93	3,996	83.35	6,443	86.39	12,367	85.04	8,333	79.96
females ...	1,386	68.58	1,713	67.49	349	88.13	1,827	88.22	2,335	89.29	4,283	79.05	3,592	81.97	4,830	82.80	9,865	83.11	7,026	77.59
animals ...	3,309	64.34	4,066	67.37	829	87.91	3,883	87.57	4,909	89.73	9,409	81.12	7,588	82.69	11,273	84.82	22,232	84.17	15,359	78.86
Humpbacks.																				
Immature																				
males.....	–	–	87	69.60	59	76.62	39	63.93	185	56.57	363	40.33	395	31.45	789	35.80	297	38.87	177	66.54
females ...	–	–	92	62.16	79	79.80	46	46.94	179	40.41	338	32.91	574	30.83	940	41.67	435	34.36	305	49.43
animals ...	–	–	179	65.57	138	78.41	85	53.46	364	47.27	701	36.38	969	31.08	1,729	38.77	732	36.06	482	54.59
Mature																				
males.....	–	–	38	30.40	18	23.38	22	36.07	142	43.43	537	59.67	861	68.55	1,415	64.20	467	61.13	89	33.46
females ...	–	–	56	37.84	20	20.20	52	53.06	264	59.59	689	67.09	1,288	69.17	1,316	58.33	831	65.64	312	50.57
animals ...	–	–	94	34.43	38	21.59	74	46.54	406	52.73	1,226	63.62	2,149	68.92	2,731	61.23	1,298	63.94	401	45.41

[1]) Excluding Ross Sea in the seasons 1929–30 and 1930–31.

Graph 12.

— PELAGIC WHALING. —

THE PERCENTAGE PROPORTION BETWEEN MATURE AND IMMATURE WHALES, KILLED IN THE SEASONS 1929/30—1938/39.

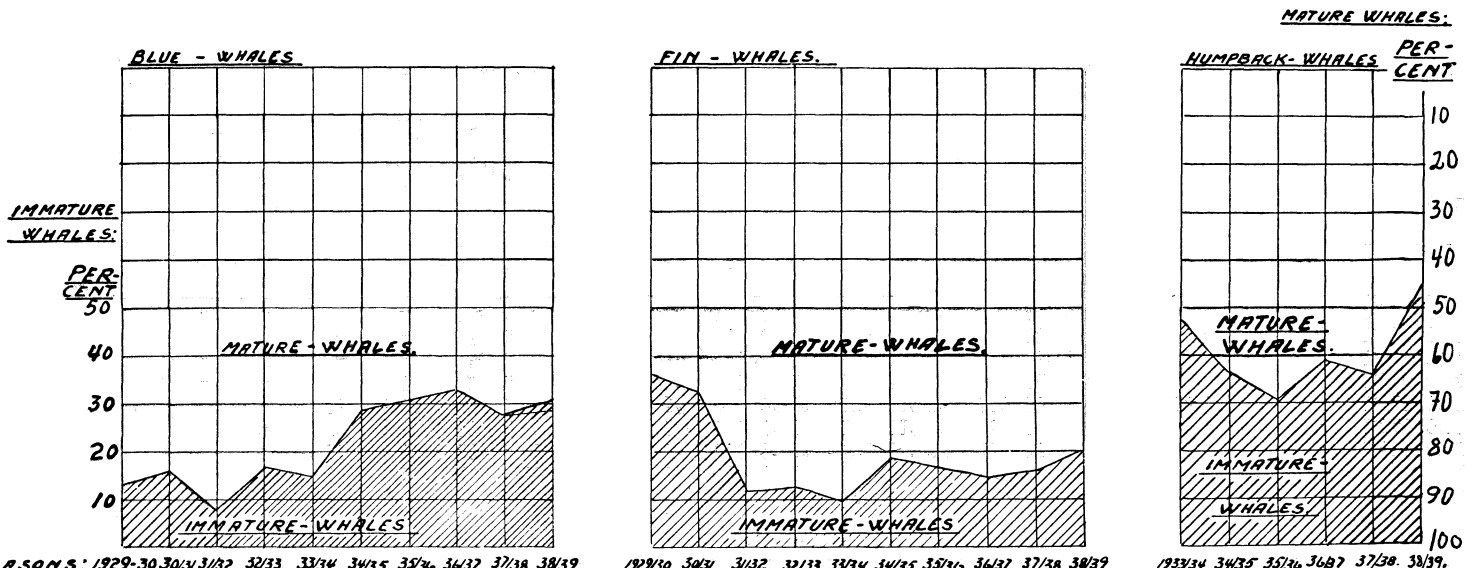


Table z.—Whale foetuses measured in the Southern Seas, by species in each month 1925/26—1938/39.

Species of foetuses. Seasons.	September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		Total.	
	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.
Blue-whale.																				
1925–26/1929–30	1	1′10″	48	2′8″	157	4′ 4″	198	5′11″	110	7′11″	34	11′ 6″	34	15′ 0″	4	16′6″	–	–	586	6′ 4″
1930–31	3	2′ 4″	177	3′9″	406	4′ 8″	501	6′ 2″	326	9′ 4″	366	11′ 8″	183	13′10″	24	16′2″	–	–	1,986	8′ 0″
1931–32	–	–	19	3′4″	128	4′10″	167	6′ 8″	84	8′11″	51	11′ 7″	28	13′ 6″	–	–	–	–	477	7′ 4″
1932–33	–	–	83	3′8″	404	4′ 8″	565	6′ 5″	459	9′ 5″	231	12′ 3″	112	15′ 1″	23	15′7″	–	–	1,877	8′ 0″
1933–34	–	–	62	3′6″	389	4′ 6″	526	5′11″	354	8′ 8″	159	11′ 8″	50	12′ 3″	–	–	–	–	1,540	6′11″
1934–35	–	–	23	3′3″	74	4′ 8″	692	6′ 5″	422	8′ 8″	194	11′ 7″	110	15′ 3″	4	18′0″	–	–	1,519	8′ 3″
1935–36	–	–	6	4′0″	24	4′ 7″	782	6′ 1″	601	7′ 4″	324	11′11″	107	14′ 4″	–	–	–	–	1,844	8′ 5″
1936–37	–	–	–	–	34	4′ 3″	750	6′ 5″	713	9′ 2″	358	11′ 8″	49	13′ 9″	–	–	–	–	1,904	8′ 7″
1937–38	–	–	–	–	64	4′ 0″	907	6′ 5″	562	8′11″	225	11′ 6″	90	13′ 8″	–	–	–	–	1,848	8′ 0″
1938–39	–	–	–	–	145	4′ 5″	882	6′ 7″	720	8′ 9″	309	11′ 9″	71	14′ 7″	–	–	–	–	2,127	8′ 2″
Total 1925–26/ 1938–39	4	2′ 2″	418	3′6″	1,825	4′ 7″	5,970	6′ 4″	4,351	8′ 8″	2,251	11′ 9″	834	14′ 3″	55	16′1″	–	–	15,708	8′ 0″
Fin-whale.																				
1925–26/1929–30	11	1′5″	114	2′6″	121	3′ 5″	190	4′11″	301	6′ 8″	114	8′ 7″	88	11′ 0″	32	12′ 6″	4	9′9″	975	6′ 2″
1930–31	2	2′0″	44	2′4″	142	3′ 8″	93	4′ 6″	179	6′ 8″	233	8′ 4″	96	8′11″	8	10′ 7″	–	–	797	6′ 5″
1931–32	–	–	7	1′8″	11	3′ 1″	21	4′10″	32	5′ 4″	53	7′ 8″	33	11′ 2″	7	14′ 8″	–	–	164	7′ 4″
1932–33	–	–	5	3′4″	11	5′ 3″	8	6′ 6″	111	6′10″	276	9′ 4″	115	10′ 5″	11	13′ 7″	–	–	537	9′ 0″
1933–34	–	–	2	3′0″	5	2′ 4″	66	4′ 5″	332	6′ 4″	279	8′ 3″	69	8′10″	–	–	–	–	753	6′ 9″
1934–35	–	–	3	1′8″	27	3′10″	157	5′ 4″	312	7′ 9″	567	8′11″	470	11′ 6″	3	16′ 8″	3	13′8″	1,542	8′11″
1935–36	–	–	2	4′0″	4	4′ 6″	196	4′10″	613	7′ 1″	552	9′ 0″	142	10′ 0″	–	–	–	–	1,509	7′ 9″
1936–37	–	–	1	(10′0″)	4	3′11″	193	5′ 3″	749	6′11″	919	8′11″	219	10′ 4″	–	–	–	–	2,085	8′ 0″
1937–38	–	–	4	1′7″	24	2′10″	486	5′ 6″	1,511	7′ 1″	1,546	9′ 2″	566	10′ 5″	2	11′ 0″	–	–	4,139	8′ 1″
1938–39	–	–	12	2′4″	57	3′ 2″	786	5′ 3″	1,167	6′10″	1,085	8′ 8″	301	10′ 2″	–	–	–	–	3,408	7′ 3″
Total 1925–26/ 1938–39	13	1′6″	194	2′6″	406	3′ 6″	2,196	5′ 2″	5,307	6′11″	5,624	8′11″	2,099	10′ 6″	63	12′10″	7	11′5″	15,909	7′ 8″
Humpback.																				
1933–34	–	–	1	0′4″	29	0′10″	21	0′11″	13	1′10″	1	1′ 6″	1	5′ 1″	–	–	–	–	66	1′2″
1934–35	–	–	–	–	1	5′ 0″	139	1′ 3″	52	2′ 1″	35	3′10″	14	4′ 6″	–	–	–	–	241	2′1″
1935–36	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	2′ 1″	192	2′ 4″	92	3′ 5″	4	6′10″	–	–	–	–	435	2′6″
1936–37	–	–	–	–	1	(1′ 6″)	122	2′ 4″	193	2′ 6″	119	3′ 3″	23	4′ 1″	–	–	–	–	458	2′9″
1937–38	–	–	–	–	75	1′ 2″	87	2′ 0″	80	2′ 2″	91	3′ 2″	32	5′ 0″	–	–	–	–	365	2′5″
1938–39	–	–	–	–	39	1′ 6″	133	1′ 6″	44	1′11″	14	2′10″	–	–	–	–	–	–	230	1′7″
Total 1933–34/ 1938–39	–	–	1	0′4″	145	1′ 3″	649	1′ 9″	574	2′ 4″	352	3′ 4″	74	4′ 9″	–	–	–	–	1,795	2′4″

Table α.—Size of pregnant whale females killed in the Antarctic 1925/26—1938/39.

1. Blue-whale females.

Length in Engl. feet.	Number of pregnant animals.										
	1925/26–1929/30	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	Total
60	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
64	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
65	3	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	7
66	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	5
67	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
68	3	2	–	4	1	1	1	1	–	1	14
69	1	3	2	2	3	–	1	2	1	–	15
70	3	16	2	7	5	4	–	3	1	1	42
71	3	1	1	9	6	–	4	3	9	–	36
72	5	9	2	6	1	5	4	5	2	5	44
73	3	9	2	4	3	–	4	9	10	9	53
74	2	8	4	1	8	3	14	14	5	19	78
75	1	58	3	17	10	3	13	19	14	28	166
76	5	24	6	21	18	21	31	24	30	34	214
77	1	22	4	14	19	22	34	33	28	45	222
78	9	59	8	32	34	35	40	60	52	65	394
79	8	56	4	38	46	28	55	63	61	74	433
80	35	235	19	91	79	72	104	114	94	149	992
81	33	79	10	103	95	61	100	106	95	143	825
82	36	160	11	115	118	97	124	127	147	153	1,088
83	38	108	15	143	131	116	136	176	144	210	1,217
84	40	131	13	164	166	149	173	203	187	193	1,419
85	61	236	16	206	185	172	204	228	176	222	1,706
86	50	117	25	192	149	151	186	146	165	206	1,387
87	35	144	39	164	127	127	168	137	188	151	1,280
88	47	112	55	149	88	98	152	145	122	137	1,105
89	37	97	10	90	59	86	106	90	107	89	771
90	32	152	65	133	86	106	82	83	99	91	929
91	14	26	21	47	36	47	43	33	48	31	346
92	8	44	40	34	19	37	26	22	16	28	274
93	10	18	27	27	17	25	12	9	12	12	169
94	6	18	21	17	11	14	13	12	10	10	132
95	2	15	21	15	5	16	3	7	5	2	91
96	6	5	12	9	3	7	–	4	2	4	52
97	1	4	4	3	2	3	–	2	3	–	22
98	1	2	7	5	1	5	–	–	–	–	21
99	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
100	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4
101	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
102	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	543	1,975	475	1,864	1,532	1,513	1,835	1,882	1,833	2,112	15,564

2. Fin-whale females.

Length in Engl. feet.	Number of pregnant animals.										
	1925/26–1929/30	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	Total
53	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
54	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
55	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
56	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5
57	1	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	11

2. Fin-whale females (continued).

Length in Engl. feet.	Number of pregnant animals.									
	1925/26—1929/30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Total
58	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	7
59	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	5
60	5	12	3	1	4	1	–	3	8	3	40
61	3	6	2	–	5	–	–	1	2	6	25
62	6	9	1	–	5	1	5	6	8	10	51
63	15	15	1	4	6	5	6	9	22	26	109
64	22	14	2	5	11	13	9	20	28	39	163
65	38	28	9	5	13	16	23	23	49	60	264
66	24	18	3	8	24	30	19	43	68	73	310
67	51	34	5	10	21	51	48	71	136	141	568
68	59	44	9	19	41	70	65	94	183	189	773
69	47	29	8	29	50	87	85	129	231	201	896
70	101	135	19	70	84	154	153	206	440	354	1,716
71	64	49	8	43	76	128	137	175	401	297	1,378
72	77	74	10	69	113	203	210	244	493	454	1,947
73	87	63	13	64	90	181	185	244	487	399	1,813
74	90	59	14	57	76	176	196	262	475	313	1,718
75	82	70	16	54	67	158	138	223	444	380	1,632
76	50	32	8	33	22	97	87	130	271	190	920
77	36	23	11	25	17	85	63	84	167	111	622
78	32	20	12	19	10	32	32	61	98	64	380
79	18	16	1	4	9	15	21	19	46	30	179
80	11	19	3	7	1	15	8	11	28	14	117
81	1	3	1	–	1	5	1	8	6	5	31
82	3	2	1	2	–	4	–	3	3	–	18
83	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
84	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	4
85	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
86	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
87	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
Total	927	792	164	531	749	1,531	1,496	2,072	4,097	3,361	15,720

3. Humpback females.

Length in Engl. feet.	Number of pregnant animals.						
	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	Total
32	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
33	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
35	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
36	–	–	2	–	2	4	8
37	–	1	2	7	2	8	20
38	–	3	5	8	8	7	31
39	2	3	12	13	7	11	48
40	4	5	18	29	23	29	108
41	3	11	34	24	38	27	137
42	9	27	52	46	45	34	213
43	9	37	45	37	41	27	196
44	12	30	56	52	36	12	198
45	13	30	64	57	52	36	252
46	7	30	53	62	33	14	199
47	1	21	41	38	36	11	148
48	1	23	22	33	18	7	104
49	2	7	10	28	9	–	56
50	1	10	15	12	7	2	47
51	–	1	1	4	3	–	9
52	–	–	–	2	2	–	4
53	1	1	2	2	1	–	7
Total	66	240	434	455	363	230	1,788

Table β.—Pregnant whale females killed in the Antarctic in the seasons 1925/26—1938/39, by species and groups of size.

	Species. Groups of size.	Number of pregnant whale females.										
		1925/26–1929/30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.	Total.
Blue-whales.	Group 1. (70 feet and less)..	14	23	7	15	10	5	4	8	2	2	90
	„ 2. (71 feet to 85 feet)	280	1,195	118	964	919	784	1,040	1,184	1,054	1,349	8,887
	„ 3. (above 85 feet) ...	249	757	350	885	603	724	791	690	777	761	6,587
	Total	543	1,975	475	1,864	1,532	1,513	1,835	1,882	1,833	2,112	15,564
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	Group 1. (70 feet and less)..	2.58	1.16	1.47	0.80	0.65	0.33	0.22	0.43	0.11	0.10	0.58
	„ 2. (71 feet to 85 feet)	51.56	60.51	24.84	51.72	59.99	51.82	56.67	62.91	57.50	63.87	57.10
	„ 3. (above 85 feet) ...	45.86	38.33	73.69	47.48	39.36	47.85	43.11	36.66	42.39	36.03	42.32
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Fin-whales.	Group 1. (55 feet and less)..	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	6
	„ 2. (56 feet to 65 feet)	92	95	21	16	47	37	44	63	119	146	680
	„ 3. (above 65 feet) ...	835	693	143	514	702	1,493	1,452	2,009	3,978	3,215	15,034
	Total	927	792	164	531	749	1,531	1,496	2,072	4,097	3,361	15,720
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	Group 1. (55 feet and less)..	–	0.51	–	0.19	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.04
	„ 2. (56 feet to 65 feet)	9.92	11.99	12.80	3.01	6.28	2.42	2.94	3.04	2.90	4.34	4.32
	„ 3. (above 65 feet) ...	90.08	87.50	87.20	96.80	93.72	97.52	97.06	96.96	97.10	95.66	95.64
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hump-backs.	Group 1. (35 feet and less)..	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	3
	„ 2. (36 feet to 45 feet)	–	–	–	–	52	147	290	273	254	195	1,211
	„ 3. (above 45 feet)...	–	–	–	–	13	93	144	181	109	34	574
	Total	–	–	–	–	66	240	434	455	363	230	1,788
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	Group 1. (35 feet and less)..	–	–	–	–	1.51	–	–	0.22	–	0.44	0.17
	„ 2. (36 feet to 45 feet)	–	–	–	–	78.79	61.25	66.82	60.00	69.97	84.78	67.73
	„ 3. (above 45 feet)...	–	–	–	–	19.70	38.75	33.18	39.78	30.03	14.78	32.10
	Total	–	–	–	–	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table *y*.—Whale oil prices in the years 1888—1939.

Year		No. 1 whale oil. Price per ton.[1]) High	No. 1 whale oil. Price per ton.[1]) Low	Year		No. 1 whale oil. Price per ton.[1]) High	No. 1 whale oil. Price per ton.[1]) Low
	Barrels	£. sh.	£. sh.			£. sh.	£. sh.
1888.....	included	20 – 15	20 – 10	1915.....	Naked	25 – 0	21 – 0
1889.....	»	22 – 10	21 – 0	1916.....	»	32 – 0	28 – 10
1890.....	»	23 – 0	18 – 0	1917.....	»	59 – 10	48 – 0
1891.....	»	22 – 10	20 – 0	1918.....	»	60 – 10	53 – 0
1892.....	»	18 – 0	17 – 0	1919.....	»	77 – 0	58 – 10
1893.....	»	22 – 0	17 – 0	1920.....	»	93 – 0	82 – 0
1894.....	»	18 – 5	15 – 0	1921.....	»	47 – 0	27 – 0
1895.....	»	16 – 10	15 – 0	1922.....	»	33 – 10	31 – 0
1896.....	»	18 – 0	15 – 0	1923.....	»	34 – 0	32 – 10
1897.....	»	16 – 15	15 – 10	1924.....	»	40 – 0	33 – 0
1898.....	»	16 – 10	15 – 5	1925.....	»	37 – 0	34 – 0
1899.....	»	17 – 0	15 – 5	1926.....	»	34 – 0	30 – 0
1900.....	»	22 – 15	21 – 5	1927.....	»	30 – 0	26 – 10
1901.....	»	21 – 10	19 – 0	1928.....	»	31 – 10	28 – 0
1902.....	»	22 – 0	19 – 10	1929.....	»	29 – 10	25 – 0
1903.....	»	20 – 10	17 – 10	1930.....	»	26 – 0	17 – 0
1904.....	»	16 – 0	14 – 0	1931.....	»	15 – 0	10 – 0
1905.....	»	15 – 10	13 – 10	1932.....	»	14 – 10	10 – 0
1906.....	»	23 – 10	15 – 10	1933.....	»	15 – 10	10 – 0
1907.....	»	24 – 0	21 – 0	1934.....	»	12 – 0	8 – 10
1908.....	»	23 – 10	17 – 0	1935.....	»	20 – 5	10 – 0
1909.....	»	20 – 0	18 – 0	1936.....	»	23 – 0	17 – 10
1910.....	»	24 – 0	19 – 10	1937.....	»	24 – 0	17 – 0
1911.....	»	23 – 10	18 – 0	1938.....	»	14 – 15	12 – 10
1912.....	»	23 – 0	17 – 0	1939.....	»	40 – 0	12 – 0
1913.....	»	23 – 5	21 – 0				
1914.....	»	24 – 0	19 – 10				

Average prices of whale oil based on available figures for the Antarctic production in the seasons 1919/20—1938/39.

Season	Average price per ton[1])	The production on which the average prices are based in per cent of total Antarctic production
	£. sh.	Per cent.
1919–20	90 – 8	65.4
1920–21	31 – 5	66.8
1921–22	32 – 10	64.5
1922–23	33 – 0	57.5
1923–24	34 – 15	58.6
1924–25	35 – 13	58.9
1925–26	34 – 0	60.6
1926–27	27 – 17	64.2
1927–28	28 – 7	66.5
1928–29	29 – 17	75.1
1929–30	25 – 0	100.0
1930–31	21 – 19	82.7
1931–32	11 – 19	100.0
1932–33	13 – 0	100.0
1933–34	10 – 8	87.4
1934–35	12 – 7	90.8
1935–36	17 – 10	82.9
1936–37	20 – 7	97.9
1937–38	13 – 0	99.7
1938–39	14 – 18	100.0

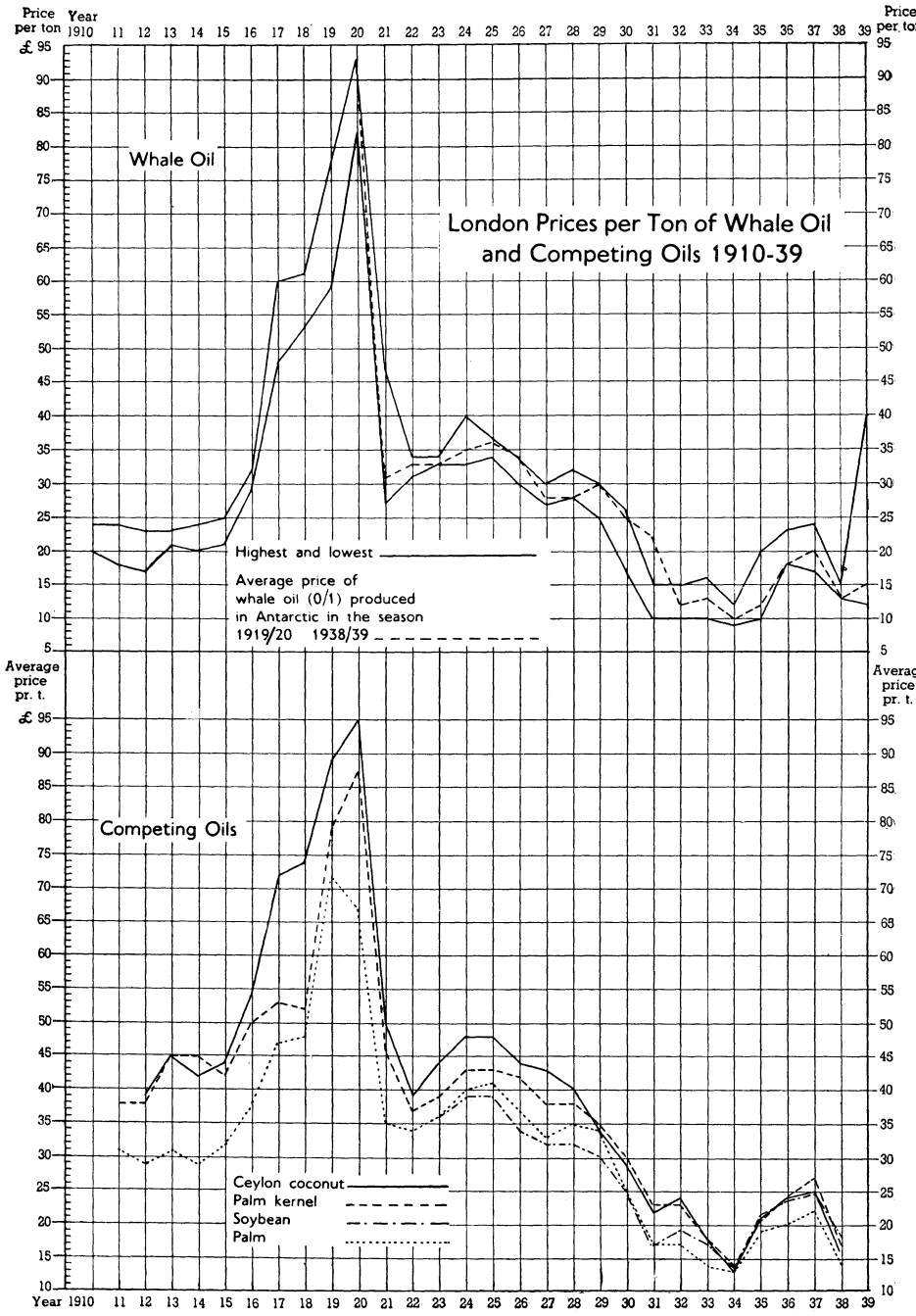
[1]) 1 ton (1.016 kg.) = 6 barrels.

Table 8.—London average prices per ton of Ceylon coconut, Palm, Palm kernel and Soybean oil in the years 1911—1938.[1]

Year	Ceylon coconut	Palm	Palm kernel	Soybean
	£. sh.	£. sh.	£. sh.	£. sh.
1911	–	30 – 12	37 – 11	–
1912	38 – 10	28 – 16	37 – 15	–
1913	44 – 13	31 – 0	44 – 10	–
1914	41 – 15	29 – 7	44 – 10	–
1915	43 – 12	31 – 15	42 – 8	–
1916	54 – 9	38 – 1	50 – 3	–
1917	72 – 2	47 – 9	53 – 9	–
1918	74 – 0	48 – 0	52 – 0	–
1919	89 – 5	71 – 14	78 – 15	–
1920	95 – 2	66 – 16	87 – 2	–
1921	50 – 8	34 – 13	45 – 15	–
1922	39 – 6	33 – 11	36 – 12	–
1923	44 – 6	36 – 1	39 – 4	35 – 15
1924	48 – 7	39 – 12	42 – 11	39 – 6
1925	47 – 11	40 – 10	42 – 11	39 – 5
1926	44 – 5	37 – 2	41 – 19	33 – 10
1927	43 – 7	33 – 5	37 – 18	32 – 3
1928	40 – 6	35 – 0	38 – 3	32 – 0
1929	34 – 7	33 – 12	35 – 1	30 – 2
1930	29 – 8	24 – 10	29 – 13	25 – 4
1931	21 – 18	17 – 5	22 – 13	16 – 17
1932	23 – 18	16 – 10	23 – 1	18 – 15
1933	18 – 1	14 – 5	18 – 3	17 – 9
1934	13 – 9	12 – 12	14 – 2	13 – 8
1935	20 – 14	19 – 0	20 – 14	20 – 19
1936	24 – 7	19 – 10	24 – 6	23 – 12
1937	25 – 8	22 – 2	26 – 17	24 – 10
1938	16 – 4	14 – 5	17 – 3	17 – 10

[1] Karl Brandt: Whale Oil — 1940 p. 227.

Graph 13.


London Prices per Ton of Whale Oil and Competing Oils 1910-39
Whale Oil
Highest and lowest
Average price of whale oil (0/1) produced in Antarctic in the season 1919/20 1938/39
Competing Oils
Ceylon coconut
Palm kernel
Soybean
Palm
Price per ton £
Average price pr. t. £
Year 1910 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

Measurements of whale foetuses have been made since 1925–26 and details are available for 15,708 blue-whale foetuses, 15,909 fin-whale foetuses and 1,795 humpback foetuses. The average size has been calculated each month of each season. These details in condensed form are given in table z., page 50.

The pregnant females killed have been measured as well as their foetuses. Details of these measurements for the period 1925–26 to 1938–39 are given in table α., page 51. The specifications embrace 15,564 blue-whale females, 15,720 fin-whale females and 1,788 humpback females. A summary in size-groups will be found in table β.

Obviously the fluctuations in the whale-oil prices are of great importance to the development of the whaling industry. In former editions of International Whaling Statistics the high and low whale-oil quotations have been given. It has been considered advisable to repeat these quotations, as well as the average prices from 1919–20, based on available information about the disposal of the Antarctic production each season. The figures will be found in table γ. above.

The fluctuations in the whale-oil prices are closely related to the prices on competitive oils. It is therefore of interest to compare the prices of whale-oil with the prices of coconut oil, palm oil and soybean oil. For that purpose table δ., taken from the publication "Whale oil 1940" by Karl Brandt, page 227, has been inserted above. Graph 13, giving the whale-oil prices as well as the prices of competitive oils, illustrates plainly the parallelism between the movement in the prices of whale-oil and other oils.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING

The Governments of the Union of South Africa, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, New Zealand and Norway, desiring to secure the prosperity of the whaling industry and, for that purpose, to maintain the stock of whales, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1.

The contracting Governments will take appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Agreement and the punishment of infractions against the said provisions, and, in particular, will maintain at least one inspector of whaling on each factory ship under their jurisdiction. The inspectors shall be appointed and paid by the Governments.

Article 2.

The present Agreement applies to factory ships and whale catchers and to land stations as defined in Article 18 under the jurisdiction of the contracting Governments, and to all waters in which whaling is prosecuted by such factory ships and/or whale catchers.

Article 3.

Prosecutions for infractions against or contraventions of the present Agreement and the regulations made thereunder shall be instituted by the Government or a Department of the Government.

Article 4.

It is forbidden to take or kill grey-whales and/or right-whales.

Article 5.

It is forbidden to take or kill any blue-, fin-, humpback- or sperm-whales below the following lengths, viz:—

(a) Blue-whales ..... 70 feet
(b) Fin-whales ..... 55 »
(c) Humpback-whales ..... 35 »
(d) Sperm-whales ..... 35 »

Article 6.

It is forbidden to take or kill calves, or suckling whales or female whales which are accompanied by calves or suckling whales.

Article 7.

It is forbidden to use a factory ship or a whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating baleen whales in any waters south of 40° South Latitude, except during the period from the 8th day of December to the 7th day of March following, both days inclusive, provided that in the whaling season 1937/38 the period shall extend to the 15th day of March, 1938, inclusive.

Article 8.

It is forbidden to use a land station or a whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating whales in any area or in any waters for more than 6 months in any period of twelve months, such period of six months to be continuous.

Article 9.

It is forbidden to use a factory ship or a whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating baleen whales in any of the following areas, viz:—

(a) in the Atlantic Ocean north of 40° South Latitude and in the Davis Strait, Baffin Bay and Greenland Sea;
(b) in the Pacific Ocean east of 150° West Longitude between 40° South Latitude and 35° North Latitude;
(c) in the Pacific Ocean west of 150° West Longitude between 40° South Latitude and 20° North Latitude;
(d) in the Indian Ocean north of 40° South Latitude.

Article 10.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement, any contracting Government may grant to any of its nationals a special permit authorising that national to kill, take and treat whales for purposes of scientific research subject to such restrictions as to number and subject to such other conditions as the contracting Government thinks fit, and the killing, taking and treating of whales in accordance with the terms in force under this Article shall be exempt from the operation of this Agreement.

Any contracting Government may at any time revoke a permit granted by it under this Article.

Article 11.

The fullest possible use shall be made of all whales taken. Except in the case of whales or parts of whales intended for human food or for feeding animals,

the oil shall be extracted by boiling or otherwise from all blubber, meat (except the meat of sperm whales) and bones other than the internal organs, whale bone and flippers, of all whales delivered to the factory ship or land station.

Article 12.

There shall not at any time be taken for delivery to any factory ship or land station a greater number of whales than can be treated efficiently and in accordance with article 11 of the present Agreement by the plant and personnel therein within a period of thirty-six hours from the time of the killing of each whale.

Article 13.

Gunners and crews of factory ships, land stations and whale catchers shall be engaged on terms such that their remuneration shall depend to a considerable extent upon such factors as the species, size and yield of whales taken, and not merely upon the number of the whales taken, and no bonus or other remuneration, calculated by reference to the results of their work, shall be paid to the gunners and crews of whale catchers in respect of any whales the taking of which is forbidden by this Agreement.

Article 14.

With a view to the enforcement of the preceding Article each contracting Government shall obtain, in respect of every whale catcher under its jurisdiction, an account showing the total emolument of each gunner and member of the crew and the manner in which the emolument of each of them is calculated.

Article 15.

Articles 5, 9, 13 and 14 of the present Agreement, in so far as they impose obligations not already in force, shall not until the 1st day of December 1937 apply to factory ships, land stations or catchers attached thereto which are at present operating or which have already taken practical measures with a view to whaling operations during the period before the said date. In respect of such factory ships, land stations and whale catchers the Agreement shall in any event come into force on the said date.

Article 16.

The contracting Governments shall obtain with regard to all factory ships and land stations under their jurisdiction records of the number of whales of each species treated at each factory ship or land station and as to the aggregate amounts of oil of each grade and quantities of meal, guano and others products derived from them, together with particulars with respect to each whale treated in the factory ship or land station as to the date and place of taking, the species and sex of the whales, its length and, if it contains a foetus, the length and sex, if ascertainable, of the foetus.

Article 17.

The contracting Governments shall, with regard to all whaling operations under their jurisdiction, communicate to the International Bureau for Whaling Statistics at Sandefjord in Norway the statistical information specified in Article 16 of the present Agreement together with any information which may be collected or obtained by them in regard to the calving grounds and migration routes of whales.

In communicating this information the Governments shall specify:—

(a) the name and tonnage of each ship factory
(b) the number and aggregate tonnage of the whale catchers;
(c) a list of the stations which were in operation during the period concerned.

Article 18.

In the present Agreement the following expressions have the meanings respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

«factory ship» means a ship in which or on which whales are treated whether wholly or in part;

«whale catcher» means a ship used for the purpose of hunting, taking, towing, holding on to, or scouting for whales;

«land station» means a factory on the land, or in the territorial waters adjacent thereto, in which or at which whales are treated whether wholly or in part;

«baleen whale» means any whale other than a toothed whale;

«blue-whale» means any whale known by the name of blue-whale, Sibbald's rorqual or sulphur bottom;

«fin-whale» means any whale known by the name of common finback, common finner, common rorqual, finback, fin-whale, herring-whale, razorback, or true fin-whale;

«grey-whale» means any whale known by the name of grey-whale, California grey, devil fish, hard head, mussel digger, grey back, rip sack;

«humpback-whale» means any whale known by the name of bunch, humpback, humpback-whale, humpbacked whale, hump whale or hunchbacked whale;

«right-whale» means any whale known by the name of Atlantic right-whale, Arctic right-whale, Biscayan right-whale, bowhead, great polar whale, Greenland right-whale, Greenland whale, Nordkaper, North Atlantic right-whale, North Cape whale, Pacific right-whale, pigmy right-whale, Southern pigmy right-whale or Southern right-whale;

«sperm-whale» means any whale known by the name of sperm-whale, spermacet-whale, cachalot or pot-whale;

«length» in relation to any whale means the distance measured on the level in a straight line between the tip of the upper jaw and the notch between the flukes of the tail.

Article 19.

The present Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as soon as possible. It shall come into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by a majority of the signatory Governments, which shall include the Governments of the Unitel Kingdom, Germany and Norway; and for any other Government not included in such majority on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

The Government of the United Kingdom will inform the other Governments of the date on which the Agreement thus comes into force and the date of any ratification received subsequently.

Article 20.

The present Agreement shall come into force provisionally on the 1st day of July, 1937, to the extent to which the signatory Governments are respectively able to enforce it: provided that if any Government within two months of the signature of the Agreement informs the Government of the United Kingdom that it is unwilling to ratify it the provisional application of the Agreement in respect of that Government shall thereupon cease.

The Government of the United Kingdom will communicate the name of any Government which has signified that it is unwilling to ratify the Agreement to the other Governments, any of whom may within one month of such communication withdraw its ratification or accession or signify its unwillingness to ratify as the case may be, and the provisional application of the Agreement in respect of that Government shall thereupon cease. Any such withdrawal or communication shall be notified to the Government of the United Kingdom by whom it will be transmitted to the other Governments.

Article 21.

The present Agreement shall, subject to the preceding Article, remain in force until the 30th day of June, 1938, and thereafter if, before that date, a majority of the contracting Governments, which shall include the Governments of the United Kingdom, Germany and Norway, shall have agreed to extend its duration. In the event of such extension it shall remain in force until the contracting Governments agree to modify it, provided that any contracting Governments may, at any time after the 30th day of June, 1938, by giving notice on or before the 1st day of January in any year to the Government of the United Kingdom (who on receipt of such notice shall at once communicate it to the contracting Governments) withdraw from the Agreement, so that it shall cease to be in force in respect of that Government after the 30th day of June following, and that any other contracting Government may, by giving notice in the like manner within one month of the receipt of such communication, withdraw also from the Agreement, so that it shall cease to be in force respecting it after the same date.

Article 22.

Any Government which has not signed the present Agreement may accede thereto at any time after it has come into force. Accession shall be effected by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom and shall take effect immediately after the date of its receipt.

The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all the Governments which have signed or acceded to the present Agreement of all accessions received and the date of their receipt.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, being duly authorised, have signed the present Agreement.

Done in London the 8th day of June 1937, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by whom certified copies will be transmitted to all the other contracting Governments.

For the Government of the Union of South Africa:
(Sgd.) F. J. du Toit.
For the Government of the United States of America:
(Sgd.) Herschel V. Johnson.
(Sgd.) Remington Kellogg.
For the Government of the Argentine Republic:
(Sgd.) Manuel E. Malbrán.
(Sgd.) M. Fincati.
(Sgd.) T. L. Marini.
For the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia:
(Sgd.) S. N. Bruce.
For the Government of Germany:
(Sgd.) Wohlthat.
For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
(Sgd.) Henry G. Maurice.
(Sgd.) Geo. Hogarth.
For the Government of the Irish Free State:
(Sgd.) Sean O'Faolain O'Dulchaontigh.
For the Government of New Zealand:
(Sgd.) G. McNamara.
For the Government of Norway:
(Sgd.) Birger Bergersen.

Final Act.

The Conference, having this day signed an Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, to take immediate effect, desires to add, for the consideration of the Governments represented at the Conference, the following observations.

2. The Agreement is valid for one year and will, it is hoped continue in force for future years, unless the Governments, or any of them, decide to the contrary. It is likely in the opinion of the Conference, to go far towards maintaining the stock of whales, upon which the prosperity of the whaling industry depends.

3. Experience may prove, however, that further measures of conservation are necessary or desirable. The Conference desires, therefore, to suggest that certain further methods of conservation and of preventing wastage of whales should be examined by the Governments concerned without delay, and that the Governments should take the necessary measures by legislation to place themselves in a position to impose such further regulations of whaling as experience may dictate.

4. The Agreement prescribes regulations mainly of general application to whaling from factory ships and land stations alike. The most important of these regulations are those requiring the observance of close seasons, prohibiting the taking of whales of certain species already threatened with extinction, prohibiting the taking of female whales with calves or suckling whales and of whales of different species below size limits prescribed for each species, requiring full commercial use to be made of every part of every whale taken, and limiting the time within which, from the time of catching, whales must be treated in a factory ship or land station as the case may be. The purpose of these regulations is to limit the number of whales killed and to prevent the waste of whale material.

5. Certain provisions of the Agreement, however, affect only pelagic whaling, in particular those provisions which absolutely prohibit pelagic whaling for baleen whales in certain large areas of the sea. This differentiation between whaling prosecuted by means of factory ships and by means of land stations, needs explanation. It has been urged that whaling as hitherto prosecuted from some land stations, especially near the equatorial zone, has been wasteful and harmful because the physiological condition of the whales taken was such that their oil yield was low and because whales were taken at these stations when they were about to throw their calves. Against this it may be argued that the raising of the size limits for various species under the Agreement will greatly restrict the catch brought to the land stations, that the land stations, not enjoying the mobility of the factory ships are already handicapped in the pursuit of whales, and that whatever catch they take is a comparatively insignificant fraction of the total catch. The Conference recommends that the catch of the land stations should be carefully studied and that the Governments should consider, in the light of such study, what further regulations, if any, should be attached to whaling from land stations, either generally or in particular geographical areas. In the view of the Conference there is a certain risk that the restrictions imposed on pelagic whaling may lead to a development of whaling from land stations and the Governments should accordingly place themselves in a position to check or regulate such development should it occur.

6. The Conference further recommends that the Governments should put themselves in a position to limit, if it is thought fit, the number of whale catchers that may be employed in connection with any factory ship or land station with a view to further limitation of the destruction of whales.

7. The Governments are also recommended to take powers, if they do notr already possess them, to prohibit whaling entirely in any area of the sea eithe permanently or for a limited period. It is felt that it may be desirable, in the light of experience gained, to close permanently areas which may be proved to be calving areas, or to close from year to year selected areas of the Antarctic Ocean or elsewhere for the purpose of giving to the whales a sanctuary in which they may escape molestation.

8. The Conference also recommends that the Governments should place themselves in a position to regulate the methods of killing whales. Under existing methods of whaling, whales may be fatally injured, but lost owing to defects in the guns or harpoons in use including the propelling and bursting charges. This involves waste of whales. It is suggested that it may prove desirable so to regulate the methods of taking whales as to ensure that, by the use of suitable explosive charges, or by the use of a harpoon electrically charged, the whale when hit may be speedily killed and wastage thus avoided. Moreover, a regulation of this character may be expected to abate something of the undoubted cruelty of present methods of whaling.

9. The Conference further recommends that the contracting Governments should take steps to prevent this Agreement and any regulations made thereunder from being defeated by the transfer of ships registered in their territories to the Flag of another Government not a party to this Agreement, and suggests that for this purpose it might be provided that the transfer of a factory ship or whale catcher from its national Flag to the Flag of any other country should be permitted only under licence of the Government.

10. The Conference believes that the regulations upon which it has agreed will certainly contribute to the maintenance of the stock of whales and to the prosperity of the whaling industry. Not all the representatives of Governments present at the Conference have been able to sign the Agreement, some of them not being authorised by their Governments in that behalf. It is hoped that all Governments represented will eventually accede to the Agreement. The Conference desires to urge upon the contracting Governments that they should use their utmost endeavours to secure the adhesion of such Powers as are interested in the whaling industry but were not represented at the present Conference. The Conference recognises that the purpose of the present Agreement may be defeated by the development of unregulated whaling by other countries, in which case it would be a matter for consideration whether the present Agreement should be continued in force, or whether the contracting Governments should not agree to modify their regulations to meet the situation thus created, or even to permit their nationals to pursue whaling without regulation, so that

they may derive from its pursuit such benefit as may be had before the stock of whales has been reduced to a level at which whaling ceases to be remunerative. For the Conference is convinced that, unless whaling is now strictly regulated, that eventuality cannot be regarded as remote.

11. In conclusion, the Conference desires to urge that a further Conference should be held at a convenient time next year, at which the results of the forthcoming season may be studied and the question of the modification or extension of the present Agreement be considered.

Done in London the 8th day of June, 1937, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by whom certified copies will be transmitted to the other Governments which have signed the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling.

For the Government of the Union of South Africa:
(Sgd.) F. J. du Toit.

For the Government of the United States of America:
(Sgd.) Herschel V. Johnson.
(Sgd.) Remington Kellogg.

For the Government of the Argentine Republic:
(Sgd.) Manuel E. Malbrán.
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For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
(Sgd.) Henry G. Maurice.
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(Sgd.) Sean O'Faolain O'Dulchaontigh.

For the Government of New Zealand.
(Sgd.) G. McNamara.

For the Government of Norway:
(Sgd.) Birger Bergersen.

A Review of the Investigations on Whales and Whaling in Recent Years.

by

Johan T. Ruud.

On the Species of Whales recorded in International Whaling Statistics.

Blue-, fin-, humpback-, sei- and sperm-whales are specified in all Nos. of International Whaling Statistics, these five species forming the main catch in all seasons since modern whaling commenced in the sixties of last century. Other species of whales are caught more or less occasionally and their numbers are entered in the Statistics under the title "Others". Among these we find 9 species mentioned by name in the foot-notes, viz. right-whale, bowhead, California grey, Bryde-whale, Minke-whale or lesser rorqual, beluga or white-whale, bottlenose, beaked whale and caing-whale. There can be no doubt as to the identity of these species, except with respect to the "beaked whale", as beaked whales comprise 8 or 10 species of the genera *Berardius* and *Ziphius*, all being of rare occurrence. In addition to these 9 species we find under the heading "Others" also a number described as "different kinds of small whales", and last but not least, considerable numbers of "not specified whales". The whales without specification most frequently belong to the statistical data from earlier years, while the term "different kinds of small whales" occurs among the data from recent years.

Nothing can be said for certain as to what species are comprised in the term "different kinds of small whales", but in addition to the small whales mentioned above, bottlenose, white-whale, caing-whale and beaked whales also killer-whales are frequently caught.

Since pelagic whaling in the Antarctic became the dominant factor in the world's whaling operations, the catch of other whales than the 5 specified under separate headings has been inconsiderable. In the season 1930–31 and summer 1931 42,874 whales in all were taken, and among these only 21, 10 right-whales, and 11 grey-whales, were specified under "Others".

In earlier days, "Other whales" were more important for the catch results; thus in 1909–10 and summer 1910 the total catch was 12,301 whales, of which number 3,878 or nearly 32 % were found under "Others". Most of these were,

however, taken outside the Antarctic, principally in African and North Atlantic waters, and are placed under the heading "not specified". We are, therefore, entitled to conclude that the greater part of the "Other whales" in the earlier statistics consisted in reality of blue-, fin-, humpback-, sei- or sperm-whales.

Examination of the International Whaling Statistics therefore shows, that the species which are of greatest importance to the whaling industry are the five mentioned above, and among these the blue- and fin-whales have formed more than 80 per cent of the total number of whales taken in recent years.

It is not surprising therefore, that scientists interested in whaling matters have during these thirty years focussed their attention mainly on blue- and fin-whales.

Investigations on Whales and Whaling in Recent Years.

Although excellent studies of whales and whaling were carried out in the last century they were all more or less of a casual nature, being performed on stranded specimens of whales or during short visits to whaling stations.

Since the beginning of our century we have witnessed the vast development of whaling from a modest industry confined to North Atlantic waters to a world-wide enterprise of growing importance to mankind. It soon became evident that research work was needed on broad and comprehensive lines both of the natural resources forming the basis of the industry and of the industry itself, from economic and technical aspects.

The first step in this direction was taken by the late Mr. Sigurd Risting more than thirty years ago. He began to collect all kinds of information concerning the whaling industry, information which proved to be of particular value for the preparation of the present series of International Whaling Statistics.

In 1917 the British Government appointed a committee to consider the question of the preservation of the whaling industry in the Falkland Islands Dependencies. The outcome of this committee's report in 1920 was the "Discovery Investigations".

In 1923 the Norwegian Government appointed a whaling committee, and this committee approached the British Discovery Committee with a proposal that the two bodies should cooperate in making a scientific study of whales and whaling. As a result of the negotiations it was agreed that the Discovery Investigations should study whaling in the Antarctic while the Norwegian investigations should be directed towards whaling in North Atlantic and Arctic waters.

The Norwegian investigations were linked up with the research work conducted by Risting in close cooperation with the Norwegian Whalers' Association, which also furnished the funds necessary for the first years' work.

Since 1929 the Norwegian Government has etablished regular investigations, carried out by "Statens institutt for hvalforskning."

Since the year 1936 Germany has taken part in Antarctic whaling and

in the research work connected with the industry. The scientific work is undertaken by "Reichsstelle für Walforschung", instituted in Hamburg in 1937.

In addition to these investigations we may mention several Norwegian Antarctic Expeditions sent out by Consul Lars Christensen since the season 1927–28.

The results of these comprehensive researches have been published in a great number of papers, most of them in the following series: Discovery Reports, Vols. I to XIX, Hvalrådets Skrifter No. 1 to 25, Scientific Results of Norw. Ant. Expeditions 1927–28 et sqq. No. 1–19.

In the following pages a short review of the chief results will be given, in so far as these seem to be of special significance for our understanding of whales and whaling.

a. The Life History of the Whales.

The main object of whaling research in recent years has been elucidation of the economic problem concerning the effect of whaling on the stock of whales, but before this problem can be approached certain questions connected with the biology of whales must be solved, among which the breeding and growth, the distribution and the migrations of the species hunted call for immediate attention.

The breeding and growth of whales can be studied on the basis of comprehensive statistics of measurements derived from the industry and by means of direct observation on carcasses of whales at whaling stations.

The first publications on these lines were the paper by Risting (1) on "Whales and Whale Foetuses" based on measurements of more than 14,000 whales and 1,000 foetuses, and the paper by Mackintosh and Wheeler (2) on "Southern Blue and Fin Whales", dealing with the results of their investigations on 1,683 whales, examined at whaling stations in South Georgia and South Africa. These were followed by papers on the humpback-, sperm-, southern right-, and sei-whales by Matthews (3, 4, 5, and 6).

The important points in the growth history of the 5 species of whales footing the whaling industry are given in the table below.

Table I. — The Growth of Whales.

	Length in metres at:				Duration in months of:		
	Birth	Weaning	Maturity ♂	Maturity ♀	Gestation	Nursing	Adolescence
Blue	7.0	16	22.6	23.7	10–11	7	17
Fin	6.5	12	19.4	20.0	11–12	6	17
Humpback	4.5–5.0	8	12	12.5	11	5	15–17
Sei	4.8	8	13.5	14	12	5	13
Sperm	4.0	6.5	11	9–9.5	16	6	16

It was established by investigations on whales in the last century that whales have a period of gestation of 10 to 12 months. This fact has been confirmed by recent researches, and in addition to this, the periods of nursing and adolescence have been fixed with considerable accuracy. In the table the average lengths at which sexual maturity is reached are given for the different species, and this is of importance to the statistical work as it enables the proportion of mature and immature whales in the catches to be determined.

The rate of growth in whales is astonishing, as they all reach the length of maturity in two years. In particular the length-increase during nursing is very large, this being in the case of blue-whales equivalent to 43 mm. per 24 hours. The unusually high percentage of fat found in whale-milk, 30–46 %, must be seen in connection with the high rate of growth in the suckling calf (7, 8).

Instances of multiple births are not very frequent (abt. 1 per 1000) and pregnant females with suckling calves are only found exceptionally. The maximum rate of reproduction is one calf in every second year. Humpback whales can apparently bear 2 calves every third year (3). In blue-whales on the other hand the period between two pregnancies often exceeds two years (9).

It will be realized from this that the rapid growth and early sexual maturity of whales is counteracted by a low rate of reproduction.

In immature animals length gives a good indication of age, but owing to the fact that the growth rate decreases rapidly after sexual maturity is reached no information of age can be gained by length measurements in a mature stock.

In their search for a method of age-determination Mackintosh and Wheeler (2) came to the conclusion that a clue to the age of females is to be found in the accumulation of corpora lutea in the ovaries. The method has since been employed and revised by others (3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11) most recently by Peters (12). As a certain number of corpora lutea occur in the ovaries of females which have just attained physical maturity—shown by the complete ossification of the vertebrae, it is agreed that the corpora lutea persist in the ovaries and that their number is correlated to the age of the animal. The applicability of the countings of corpora lutea as a method of age determination depends, however, on the accurate determination of the number of corpora lutea formed in each reproductive period, and with regard to this number the results arrived at by Peters differ somewhat from those previously obtained. So far therefore this question has not been finally solved.

In order to use the method it is necessary to postulate a definite age at which sexual maturity is reached (2 years) as well as a known number of years (2?) between pregnancies. Recently Ruud (13) has tried to find a method which would permit the direct age determination of any whale, both females and males, and has found a possible clue to age in the thickness and surface structure of the baleen plates. It remains to prove the applicability of this method.

So far the only method which has been in use is the one suggested by Mackintosh and Wheeler. According to this method Wheeler (10) found that

physical maturity in fin-whales is reached at an age of 6 to 8 years, while Laurie (9) found the corresponding age in blue-whales to be 10–11 years. According to Peters (12) the ages are 14–15 years in blue-whales and 18 years in fin-whales. Age determinations along these lines have been used in the discussion of the effect of whaling on the stock by Wheeler (11) and Laurie (9).

b. Whales and Plankton.

Even in the early years of modern whaling, when Svend Foyn hunted blue-whales in the Varanger Fjord some 70 years ago, G. O. Sars was able to show that the blue-whale entered the coastal waters for the sake of feeding, and that its sole food was different species of Euphausians, the krill. Everywhere where the stomachs of baleen whales have been examined it has been found that their food, if any, consisted of krill or other pelagic Crustaceans. Only certain species, such as fin-whales, humpbacks and others, occasionally feed on small pelagic fish like capelin and herring.

In northern waters several species of pelagic Crustaceans are of importance as whale food, among them the 3–4 mm. long Copepod *Calanus finmarchicus*. Hjort and Ruud (14) were able to demonstrate that immigration of sei-whales to the west coast of Norway in the spring and summer was correlated to the quantity of *Calanus* present in these waters, and could also show that the winter and summer catch of fin-whales depended on the spawning shoals of two different species of krill, *Thysanoessa inermis* and *Meganyctiphanes norvegica*, the former spawning in late winter, the latter in early summer.

Nowhere in the ocean are whales so abundant as in the high southern latitudes, and recent investigations have shown that the Antarctic waters are also the richest in the world with regard to total production of organic matter. The amounts of nutrient salts found there are much in excess of those found anywhere else (15, 16) and give rise to a vast production of phytoplankton, this in its turn forming the food supply of immense shoals of krill and other plankton animals.

The sole food of baleen whales in the Antarctic is the krill *Euphausia superba*, and there is thus only one link, the krill, between the tiny diatoms and the worlds largest animal, the blue-whale. When we consider the great numbers of whales found in the Antarctic and their rapid rate of growth, we can easily understand what enormous quantities of krill are needed to complete this food chain. It must be remembered further that whales are not the only consumers of krill; fishes, birds and seals also make heavy inroads on the krill shoals.

Euphausia superba is the giant among krill, growing to a length of 5–6 cm. and it is the only known Euphausiid which requires 2 years for its development (17, 18). The plant- and animal-plankton produced in the upper layers of the sea drift passively along with the currents. A full knowledge of the cycle of production, consumption and decomposition is only gained by a study of the circulation of the water masses. A long series of papers, notably in the Discovery

Reports, deal with the hydrology and dynamics of the southern waters. The information contained in these papers adds greatly to the value of the many articles which have been written on the distribution and seasonal variation and circulation of plankton.

It has been shown that the Antarctic convergence forms a barrier to the distribution of Antarctic plankton organisms, and that different plankton communities can be distinguished in different water masses (19). The distribution of whales is shown to be closely related to the concentrations of krill and even to the distribution of nutrient salts (20).

The production of the plants on which all animal life depends takes place in the lighted zone, the upper 40–50 meters. The animals in deeper layers, right down to the bottom, get their basic food supply as a constant drizzle of organic matter, dead plants and animals which sink down from the relatively thin productive layer at the surface. The deep sea animals also die, and finally the organic matter is decomposed and accumulated as nutrient salts in the deep layers. Writers on hydrology and circulation have shown how this deep water, rich in nutrient salts, is brought to the surface, thus renewing the fertility of the surface layers (16, 21, 22, 23, 24).

c. The Migrations of Whales.

Until quite recently our knowledge of the migrations of whales was based only on circumstantial and indirect evidence, furnished by the whaling industry. The general idea of regular migrations between breeding grounds in tropical and temperate seas and feeding grounds in Arctic and Antarctic waters was based on the knowledge of the whaling seasons in the different waters. Strong evidence in support of this view was also given by the fact, experienced by whalers and emphasized by Risting in his paper on "Whales and Whale Foetuses", that whales taken during winter in temperate and tropical waters are lean, while whales taken during their summer sojourn in the rich Arctic and Antarctic waters are very fat and give a good output of oil. Direct proof of the whales' ability to undertake long migrations was also given by the finding of American bomb lances in blue- and humpback-whales taken at whaling stations in Finnmark at the end of last century.

In the investigations carried out in recent years respecting the migrations of whales, and also in a minor degree as a help to the study of the reduction in the stocks whale marking has been considered an important method.

The first whale markings were carried out by Hjort in 1924 (14) and by the Discovery investigations during the first commissions in the Antarctic, but the marks proved unsuccessful. In 1932 the Discovery investigations introduced the mark now generally adopted. This is made of stainless steel, designed on the pattern of the American bomb lance, and meant to penetrate the blubber and to remain embedded preferably in the muscles of the whale

until the carcass is worked up. On two occasions short notes have been published giving the preliminary results of the whale markings in the Antarctic (25, 26).

Up to the end of 1939 a total number of 5210 whales had been marked, with 187 returns. The results for the three most prominent species were as follows:

Species	No. marked	Returns No.	Returns %
Blue	668	33	4.94
Fin	3,902	118	3.02
Humpback	548	36	6.59

Although the percentage of returns must be treated with great caution the results correspond very well with our conception of the relative effect of whaling on the stocks of these three species. The fin-whale is by far the most common species in the Antarctic, but we know that the blue-whale is eagerly preferred by the gunners, and the statistical information available shows that the blue-whale stock is more heavily taxed than the stock of fin-whales. The high percentage of returns from marked humpback-whales conforms with the fact that humpbacks in recent years have been exposed to whaling in Antarctic in the summer and in the waters of West Australia and Madagascar in the winter. This double persecution accounts for the fact that the humpback is evidently killed off at a faster rate than the other two species.

Many returns are from the same season as that in which the markings were effected, but some of the whales have been at large for more than four years. A great deal of information on the movements of whales is gained by the recoveries.

With regard to blue- and fin-whales the recoveries from the same season as the markings show that if the whales are not taken within a few days, their general movement is south and southwest towards the ice border.

Marks recovered after one or more seasons show on the one hand that the whales return season after season to the same area in the Antarctic. This applies to all three species and without exception to the humpback.

In blue- and fin-whales on the other hand, a tendency to migrations in an eastern direction along the continent is also apparent, and the more so the later the recoveries are made.

The significance of this is that fin- and blue-whales in the Antarctic may be considered as composed of several local stocks intermixing to a high degree. The humpbacks recovered in West Australian waters in the winter following the marking or later, have all been marked in the waters to the east of Kerguelen Island, whilst humpbacks recovered in the waters at Madagascar were all marked to the west of Kerguelen. This species is evidently composed of at least two distinct and separate stocks, which keep strictly to their regular tracks of migration.

Of the 151 blue- and fin-whale recoveries, only one, a fin-whale, was taken outside the Antarctic waters. It was captured at Saldanha Bay—South Africa, after 2½ years. This is the first and only direct evidence we have of the migration of fin-whales towards the tropics.

d. The Effect of Whaling on the Stock of Whales.

It will be understood from the short review given above that the natural facts necessary for a discussion of the "overfishing" problem in whaling are now more or less well known.

Two papers dealing with the stock of whales have been issued in the Discovery Reports, the first by Wheeler (11) in 1934 and the next by Laurie (9) in 1937.

With the knowledge of the reproduction in whales the maximum recruitment of the stock can be estimated. Further, by the method of age determination introduced by Mackintosh and Wheeler the age composition of the stocks of mature females can be found and the total mortality (natural mortality and the effect of whaling) calculated.

So far this way of approach to the problem gives only tentative results, as these, even if we accept the method of age determination mentioned, still depend on two postulates, (1) the annual recurrence of the same stock to the investigated waters, and (2) that the catches are representative.

In north European fisheries it is a general experience that the average size of the fish landed decreases when the fishing activity increases. With regard to certain species and in certain waters, e. g. the plaice in the Belt Sea and the Baltic, the decrease in average size following the depletion of the older and larger fish is partly balanced by an increase in growth rate, but apart from this it may be considered a general principle that an increased rate of mortality results in a lower average age and smaller average size of the stock of fish in question.

In several numbers of the International Whaling Statistics attention is drawn to the fact that the average length of blue- and fin-whales has decreased considerably during recent years. Thus from the season 1931–32 to the season 1938–39, the average size of blue-whales taken in Antarctic pelagic whaling decreased from 84.03 feet to 78.11 feet, whilst the corresponding decrease in fin-whales was from 69.95 feet to 67.21 feet.

Hjort and his collaborators have pointed out that the increased relative catch of immature whales is in a high degree responsible for this decrease in mean length of the whales. Thus from the season 1930–31 to the season 1938–39 the percentage of immature blue-whales in the total pelagic Antarctic catch increased from 15.9 to 33.9, while the percentage of immature fin-whales since the season 1932–33 increased from 14.1 to 25.3. This increase in the catch of immature whales is certainly due to the increased activity in whaling, the

growing scarcity of large animals apparently leaves the gunners no opportunity of choice.

This development in the composition of the catch, in itself an earnest sign of the depletion of the stock, is, however, best illustrated by the percentage figures of mature and immature animals.

The regulations imposed upon the industry in recent years regarding the taking of whales of minimum lengths are bound to have the effect that the catch cannot by any means be representative of the stock in the sea, and as further the limits fixed have several times been altered, the composition of the catch, as regards mature and immature animals, cannot even be compared over any length of time.

The catch of mature animals is unaffected by these minimum lengths, and we can therefore with a far higher degree of exactitude consider the catch of mature whales as representative of the stock of mature animals present in the field.

Hjort and his collaborators calculated the average lengths of the mature animals, taking males and females separately, in order to discover whether there was any decrease in the mean lengths of these groups. They found that the material from the total pelagic whaling showed a slight but general decrease in the average lengths particularly since the season 1933–34.

Assuming that the largest whales are on an average the oldest, we may take this decrease in the average lengths as an expression of reduced average age in the adult stock. The fact that the decrease is so slight, however, is in accordance with the experience that size is no good indicator of age in whales after sexual maturity is reached.

A third way of approach to our problem, used with advantage in fishery research, is the study of the landings per unit of gear and effort.

It is obvious that whaling and fishing operations are very different. In fishing operations the effort can be easily expressed in "number of hours trawling", or in number of lines and hooks used and so on. In whaling operations the result depends, apart from the numbers of whales present, in a higher degree than in fishery, on the skill of the gunner, and on the size and power of the catcher. We may, however, base our calculations on the "average whale boat", including all factors affecting the efficiency of the boat.

This conception is more or less consciously present when for the purpose of comparison we calculate the number of whales per boat taken by the different expeditions, or taken in the several seasons. Hjort, Jahn, and Ottestad (27) have drawn attention to the fact that the yield per boat is a useful figure by which the productivity of a whaling ground can be estimated. This holds good as long as the season is of the same duration, determined by natural conditions. As soon as the duration of the season is determined by regulations, differing from season to season or over periods of seasons, the yield per catcher per season loses its comparative value. For this reason the yield per catcher per day, called

"a catcher's day's work" has been introduced in the papers on whaling, published in Hvalrådets Skrifter.

It will be easily understood that under the same conditions i. e. with a constant stock and average weather conditions, the yield per catcher's day's work will be an expression of the efficiency of the catchers; and the yield will decrease if the stock of whales decreases. So far the yield per catcher's day's work will reflect the changes taking place in the stock. In recent years, however, the efficiency of the catchers has steadily increased. Even if we assume that the skill of the "average gunner" is unchanged, the size and power of the boats have been subject to considerable improvement. Furthermore, the effort put forth by the individual gunner has increased. This is due to the fact that in previous seasons, when whales were abundant, the operations of the catchers had to be restricted, as the productive capacity of the factory was limited. In recent seasons such restrictions on the catchers' activity have been made unnecessary owing to the scarcity of whales, although the number of catchers attached to the factories has been increased.

In comparing the yield per catcher's day's work from season to season this development must be borne in mind.

The decrease in the yield per catcher's day's work, which should follow the decrease in the stock of whales, will therefore more or less be balanced by the increase in efficiency and effort of the catchers.

The average yield in blue-whale units per catcher's day's work in nine seasons has been as follows:

	Season.								
	1929–30	1930–31	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39
Blue-whale units per catcher's day's work...	1.08	1.19	1.44	1.48	1.35	1.43	1.37	1.16	1.04

These figures show a decrease in recent seasons, giving evidence to the fact that the stock of whales in the Antarctic has decreased below a level which can be balanced by increased activities.

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Table No. I.—Whaling in the years 1909/10—1938/39.

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed. Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.	Oil production.	Expeditions. Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
I. — Summary for all geographical areas in the years:—								Barrel = 1/6 ton.[1]			
1909-10 and summer 1910[2]	316	1,303	5,960	801	43	3,878	12,301	[3]) 284,320	36	11	14
1910-11 „ „ 1911[2])	704	2,291	10,750	704	182	5,777	20,408	[3]) 498,498	40	23	17
1911-12 „ „ 1912[2])	1,739	3,169	12,829	357	547	6,197	24,838	[4]) 669,743	53	41	25
1912-13 „ „ 1913	2,417	6,408	8,997	616	397	6,838	25,673	[4]) 766,237	47	37	24
1913-14 „ „ 1914	2,968	6,168	7,306	725	722	5,091	22,980	804,118	50	35	25
1914-15 „ „ 1915	4,527	5,488	3,217	730	828	3,530	18,320	705,464	33	20	18
1915-16 „ „ 1916	5,302	6,432	2,030	495	1,012	2,271	17,542	699,669	27	12	15
1916-17 „ „ 1917	4,351	3,469	481	647	385	755	10,088	[4]) 403,112	12	6	9
1917-18 „ „ 1918	2,502	3,413	203	1,045	909	1,396	9,468	385,855	26	6	13
1918-19 „ „ 1919	1,993	4,269	340	1,040	1,087	1,513	10,242	417,245	24	6	14
1919-20 „ „ 1920	2,274	4,946	545	1,120	749	1,735	11,369	407,327	33	6	15
1920-21 „ „ 1921	2,987	6,904	603	687	751	242	12,174	471,141	14	8	11
1921-22 „ „ 1922	5,275	4,494	1,162	781	820	1,408	13,940	639,276	25	10	14
1922-23 „ „ 1923	6,869	6,723	1,979	898	599	1,052	18,120	817,314	29	16	17
1923-24 „ „ 1924	4,845	6,894	1,206	1,719	950	1,225	16,839	716,246	30	20	19
1924-25 „ „ 1925	7,548	9,121	3,342	1,093	1,439	710	23,253	1,040,408	37	22	23
1925-26 „ „ 1926	7,229	14,288	3,050	1,494	1,591	588	28,240	1,152,536	36	23	23
1926-27 „ „ 1927	8,722	8,630	2,557	1,997	1,316	993	24,215	1,191,922	34	22	23
1927-28 „ „ 1928	9,676	7,203	1,526	2,290	1,804	1,094	23,593	1,321,313	31	20	22
1928-29 „ „ 1929	13,792	9,269	339	1,549	1,862	1,179	27,990	1,886,080	27	30	24
1929-30 „ „ 1930	18,755	14,303	2,035	841	1,212	666	37,812	2,801,074	29	43	33
1930-31 „ „ 1931	29,649	11,367	923	652	517	21	43,129	3,701,668	13	43	28
1931-32 „ „ 1932	6,705	4,158	635	492	632	366	12,988	925,152	10	8	10
1932-33 „ „ 1933	19,067	7,089	501	433	1,234	583	28,907	2,606,201	11	22	18
1933-34 „ „ 1934	17,486	8,734	2,289	541	1,847	1,689	32,586	2,588,335	15	23	19
1934-35 „ „ 1935	16,834	14,078	4,088	962	2,238	1,111	39,311	2,692,825	18	30	24
1935-36 „ „ 1936	18,108	12,155	7,763	823	4,853	1,153	44,855	2,873,423	38	33	31
1936-37 „ „ 1937	14,636	17,687	9,854	1,236	7,055	911	51,379	3,214,510	29	41	35
1937-38 „ „ 1938	15,035	29,680	5,125	929	3,308	758	54,835	3,640,248	35	35	35
1938-39 „ „ 1939[5])	14,114	21,879	1,027	96	3,107	439	[5])40,662	[5])2,887,832	12	36	31
II. — Specification for various geographical areas:—											
Antarctic, total.											
1909-10	176	432	5,084	346	4	[6]) 57	6,099	157,592	6	7	37
1910-11	393	680	8,294	195	–	[7]) 668	10,230	291,169	6	14	48
1911-12	1,109	1,680	5,755	–	3	[8])3,180	11,727	371,455	5	17	58
1912-13	2,193	4,527	3,038	43	3	[9]) 956	10,760	428,573	6	21	62
1913-14	2,334	4,196	1,559	191	16	[10])1,112	9,408	432,061	7	17	63
(cont.)											

[1]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg. [2]) For the years 1910—12 it has not been possible to distribute the total catch for North Atlantic and Arctic on the different kinds of whales and nationalities, cfr. table 2, 3, 4, and 5. By adding the number of the different kinds of whales in table 3, 4, and 5, we therefore do not get the figures shown in table 1 for each kind af whale—the figures for the total of whales being however correct. [3]) Not including the production from Pacific (north) and Japan, as figures have not been obtainable. Also for the following years up to 1925 figures for the Japanese production are lacking, see page 91. [4]) Not including the production of the American companies from Pacific (north), as figures have not been obtainable. [5]) The figures for this season are incomplete as no information has been available for the whaling in the summer 1939 from Japan and Korea, Coast of Natal, South of Madagascar, and New Zealand. [6]) Right-whales. [7]) 100 right-whales and 568 not specified. [8]) 28 right-whales, 3 bottlenoses and 3,149 not specified, but mostly humpbacks. [9]) 3 right-whales and 953 not specified. [10]) 14 right-whales and 1,098 not specified.

ible No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
ntarctic, total (cont.).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1914-15	4,203	3,894	1,489	–	1	1) 277	9,864	498,843	7	15	61
1915-16	4,871	5,102	1,797	–	5	2) 17	11,792	558,806	7	11	57
1916-17	3,820	2,208	399	–	35	2) 12	6,474	363,827	6	6	44
1917-18	2,268	1,771	131	49	37	2) 48	4,304	258,476	6	6	48
1918-19	1,801	2,791	149	8	18	3) 20	4,787	245,692	5	6	50
1919-20	1,874	3,213	261	71	8	2) 14	5,441	272,817	6	6	44
1920-21	2,617	5,491	260	36	31	2) 13	8,448	390,627	6	8	47
1921-22	4,416	2,492	9	103	3	–	7,023	452,517	6	8	46
1922-23	5,683	3,677	517	10	23	–	9,910	614,547	6	13	60
1923-24	3,732	3,035	233	193	66	2) 12	7,271	464,678	6	14	66
1924-25	5,703	4,366	359	1	59	–	10,488	697,091	6	13	65
1925-26	4,697	8,916	364	195	37	2) 10	14,219	783,307	6	15	70
1926-27	6,545	5,102	189	778	39	2) 12	12,665	872,362	6	17	80
1927-28	8,334	4,459	23	883	72	2) 4	13,775	1,037,392	6	18	84
1928-29	12,734	6,689	48	808	62	–	20,341	1,631,340	6	26	111
1929-30	17,487	11,539	852	216	73	–	30,167	2,546,759	6	38	194
1930-31	29,410	10,017	576	145	51	2) 2	40,201	3,608,348	6	41	232
1931-32	6,488	2,871	184	16	13	–	9,572	808,560	2	5	45
1932-33	18,891	5,168	159	2	107	–	24,327	2,456,462	1	17	118
1933-34	17,349	7,200	872	–	666	–	26 087	2,395,544	2	19	126
1934-35	16,500	12,500	1,965	266	577	–	31,808	2,453,999	2	23	153
1935-36	17,731	9,697	3,162	2	399	–	30,991	2,436,338	2	24	175
1936-37	14,304	14,381	4,477	490	926	2) 1	34,579	2,658,108	2	30	196
1937-38	14,923	28,009	2,079	161	867	–	46,039	3,340,330	2	31	256
1938-39	14,081	20,784	883	22	2,585	2) 1	38,356	2,820,771	2	34	281
Antarctic specified.											
South Georgia.											
1909-10	26	58	3,391	–	4	2) 37	3,516	104,316	4	2	17
1910-11	85	168	6,197	–	–	2) 79	6,529	189,363	4	4	19
1911-12	236	393	4,247	–	3	4)1,656	6,535	212,262	4	5	21
1912-13	233	1,749	1,916	–	3	5) 949	4,850	196,714	4	6	21
1913-14	665	1,316	405	86	16	6) 861	3,349	176,487	5	2	21
1914-15	2,313	1,940	823	–	1	2) 20	5,097	270,507	5	3	22
1915-16	3,026	2,744	1,578	–	1	2) 12	7,361	346,270	6	2	28
1916-17	2,440	1,606	378	–	35	2) 12	4,471	268,327	6	2	32
1917-18	1,871	1,144	60	49	37	2) 35	3,196	202,503	6	1	32
1918-19	1,160	1,530	68	7	18	2) 9	2,792	148,292	5	–	28
1919-20	987	1,673	79	71	8	2) 14	2,832	147,029	6	–	26
1920-21	856	2,643	103	36	31	2) 13	3,682	177,137	5	–	21
1921-22	2,570	710	9	103	3	–	3,395	249,042	5	–	20
1922-23	3,569	1,445	320	10	19	–	5,363	347,553	5	1	23
1923-24	1,927	1,378	130	191	49	–	3,675	247,463	5	1	23
1924-25	3,512	2,019	262	1	24	–	5,818	406,176	5	1	24
1925-26	1,855	5,709	236	13	12	–	7,825	404,457	5	1	23
1926-27	3,689	1,144	–	365	17	–	5,215	417,292	5	1	23
1927-28	2,125	1,357	–	95	60	–	3,637	303,480	5	1	23
1928-29	1,560	3,130	15	396	31	–	5,132	348,629	5	1	23
1929-30	488	3,396	46	216	39	–	4,185	247,963	5	–	27
1930-31	1,085	1,416	66	144	24	2) 1	2,736	187,938	5	–	27
1931-32 (cont.)	438	1,735	6	16	10	–	2,205	122,205	2	–	12

[1]) 22 right-whales and 255 not specified. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) 16 right-whales and 4 bottlenoses. 19 right-whales and 1,637 not specified. [5]) No specification. [6]) 21 right-whales and 840 not specified

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catc ers
South Georgia (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1932-33	267	727	–	2	–	–	996	54,583	1	–	
1933-34	536	1,728	92	–	7	–	2,363	132,187	2	–	
1934-35	556	836	37	125	21	–	1,575	108,141	2	–	
1935-36	1,221	520	41	–	3	–	1,785	143,185	2	–	
1936-37	121	1,079	17	471	70	–	1,758	81,629	2	–	
1937-38	97	1,552	40	155	43	–	1,887	90,266	2	–	
1938-39	232	1,307	–	19	117	–	1,675	111,490	2	–	
South Shetland.											
1909-10	138	358	1,481	–	–	[1] 20	1,997	41,000	–	4	
1910-11	306	487	2,027	–	–	[2] 502	3,322	93,596	–	9	
1911-12	802	1,209	1,381	–	–	[3] 1,421	4,813	148,770	–	10	
1912-13	1,761	2,300	976	–	–	[4] 7	5,044	203,700	1	12	
1913-14	1,637	2,337	1,038	–	–	[5] 247	5,259	229,333	1	12	
1914-15	1,796	1,679	656	–	–	[1] 2	4,133	206,936	1	11	
1915-16	1,845	2,358	219	–	4	[1] 5	4,431	212,536	1	9	
1916-17	1,380	602	21	–	–	–	2,003	95,500	–	4	
1917-18	397	627	71	–	–	[1] 13	1,108	55,973	–	5	
1918-19	641	1,261	81	1	–	[1] 11	1,995	97,400	–	6	
1919-20	887	1,540	182	–	–	–	2,609	125,788	–	6	
1920-21	1,761	2,848	157	–	–	–	4,766	213,490	1	8	
1921-22	1,846	1,782	–	–	–	–	3,628	203,475	1	8	
1922-23	2,038	1,994	188	–	4	–	4,224	253,400	1	11	
1923-24	1,384	1,565	100	2	17	[1] 12	3,080	182,346	1	11	
1924-25	1,593	2,016	97	–	35	–	3,741	235,750	1	10	
1925-26	2,151	2,396	110	3	24	–	4,684	294,986	1	11	
1926-27	1,327	3,396	94	–	19	–	4,836	272,730	1	11	
1927-28[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1928-29[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1929-30[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1930-31[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
South Orkney.											
1909-10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1910-11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1911-12	71	78	127	–	–	–	276	8,000	–	2	
1912-13	199	442	138	–	–	–	779	26,031	–	3	
1913-14	29	480	109	–	–	[1] 3	621	21,750	–	3	
1914-15	94	275	10	–	–	–	379	14,000	–	1	
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1922-23	76	238	9	–	–	–	323	13,594	–	1	
1923-24	210	82	3	–	–	–	295	17,570	–	1	
1924-25	190	312	–	–	–	–	502	23,315	–	1	
1925-26	44	573	4	–	1	[1] 1	623	27,050	–	1	
1926-27	284	301	4	–	–	–	589	42,000	–	1	
1927-28	299	280	1	–	–	–	580	44,914	–	1	
1928-29	452	101	–	–	–	–	553	60,151	–	1	
1929-30[7]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) 21 right-whales and 481 not specified. [3]) 9 right-whales, 3 bottlenoses and 1,4(not specified. [4]) 3 right-whales and 4 bottlenoses. [5]) 2 right-whales and 245 not specified. [6]) For tl years 1927/28–1930/31 the catch from South Shetland is included in the figures for „Pelagic whaling Antarctic", see below. [7]) For this season the catch is included in the figures for „Pelagic whaling Antarctic", see below.

ible No. 1 (continued).

eographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Falkland Islands.											
09-10	8	15	94	346	–	–	463	8,776	1	–	5
10-11	2	25	70	195	–	–	292	5,650	1	–	5
11-12	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 103	103	2,423	1	–	4
12-13	–	36	8	43	–	–	87	2,128	1	–	3
13-14	3	63	7	105	–	[2] 1	179	4,491	1	–	4
14-15	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 255	255	7,400	1	–	4
– – – – – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross Sea.											
– – – – – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23-24	211	10	–	–	–	–	221	17,299	–	1	5
24-25	408	19	–	–	–	–	427	31,850	–	1	5
25-26	523	8	–	–	–	–	531	39,630	–	1	5
26-27	1,068	89	82	–	–	–	1,239	110,070	–	3	15
27-28	2,082	110	16	–	–	–	2,208	186,211	–	3	15
28-29	1,995	57	17	1	2	–	2,072	185,592	–	3	15
29-30	3,043	1,151	773	–	4	–	4,971	347,449	–	5	26
30-31	3,734	1,310	171	–	8	–	5,223	428,221	–	3	21
– – – – – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerguelen.											
09-10	4	1	118	–	–	–	123	3,500	1	1	3
10-11	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 87	87	2,560	1	1	2
– – – – – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pelagic whaling in Antarctic.											
– – – – – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-26	124	230	14	179	–	[2] 9	556	17,184	–	1	4
26-27	177	172	9	413	3	[2] 12	786	30,270	–	1	4
27-28[4])	3,828	2,712	6	788	12	[2] 4	7,350	502,787	1	13	43
28-29[4])	8,727	3,401	16	411	29	–	12,584	1,036,968	1	21	70
29-30[4])	13,956	6,992	33	–	30	–	21,011	1,951,347	1	33	141
30-31[5])	24,591	7,291	339	1	19	[2] 1	32,242	2,992,189	1	38	184
31-32	6,050	1,136	178	–	3	–	7,367	686,355	–	5	33
32-33	18,624	4,441	159	–	107	–	23,331	2,401,879	–	17	112
33-34	16,813	5,472	780	–	659	–	23,724	2,263,357	–	19	115
34-35	15,944	11,664	1,928	141	556	–	30,233	2,345,858	–	23	143
35-36	16,510	9,177	3,121	2	396	–	29,206	2,293,153	–	24	165
36-37	14,183	13,302	4,460	19	856	[2] 1	32,821	2,576,479	–	30	184
37-38	14,826	26,457	2,039	6	824	–	44,152	3,250,064	–	31	244
38-39	13,849	19,477	883	3	2,468	[2] 1	36,681	2,709,281	–	34	270
Coast of Africa, total.											
Summer 1910	2	1	826	–	–	[3] 702	1,531	48,138	4	2	12
„ 1911	–	–	2,289	–	–	[3]2,088	4,377	126,106	8	5	30
„ 1912 (cont).	24	7	5,649	11	56	[3]1,112	6,859	195,168	14	10	68

[1]) No specification. Mostly fin-whales and sei-whales. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) No specification. The catch from South Shetland and South Orkney is included. [5]) The catch from South Shetland is cluded.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat er
Coast of Africa, total (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Summer 1913	59	263	4,084	1	230	[1])4,633	9,270	242,838	16	11	
„ 1914	285	283	2,616	3	380	[1])2,023	5,590	183,136	13	12	
„ 1915	79	285	122	7	486	[1])1,786	2,765	89,354	10	2	
„ 1916	264	420	86	49	594	[1]) 532	1,945	54,953	8	–	
„ 1917	373	402	14	40	93	–	922	26,311	4	–	
„ 1918	136	247	28	99	184	[2]) 1	695	26,940	3	–	
„ 1919	120	364	105	193	496	[2]) 4	1,282	46,500	4	–	
„ 1920	215	387	168	142	396	[2]) 2	1,310	51,921	4	–	
„ 1921	248	385	220	83	322	[2]) 5	1,263	48,453	3	–	
„ 1922	695	452	911	128	145	[3]) 4	2,335	76,680	5	1	
„ 1923	1,074	646	1,082	144	156	[4]) 3	3,105	99,073	7	2	
„ 1924	903	950	724	666	320	[4]) 86	3,649	125,732	7	2	
„ 1925	1,388	1,090	1,010	245	634	[2]) 17	4,384	150,985	8	4	
„ 1926	1,744	1,218	566	433	619	[5]) 66	4,646	139,754	8	1	
„ 1927	1,743	1,201	131	460	580	[4]) 29	4,144	135,031	7	–	
„ 1928	1,004	938	130	653	1,060	[6]) 50	3,835	135,229	7	–	
„ 1929	727	1,149	149	235	1,073	[4]) 29	3,362	145,065	6	–	
„ 1930	958	1,092	753	223	466	[7]) 6	3,498	144,446	7	–	
„ 1931	122	466	71	29	135	–	823	37,086	1	–	
„ 1932	109	345	309	23	256	[2]) 1	1,043	44,112	1	–	
„ 1933	85	602	162	11	306	[2]) 2	1,168	53,000	2	–	
„ 1934	71	557	1,238	57	467	[2]) 2	2,392	82,359	2	1	
„ 1935	122	526	1,659	100	595	[2]) 2	3,004	117,950	2	3	
„ 1936	120	1,095	1,168	305	1,073	[4]) 7	3,768	135,081	3	3	
„ 1937[9])	128	1,175	1,789	121	710	[8]) 43	3,966	[9]) 169,772	3	2	
„ 1938[9])	40	538	1,927	66	473	–	3,044	[9]) 139,102	1	1	
„ 1939[10])	–	–	–	–	–	–	[10]) –	[10]) –	–	–	
Coast of Africa specified.											
Coast of East Africa.											
Summer 1910	–	–	108	–	–	–	108	2,500	–	1	
„ 1911	–	–	–	–	–	[11]) 537	537	14,500	1	1	
„ 1912	–	–	ca.1,200	–	–	–	ca.1,200	30,700	1	4	
„ 1913	–	–	ca. 900	–	–	–	ca. 900	22,300	1	–	
„ 1914	–	–	–	–	–	[12]) 412	412	16,000	1	1	
„ 1915	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 205	205	7,000	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1923	–	–	61	–	20	–	81	2,385	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coast of Natal.											
Summer 1910	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 532	532	23,400	2	–	
„ 1911	–	–	–	–	–	[1])1,051	1,051	43,944	3	–	
„ 1912	24	7	906	11	56	[2]) 2	1,006	38,712	5	–	
„ 1913	59	263	662	1	230	[13]) 129	1,344	48,144	6	–	
„ 1914 (cont.)	66	212	412	3	365	[2]) 3	1,061	37,116	5	–	

[1]) No specification. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) 1 right-whale and 3 Bryde-whales. [4]) Bryde-whal [5]) 2 right-whales and 64 Bryde-whales. [6]) 3 right-whales and 47 Bryde-whales. [7]) 1 right-whale a 5 Bryde-whales. [8]) 7 right-whales and 36 Bryde-whales. [9]) Including South of Madagascar. [10]) Whali has been carried on during 1939, but no information is available. [11]) Almost exclusively humpbac [12]) According to Portuguese statistics. The number of whales is probably too low. Mostly humpbac [13]) 3 right-whales and 126 not specified.

able No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
Coast of Natal (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
ummer 1915	79	285	122	7	486	[1]) 1	980	34,254	4	–	23
„ 1916	57	116	83	10	585	[1]) 2	853	23,634	3	–	18
„ 1917	36	60	7	5	68	–	176	6,606	2	–	8
„ 1918	9	47	9	4	73	–	142	4,434	1	–	3
„ 1919	12	145	91	3	388	[1]) 2	641	19,539	2	–	11
„ 1920	71	159	148	15	311	–	704	26,076	2	–	15
„ 1921	123	246	190	49	294	[1]) 3	905	30,944	2	–	13
„ 1922	96	164	285	48	117	[1]) 1	711	24,880	2	–	10
„ 1923	213	330	122	60	84	–	809	26,200	2	–	10
„ 1924	170	354	187	57	268	[1]) 2	1,038	36,500	2	–	15
„ 1925	240	254	167	112	511	–	1,284	46,896	2	–	15
„ 1926	214	336	124	97	466	[1]) 1	1,238	46,084	2	–	15
„ 1927	220	287	84	89	408	[1]) 1	1,089	44,898	2	–	15
„ 1928	131	431	62	51	695	–	1,370	38,400	2	–	15
„ 1929	177	637	99	42	842	–	1,797	70,804	2	–	17
„ 1930	265	477	131	52	336	–	1,261	57,500	2	–	17
„ 1931	122	466	71	29	135	–	823	37,086	1	–	10
„ 1932	109	345	309	23	256	[1]) 1	1,043	44,112	1	–	8
„ 1933	85	602	162	11	306	[1]) 2	1,168	53,000	2	–	14
„ 1934	70	536	514	30	422	[1]) 2	1,574	60,924	2	–	17
„ 1935	122	526	418	90	595	[1]) 2	1,753	67,008	2	–	17
„ 1936	41	528	301	68	911	–	1,849	64,570	2	–	18
„ 1937	67	755	240	64	503	–	1,629	67,979	2	–	16
„ 1938	39	536	175	64	425	–	1,239	54,352	1	–	16
„ 1939[2])	–	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) –	[2]) –	–	–	–
Cape Colony.											
ummer 1910	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) 170	170	7,100	1	–	[4]) –
„ 1911	–	–	–	–	–	)ca.500	ca. 500	18,000	3	–	6
„ 1912	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) » 918	» 918	32,100	3	–	14
„ 1913	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) » 721	» 721	26,000	4	–	16
„ 1914	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) 735	735	29,400	3	–	14
„ 1915	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) 775	775	30,900	3	–	13
„ 1916	207	304	3	39	9	[3]) 210	772	25,971	3	–	13
„ 1917	337	342	7	35	25	–	746	19,705	2	–	8
„ 1918	127	200	19	95	111	[1]) 1	553	22,506	2	–	9
„ 1919	108	219	14	190	108	[1]) 2	641	26,961	2	–	12
„ 1920	144	228	20	127	85	[1]) 2	606	25,845	2	–	10
„ 1921	125	139	30	34	28	[1]) 2	358	17,509	1	–	7
„ 1922	599	288	13	79	28	[1]) 3	1,010	31,800	2	–	9
„ 1923	599	288	13	79	28	[1]) 3	[6])1,010	34,658	2	–	11
„ 1924	503	572	19	364	35	[7]) 52	1,545	49,922	2	–	14
„ 1925	784	698	9	33	60	–	1,584	52,489	3	–	15
„ 1926	1,000	798	19	258	95	[8]) 65	2,235	62,408	3	–	19
„ 1927	1,020	761	12	65	155	[7]) 28	2,041	66,253	3	–	20
„ 1928	554	436	21	355	225	[9]) 50	1,641	67,024	3	–	20
„ 1929	316	411	40	193	221	[7]) 29	1,210	53,661	3	–	20
„ 1930 (cont.)	468	554	30	159	125	[10]) 6	1,342	50,659	3	–	24

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) Whaling has been carried on during 1939, but no information is available. [3]) No pecification. [4]) Some catchers were partly employed from Durban and partly from Saldanha Bay.) Partly from coast of Natal. No specification. [6]) The same number of whales as for the year 1922. It s scarcely correct. [7]) Bryde-whales. [8]) 1 right-whale and 64 Bryde-whales. [9]) 3 right-whales and 7 Bryde-whales. [10]) 1 right-whale and 5 Bryde-whales.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat-chers
Cape Colony (continued)								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1936.....	79	566	27	214	108	[1] 7	1,001	31,799	1	–	
„ 1937.....	57	398	28	49	207	[2] 43	782	34,515	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Walvis Bay.											
Summer 1910.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 1911.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 1912.....	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 192	192	5,000	1	–	
„ 1913.....	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 351	351	13,000	1	–	
„ 1914.....	46	3	94	–	–	–	143	5,670	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1923.....	94	2	199	–	1	–	296	8,400	1	–	
„ 1924.....	155	7	77	–	–	–	239	11,300	1	–	
„ 1925.....	223	37	60	–	1	–	321	12,800	1	–	
„ 1926.....	226	44	96	–	9	–	375	13,200	1	–	
„ 1927.....	316	81	32	1	14	–	444	18,000	1	–	
„ 1928.....	262	38	10	–	–	–	310	21,465	1	–	
„ 1929.....	234	101	10	–	10	–	355	20,600	1	–	
„ 1930.....	225	61	6	6	5	–	303	16,200	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coast of Angola.											
Summer 1910.....	2	1	718	–	–	–	721	15,138	1	1	
„ 1911.....	–	–	2,289	–	–	–	2,289	49,662	1	4	
„ 1912.....	–	–	3,125	–	–	–	3,125	77,356	4	5	
„ 1913.....	–	–	–	–	–	[5] 3,432	3,432	70,344	4	5	
„ 1914.....	173	68	350	–	15	[4] 873	1,479	44,450	3	4	
„ 1915.....	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 805	805	17,200	2	2	
„ 1916.....	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 320	320	5,348	2	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1923.....	168	26	2	–	17	–	213	4,200	–	1	
„ 1924.....	75	17	47	242	17	[1] 32	430	8,710	1	1	
„ 1925.....	141	101	18	88	39	[6] 17	[7] 404	12,900	1	1	
„ 1926.....	303	40	6	33	14	–	396	5,768	1	–	
„ 1927.....	187	72	3	305	3	–	570	5,880	1	–	
„ 1928.....	57	33	37	247	140	–	514	8,340	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coast of Congo.											
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1912.....	–	–	418	–	–	–	418	11,300	–	1	
„ 1913.....	–	–	ca.2,522	–	–	–	2,522	63,050	–	6	1
„ 1914.....	–	–	„ 1,760	–	–	–	1,760	50,500	–	7	2
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1922.....	–	–	613	1	–	–	614	20,000	1	1	
„ 1923.....	–	–	685	5	6	–	696	23,230	1	1	
„ 1924.....	–	–	394	3	–	–	397	19,300	1	1	
„ 1925.....	–	–	756	12	23	–	791	25,900	1	3	1
„ 1926..... (cont.)	1	–	321	45	35	–	402	12,294	1	1	

[1]) Bryde-whales. [2]) 7 right-whales and 36 Bryde-whales. [3]) Mostly humpbacks. [4]) No specification [5]) No specification.—Exclusively humpbacks and sei-whales. [6]) Right-whales. [7]) Of these whales 11 were killed at Cape Blanco from 27/11 1924—7/2 1925.

ble No. 1 (continued).

ographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
Coast of Congo (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mmer 1930.....	–	–	586	6	–	–	592	20,087	1	–	6
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mmer 1934.....	1	21	724	27	45	–	818	21,435	–	1	4
„ 1935.....	–	–	1,241	10	–	–	1,251	50,942	–	3	10
„ 1936.....	–	1	840	23	54	–	918	38,712	–	3	11
„ 1937.....	–	–	298	–	–	–	298	13,778	–	1	4
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South of Madagascar.											
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mmer 1937.....	4	22	1,223	8	–	–	1,257	53,500	–	1	6
„ 1938.....	1	2	1,752	2	48	–	1,805	84,750	–	1	6
„ 1939[1])	–	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) –	[1]) –	–	–	–
Coast of Brazil.											
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mmer 1911.....	–	–	102	–	–	–	102	3,800	1	–	1
„ 1912.....	–	–	ca. 342	–	–	–	ca. 342	11,800	1	3	7
„ 1913.....	–	–	352	–	2	–	354	8,111	1	2	5
„ 1914.....	–	–	317	–	–	–	317	9,800	2	1	7
„ 1915[2])	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Indies.											
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mmer 1925.....	–	–	100	–	–	–	100	2,500	1	–	2
„ 1926.....	–	–	ca. 70	–	–	–	ca. 70	2,500	1	–	3
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coast of Spain and Portugal.											
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mmer 1921.....	–	323	–	–	33	–	356	10,500	1	–	2
„ 1922.....	–	571	–	–	29	–	600	19,784	1	–	2
„ 1923.....	–	1,080	–	–	36	–	1,116	38,472	1	–	2
„ 1924.....	–	1,218	–	–	149	–	1,367	44,663	1	2	10
„ 1925.....	2	1,498	–	20	128	–	1,648	48,314	3	1	14
„ 1926.....	–	1,374	–	45	61	–	1,480	44,234	3	1	14
„ 1927.....	–	369	–	1	53	–	423	12,058	2	–	7
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ummer 1933.....	–	–	–	–	77	[3]) 176	253	–	–	–	–
„ 1934.....	–	–	–	–	82	[3]) 158	240	–	–	–	–
„ 1935.....	–	–	–	–	136	[4]) 140	276	–	–	–	–
„ 1936.....	–	–	–	–	172	[4]) 308	[5]) 480	–	–	–	–
„ 1937.....	–	–	–	–	80	[4]) 208	[6]) 288	–	–	–	–
„ 1938.....	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 388	[7]) 388	7,284	–	–	–
„ 1939.....	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 389	389	6,920	–	–	–

[1]) Whaling has also been carried on during 1939, but no information is available. [2]) No further eturns. [3]) Different kinds of small whales. [4]) No specification. [5]) The whales have been killed uring the period 1/9 1935—31/12 1936. [6]) The whales have been killed during the period 1/1—30/11 1937. [7]) Probably a small number of whales has also been killed from the island of São Miguel and perhaps lso from some others of the islands of Azores, but no information is available.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Ca e
Gibraltar.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Summer 1934	–	66	–	–	5	–	71	1,180	–	[20]) 1	[20])
North Atlantic and Arctic, total.											
Summer 1910.....	41	653	21	299	12	[1])1,292	2,318	67,590	25	1	
„ 1911.....	68	637	5	134	19	[2])1,069	1,932	59,423	24	1	
„ 1912.....	72	494	22	108	13	[3]) 602	1,311	40,118	29	1	
„ 1913.....	47	739	16	203	33	[4]) 136	1,174	33,503	22	–	
„ 1914.....	45	601	15	288	1	[5]) 180	1,130	30,351	18	–	
„ 1915.....	37	366	5	–	19	[6]) 152	579	15,367	7	–	
„ 1916.....	3	77	–	6	1	[7]) 103	190	5,125	2	–	
„ 1917.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 1918.....	3	605	1	154	–	[6]) 101	864	22,338	7	–	
„ 1919.....	–	477	3	305	–	–	785	20,622	5	–	
„ 1920.....	77	843	4	510	12	[8]) 10	1,456	35,989	12	–	
„ 1921.....	7	211	1	91	–	–	310	6,661	2	–	
„ 1922.....	45	568	141	159	4	[9]) 1	918	23,095	5	1	
„ 1923.....	48	738	155	255	4	[10]) 4	1,204	30,446	7	1	
„ 1924.....	129	1,238	55	218	27	–	1,667	41,563	8	2	
„ 1925.....	52	1,138	40	270	23	–	1,523	38,208	10	–	
„ 1926.....	49	1,309	38	221	17	[9]) 1	1,635	42,732	10	1	
„ 1927.....	35	1,099	98	179	32	–	1,443	43,927	10	1	
„ 1928.....	72	1,224	35	200	65	–	1,596	48,854	11	–	
„ 1929.....	61	931	26	142	22	[11]) 15	1,197	39,729	9	2	
„ 1930.....	91	1,221	70	72	24	[12]) 28	1,506	53,694	8	4	
„ 1931.....	54	541	43	60	5	–	703	25,268	2	2	
„ 1932.....	62	658	14	83	6	[9]) 4	827	28,590	3	2	
„ 1933.....	59	854	9	29	53	–	1,004	34,833	3	3	
„ 1934.....	25	357	5	185	11	–	583	16,038	3	1	
„ 1935.....	10	385	17	125	25	[13]) 6	568	15,341	7	–	
„ 1936.....	31	462	15	158	47	[13]) 9	722	22,203	9	–	
„ 1937.....	57	1,330	25	173	289	[14]) 36	1,910	69,144	9	2	
„ 1938.....	15	565	2	105	36	[13]) 27	750	22,097	7	–	
„ 1939.....	26	665	9	59	40	[13]) 3	802	26,066	7	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic specified. *Scotland and Ireland.*											
Summer 1910.....	21	381	11	190	6	[15]) 125	734	20,860	7	–	
„ 1911.....	5	344	4	130	18	[16]) 133	634	19,740	7	–	
„ 1912.....	12	292	–	108	8	[17]) 78	498	15,386	7	–	
„ 1913.....	12	346	3	159	21	[18]) 8	549	15,555	7	–	
„ 1914.....	19	322	2	248	–	[19]) 94	685	17,933	6	–	
— — — — — — — — (cont.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

[1]) 12 nordcapers, 5 bottlenoses and 1,275 not specified. [2]) 1 bowhead, 2 bottlenoses and 1,066 n specified. [3]) 11 nordcapers, 8 bottlenoses and 583 not specified. [4]) 2 right-whales, 9 bottlenoses ar 125 not specified. [5]) 5 right-whales, 8 bottlenoses and 167 not specified. [6]) No specification. [7]) 1 bottl nose and 102 not specified. [8]) 1 right-whale and 9 bottlenoses. [9]) Right-whales. [10]) 2 right-whal and 2 bottlenoses. [11]) 6 beaked whales, 6 bottlenoses and 3 caing-whales. [12]) Minke-whales. [13]) Differe kinds of small whales. [14]) Different kinds of small whales and 1 right-whale. [15]) 9 nordcapers, 1 bottl nose and 115 not specified, but mostly fin-whales. [16]) 2 bottlenoses and 131 not specified. [17]) 11 nor capers, 8 bottlenoses and 59 not specified. [18]) 1 right-whale and 7 bottlenoses. [19]) 5 right-whales ar 89 not specified. [20]) Operated also from Coast of Congo in 1934.

ble No. 1 (continued).

ɔographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
Scotland and Ireland (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
mmer 1920	65	407	1	262	12	[1] 2	749	19,065	4	–	11
„ 1921	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1922	29	282	–	44	3	–	358	9,904	2	–	6
„ 1923	23	312	–	10	–	[1] 2	347	9,984	2	–	7
„ 1924	59	501	1	57	14	–	632	13,033	2	–	7
„ 1925	37	315	–	18	9	–	379	10,000	2	–	7
„ 1926	36	400	–	21	4	–	461	12,379	2	–	7
„ 1927	3	261	–	33	15	–	312	8,720	2	–	7
„ 1928	8	139	–	28	11	–	186	4,884	2	–	7
„ 1929	4	73	2	4	2	–	85	1,695	1	–	4
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Faroe Islands.											
ımmer 1910	–	202	7	103	6	[2] 67	385	10,150	6	–	14
„ 1911	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 336	336	9,220	6	–	15
„ 1912	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 175	175	4,262	5	–	12
„ 1913	–	112	–	21	2	[5] 8	143	3,515	2	–	5
„ 1914	6	117	–	40	–	[5] 8	171	4,363	3	–	9
„ 1915	–	150	–	–	–	[6] 152	302	7,230	2	–	5
„ 1916	3	77	–	6	1	[6] 103	190	5,125	2	–	6
„ 1917	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1918	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1919	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1920	6	273	3	75	–	[5] 8	365	8,954	4	–	12
„ 1921	6	174	1	6	–	–	187	4,561	1	–	4
„ 1922	2	155	1	16	1	[1] 1	176	3,951	1	–	4
„ 1923	3	193	2	8	3	[5] 2	211	5,852	2	–	7
„ 1924	2	246	1	28	3	–	280	7,470	2	–	7
„ 1925	1	227	5	–	–	–	233	6,317	2	–	8
„ 1926	1	156	3	9	2	–	171	4,794	2	–	6
„ 1927	2	170	1	16	6	–	195	5,189	1	–	5
„ 1928	3	276	3	9	4	–	295	8,582	2	–	7
„ 1929	–	160	1	14	3	–	178	4,967	2	–	8
„ 1930	3	231	3	10	11	–	258	8,772	2	–	8
— — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ummer 1933	6	91	–	7	3	–	107	3,243	1	–	2
„ 1934	2	74	–	13	7	–	96	3,013	1	–	2
„ 1935	3	75	2	3	5	–	88	2,997	1	–	2
„ 1936	2	82	–	1	9	–	94	3,605	2	–	5
„ 1937	7	142	4	11	11	–	175	5,365	2	–	5
„ 1938	2	184	1	6	7	–	200	6,101	2	–	6
„ 1939	2	153	1	8	9	–	173	[7] 5,197	2	–	6
Iceland.											
ummer 1910	–	–	–	–	–	[8] 649	649	22,600	6	–	32
„ 1911	20	193	1	4	1	[3] 209	428	14,510	5	–	22
„ 1912	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 176	176	5,907	4	–	18
„ 1913	23	84	5	9	1	[9] 3	125	3,914	3	–	13
(cont.)											

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) 3 nordcapers and 64 not specified. [3]) No specification. Mostly fin-whales. [4]) No pecification. Mostly fin-whales, but also some sei-whales. (Off the coast of Iceland also some blue-vhales.) [5]) Bottlenoses. [6]) No specification. [7]) Partly calculated. [8]) No specification. Some blue-whales ınd humpbacks, but mostly fin-whales. [9]) 1 right-whale and 2 bottlenoses.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat er
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Iceland (continued).											
Summer 1914.....	15	20	–	–	–	–	35	1,565	1	–	
„ 1915.....	9	45	–	–	–	–	54	1,715	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1935.....	2	25	–	1	–	–	28	691	1	–	
„ 1936.....	5	72	–	1	7	–	85	3,415	1	–	
„ 1937.....	1	56	1	–	21	–	79	2,862	1	–	
„ 1938.....	9	113	–	5	20	–	147	4,920	1	–	
„ 1939.....	13	109	1	3	4	–	130	3,764	1	–	
West coast of Norway.											
Summer 1910.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 1911.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 1912.....	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 30	30	1,030	1	–	
„ 1913.....	–	32	–	13	–	–	45	1,619	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1918.....	3	605	1	154	–	–	763	19,838	6	–	
„ 1919.....	–	477	3	305	–	–	785	19,158	5	–	
„ 1920.....	1	150	–	173	–	–	324	7,410	3	–	
„ 1921.....	1	37	–	85	–	–	123	2,100	1	–	
„ 1922.....	–	117	–	99	–	–	216	4,940	2	–	
„ 1923.....	2	147	–	237	–	–	386	8,510	2	–	
„ 1924.....	8	272	–	131	–	–	411	10,660	2	–	
„ 1925.....	2	326	–	248	4	–	580	13,491	4	–	
„ 1926.....	–	376	3	188	2	[2] 1	570	12,959	4	–	
„ 1927.....	1	359	–	121	1	–	482	13,496	4	–	
„ 1928.....	2	427	2	140	1	–	572	14,808	4	–	
„ 1929.....	2	148	–	121	3	[3] 15	289	5,922	4	–	
„ 1930.....	4	101	1	60	4	[4] 28	198	4,337	3	–	
„ 1931.....	2	69	–	52	5	–	128	3,399	2	–	
„ 1932.....	23	190	1	59	6	–	279	8,431	3	–	
„ 1933.....	7	197	1	22	9	–	236	6,585	2	–	
„ 1934.....	–	132	–	172	4	–	308	6,305	2	–	
„ 1935.....	1	106	–	108	4	[5] 6	225	4,488	3	–	
„ 1936.....	4	147	–	154	17	[5] 9	331	7,997	4	–	
„ 1937.....	9	223	–	55	20	[5] 35	342	9,467	4	–	
„ 1938.....	4	261	–	94	9	[5] 27	395	11,076	4	–	
„ 1939.....	4	282	1	46	14	[5] 3	350	11,155	3	–	
Svalbard.											
Summer 1910.....	20	70	3	6	–	[6] 67	166	5,400	1	1	
„ 1911.....	43	100	–	–	–	[7] 1	144	5,613	1	1	
„ 1912.....	–	–	–	–	–	[8] 58	58	2,200	1	1	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1920.....	5	13	–	–	–	–	18	560	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1926.....	–	24	2	–	–	–	26	1,000	–	1	
„ 1927.....	7	44	–	–	–	–	51	2,008	–	1	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

[1]) No specification. Mostly fin-whales, but also some sei-whales. [2]) Right-whale. [3]) 6 beake whales, 6 bottlenoses and 3 caing-whales. [4]) Minke-whales. [5]) Different kinds of small whales. [6]) 4 bottle noses and 63 not specified, but exclusively fin-whales and blue-whales. [7]) Bowhead. [8]) No specificatior Mostly fin-whales, but also some sei-whales and blue-whales.

ble No. 1 (continued).

ographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
Davis Strait.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mmer 1922.....	14	14	140	–	–	–	168	4,300	–	1	3
„ 1923.....	20	20	150	–	–	–	190	4,500	–	1	3
„ 1924.....	48	75	37	2	2	–	164	4,900	–	2	4
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mmer 1937.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	[1] –	[1] –	–	–	–
Coast of West Greenland.[2]											
mmer 1926.....	2	24	12	–	9	–	47	–	–	–	1
„ 1927.....	7	22	9	–	2	–	40	–	–		1
„ 1928.....	1	24	9	–	1	–	35	–	–	–	1
„ 1929.....	3	24	9	–	2	–	38	–	–	–	1
„ 1930.....	1	27	6	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	1
„ 1931.....	–	16	4	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	1
„ 1932.....	1	25	4	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	1
„ 1933.....	3	17	1	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	1
„ 1934.....	2	23	2	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	1
„ 1935.....	–	23	6	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	?
„ 1936.....	–	15	5	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	?
„ 1937.....	4	9	4	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	1
„ 1938.....	–	7	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1
„ 1939.....	–	3	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1
Newfoundland.											
ımmer 1910.....	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 384	384	8,580	5	–	5
„ 1911.....	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 335	335	8,340	(?) 4	–	4
„ 1912.....	60	202	22	–	5	–	289	8,000	10	–	10
„ 1913.....	12	165	8	1	9	[3] 27	222	5,400	8	–	8
„ 1914.....	5	142	13	–	1	–	161	3,100	7	–	7
„ 1915.....	–	115	5	–	19	–	139	3,000	3	–	3
„ 1916.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1917.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1918.....	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 101	101	2,500	1	–	2
„ 1919.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	[4] –	1,464	?	–	?
„ 1920.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1921.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1922.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1923.....	–	66	3	–	1	–	70	1,600	1	–	2
„ 1924.....	12	144	16	–	8	–	180	5,500	2	–	2
„ 1925.....	12	270	35	4	10	–	331	8,400	2	–	3
„ 1926.....	10	329	18	3	–	–	360	11,600	2	–	3
„ 1927.....	15	243	88	9	8	–	363	14,514	3	–	5
„ 1928.....	58	358	21	23	48	–	508	20,580	3	–	7
„ 1929.....	23	334	11	3	11	–	382	15,770	2	–	3
„ 1930.....	23	282	7	1	8	–	321	13,100	3	–	5
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ummer 1935.....	4	156	9	13	16	–	198	7,165	2	–	3
„ 1936.....	20	146	10	2	14	–	192	7,186	2	–	3
„ 1937.....	8	439	9	7	19	[5] 1	483	19,075	2	–	5
„ 1938.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 1939.....	7	118	4	2	13	–	144	5,950	1	–	2

[1]) The catch is included in „Pelagic whaling in Arctic". [2]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [3]) No specification. [4]) No figures obtainable. [5]) Right-whale.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat er
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
St. Lawrence Gulf.											
Summer 1910.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 1911.....	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 55	55	2,000	1	–	
„ 1912.....	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) ca. 85	ca. 85	3,333	1	–	
„ 1913.....	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 90	90	3,500	1	–	
„ 1914.....	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 78	78	3,390	1	–	
„ 1915.....	28	56	–	–	–	–	84	3,422	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pelagic whaling in Arctic.											
Summer 1929.....	29	192	3	–	1	–	225	11,375	–	2	
„ 1930.....	60	580	53	1	1	–	695	27,485	–	4	
„ 1931.....	52	456	39	8	–	–	555	21,869	–	2	
„ 1932.....	38	443	9	24	–	[3]) 4	518	20,159	–	2	
„ 1933.....	43	549	7	–	41	–	640	25,005	–	3	
„ 1934.....	21	128	3	–	–	–	152	6,720	–	1	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 1937.....	28	461	7	100	218	–	814	32,375	–	2	
Pacific (north).											
Summer 1910.....	–	–	–	–	–	[4])1,131	1,131	?	?	–	
„ 1911.....	–	–	–	–	–	[4])1,451	1,451	?	?	–	
„ 1912.....	112	235	315	–	30	[4])1,107	1,799	[13]) 16,500	2	2	
„ 1913.....	58	40	28	8	52	[2]) 755	941	[6]) 9,333	1	–	
„ 1914.....	–	–	–	–	–	[4])1,601	1,601	72,100	8	–	
„ 1915.....	51	53	36	–	23	[5])1,164	1,327	53,200	6	–	
„ 1916.....	25	59	39	21	6	[5])1,061	1,211	61,085	8	–	
„ 1917.....	7	38	21	26	36	[5]) 674	802	[7]) 5,274	[7]) 1	–	
„ 1918.....	3	20	–	4	69	[5])1,137	1,233	71,101	9	–	
„ 1919.....	4	41	7	2	66	[5])1,436	1,556	98,431	9	–	
„ 1920.....	19	41	8	4	67	[2])1,624	1,763	42,000	10	–	?
„ 1921.....	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 129	129	5,000	1	–	
„ 1922.....	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,356	1,356	57,000	7	–	?
„ 1923.....	29	151	155	1	16	[8])1,011	1,363	34,776	8	–	?
„ 1924.....	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,102	1,102	29,610	7	–	?
„ 1925.....	256	234	686	45	37	[2]) 634	1,892	51,600	7	2	
„ 1926.....	254	179	881	–	5	[2]) 485	1,804	55,287	6	2	
„ 1927.....	188	124	1,026	48	6	[9]) 672	2,064	59,445	7	3	?
„ 1928.....	207	1	179	3	2	[10])1,020	1,412	50,479	4	2	?
„ 1929.....	115	1	16	–	–	[11])1,109	1,241	44,466	4	2	
„ 1930.....	78	50	191	–	36	[2]) 620	975	41,779	4	1	1
„ 1931.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 1932.....	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 319	319	14,350	1	1	
„ 1933.....	1	17	1	–	190	[2]) 382	591	24,080	2	1	
„ 1934.....	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,019	1,019	43,100	4	1	1
„ 1935.....	140	117	148	6	253	[12]) 191	855	38,784	3	2	1
„ 1936.....	44	208	132	–	377	[2]) 96	857	36,896	4	1	1
„ 1937.....	54	228	114	13	321	–	730	33,389	4	1	1
„ 1938.....	37	115	16	–	315	–	483	22,891	3	–	1
„ 1939.....	5	93	85	–	49	–	232	9,424	2	–	

[1]) No specification. Blue-whales and fin-whales. [2]) No specification. [3]) Right-whales. [4]) No specification. Figures incomplete. [5]) The specification refer to a Norwegian company on Alaska. [6]) The production and the whaling gear refer to a Norwegian company on Alaska. [7]) Production and whaling gear of the American companies unknown. [8]) 1 right-whale, 2 Greenland-whales and 1,008 not specified. [9]) 29 grey-whales and 643 not specified. [10]) 9 grey-whales and 1,011 not specified. [11]) 2 grey-whales and 1,107 not specified. [12]) 2 right-whales and 189 without specification. [13]) The production and the whaling gear refer to Norwegian companies on Alaska.

le No. 1 (continued).

graphical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
st of Chile and Peru, etc.											
ımer 1910.....	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 254	254	11,000	1	1	5
, 1911.....	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 378	378	18,000	1	3	4
, 1912.....	185	10	86	–	55	–	[2] 336	15,306	2	2	7
, 1913.....	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 226	226	10,200	1	–	2
, 1914.....	179	47	671	4	21	[3] 19	[4] 941	25,870	1	2	7
, 1915.....	100	73	30	–	47	[5] 5	255	11,500	1	1	3
, 1916.....	64	35	15	–	15	[5] 2	131	6,000	1	–	2
, 1917.....	76	76	15	–	26	–	193	7,700	1	–	2
, 1918.....	68	70	23	–	31	[5] 3	195	7,000	1	–	2
, 1919.....	15	74	24	–	46	[5] 2	161	6,000	1	–	2
, 1920.....	54	24	21	–	21	–	120	4,600	1	–	2
, 1921.....	78	19	21	–	63	–	181	9,900	1	–	3
, 1922.....	85	21	19	–	77	–	202	10,200	1	–	3
, 1923.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
, 1924.....	48	116	34	–	52	[5] 7	257	ca. 10,000	1	–	3
, 1925.....	112	233	248	13	61	[5] 7	674	22,450	1	1	10
, 1926.....	444	656	277	32	80	[5] 9	1,498	51,836	1	2	12
, 1927.....	199	294	22	–	156	[1] 260	931	36,920	1	1	10
, 1928.....	48	126	36	–	123	[5] 1	334	14,019	2	–	4
, 1929.....	139	113	26	–	99	[5] 9	386	18,232	2	–	4
, 1930.....	85	70	33	–	86	[5] 1	275	12,364	2	–	4
, 1931.....	43	6	53	–	43	–	[6] 145	11,525	2	–	4
, 1932.....	29	14	20	–	89	[5] 21	173	8,760	2	–	3
, 1933.....	16	44	11	–	113	[5] 11	195	8,180	2	–	3
, 1934.....	18	117	12	–	185	[7] 35	367	13,626	3	–	?
, 1935.....	40	71	29	85	173	[8] 71	469	16,633	3	1	5
, 1936.....	174	235	18	10	2,109	[5] 1	2,547	70,642	2	2	19
, 1937.....	81	130	18	3	3,888	–	4,120	101,756	[9] 2	3	[9] 25
, 1938.....	15	56	6	44	767	[5] 14	902	21,148	[10] –	[10] 1	[10] 8
, 1939.....	2	99	7	15	279	[5] 5	407	5,797	1	1	4
apan and Korea.[11]											
ımer 1910.....	97	217	29	156	27	[12] 442	968	?	–	–	22
, 1911.....	243	974	60	375	163	[13] 123	1,938	?	–	–	30
, 1912.....	236	743	68	236	107	[14] 196	1,586	?	–	–	30
, 1913.....	58	839	138	361	77	[15] 132	1,605	?	–	–	30
, 1914.....	123	1,040	160	239	304	[16] 156	2,022	?	–	–	30
, 1915.....	57	817	105	723	252	[17] 146	2,100	?	–	–	30
, 1916.....	75	739	93	419	391	[18] 86	1,803	?	–	–	30
, 1917.....	75	745	32	581	195	[19] 69	1,697	?	–	–	30
, 1918.....	24	700	20	739	588	[20] 106	2,177	?	–	–	30
, 1919.....	53	522	52	532	461	[21] 51	1,671	?	–	–	30
(cont.)											

[1]) No specification. Much blue-whales. [2]) Partly from Galapagos. [3]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey). Partly from Mexico and Gorgona. [5]) Right-whales. [6]) No whaling figures available for the months ıe—October 1931. [7]) 15 right-whales and 20 others. [8]) Different kinds of small whales and 36 ıt-whales. [9]) The figures for the land stations on the coast of Chile and the number of catchers atta- d thereto are not confirmed by the companies. [10]) No information as to the whaling gear off coast of Chile. [11]) Small production of oil owing to extensive use of the whale for huma ood. 6 grey-whales (Calif. Grey) and 436 not specified. For 3 companies with 4 catchers the catch is un- ıwn. [13]) 2 right-whales and 121 grey-whales (Calif.Grey). [14]) 3 right-whales and 193 grey-whales. 1 right-whale and 131 grey-whales. [16]) 1 right-whale and 155 grey-whales. [17]) 7 right-whales and 139 y-whales. [18]) 8 right-whales and 78 grey-whales. [19]) Grey-whales. (Calif. Grey). [20]) 2 right-whales . 104 grey-whales. [21]) 5 right-whales and 46 grey-whales.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Ca e
Japan and Korea (continued). [1]								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Summer 1920	35	438	83	393	245	[2] 85	1,279	?	–	–	
„ 1921	37	475	101	477	302	[2] 95	1,487	?	–	–	
„ 1922	34	390	82	391	562	[2] 47	1,506	?	–	–	
„ 1923	35	431	70	488	364	[2] 34	1,422	?	–	–	
„ 1924	33	337	160	642	336	[2] 18	1,526	?	–	–	
„ 1925	35	562	230	499	497	[2] 52	1,875	[1] 9,960	–	1	
„ 1926	36	636	119	568	772	[2] 17	2,148	[1] 11,586	–	1	
„ 1927	9	441	95	531	450	[2] 20	1,546	?	–	–	
„ 1928	10	455	90	551	482	[3] 19	1,607	?	–	–	
„ 1929	16	386	74	364	606	[2] 17	1,463	[1] 7,248	–	–	
„ 1930	55	331	58	330	527	[4] 11	1,312	?	–	–	
„ 1931	20	337	70	418	283	[5] 19	1,147	16,274	–	–	
„ 1932	17	270	90	370	268	[6] 21	1,036	20,230	–	–	
„ 1933	10	299	89	388	331	[7] 5	1,122	21,698	–	–	ca.
„ 1934	21	287	59	298	357	[8] 414	1,436	22,766	–	–	
„ 1935	21	273	70	380	479	[8] 564	1,787	29,178	–	–	
„ 1936	3	241	72	348	549	[8] 627	1,840	30,144	17	–	
„ 1937	12	300	68	435	640	[9] 611	2,066	32,425	8	–	
„ 1938	4	293	60	553	785	[10] 275	1,970	33,353	21	–	
„ 1939[11]	–	–	–	–	–	–	[11] –	[11] –	–	–	
Kamtchatka.											
Summer 1933	5	105	26	3	57	[12] 7	203	6,705	–	1	
„ 1934	2	150	51	1	74	[13] 61	339	12,168	–	1	
„ 1935	1	206	143	–	–	[8] 137	487	19,398	–	1	
„ 1936	5	210	68	–	113	[14] 105	501	18,238	–	1	
„ 1937	–	142	65	1	198	[15] 12	418	[16] 16,480	–	1	
„ 1938	–	104	43	–	64	[2] 54	265	9,102	–	1	
„ 1939	–	238	43	–	154	[17] 41	476	18,854	–	1	
Coast of Australia.											
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1912	1	–	592	2	283	–	878	19,396	–	6	
„ 1913	2	–	1,341	–	–	–	1,343	33,679	–	3	
„ 1914	2	1	1,968	–	–	–	1,971	50,800	1	3	
„ 1915	–	–	ca.1,430	–	–	–	ca.1,430	37,200	2	2	
„ 1916	–	–	–	–	–	[8] 470	470	13,700	1	1	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1925	–	–	669	–	–	–	669	19,300	1	–	
„ 1926	5	–	735	–	–	–	740	21,300	1	–	
„ 1927	3	–	996	–	–	–	999	32,179	1	–	
„ 1928	1	–	1,033	–	–	–	1,034	35,340	1	–	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Summer 1936	–	7	3,072	–	14	–	3,093	122,208	–	2	
„ 1937	–	1	3,242	–	3	–	3,246	131,763	–	2	
„ 1938	–	–	917	–	–	–	917	42,550	–	1	
— — — — — — — —	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

[1]) Small production of oil owing to extensive use of the whale for human food. [2]) Grey-whales (Ca Grey). [3]) 9 right-whales and 10 grey-whales. [4]) 2 right-whales and 9 grey-whales. [5]) 11 grey-wha and 8 right-whales. [6]) 7 grey-whales and 14 right-whales. [7]) 2 grey-whales and 3 right-whales. [8]) specification. [9]) Different kinds of small whales and 5 right-whales. [10]) Different kinds of small wha and 2 right-whales. [11]) Whaling has also been carried on during 1939 but no information is availal [12]) 2 grey-whales, 1 bottlenose and 4 not specified. [13]) 54 grey-whales, 6 bottlenoses and 1 Minke-wha [14]) 102 grey-whales and 3 without specification. [15]) 11 grey-whales and 1 right-whale. [16]) The quant of oil has been calculated as no information was to hand re. oil production. [17]) 29 grey-whales and without specification.

ıble No. 1 (continued).

eographical areas. Years.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
New Zealand.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
ımmer 1930	1	–	78	–	–	–	79	2,032	2	–	[1] –
„ 1931	–	–	110	–	–	–	110	3,167	2	–	[1] –
„ 1932	–	–	18	–	–	–	18	550	1	–	[1] –
„ 1933	–	–	44	–	–	–	44	1,243	[2] 1	–	[1] –
„ 1934	–	–	52	–	–	–	52	1,554	1	–	[1] –
„ 1935	–	–	57	–	–	–	57	1,542	1	–	[1] –
„ 1936	–	–	56	–	–	–	56	1,673	1	–	[1] –
„ 1937	–	–	56	–	–	–	56	1,673	1	–	3
„ 1938	1	–	75	–	1	–	77	2,391	1	–	3
„ 1939[3])	–	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) –	[3]) –	–	–	–
I.—Specification for years:—											
)09-10 and summer 1910.											
ɔuth Georgia	26	58	3,391	–	4	[4]) 37	3,516	104,316	4	2	17
ɔuth Shetland	138	358	1,481	–	–	[4]) 20	1,997	41,000	–	4	12
alkland Islands	8	15	94	346	–	–	463	8,776	1	–	5
erguelen	4	1	118	–	–	–	123	3,500	1	1	3
ɔast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa	–	–	108	–	–	–	108	2,500	–	1	2
Coast of Natal	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 532	532	23,400	2	–	7
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 170	170	7,100	1	–	[6]) –
Coast of Angola	2	1	718	–	–	–	721	15,138	1	1	3
orth Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland and Ireland	21	381	11	190	6	[7]) 125	734	20,860	7	–	16
Faroe Islands	–	202	7	103	6	[8]) 67	385	10,150	6	–	14
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	[9]) 649	649	22,600	6	–	32
Svalbard	20	70	3	6	–	[10]) 67	166	5,400	1	1	6
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 384	384	8,580	5	–	5
acific (north)	–	–	–	–	–	[11])1,131	1,131	?	?	–	?
oast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 254	254	11,000	1	1	5
apan and Korea	97	217	29	156	27	[12]) 442	968	[14]) ?	–	–	22
Total	316	1,303	5,960	801	43	3,878	12,301	284,320	36	11	149
910-11 and summer 1911.											
outh Georgia	85	168	6,197	–	–	[4]) 79	6,529	189,363	4	4	19
outh Shetland	306	487	2,027	–	–	[13]) 502	3,322	93,596	–	9	22
'alkland Islands	2	25	70	195	–	–	292	5,650	1	–	5
Cerguelen	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 87	87	2,560	1	1	2

(cont.)

[1]) No information as to the number of catchers. [2]) Another whaling station operated in 1933 for motion picture film for a short period. The catch was three whales only. [3]) Whaling has also been arried on during 1939 but no information is available. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) No specification. [6]) Some atchers were partly employed from Durban and partly from Saldanha Bay. [7]) 9 nordcapers, 1 bottle-ose and 115 not specified, but mostly fin-whales. [8]) 3 nordcapers and 64 not specified. [9]) No specifica-ion. Some blue-whales and humpbacks, but mostly fin-whales. [10]) 4 bottlenoses and 63 not specified, ut exclusively fin-whales and blue-whales. [11]) No specification. Figures incomplete. [12]) 6 grey-whales Calif. Grey) and 436 not specified. For 3 companies with 4 catchers the catch is unknown. [13]) 21 right-whales and 481 not specified. [14]) Extensive use of the whale for human food.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat-ers
1910-11 and summer 1911 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa. .	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 537	537	14,500	1	1	
Coast of Natal	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,051	1,051	43,944	3	–	
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[2])ca. 500	ca. 500	18,000	3	–	
Coast of Angola	–	–	2,289	–	–	–	2,289	49,662	1	4	
Coast of Brazil.....	–	–	102	–	–	–	102	3,800	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland and Ireland .	5	344	4	130	18	[3]) 133	634	19,740	7	–	
Faroe Islands	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 336	336	9,220	6	–	
Iceland	20	193	1	4	1	[4]) 209	428	14,510	5	–	
Svalbard	43	100	–	–	–	[5]) 1	144	5,613	1	1	
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 335	335	8,340	(?) 4	–	
St. Lawrence Gulf ...	–	–	–	–	–	[6]) 55	55	2,000	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[7])1,451	1,451	?	?	–	
Coast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 378	378	18,000	1	3	
Japan and Korea	243	974	60	375	163	[8]) 123	1,938	[9]) ?	–	–	
Total	704	2,291	10,750	704	182	5,777	20,408	498,498	40	23	1
1911-12 and summer 1912.											
South Georgia	236	393	4,247	–	3	[10])1,656	6,535	212,262	4	5	
South Shetland	802	1,209	1,381	–	–	[11])1,421	4,813	148,770	–	10	
South Orkney and South Sandwich	71	78	127	–	–	–	276	8,000	–	2	
Falkland Islands.....	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 103	103	2,423	1	–	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa .	–	–	ca.1,200	–	–	–	1,200	30,700	1	4	
Coast of Natal	24	7	906	11	56	[12]) 2	1,006	38,712	5	–	
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[13])ca.918	ca. 918	32,100	3	–	
Walvis Bay	–	–	–	–	–	[14]) 192	192	5,000	1	–	
Coast of Angola	–	–	3,125	–	–	–	3,125	77,356	4	5	
Coast of Congo	–	–	418	–	–	–	418	11,300	–	1	
Coast of Brazil.....	–	–	342	–	–	–	342	11,800	1	3	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland and Ireland .	12	292	–	108	8	[15]) 78	498	15,386	7	–	
Faroe Islands	–	–	–	–	–	[16]) 175	175	4,262	5	–	
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	[16]) 176	176	5,907	4	–	
West coast of Norway	–	–	–	–	–	[16]) 30	30	1,030	1	–	
Svalbard	–	–	–	–	–	[16]) 58	58	2,200	1	1	
Newfoundland	60	202	22	–	5	–	289	8,000	10	–	
St. Lawrence Gulf ...	–	–	–	–	–	[17])ca. 85	85	3,333	1	–	
Pacific (north)..... (cont).	112	235	315	–	30	[18]) 1,107	1,799	[18]) 16,500	2	2	

[1]) Almost exclusively humpbacks. [2]) No specification. [3]) 2 bottlenoses and 131 not specified. [4]) N specification. Mostly fin-whales. [5]) Bowhead. [6]) No specification. Blue-whales and fin-whales. [7]) N specification. Figures incomplete. [8]) 2 right-whales and 121 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [9]) Extensive us of the whale for human food. [10]) 19 right-whales and 1637 not specified. [11]) 9 right-whales, 3 bottl noses and 1409 not specified. [12]) Right-whales. [13]) Partly from coast of Natal. [14]) Mostly humpback [15]) 11 nordcapers, 8 bottlenoses and 59 not specified. [16]) No specification. Mostly fin-whales, but als some sei-whales. (Off the coast of Iceland and Svalbard also some blue-whales.) [17]) Blue-whales an fin-whales. [18]) The production and the whaling gear refer to the Norwegian companies on Alask For the other companies no returns.

ble No. 1 (continued).

ears. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
11-12 and summer 1912 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
ast of Chile	185	10	86	–	55	–	336	15,306	2	2	7
pan and Korea	236	743	68	236	107	[1] 196	1,586	[2] ?	–	–	30
ast of Australia	1	–	592	2	283	–	878	19,396	–	6	11
Total	1,739	3,169	12,829	357	547	6,197	24,838	669,743	53	41	251
12-13 and summer 1913.											
uth Georgia	233	1,749	1,916	–	3	[3] 949	4,850	196,714	4	6	21
uth Shetland	1,761	2,300	976	–	–	[4] 7	5,044	203,700	1	12	32
uth Orkney	199	442	138	–	–	–	779	26,031	–	3	6
lkland Islands	–	36	8	43	–	–	87	2,128	1	–	3
ast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa.	–	–	ca. 900	–	–	–	ca. 900	22,300	1	–	5
Coast of Natal	59	263	662	1	230	[5] 129	1,344	48,144	6	–	25
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[3] ca. 721	ca. 721	26,000	4	–	16
Walvis Bay	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 351	351	13,000	1	–	4
Coast of Angola	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 3,432	3,432	70,344	4	5	20
Coast of Congo	–	–	ca.2,522	–	–	–	ca.2,522	63,050	–	6	19
ast of Brazil.....	–	–	352	–	2	–	354	8,111	1	2	5
rth Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland and Ireland .	12	346	3	159	21	[7] 8	549	15,555	7	–	17
Faroe Islands	–	112	–	21	2	[8] 8	143	3,515	2	–	5
Iceland	23	84	5	9	1	[9] 3	125	3,914	3	–	13
West coast of Norway	–	32	–	13	–	–	45	1,619	1	–	1
Newfoundland	12	165	8	1	9	[3] 27	222	5,400	8	–	8
St. Lawrence Gulf ...	–	–	–	–	–	[10] 90	90	3,500	1	–	2
cific (north).....	58	40	28	8	52	[3] 755	941	[12] 9,333	1	–	3
ast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 226	226	10,200	1	–	2
pan and Korea	58	839	138	361	77	[11] 132	1,605	[2] ?	–	–	30
ast of Australia	2	–	1,341	–	–	–	1,343	33,679	–	3	9
Total	2,417	6,408	8,997	616	397	6,838	25,673	766,237	47	37	246
13-14 and summer 1914.											
uth Georgia	665	1,316	405	86	16	[13] 861	3,349	176,487	5	2	21
uth Shetland	1,637	2,337	1,038	–	–	[14] 247	5,259	229,333	1	12	32
uth Orkney	29	480	109	–	–	[15] 3	621	21,750	–	3	6
lkland Islands	3	63	7	105	–	[15] 1	179	4,491	1	–	4
ast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa .	–	–	–	–	–	[16] 412	412	16,000	1	1	6
Coast of Natal	66	212	412	3	365	[15] 3	1,061	37,116	5	–	22
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 735	735	29,400	3	–	14
Walvis Bay	46	3	94	–	–	–	143	5,670	1	–	4
Coast of Angola	173	68	350	–	15	[3] 873	1,479	44,450	3	4	17
(cont.)											

[1]) 3 right-whales and 193 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [2]) Extensive use of the whale for human food. No specification. [4]) 3 right-whales and 4 bottlenoses. [5]) 3 right-whales and 126 not specified. [6]) No ecification. Exclusively humpbacks and sei-whales. [7]) 1 right-whale and 7 bottlenoses. [8]) Bottlenoses. [9]) 1 right-whale and 2 bottlenoses. [10]) Blue-whales and fin-whales. [11]) 1 right-whale and 131 ey-whales (Calif. Grey). [12]) The production and the whaling gear refer to a Norwegian company on aska. [13]) 21 right-whales and 840 without specification. [14]) 2 right-whales and 245 without specification. Right-whales. [16]) According to Portuguese statistics; the number of whales is probably too low. Mostly mpbacks.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Ca-ei
1913-14 and summer 1914 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Coast of Congo and Fernando Po	–	–	ca.1,760	–	–	–	ca.1,760	50,500	–	7	
Coast of Brazil.....	–	–	317	–	–	–	317	9,800	2	1	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland and Ireland .	19	322	2	248	–	[1] 94	685	17,933	6	–	
Faroe Islands	6	117	–	40	–	[2] 8	171	4,363	3	–	
Iceland	15	20	–	–	–	–	35	1,565	1	–	
Newfoundland	5	142	13	–	1	–	161	3,100	7	–	
St. Lawrence Gulf ...	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 78	78	3,390	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 1,601	1,601	72,100	8	–	
Coast of Mexico and Gorgona	85	1	565	4	–	[4] 19	674	14,670	–	1	
Coast of Chile	49	27	23	–	16	–	115	5,600	1	–	
Pelagic whaling, coast of South America	45	19	83	–	5	–	152	5,600	–	1	
Japan and Korea	123	1,040	160	239	304	[5] 156	2,022	[6] ?	–	–	
Coast of Australia	2	1	1,968	–	–	–	1,971	50,800	1	3	
Total	2,968	6,168	7,306	725	722	5,091	22,980	804,118	50	35	
1914-15 and summer 1915.											
South Georgia	2,313	1,940	823	–	1	[7] 20	5,097	270,507	5	3	
South Shetland	1,796	1,679	656	–	–	[7] 2	4,133	206,936	1	11	
South Orkney	94	275	10	–	–	–	379	14,000	–	1	
Falkland Islands.....	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 255	255	7,400	1	–	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa .	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 205	205	7,000	1	–	
Coast of Natal	79	285	122	7	486	[7] 1	980	34,254	4	–	
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 775	775	30,900	3	–	
Coast of Angola.....	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 805	805	17,200	2	2	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Faroe Islands	–	150	–	–	–	[3] 152	302	7,230	2	–	
Iceland	9	45	–	–	–	–	54	1,715	1	–	
Newfoundland	–	115	5	–	19	–	139	3,000	3	–	
St. Lawrence Gulf ...	28	56	–	–	–	–	84	3,422	1	–	
Pacific (north)	51	53	36	–	23	[3] 1,164	1,327	53,200	6	–	
Coast of Chile	49	11	10	–	10	–	80	5,000	1	–	
Pelagic whaling, coast of South America	51	62	20	–	37	[7] 5	175	6,500	–	1	
Japan and Korea	57	817	105	723	252	[8] 146	2,100	[6] ?	–	–	
Coast of Australia	–	–	1,430	–	–	–	1,430	37,200	2	2	
Total	4,527	5,488	3,217	730	828	3,530	18,320	705,464	33	20	
1915-16 and summer 1916.											
South Georgia	3,026	2,744	1,578	–	1	[7] 12	7,361	346,270	6	2	
South Shetland ..... (cont.)	1,845	2,358	219	–	4	[7] 5	4,431	212,536	1	9	

[1]) 5 right-whales and 89 not specified. [2]) Bottlenoses. [3]) No specification. [4]) Grey-whales (Ca Grey). [5]) 1 right-whale and 155 grey-whales. [6]) Extensive use of the whale for human food. [7]) Rig whales. [8]) 7 right-whales and 139 grey-whales (Calif. Grey).

ble No. 1 (continued).

ars. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
15-16 and summer 1916 (continued).											
ast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	57	116	83	10	585	[1] 2	853	23,634	3	–	18
Cape Colony	207	304	3	39	9	[2] 210	772	25,971	3	–	13
Coast of Angola	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 320	320	5,348	2	–	4
rth Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Faroe Islands	3	77	–	6	1	[3] 103	190	5,125	2	–	6
cific (north)	25	59	39	21	6	[4]1,061	1,211	61,085	8	–	17
ast of Chile	64	35	15	–	15	[1] 2	131	6,000	1	–	2
pan and Korea	75	739	93	419	391	[5] 86	1,803	[6] ?	–	–	30
ast of Australia	–	–	–	–	–	[7] 470	470	13,700	1	1	4
Total	5,302	6,432	2,030	495	1,012	2,271	17,542	699,669	27	12	151
16-17 and summer 1917.											
uth Georgia	2,440	1,606	378	–	35	[1] 12	4,471	268,327	6	2	32
uth Shetland	1,380	602	21	–	–	–	2,003	95,500	–	4	12
ast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	36	60	7	5	68	–	176	6,606	2	–	8
Cape Colony	337	342	7	35	25	–	746	19,705	2	–	8
cific (north).....	7	38	21	26	36	[2] 674	802	5,274	1	–	2
ast of Chile	76	76	15	–	26	–	193	7,700	1	–	2
pan and Korea	75	745	32	581	195	[8] 69	1,697	[6] ?	–	–	30
Total	4,351	3,469	481	647	385	755	10,088	403,112	12	6	94
17-18 and summer 1918.											
uth Georgia	1,871	1,144	60	49	37	[1] 35	3,196	202,503	6	1	32
uth Shetland	397	627	71	–	–	[1] 13	1,108	55,973	–	5	16
ast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	9	47	9	4	73	–	142	4,434	1	–	3
Cape Colony	127	200	19	95	111	[1] 1	553	22,506	2	–	9
rth Atlantic and Arctic:—											
West coast of Norway	3	605	1	154	–	–	763	19,838	6	–	18
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 101	101	2,500	1	–	2
cific (north).....	3	20	–	4	69	[2]1,137	1,233	71,101	9	–	(?) 18
ast of Chile	68	70	23	–	31	[1] 3	195	7,000	1	–	2
pan and Korea	24	700	20	739	588	[9] 106	2,177	[10] ?	–	–	30
Total	2,502	3,413	203	1,045	909	1,396	9,468	385,855	26	6	130
18-19 and summer 1919.											
uth Georgia	1,160	1,530	68	7	18	[1] 9	2,792	148,292	5	–	28
uth Shetland	641	1,261	81	1	–	[1] 11	1,995	97,400	–	6	22
(cont.)											

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) No specification. [3]) 1 bottlenose and 102 not specified. [4]) 1 right-whale id 1,060 without specification. [5]) 8 right-whales and 78 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [6]) Extensive use the whale for human food. [7]) No specification. Humpbacks and sperm-whales. [8]) Grey-whales (Calif. rey). [9]) 2 right-whales and 104 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [10]) Small production of oil, as the whale is ied to a great extent for human food.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat er
1918-19 and summer 1919 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	12	145	91	3	388	[1] 2	641	19,539	2	–	
Cape Colony	108	219	14	190	108	[1] 2	641	26,961	2	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
West coast of Norway	–	477	3	305	–	–	785	19,158	5	–	
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	–	[2] –	1,464	?	–	
Pacific (north)	4	41	7	2	66	[3] 1,436	1,556	98,431	9	–	
Coast of Chile	15	74	24	–	46	[1] 2	161	6,000	1	–	
Japan and Korea	53	522	52	532	461	[4] 51	1,671	[5] ?	–	–	
Total	1,993	4,269	340	1,040	1,087	1,513	10,242	417,245	24	6	1
1919-20 and summer 1920.											
South Georgia	987	1,673	79	71	8	[1] 14	2,832	147,029	6	–	
South Shetland	887	1,540	182	–	–	–	2,609	125,788	–	6	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	71	159	148	15	311	–	704	26,076	2	–	
Cape Colony	144	228	20	127	85	[1] 2	606	25,845	2	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland and Ireland .	65	407	1	262	12	[6] 2	749	19,065	4	–	
Faroe Islands	6	273	3	75	–	[7] 8	365	8,954	4	–	
West coast of Norway.	1	150	–	173	–	–	324	7,410	3	–	
Svalbard	5	13	–	–	–	–	18	560	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	19	41	8	4	67	[3] 1,624	1,763	42,000	10	–	(?)
Coast of Chile	54	24	21	–	21	–	120	4,600	1	–	
Japan and Korea.....	35	438	83	393	245	[8] 85	1,279	[5] ?	–	–	
Total	2,274	4,946	545	1,120	749	1,735	11,369	407,327	33	6	1
1920-21 and summer 1921.											
South Georgia	856	2,643	103	36	31	[1] 13	3,682	177,137	5	–	
South Shetland	1,761	2,848	157	–	–	–	4,766	213,490	1	8	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	123	246	190	49	294	[1] 3	905	30,944	2	–	
Cape Colony	125	139	30	34	28	[1] 2	358	17,509	1	–	
Coast of Spain	–	323	–	–	33	–	356	10,500	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Faroe Islands	6	174	1	6	–	–	187	4,561	1	–	
West coast of Norway.	1	37	–	85	–	–	123	2,100	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 129	129	5,000	1	–	
Coast of Chile	78	19	21	–	63	–	181	9,900	1	–	
Japan and Korea	37	475	101	477	302	[8] 95	1,487	[5] ?	–	–	
Total	2,987	6,904	603	687	751	242	12,174	471,141	14	8	1

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) No further returns obtainable. [3]) No specification. [4]) 5 right-whales and 4 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [5]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [6]) 1 right-whale and 1 bottlenose. [7]) Bottlenoses. [8]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey).

able No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1921-22 and summer 1922.											
South Georgia	2,570	710	9	103	3	–	3,395	249,042	5	–	20
South Shetland	1,846	1,782	–	–	–	–	3,628	203,475	1	8	26
East of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	96	164	285	48	117	[1]	1	711	24,880	2	–	10
Cape Colony	599	288	13	79	28	[1]	3	1,010	31,800	2	–	9
Coast of Congo	–	–	613	1	–		–	614	20,000	1	1	4
East of Spain	–	571	–	–	29		–	600	19,784	1	–	2
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland and Ireland	29	282	–	44	3		–	358	9,904	2	–	6
Faroe Islands	2	155	1	16	1	[1]	1	176	3,951	1	–	4
West coast of Norway	–	117	–	99	–		–	216	4,940	2	–	6
Davis Strait	14	14	140	–	–		–	168	4,300	–	1	3
Pacific (north)	–	–	–	–	–	[2]	1,356	1,356	57,000	7	–	(?) 19
East of Chile	85	21	19	–	77		–	202	10,200	1	–	3
Japan and Korea	34	390	82	391	562	[3]	47	1,506	[4] ?	–	–	30
Total	5,275	4,494	1,162	781	820		1,408	13,940	639,276	25	10	142
1922-23 and summer 1923.											
South Georgia	3,569	1,445	320	10	19		–	5,363	347,553	5	1	23
South Shetland	2,038	1,994	188	–	4		–	4,224	253,400	1	11	35
South Orkney	76	238	9	–	–		–	323	13,594	–	1	2
East of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa	–	–	61	–	20		–	81	2,385	1	–	5
Coast of Natal	213	330	122	60	84		–	809	26,200	2	–	10
Cape Colony	599	288	13	79	28	[5]	3	[6] 1,010	34,658	2	–	11
Walvis Bay	94	2	199	–	1		–	296	8,400	1	–	4
Coast of Angola	168	26	2	–	17		–	213	4,200	–	1	3
Coast of Congo	–	–	685	5	6		–	696	23,230	1	1	5
East of Spain	–	1,080	–	–	36		–	1,116	38,472	1	–	2
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland	23	312	–	10	–	[1]	2	347	9,984	2	–	7
Faroe Islands	3	193	2	8	3	[7]	2	211	5,852	2	–	7
West coast of Norway	2	147	–	237	–		–	386	8,510	2	–	6
Davis Strait	20	20	150	–	–		–	190	4,500	–	1	3
Newfoundland	–	66	3	–	1		–	70	1,600	1	–	2
Pacific (north)	29	151	155	1	16	[8]	3	355	10,026	1	–	4
Pacific (others)	–	–	–	–	–	[2]	1,008	1,008	24,750	7	–	(?) 15
Japan and Korea	35	431	70	488	364	[3]	34	1,422	[4] ?	–	–	30
Total	6,869	6,723	1,979	898	599		1,052	18,120	817,314	29	16	174
1923-24 and summer 1924.											
South Georgia	1,927	1,378	130	191	49		–	3,675	247,463	5	1	23
South Shetland	1,384	1,565	100	2	17	[1]	12	3,080	182,346	1	11	35
South Orkney	210	82	3	–	–		–	295	17,570	–	1	3
Ross Sea	211	10	–	–	–		–	221	17,299	–	1	5

(cont.)

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) No specification. [3]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [4]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [5]) Bryde-whales. [6]) The same number of whales as for the year 1922. It is scarcely correct. [7]) Bottlenoses. [8]) 1 right-whale and 2 Greenland-whales.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catc ers.
1923-24 and summer 1924 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	170	354	187	57	268	[1] 2	1,038	36,500	2	–	1
Cape Colony	503	572	19	364	35	[1] 52	1,545	49,922	2	–	1
Walvis Bay	155	7	77	–	–	–	239	11,300	1	–	
Coast of Angola	75	17	47	242	17	[1] 32	430	8,710	1	1	
Coast of Congo	–	–	394	3	–	–	397	19,300	1	1	
Coast of Spain	–	1,218	–	–	149	–	1,367	44,663	1	2	1
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland	59	501	1	57	14	–	632	13,033	2	–	
Faroe Islands	2	246	1	28	3	–	280	7,470	2	–	
West coast of Norway	8	272	–	131	–	–	411	10,660	2	–	
Davis Strait.....	48	75	37	2	2	–	164	4,900	–	2	
Newfoundland	12	144	16	–	8	–	180	5,500	2	–	
Pacific (north)	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 1,102	1,102	29,610	7	–	(?) 1
Coast of Chile	48	116	34	–	52	[3] 7	257	ca. 10,000	1	–	
Japan and Korea	33	337	160	642	336	[4] 18	1,526	[5] ?	–	–	3
Total	4,845	6,894	1,206	1,719	950	1,225	16,839	716,246	30	20	19
1924-25 and summer 1925.											
South Georgia	3,512	2,019	262	1	24	–	5,818	406,176	5	1	2
South Shetland	1,593	2,016	97	–	35	–	3,741	235,750	1	10	3
South Orkney	190	312	–	–	–	–	502	23,315	–	1	
Ross Sea	408	19	–	–	–	–	427	31,850	–	1	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	240	254	167	112	511	–	1,284	46,896	2	–	1
Cape Colony	784	698	9	33	60	–	1,584	52,489	3	–	1
Walvis Bay	223	37	60	–	1	–	321	12,800	1	–	
Coast of Angola	141	101	18	88	39	[3] 17	[6] 404	12,900	1	1	
Coast of Congo	–	–	360	–	22	–	382	13,000	1	1	
Coast of Guinea, pelagic.....	–	–	396	12	1	–	409	12,900	–	2	
West Indies	–	–	100	–	–	–	100	2,500	1	–	
Coast of Spain and Portugal	2	1,498	–	20	128	–	1,648	48,314	3	1	1
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland	37	315	–	18	9	–	379	10,000	2	–	
Faroe Islands	1	227	5	–	–	–	233	6,317	2	–	
West coast of Norway	2	326	–	248	4	–	580	13,491	4	–	1
Newfoundland	12	270	35	4	10	–	331	8,400	2	–	
Pacific (north)	256	234	686	45	37	[2] 634	1,892	51,600	7	2	2
Coast of Chile and Peru	112	233	248	13	61	[3] 7	674	22,450	1	1	1
Japan and Korea	35	562	230	499	497	[4] 52	1,875	[5] 9,960	–	1	3
West Australia	–	–	669	–	–	–	669	19,300	1	–	
Total	7,548	9,121	3,342	1,093	1,439	710	23,253	1,040,408	37	22	23

[1]) Bryde-whales. [2]) No specification. [3]) Right-whales. [4]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [5]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [6]) Of these whales 116 are caught at Cape Blanco from $^{27}/_{11}$ 1924–$^{7}/_{2}$ 1925.

ble No. 1 (continued).

ars. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
25-26 and summer 1926.											
uth Georgia	1,855	5,709	236	13	12	–	7,825	404,457	5	1	23
uth Shetland	2,151	2,396	110	3	24	–	4,684	294,986	1	11	35
uth Orkney	44	573	4	–	1	[1] 1	623	27,050	–	1	3
ss Sea	523	8	–	–	–	–	531	39,630	–	1	5
lagic whaling in Antarctic	124	230	14	179	–	[1] 9	556	17,184	–	1	4
ast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	214	336	124	97	466	[2] 1	1,238	46,084	2	–	15
Cape Colony	1,000	798	19	258	95	[3] 65	2,235	62,408	3	–	19
Walvis Bay	226	44	96	–	9	–	375	13,200	1	–	4
Coast of Angola	303	40	6	33	14	–	396	5,768	1	–	3
Coast of Congo	1	–	321	45	35	–	402	12,294	1	1	6
est Indies	–	–	ca. 70	–	–	–	ca. 70	2,500	1	–	3
ast of Spain and Portugal	–	1,374	–	45	61	–	1,480	44,234	3	1	14
rth Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland	36	400	–	21	4	–	461	12,379	2	–	7
Faroe Islands	1	156	3	9	2	–	171	4,794	2	–	6
West coast of Norway	–	376	3	188	2	[1] 1	570	12,959	4	–	12
Svalbard	–	24	2	–	–	–	26	1,000	–	1	1
Coast of West Greenland	2	24	12	–	9	–	[4] 47	–	–	–	1
Newfoundland	10	329	18	3	–	–	360	11,600	2	–	3
acific (north)	254	179	881	–	5	[5] 485	1,804	55,287	6	2	21
ile, Peru and Equador	444	656	277	32	80	[1] 9	1,498	51,836	1	2	12
pan and Korea	36	636	119	568	772	[6] 17	2,148	[7] 11,586	?	1	35
est Australia	5	–	735	–	–	–	740	21,300	1	–	3
Total	7,229	14,288	3,050	1,494	1,591	588	28,240	1,152,536	36	23	235
926-27 and summer 1927.											
outh Georgia	3,689	1,144	–	365	17	–	5,215	417,292	5	1	23
outh Shetland	1,327	3,396	94	–	19	–	4,836	272,730	1	11	35
outh Orkney	284	301	4	–	–	–	589	42,000	–	1	3
oss Sea	1,068	89	82	–	–	–	1,239	110,070	–	3	15
elagic whaling in Antarctic	177	172	9	413	3	[1] 12	786	30,270	–	1	4
oast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	220	287	84	89	408	[2] 1	1,089	44,898	2	–	15
Cape Colony	1,020	761	12	65	155	[2] 28	2,041	66,253	3	–	20
Walvis Bay	316	81	32	1	14	–	444	18,000	1	–	6
Coast of Angola	187	72	3	305	3	–	570	5,880	1	–	3
oast of Spain and Portugal	–	369	–	1	53	–	423	12,058	2	–	7
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland	3	261	–	33	15	–	312	8,720	2	–	7
Faroe Islands	2	170	1	16	6	–	195	5,189	1	–	5

(cont.)

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) Bryde-whales. [3]) 2 right-whales and 63 Bryde-whales. [4]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [5]) No specification. [6]) Grey-whales. [7]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat er
1926-27 and summer 1927 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
West coast of Norway	1	359	–	121	1	–	482	13,496	4	–	
Svalbard	7	44	–	–	–	–	51	2,008	–	1	
Coast of West Greenland	7	22	9	–	2	–	[1] 40	–	–	–	
Newfoundland and Labrador	15	243	88	9	8	–	363	14,514	3	–	
Pacific (north)	188	124	1,026	48	6	[2] 672	2,064	59,445	7	3	ca.
Coast of Chile and Peru	199	294	22	–	156	[3] 260	931	36,920	1	1	
Japan and Korea	9	441	95	531	450	[4] 20	1,546	[5] ?	–	–	
West Australia	3	–	996	–	–	–	999	32,179	1	–	
Total	8,722	8,630	2,557	1,997	1,316	993	24,215	1,191,922	34	22	2
1927-28 and summer 1928.											
South Georgia	2,125	1,357	–	95	60	–	3,637	303,480	5	1	
South Shetland and pelagic whaling in West Antarctic	2,937	2,588	4	1	12	–	5,542	400,370	1	10	
South Orkney	299	280	1	–	–	–	580	44,914	–	1	
Pelagic whaling in West Antarctic and on the coast of Patagonia	891	124	2	787	–	[6] 4	1,808	102,417	–	3	1
Ross Sea	2,082	110	16	–	–	–	2,208	186,211	–	3	1
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	131	431	62	51	695	–	1,370	38,400	2	–	1
Cape Colony	554	436	21	355	225	[7] 50	1,641	67,024	3	–	2
Walvis Bay	262	38	10	–	–	–	310	21,465	1	–	
Coast of Angola	57	33	37	247	140	–	514	8,340	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland	8	139	–	28	11	–	186	4,884	2	–	
Faroe Islands	3	276	3	9	4	–	295	8,582	2	–	
West coast of Norway	2	427	2	140	1	–	572	14,808	4	–	1
Coast of West Greenland	1	24	9	–	1	–	[1] 35	–	–	–	
Newfoundland and Labrador	58	358	21	23	48	–	508	20,580	3	–	
Pacific (north)	207	1	179	3	2	[8] 1,020	1,412	50,479	4	2	ca. 2
Coast of Chile	48	126	36	–	123	[6] 1	334	14,019	2	–	
Japan and Korea	10	455	90	551	482	[9] 19	1,607	[5] ?	–	–	3
West Australia	1	–	1,033	–	–	–	1,034	35,340	1	–	
Total	9,676	7,203	1,526	2,290	1,804	1,094	23,593	1,321,313	31	20	22
1928-29 and summer 1929.											
South Georgia	1,560	3,130	15	396	31	–	5,132	348,629	5	1	2
South Orkney (cont.)	452	101	–	–	–	–	553	60,151	–	1	

[1]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [2]) 29 grey-whales and 643 without specification. [3]) No specification. [4]) Grey-whales. [5]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [6]) Right-whales. [7]) 3 right-whales and 47 Bryde-whales. [8]) 9 grey-whales and 1,011 without specification. [9]) 10 grey-whales and 9 right-whales.

ible No. 1 (continued).

ears. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
'28-29 and summer 1929 (continued).											
'est Antarctic, others:—											
Companies with licenses and coast of Patagonia	4,881	2,653	2	411	19	–	7,966	629,217	1	13	40
Companies without licenses	3,846	748	14	–	10	–	4,618	407,751	–	8	30
oss Sea	1,995	57	17	1	2	–	2,072	185,592	–	3	15
ɔast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	177	637	99	42	842	–	1,797	70,804	2	–	17
Cape Colony	316	411	40	193	221	[1] 29	1,210	53,661	3	–	20
Walvis Bay	234	101	10	–	10	–	355	20,600	1	–	8
orth Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Scotland	4	73	2	4	2	–	85	1,695	1	–	4
Faroe Islands	–	160	1	14	3	–	178	4,967	2	–	8
West coast of Norway	2	148	–	121	3	[2] 15	289	5,922	4	–	12
Coast of West Greenland	3	24	9	–	2	–	[3] 38	–	–	–	1
Newfoundland and Labrador	23	334	11	3	11	–	382	15,770	2	–	3
Pelagic whaling in Arctic	29	192	3	–	1	–	225	11,375	–	2	4
'acific (north).....	115	1	16	–	–	[4] 1,109	1,241	44,466	4	2	21
'oast of Chile	139	113	26	–	99	[5] 9	386	18,232	2	–	4
apan and Korea.....	16	386	74	364	606	[6] 17	1,463	[7] 7,248	–	–	29
Total	13,792	9,269	339	1,549	1,862	1,179	27,990	1,886,080	27	30	242
'929-30 and summer 1930.											
ɔouth Georgia	488	3,396	46	216	39	–	4,185	247,963	5	–	27
West Antarctic, others:—											
Companies with licenses	5,358	3,971	3	–	18	–	9,350	621,126	1	11	49
Companies without licenses	8,598	3,021	30	–	12	–	11,661	1,330,221	–	22	92
Ross Sea:—											
Companies with licenses	1,075	265	190	–	–	–	1,530	110,310	–	2	10
Companies without licenses	1,968	886	583	–	4	–	3,441	237,139	–	3	16
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	265	477	131	52	336	–	1,261	57,500	2	–	17
Hanglip.....	120	137	3	14	43	[1] 5	322	13,123	1	–	7
Saldanha Bay	348	417	27	145	82	[5] 1	1,020	37,536	2	–	17
Walvis Bay	225	61	6	6	5	–	303	16,200	1	–	9
Congo (French)	–	–	586	6	–	–	592	20,087	1	–	6
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Faroe Islands ..... (cont.)	3	231	3	10	11	–	258	8,772	2	–	8

[1]) Bryde-whales. [2]) 6 beaked whales, 6 bottlenoses and 3 caing-whales. [3]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [4]) 2 grey-whales and 1,107 without specification. [5]) Right-whales. [6]) Grey-whales. [7]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catc ers
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1929-30 and summer 1930 (continued).											
West coast of Norway	4	101	1	60	4	[1] 28	198	4,337	3	–	
Coast of West Green-land	1	27	6	–	–	–	[2] 34	–	–	–	
Newfoundland	23	282	7	1	8	–	321	13,100	3	–	
Pelagic whaling in North Atlantic and Arctic	60	580	53	1	1	–	695	27,485	–	4	1
Pacific (north):—											
Alaska	78	50	191	–	36	–	355	19,165	2	–	
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 320	320	12,342	2	–	
California	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 300	300	10,272	–	1	
Coast of Chile	85	70	33	–	86	[4] 1	275	12,364	2	–	
Japan and Korea	55	331	58	330	527	[5] 11	[6] 1,312	[7] ?	–	–	3
New Zealand	1	–	78	–	–	–	79	2,032	2	–	
Total	18,755	14,303	2,035	841	1,212	666	37,812	2,801,074	29	43	33
1930-31 and summer 1931.											
South Georgia	1,085	1,416	66	144	24	[4] 1	2,736	187,938	5	–	2
West Antarctic, others	24,591	7,291	339	1	19	[4] 1	32,242	2,992,189	1	38	18
Ross Sea	3,734	1,310	171	–	8	–	5,223	428,221	–	3	2
Coast of Natal	122	466	71	29	135	–	823	37,086	1	–	1
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Coast of Norway	2	69	–	52	5	–	128	3,399	2	–	
Coast of West Green-land	–	16	4	–	–	–	[2] 20	–	–	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic	52	456	39	8	–	–	555	21,869	–	2	
Coast of Chile	43	6	53	–	43	–	[8] 145	11,525	2	–	
Japan and Korea	20	337	70	418	283	[9] 19	1,147	16,274	–	–	2
New Zealand	–	–	110	–	–	–	110	3,167	2	–	
Total	29,649	11,367	923	652	517	21	43,129	3,701,668	13	43	28
1931-32 and summer 1932.											
South Georgia	438	1,735	6	16	10	–	2,205	122,205	2	–	1
Antarctic, others	6,050	1,136	178	–	3	–	7,367	686,355	–	5	3
Coast of Natal	109	345	309	23	256	[4] 1	1,043	44,112	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Coast of Norway	23	190	1	59	6	–	279	8,431	3	–	
Coast of West Green-land	1	25	4	–	–	–	[2] 30	–	–	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic	38	443	9	24	–	[4] 4	518	20,159	–	2	
Pacific (north) (cont.)	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 319	319	14,350	1	1	

[1]) Minke-whales. [2]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [3]) No specification [4]) Right-whales. [5]) 9 grey-whales (Calif. Grey) and 2 right-whales. [6]) Catch January–September. [7]) Smal production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [8]) No whaling figures available for the months June–October 1931. [9]) 11 grey-whales and 8 right-whales.

able No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
931-32 and summer 1932 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton			
Coast of Chile	29	14	20	–	89	[1] 21	173	8,760	2	–	3
Japan and Korea	17	270	90	370	268	[2] 21	[3]1,036	20,230	[4] –	–	20
New Zealand	–	–	18	–	–	–	18	550	1	–	–
Total	6,705	4,158	635	492	632	366	12,988	925,152	10	8	100
932-33 and summer 1933.											
South Georgia	267	727	–	2	–	–	996	54,583	1	–	6
Antarctic, others (pelagic)	18,624	4,441	159	–	107	–	23,331	2,401,879	–	17	112
Coast of Natal	85	602	162	11	306	[1] 2	1,168	53,000	2	–	14
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Azores	–	–	–	–	77	[5] 176	253	–	–	–	–
Faroe Islands	6	91	–	7	3	–	107	3,243	1	–	2
Coast of Norway	7	197	1	22	9	–	236	6,585	2	–	6
Coast of West Greenland	3	17	1	–	–	–	[6] 21	–	–	–	1
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic	43	549	7	–	41	–	640	25,005	–	3	10
Pacific (north):—											
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	[7] 182	182	6,420	1	–	3
British Columbia	1	17	1	–	190	–	209	11,500	1	–	4
California	–	–	–	–	–	[7] 200	200	6,160	–	1	2
Coast of Chile	16	44	11	–	113	[1] 11	195	8,180	2	–	3
Coast of Kamtchatka	5	105	26	3	57	[8] 7	203	6,705	–	1	3
Japan and Korea[9]	10	299	89	388	331	[10] 5	1,122	21,698	–	–	[11]ca.20
New Zealand	–	–	44	–	–	–	44	1,243	1	–	–
Total	19,067	7,089	501	433	1,234	583	28,907	2,606,201	11	22	186
1933-34 and summer 1934.											
South Georgia	536	1,728	92	–	7	–	2,363	132,187	2	–	11
Antarctic, others (pelagic)	16,813	5,472	780	–	659	–	23,724	2,263,357	–	19	115
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	70	536	514	30	422	[1] 2	1,574	60,924	2	–	17
Coast of Congo	1	21	724	27	45	–	818	21,435	–	–	–
North Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Off Gibraltar	–	66	–	–	5	–	71	1,180	–	1	4
Portugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	82	[5] 158	240	–	–	–	–
Faroe Islands	2	74	–	13	7	–	96	3,013	1	–	2
Coast of Norway	–	132	–	172	4	–	308	6,305	2	–	6
Coast of West Greenland (cont.)	2	23	2	–	–	–	[6] 27	–	–	–	1

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) 14 right-whales and 7 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [3]) The Japanese statistics have also a rubric: "The out of number whales." These are sperm-whales less than 40 Engl. feet, other whales less than 35 feet, Minke-whales and killer-whales. [4]) Several small stations around in Japanese and Korean waters. [5]) Different kinds of small whales. [6]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [7]) No specification. [8]) 2 grey-whales, 1 bottlenose and 4 without specification. [9]) Catch from October 1932 to September 1933. [10]) 3 right-whales, and 2 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [11]) Max. 21 catchers, min. 18.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat-ers
1933-34 and summer 1934 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic	21	128	3	–	–	–	152	6,720	–	1	
Pacific (north):—											
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 464	464	18,600	2	–	
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 350	350	18,300	2	–	
California	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 205	205	6,200	–	1	
Coast of Chile	18	117	12	–	185	[2] 35	367	13,626	3	–	
Coast of Kamtchatka ..	2	150	51	1	74	[3] 61	339	12,168	–	1	
Japan and Korea.....	21	287	59	298	357	[1] 414	1,436	22,766	–	–	1
New Zealand	–	–	52	–	–	–	52	1,554	1	–	
Total	17,486	8,734	2,289	541	1,847	1,689	32,586	2,588,335	15	23	19
1934-35 and summer 1935.											
South Georgia	556	836	37	125	21	–	1,575	108,141	2	–	1
Antarctic, others (pelagic)	15,944	11,664	1,928	141	556	–	30,233	2,345,858	–	23	14
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	122	526	418	90	595	[4] 2	1,753	67,008	2	–	1
Coast of Congo	–	–	1,241	10	–	–	1,251	50,942	–	3	1
Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Portugal (Azores) ...	–	–	–	–	136	[1] 140	276	–	–	–	
Faroe Islands	3	75	2	3	5	–	88	2,997	1	–	
Iceland	2	25	–	1	–	–	28	691	1	–	
Coast of Norway	1	106	–	108	4	[5] 6	225	4,488	3	–	1
Coast of West Greenland	–	23	6	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	
Newfoundland.....	4	156	9	13	16	–	198	7,165	2	–	
Pacific (north):—											
Alaska	87	94	141	–	70	[4] 2	394	19,485	2	–	
British Columbia	6	20	1	–	175	–	202	10,334	1	–	
California	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 189	189	5,144	–	1	
Coast of Mexico	47	3	6	6	8	–	70	3,821	–	1	
Coast of Chile	40	71	29	85	173	[6] 71	469	16,633	3	1	
Coast of Kamtchatka ..	1	206	143	–	–	[1] 137	487	19,398	–	1	
Japan and Korea.....	21	273	70	380	479	[1] 564	1,787	29,178	–	–	2
New Zealand	–	–	57	–	–	–	57	1,542	1	–	
Total	16,834	14,078	4,088	962	2,238	1,111	39,311	2,692,825	18	30	24
1935-36 and summer 1936.											
South Georgia	1,221	520	41	–	3	–	1,785	143,185	2	–	1
Antarctic, others (pelagic)	16,510	9,177	3,121	2	396	–	29,206	2,293,153	–	24	16
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	41	528	301	68	911	–	1,849	64,570	2	–	1
Cape Colony	79	566	27	214	108	[7] 7	1,001	31,799	1	–	1
Coast of Congo ..... (cont.)	–	1	840	23	54	–	918	38,712	–	3	1

[1]) No specification. [2]) 15 right-whales and 20 others. [3]) 54 grey-whales (Calif. Grey), 6 bottle-noses and 1 Minke-whale. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) Different kinds of small whales. [6]) Different kinds of small whales and 36 right-whales. [7]) Bryde-whales.

ble No. 1 (continued).

ars. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
35-36 and summer 1936 (continued).											
lantic and Arctic:—											
Portugal (Azores) ...	–	–	–	–	172	1) 308	2) 480	–	–	–	–
Faroe Islands	2	82	–	1	9	–	94	3,605	2	–	5
Iceland	5	72	–	1	7	–	85	3,415	1	–	2
Coast of Norway	4	147	–	154	17	3) 9	331	7,997	4	–	12
Coast of West Green-land	–	15	5	–	–	–	4) 20	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	20	146	10	2	14	–	192	7,186	2	–	3
cific (north):—											
Alaska	41	160	118	–	66	–	385	17,325	2	–	7
British Columbia	3	48	14	–	311	–	376	16,969	2	–	6
California	–	–	–	–	–	1) 96	96	2,602	–	1	2
ast of Peru	135	139	4	10	2,021	–	2,309	61,853	–	2	16
ast of Chile	39	96	14	–	88	5) 1	238	6) 8,789	2	–	3
ast of Kamtchatka ..	5	210	68	–	113	7) 105	501	18,238	–	1	3
pan and Korea.....	3	241	72	348	549	1) 627	1,840	30,144	17	–	23
est Australia	–	7	3,072	–	14	–	3,093	122,208	–	2	12
ew Zealand	–	–	56	–	–	–	56	1,673	1	–	–
Total	18,108	12,155	7,763	823	4,853	1,153	44,855	2,873,423	38	33	312
36-37 and summer 1937.											
uth Georgia	121	1,079	17	471	70	–	1,758	81,629	2	–	12
ntarctic, others (pelagic)	14,183	13,302	4,460	19	856	5) 1	32,821	2,576,479	–	30	184
ast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	67	755	240	64	503	–	1,629	67,979	2	–	16
Cape Colony	57	398	28	49	207	8) 43	782	34,515	1	–	13
Coast of Congo	–	–	298	–	–	–	298	13,778	–	1	4
uth of Madagascar....	4	22	1,223	8	–	–	1,257	53,500	–	1	6
lantic and Arctic:—											
Portugal (Azores) ...	–	–	–	–	80	1) 208	9) 288	–	–	–	–
Faroe Islands	7	142	4	11	11	–	175	5,365	2	–	5
Iceland	1	56	1	–	21	–	79	2,862	1	–	2
Coast of Norway	9	223	–	55	20	3) 35	342	9,467	4	–	12
Coast of West Green-land	4	9	4	–	–	–	4) 17	–	–	–	1
Newfoundland	8	439	9	7	19	5) 1	483	19,075	2	–	5
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic:											
South of Iceland	25	198	1	3	37	–	264	9,862	–	1	4
Davis Strait.....	3	263	6	97	181	–	550	22,513	–	1	7
acific (north):—											
Alaska	45	170	104	1	56	–	376	17,668	2	–	6
British Columbia	1	44	7	–	265	–	317	14,719	2	–	6
California	8	14	3	12	–	–	37	1,002	–	1	2
ast of Peru ..... (cont.)	67	97	9	3	3,776	–	3,952	95,831	–	3	22

1) No specification. 2) The whales have been killed during the period 1/9 1935-31/12 1936. Different kinds of small whales. 4) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. 5) Right-whale. The quantity of oil has partly been calculated as no information was to hand re. oil production for ie 88 sperm-whales. 7) 102 grey-whales and 3 without specification. 8) 7 right-whales and 36 Bryde-hales. 9) The whales have been killed during the period 1/1—30/11 1937.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Ca e
1936-37 and summer 1937 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Coast of Chile	14	33	9	–	112	–	168	5,925 [1]	2	–	[1]
Coast of Kamtchatka ..	–	142	65	1	198	[2] 12	418	[3] 16,480	–	1	
Japan and Korea.....	12	300	68	435	640	[4] 611	2,066	32,425	8	–	
West Australia	–	1	3,242	–	3	–	3,246	131,763	–	2	
New Zealand	–	–	56	–	–	–	56	1,673	1	–	
Total	14,636	17,687	9,854	1,236	7,055	911	51,379	3,214,510	29	41	
1937-38 and summer 1938.											
South Georgia	97	1,552	40	155	43	–	1,887	90,266	2	–	
Antarctic, others (pelagic)	14,826	26,457	2,039	6	824	–	44,152	3,250,064	–	31	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	39	536	175	64	425	–	1,239	54,352 [5]	1	–	
South of Madagascar...	1	2	1,752	2	48	–	1,805	84,750	–	1	
Atlantic and Arctic:—											
Portugal (Azores) ...	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 388	[7] 388	7,284	–	–	
Faroe Islands	2	184	1	6	7	–	200	[8] 6,101	2	–	
Iceland	9	113	–	5	20	–	147	4,920	1	–	
Coast of Norway	4	261	–	94	9	[9] 27	395	11,076	4	–	
Coast of West Green-land	–	7	1	–	–	–	[10] 8	–	–	–	
Pacific (north):—											
Alaska	33	65	12	–	63	–	173	9,734	1	–	
British Columbia	4	50	4	–	252	–	310	13,157	2	–	
Coast of Peru	–	–	–	–	602	–	602	12,869	–	1	
Coast of Chile	15	56	6	44	165	[11] 14	300	8,279 [12]	–	[12] –	[12]
Coast of Kamtchatka ..	–	104	43	–	64	[13] 54	265	9,102	–	1	
Japan and Korea.....	4	293	60	553	785	[14] 275	1,970	33,353	21	–	
West Australia	–	–	917	–	–	–	917	42,550	–	1	
New Zealand	1	–	75	–	1	–	77	2,391	1	–	
Total	15,035	29,680	5,125	929	3,308	758	54,835	3,640,248	35	35	3
1938-39 and summer 1939.											
South Georgia	232	1,307	–	19	117	–	1,675	111,490	2	–	
Antarctic, others (pelagic)	13,849	19,477	883	3	2,468	[11] 1	36,681	2,709,281	–	34	2
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal[15]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
South of Madagascar[15] (cont.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

[1]) The figures not confirmed by the companies. [2]) 11 grey-whales and 1 right-whale. [3]) T quantity of oil has been calculated as no information was to hand re. oil production. [4]) Different kin of small whales and 5 right-whales. [5]) There are in reality two shore stations, but these are operat as one station and catch figures are given in one schedule. [6]) No specification. [7]) Probably a sm number of whales has also been killed from the island of São Miguel and perhaps also from some othe of the islands of Azores, but no information is available. [8]) The production partly calculated. [9]) D ferent kinds of small whales. [10]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [11]) Rig whales. [12]) No information as to the whaling gear. [13]) Grey-whales. [14]) Different kinds of small whal and 2 right-whales. [15]) Whaling has been carried on in 1939, but no information has been availab

ble No. 1 (continued).

ears. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
38-39 and summer 1939 (continued).											
lantic and Arctic:—											
Portugal (Azores) ...	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 389	389	6,920	–	–	–
Coast of Norway	4	282	1	46	14	[2]) 3	350	11,155	3	–	9
Faroe Islands	2	153	1	8	9	–	173	5,197	2	–	6
Iceland	13	109	1	3	4	–	130	3,764	1	–	3
Coast of West Green-land	–	3	2	–	–	–	[3]) 5	–	–	–	1
Newfoundland	7	118	4	2	13	–	144	5,950	1	–	2
cific (north):—											
Alaska	5	91	26	–	49	–	171	7,587	1	–	3
California	–	2	59	–	–	–	61	1,837	1	–	2
ast of Chile	2	99	7	15	279	[4]) 5	407	5,797	1	1	4
ast of Kamtchatka ..	–	238	43	–	154	[5]) 41	476	18,854	–	1	3
pan and Korea[6])	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
w Zealand[6])	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total[7])	14,114	21,879	1,027	96	3,107	439	40,662	2,887,832	12	36	314

[1]) No specification. [2]) Different kinds of small whales. [3]) The whale is used to a great extent r human food. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) 29 grey-whales and 12 without specification. [6]) Whaling has en carried on during 1939, but no information has been available. [7]) The figures do not include e total catch in summer 1939; see note 6 on this page and note 15 page 108.

Table No. 2.—Whaling results for the various countries in the years 1909/10—1938/39.

Years. Countries.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat-chers
1909–10 and summer 1910.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.[1])			
Argentine	9	–	975	–	–	[2]) 11	995	23,462	1	–	
British Empire	14	43	359	346	2	1,140	1,904	64,292	13	–	
Chile	28	72	300	–	–	[3]) 126	526	13,000	–	2	
Denmark (or Iceland?)	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 47	47	1,800	1	–	
Japan	97	217	29	156	27	[5]) 442	968	[8]) ?	?	–	
Norway	147	590	4,215	109	8	1,590	6,659	180,128	20	9	
Portugal	–	–	71	–	–	–	71	1,638	1	–	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 1,131	1,131	?	?	–	?
Total [6])	295	922	5 949	611	37	4,487	12,301	284,320	36	11	1
1910–11 and summer 1911.											
Argentine	22	62	1,527	–	–	[2]) 28	1,639	55,444	1	–	
Brazil	–	–	102	–	–	–	102	3,800	1	–	
British Empire	23	70	1,671	195	–	1,406	3,365	102,094	13	–	
Chile	40	71	316	–	–	[2]) 6	433	9,600	–	1	
Japan	243	974	60	375	163	[7]) 123	1,938	[8]) ?	?	–	3
Norway	308	477	6,852	–	–	3,626	11,263	323,498	24	22	10
Portugal	–	–	217	–	–	–	217	4,062	1	–	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 1,451	1,451	?	?	–	?
Total [6])	636	1,654	10,745	570	163	6,640	20,408	498,498	40	23	17
1911–12 and summer 1912.											
Argentine	48	162	1,346	–	1	[2]) 19	1,576	46,795	1	–	
Brazil	–	–	ca. 116	–	–	–	ca. 116	3,900	1	1	
British Empire	113	334	2,130	11	63	1,186	3,837	120,982	22	2	5
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[9]) 609	609	13,869	–	1	
Denmark (or Iceland?)	–	–	–	–	–	[13]) 42	42	1,430	1	–	
Japan	236	743	68	236	107	[10]) 196	1,586	[8]) ?	?	–	3
Norway	1,308	1,403	8,429	2	347	1,003	15,492	475,411	27	37	14
Portugal	–	–	425	–	–	–	425	7,356	1	–	
United States	22	235	315	–	21	[11]) 562	1,155	?	?	–	?
Total [6])	1,727	2,877	12,829	249	539	6,617	24,838	[12]) 669,743	53	41	25
1912–13 and summer 1913.											
Argentine	49	324	504	–	1	–	878	23,622	1	–	
Brazil	–	–	ca. 220	–	–	–	ca. 220	5,000	1	1	
British Empire	304	1,273	1,142	114	205	398	3,436	127,757	19	3	5
Chile	45	248	26	–	–	–	319	13,200	–	1	
Germany Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	[13]) 274	274	6,596	2	–	
Japan	58	839	138	361	77	[14]) 132	1,605	[8]) ?	?	–	3
Norway	1,961	3,724	6,967	141	114	5,279	18,186	590,062	24	32	14
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[11]) 755	755	?	?	–	?
Total	2,417	6,408	8,997	616	397	6,838	25,673	766,237	47	37	24

[1]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) 20 right-whales, 106 not specified. [4]) No specification Figures incomplete. [5]) 6 grey-whales (Calif. Grey) and 436 not specified. For 3 companies with catchers the catch is unknown. [6]) These sum figures for the different kinds of whales are not quite in accordance with the figures shown in table 1 page 78 for each kind of whale—the figure for the total of whales being however correct. See note 2 page 78. [7]) 2 right-whales and 121 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [8]) Extensive use of the whale for human food. [9]) Mostly humpbacks. [10]) 3 right-whales and 193 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [11]) Mostly fin-whales and humpbacks. [12]) Including the production of the Norwegian companies from Pacific (north). [13]) No specification. [14]) 1 right-whale and 131 grey-whales.

ble No. 2 (continued).

Years. Countries.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
13–14 and summer 1914.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
gentine	141	259	141	19	9	[1]) 8	577	21,898	1	–	4
azil	–	–	190	–	–	–	190	5,500	2	–	4
tish Empire	443	1,128	695	245	373	504	3,388	133,543	16	3	50
ile	49	27	23	–	16	[2]) 245	360	18,600	1	1	5
rmany	–	–	–	–	–	ca. 100	ca. 100	4,000	1	–	2
pan	123	1,040	160	239	304	[3]) 156	2,022	[4]) ?	?	–	30
rway	2,212	3,714	6,097	222	20	2,652	14,917	556,577	22	31	145
ited States	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,426	1,426	64,000	7	–	(?) 14
Total	2,968	6,168	7,306	725	722	5,091	22,980	804,118	50	35	254
14–15 and summer 1915.											
gentine	348	454	295	–	1	[1]) 8	1,106	40,271	1	–	4
itish Empire	1,030	951	382	7	505	260	3,135	141,045	9	3	40
ile	49	11	10	–	10	–	80	5,000	1	–	1
pan	57	817	105	723	252	[5]) 146	2,100	[4]) ?	?	–	30
rway	3,043	3,255	2,425	–	60	1,843	10,626	471,448	16	17	94
rtugal	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 109	109	2,700	1	–	3
ited States	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,164	1,164	45,000	5	–	(?) 10
Total	4,527	5,488	3,217	730	828	3,530	18,320	705,464	33	20	182
15–16 and summer 1916.											
gentine	345	447	376	–	–	[1]) 1	1,169	47,208	1	–	4
itish Empire	2,137	1,428	695	49	596	9	4,914	202,285	7	1	41
ile	64	35	15	–	15	[1]) 2	131	6,000	1	–	2
nmark (or Iceland?)	–	–	–	–	–	[6]) 102	102	2,700	1	–	4
pan	75	739	93	419	391	[7]) 86	1,803	[4]) ?	?	–	30
rway	2,681	3,783	851	27	10	787	8,139	383,128	9	11	53
rtugal	–	–	–	–	–	[8]) 224	224	3,348	1	–	3
ited States	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1060	1,060	ca. 55,000	7	–	(?) 14
Total	5,302	6,432	2,030	495	1,012	2,271	17,542	699,669	27	12	151
16–17 and summer 1917.											
gentine	267	192	47	–	4	[1]) 1	511	32,413	1	–	4
itish Empire	1,389	929	133	40	118	11	2,620	132,525	6	1	29
ile	76	76	15	–	26	–	193	7,700	1	–	2
pan	75	745	32	581	195	[9]) 69	1,697	[4]) ?	?	–	30
rway	2,544	1,527	254	26	42	1	4,394	230,474	4	5	29
ited States	–	–	–	–	–	[10]) 673	673	?	?	–	?
Total	4,351	3,469	481	647	385	755	10,088	403,112	12	6	94
17–18 and summer 1918.											
gentine	250	159	9	4	1	[1]) 6	429	32,892	1	–	5
itish Empire	1,025	951	67	128	213	123	2,507	130,638	6	1	31
ile	68	70	23	–	31	[1]) 3	195	7,000	1	–	2
pan	24	700	20	739	588	[11]) 106	2,177	[4]) ?	?	–	30

(cont.)

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) No specification. Figures incomplete. [3]) 1 right-whale and 155 grey-whales. Extensive use of the whale for human food. [5]) 7 right-whales and 139 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). No specification. Fin-whales and sei-whales. [7]) 8 right-whales and 78 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). Humpbacks and sei-whales. [9]) Grey-whales. (Calif. Grey). [10]) No specification. Production of oil d whaling gear is unknown. [11]) 2 right-whales and 104 grey-whales (Calif. Grey).

Table No. 2 (continued).

Years. Countries.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat-chers
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1917–18 and summer 1918 (continued).											
Norway	1,135	1,533	84	174	76	21	3,023	150,525	10	5	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 1,137	1,137	64,800	8	–	(?)
Total	2,502	3,413	203	1,045	909	1,396	9,468	385,855	26	6	1
1918–19 and summer 1919.											
Argentine	231	167	10	–	5	[2] 2	415	24,767	1	–	
British Empire	435	1,249	157	193	503	10	2,547	106,464	5	1	
Chile	15	74	24	–	46	[2] 2	161	6,000	1	–	
Japan	53	522	52	532	461	[3] 51	1,671	[4] ?	?	–	
Norway	1,259	2,257	97	315	72	12	4,012	189,314	9	5	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 1,436	1,436	90,700	8	–	(?)
Total	1,993	4,269	340	1,040	1,087	1,513	10,242	417,245	24	6	1
1919–20 and summer 1920.											
Argentine	108	258	4	4	1	[2] 3	378	20,315	1	–	
British Empire	792	1,460	312	405	401	8	3,378	137,448	8	1	
Chile	54	24	21	–	21	–	120	4,600	1	–	
Japan	35	438	83	393	245	[5] 85	1,279	[4] ?	?	–	
Norway	1,285	2,766	125	318	81	15	4,590	210,659	14	5	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 1,624	1,624	34,305	9	–	ca. 1
Total	2,274	4,946	545	1,120	749	1,735	11,369	407,327	33	6	1
1920–21 and summer 1921.											
Argentine	137	487	14	3	9	–	650	31,723	1	–	
British Empire	826	1,711	315	107	329	12	3,300	141,367	5	1	
Chile	78	19	21	–	63	–	181	9,900	1	–	
Denmark	6	174	1	6	–	–	187	4,561	1	–	
Japan	37	475	101	477	302	[5] 95	1,487	[4] ?	?	–	
Norway	1,903	4,038	151	94	48	6	6,240	278,590	5	7	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 129	129	5,000	1	–	
Total	2,987	6,904	603	687	751	242	12,174	471,141	14	8	11
1921–22 and summer 1922.											
Argentine	314	96	–	28	–	–	438	40,000	1	–	
British Empire	2,219	1,215	307	212	148	4	4,105	196,086	7	1	
Chile	85	21	19	–	77	–	202	10,200	1	–	
Denmark	2	155	1	16	1	[2] 1	176	3,951	1	–	
Japan	34	390	82	391	562	[5] 47	1,506	[4] ?	?	–	
Norway	2,621	2,617	753	134	32	–	6,157	332,039	8	9	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 1,356	1,356	57,000	7	–	ca. 1
Total	5,275	4,494	1,162	781	820	1,408	13,940	639,276	25	10	14

[1]) No specification. Figures incomplete. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) 5 right-whales and 46 grey-whale (Calif. Grey). [4]) Small production of oil owing to extensive use of the whale for human food. [5]) Grey whales (Calif. Grey). [6]) No specification.

ible No. 2 (continued).

Years. Countries.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
)22–23 and summer 1923.											
rgentine	411	328	75	–	6	–	820	53,991	1	–	4
ritish Empire	3,144	1,998	258	154	116	5	5,675	286,265	9	3	47
enmark	2	97	1	2	–	–	102	2,881	1	–	4
apan	35	431	70	488	364	[1] 34	1,422	[2] ?	?	–	30
orway	3,248	3,718	1,420	253	97	2	8,738	439,401	10	13	70
nited States	29	151	155	1	16	[3] 1,011	1,363	34,776	8	–	ca. 19
Total	6,869	6,723	1,979	898	599	1,052	18,120	817,314	29	16	174
)23–24 and summer 1924.											
rgentine	256	247	17	6	10	–	536	34,702	1	–	4
ritish Empire	1,921	2,545	324	565	350	54	5,759	258,079	10	3	55
hile	48	116	34	–	52	[4] 7	257	ca. 10,000	1	–	3
enmark	1	123	1	6	3	–	134	3,769	1	–	4
apan	33	337	160	642	336	[1] 18	1,526	[2] ?	?	-	30
orway	2,586	3,188	670	500	192	44	7,180	366,963	10	16	77
pain	–	338	–	–	7	–	345	13,123	–	1	4
nited States	–	–	–	–	–	[5] 1,102	1,102	29,610	7	–	ca. 17
Total	4,845	6,894	1,206	1,719	950	1,225	16,839	716,246	30	20	194
924–25 and summer 1925.											
rgentine	426	330	25	–	–	–	781	49,023	1	–	4
ritish Empire	2,913	2,759	392	167	604	–	6,835	347,538	11	2	56
hile	76	82	17	–	56	[4] 7	238	9,450	1	–	6
enmark	1	137	4	–	–	–	142	3,657	1	–	5
apan	30	410	158	493	479	[1] 19	1,589	[2] ?	?	–	30
orway	4,066	4,968	2,553	420	263	190	12,460	597,040	16	19	112
pain	–	202	–	13	4	–	219	6,100	–	1	4
nited States	36	233	193	–	33	[5] 494	989	27,600	7	–	17
Total	7,548	9,121	3,342	1,093	1,439	710	23,253	1,040,408	37	22	234
925–26 and summer 1926.											
rgentine	234	813	32	–	–	–	1,079	54,426	1	–	4
ritish Empire	2,588	4,848	280	387	566	66	8,735	380,107	11	3	61
hile	102	224	19	–	75	[4] 9	429	15,250	1	–	4
enmark	3	142	15	5	11	–	176	3,512	1	–	6
apan	32	400	115	564	737	[1] 17	1,865	[2] ?	?	–	30
orway	4,255	7,441	2,206	538	200	87	14,727	662,641	16	19	113
pain	–	241	–	–	–	–	241	10,500	–	1	4
nited States	15	179	383	–	2	[5] 409	988	26,100	6	–	13
Total	7,229	14,288	3,050	1,494	1,591	588	28,240	1,152,536	36	23	235
926–27 and summer 1927.											
rgentine	525	199	–	84	4	–	812	59,681	1	–	4
ritish Empire	3,197	2,902	201	326	593	29	7,248	389,087	12	3	64
hile	–	–	–	–	–	[5] 260	260	15,540	1	–	4
enmark	9	192	10	16	8	–	[6] 235	5,189	1	–	6
apan	9	441	95	531	450	[1] 20	1,546	[2] ?	?	–	30
orway	4,947	4,774	1,697	1,037	258	41	12,754	689,425	12	18	108
nited States	35	122	554	3	3	[5] 643	1,360	33,000	7	1	17
Total	8,722	8,630	2,557	1,997	1,316	993	24,215	1,191,922	34	22	233

[1]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [2]) Small production of oil owing to extensive use of the whale for human ood. [3]) 1 right-whale and 2 Greenland whales—the others not specified. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) No pecification. [6]) 40 whales killed off the coast of West Greenland are used to a great extent for human food.

Table No. 2 (continued).

Years. Countries.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat er
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1927–28 and summer 1928.											
Argentine	425	194	2	800	17	[1] 3	1,441	67,389	1	1	
British Empire	2,930	2,498	107	498	996	50	7,079	400,162	12	4	
Chile	48	126	36	–	123	[1] 1	334	14,019	2	–	
Denmark	4	300	12	9	5	–	[2] 330	8,582	2	–	
Japan	10	455	90	551	482	[3] 19	1,607	[4] ?	?	–	
Norway	6,259	3,630	1,279	432	181	10	11,791	799,361	10	14	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[5] 1,011	1,011	31,800	4	1	
Total	9,676	7,203	1,526	2,290	1,804	1,094	23,593	1,321,313	31	20	2
1928–29 and summer 1929.											
Argentine	499	612	5	466	10	–	1,592	96,667	1	1	
British Empire	2,954	3,608	154	387	1,098	29	8,230	512,611	10	4	
Chile	139	113	26	–	99	[1] 9	386	18,232	2	–	
Denmark	3	184	10	14	5	–	[6] 216	4,967	2	–	
Japan	16	386	74	364	606	[7] 17	1,463	[4] 7,248	–	–	
Norway	10,181	4,366	70	318	44	17	14,996	1,210,235	8	24	1
United States	–	–	–	–	–	[5] 1,107	1,107	36,120	4	1	
Total	13,792	9,269	339	1,549	1,862	1,179	27,990	1,886,080	27	30	2
1929–30 and summer 1930.											
Argentine	541	779	10	42	14	–	1,386	95,451	1	1	
British Empire	4,561	6,198	402	307	489	326	12,283	858,829	14	9	1
Chile	85	70	33	–	86	[1] 1	275	12,364	2	–	
Denmark	4	258	9	10	11	–	[8] 292	8,772	2	–	
Japan	55	331	58	330	527	[9] 11	[10] 1,312	[4] ?	?	–	
Norway	13,431	6,617	1,332	152	49	28	21,609	1,796,221	8	32	1
United States	78	50	191	–	36	[5] 300	655	29,437	2	1	
Total	18,755	14,303	2,035	841	1,212	666	37,812	2,801,074	29	43	3
1930–31 and summer 1931.											
Argentine	599	519	30	22	3	[1] 1	1,174	88,154	1	1	
British Empire	8,452	4,054	350	117	156	–	13,129	1,134,398	5	11	
Chile	43	6	53	–	43	–	[11] 145	11,525	2	–	
Denmark	906	129	11	–	–	–	[14] 1,046	84,995	–	1	
Japan	20	337	70	418	283	[12] 19	1,147	16,274	–	–	
Norway	19,262	6,157	405	95	32	1	25,952	2,316,962	5	29	1
United States	367	165	4	–	–	–	536	49,360	–	1	
Total	29,649	11,367	923	652	517	21	43,129	3,701,668	13	43	2
1931–32 and summer 1932.											
Argentine	208	635	–	5	2	–	850	48,717	1	–	
British Empire	6,389	2,581	511	34	267	1	9,783	804,505	3	5	
Chile	29	14	20	–	89	[1] 21	173	8,760	2	–	
Denmark	1	25	4	–	–	–	[13] 30	–	–	–	

(cont.)

[1]) Right-whale(s). [2]) 35 whales killed off the coast of West Greenland are used to a great extent fo human food. [3]) 10 grey-whales and 9 right-whales. [4]) Small production of oil owing to extensiv use of the whale for human food. [5]) No specification. [6]) 38 whales killed off the coast of West Greer land are used to a great extent for human food. [7]) Grey-whales (Calif.Grey). [8]) 34 whales killed o the coast of West Greenland are used to a great extent for human food. [9]) 9 grey-whales and 2 right whales. [10]) Includes the catch from January to September. [11]) No whaling figures available for th months June—October 1931. [12]) 11 grey-whales and 8 right-whales. [13]) The whale is used to a grea extent for human food. [14]) 20 whales killed off the coast of West Greenland are used to a grea extent for human food.

able No. 2 (continued).

Years. Countries.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
931–32 and summer 1932 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
apan	17	270	90	370	268	[1] 21	1,036	20,230	[2] –	–	20
orway	61	633	10	83	6	[3] 4	797	28,590	3	2	16
nited States	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 319	319	14,350	1	1	7
Total	6,705	4,158	635	492	632	366	12,988	925,152	10	8	100
932–33 and summer 1933.											
rgentine	267	727	–	2	–	–	996	54,583	1	–	6
ritish Empire	8,582	3,546	307	11	536	2	12,984	1,181,769	4	8	72
hile	16	44	11	–	113	[3] 11	195	8,180	2	–	3
enmark	9	108	1	7	3	–	128	3,243	1	–	3
apan	10	299	89	388	331	[5] 5	1,122	21,698	–	–	ca. 20
orway	10,178	2,260	67	22	117	–	12,644	1,317,443	2	12	74
ortugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	77	[6] 176	253	–	–	–	–
ovjet Russia	5	105	26	3	57	[7] 7	203	6,705	–	1	3
nited States	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 382	382	12,580	1	1	5
Total	19,067	7,089	501	433	1,234	583	28,907	2,606,201	11	22	186
933–34 and summer 1934.											
rgentine	283	801	54	–	1	–	1,139	65,790	1	–	6
ritish Empire	8,409	4,217	1,075	30	533	352	14,616	1,192,478	6	8	79
hile	18	117	12	–	185	[8] 35	367	13,626	3	–	–
enmark	4	97	2	13	7	–	123	3,013	1	–	3
apan	21	287	59	298	357	[4] 414	1,436	22,766	–	–	21
orway	8,749	3,065	1,036	199	608	–	13,657	1,253,694	2	13	78
ortugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	82	[6] 158	240	–	–	–	–
ovjet Russia	2	150	51	1	74	[9] 61	339	12,168	–	1	3
nited States	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 669	669	24,800	2	1	9
Total	17,486	8,734	2,289	541	1,847	1,689	32,586	2,588,335	15	23	199
1934–35 and summer 1935.											
Argentine	259	446	27	75	2	–	809	53,100	1	–	5
British Empire	8,210	6,748	1,467	153	953	2	17,533	1,290,096	7	9	91
Chile	40	71	29	85	173	[11] 71	469	16,633	3	1	5
Denmark	3	98	8	3	5	–	117	2,997	1	–	2
Iceland	2	25	–	1	–	–	28	691	1	–	2
Japan	146	356	74	380	480	[4] 564	2,000	42,133	–	1	24
Mexico	47	3	6	6	8	–	70	3,821	–	1	3
Norway	8,039	6,031	2,193	259	411	[6] 6	16,939	1,239,327	3	16	98
Portugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	136	[4] 140	276	–	–	–	–
Sovjet Russia	1	206	143	–	–	[4] 137	487	19,398	–	1	3
United States	87	94	141	–	70	[10] 191	583	24,629	2	1	9
Total	16,834	14,078	4,088	962	2,238	1,111	39,311	2,692,825	18	30	242

[1]) 14 right-whales and 7 grey-whales. [2]) Several small stations around in Japanese and Korean waters. [3]) Right-whales. [4]) No specification. [5]) 3 right-whales and 2 grey-whales. [6]) Different kinds of small whales. [7]) 2 grey-whales, 1 bottle-nose and 4 not specified. [8]) 15 right-whales and 20 others. [9]) 54 grey-whales (Calif. grey), 6 bottle-noses, 1 Minke-whale. [10]) 2 right-whales, 189 not specified. [11]) Different kinds of small whales and 36 right-whales.

Table No. 2 (continued).

Years. Countries.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tores.	Catch-ers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1935–36 and summer 1936.											
Argentine	660	261	22	–	1	–	944	75,192	1	–	
British Empire	7,798	5,243	3,130	294	3,434	7	19,906	1,240,361	9	11	13
Chile	39	96	14	–	88	[1] 1	238	[2] 8,789	2	–	
Denmark	2	97	5	1	9	–	114	3,605	2	–	
Iceland	5	72	–	1	7	–	85	3,415	1	–	
Japan	459	415	81	348	549	[3] 627	2,479	74,289	17	1	2
Norway	7,353	5,021	2,748	179	360	[13] 9	15,670	1,162,742	4	16	10
Panama	1,746	580	73	–	50	–	2,449	205,801	–	2	1
Portugal	–	–	–	–	172	[3] 308	480	–	–	–	
Sovjet Russia	5	210	68	–	113	[4] 105	501	18,238	–	1	
United States	41	160	1,622	–	70	[3] 96	1,989	80,991	2	2	1
Total	18,108	12,155	7,763	823	4,853	1,153	44,855	2,873,423	38	33	31
1936–37 and summer 1937.											
Argentine	65	601	12	287	49	–	1,014	47,377	1	–	
British Empire	5,755	6,903	3,073	414	5,198	[5] 44	21,387	1,287,627	9	15	14
Chile	14	33	9	–	112	–	168	5,925	[6] 2	–	[6]
Denmark	326	707	30	11	15	–	1,089	79,535	2	1	11
Germany	232	596	63	7	22	–	920	61,992	–	1	
Iceland	1	56	1	–	21	–	79	2,862	1	–	
Japan	1,402	745	191	435	641	[7] 611	4,025	189,012	8	2	37
Norway [16]	6,115	6,388	2,767	66	571	[8] 36	15,943	1.191,772	4	16	10
Panama	673	1,331	294	2	89	–	2,389	181,495	–	2	1
Portugal	–	–	–	–	80	[3] 208	[9] 288	–	–	–	
Sovjet Russia	–	142	65	1	198	[10] 12	418	[2] 16,480	–	1	
United States	53	185	3,349	13	59	–	3,659	150,433	2	3	22
Total	14,636	17,687	9,854	1,236	7,055	911	51,379	3,214,510	29	41	354
1937–38 and summer 1938.											
Argentine	53	871	18	90	30	–	1,062	51,766	1	–	6
British Empire	4,855	10,686	2,866	131	1,004	–	19,542	1,308,015	5	11	120
Chile	15	56	6	44	165	[1] 14	300	8,279	[11] –	[11] –	[11] –
Denmark	2	191	2	6	7	–	208	6,101	2	–	7
Germany	1,711	3,282	172	5	669	–	5,839	369,727	–	5	38
Iceland	9	113	–	5	20	–	147	4,920	1	–	3
Japan	2,401	3,002	535	553	786	[12] 275	7,552	422,036	21	4	55
Norway [16]	4,989	9,344	413	95	487	[13] 27	15,355	1,169,069	4	11	95
Panama	412	1,011	94	–	10	–	1,527	117,650	–	1	9
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 388	[14] 388	7,284	–	–	–
Sovjet Russia	–	104	43	–	64	[15] 54	265	9,102	–	1	3
United States	588	1,020	976	–	66	–	2,650	166,299	1	2	20
Total	15,035	29,680	5,125	929	3,308	758	54,835	3,640,248	35	35	356

[1]) Right-whale(s). [2]) Figure calculated. [3]) No specification. [4]) 102 grey-whales, 3 not specified. [5]) 8 right-whales and 36 Bryde-whales. [6]) The figures not confirmed by the companies. [7]) Diff. kinds of small whales and 5 right-whales. [8]) Diff. kinds of small whales and 1 right-whale. [9]) The whales have been killed during the period 1/1—30/11 1937. [10]) 11 grey-whales and 1 right-whale. [11]) No information as to the whaling gear. [12]) 2 right-whales and diff. kinds of small whales. [13]) Diff. kinds of small whales. [14]) Probably a small number of whales has also been killed from the Island of São Miguel and perhaps also from some others of the Islands of Azores, but no information is available. [15]) Grey-whales. [16]) The figures include the catch and whaling gear of two Norwegian expeditions hired by Germany—in 1936-37 1,756 whales and 134,200 barrels of oil, in 1937-38 2,158 whales and 180,750 barrels of oil.

'able No. 2 (continued).

Years. Countries.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
938–39 and summer 1939.											
.rgentine	141	792	–	9	82	–	1,024	66,826	1	–	6
'ritish Empire[1])	4,942	6,046	4	13	331	–	11,336	[1]) 897,741	2	9	81
hile	2	99	7	15	279	[2]) 5	407	5,797	1	1	4
)enmark	2	156	3	8	9	–	178	5,197	2	–	7
'ermany	1,806	2,907	–	2	350	[2]) 1	5,066	374,149	–	5	41
celand	13	109	1	3	4	–	130	3,764	1	–	3
apan[3])	2,666	3,344	883	–	647	–	7,540	[3]) 483,476	–	6	49
Iorway[4])	3,622	7,053	1	46	1,146	[5]) 3	11,871	853,867	3	12	99
'anama	361	494	–	–	52	–	907	68,853	–	1	8
'ortugal	–	–	–	–	–	[6]) 389	389	6,920	–	–	–
ovjet Russia	–	238	43	–	154	[7]) 41	476	18,854	–	1	3
Jnited States	559	641	85	–	53	–	1,338	102,388	2	1	13
Total [8])	14,114	21,879	1,027	96	3,107	439	40,662	[8])2,887,832	12	36	314

[1]) The figures do not include whaling from coast of Natal, South of Madagascar, and New Zeaand, as no information has been available. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) The figures do not include whaling rom the coast of Japan and Korea, as no information has been available. [4]) The figures include the atch and whaling gear of two Norwegian expeditions hired by Germany—1,658 whales and 118,380)arrels of oil. [5]) 2 Minke-whales and 1 bottlenose. [6]) No specification. [7]) 29 grey-whales and 12 vithout specification. [8]) The figures do not include the total catch in summer 1939; see note 1 and 3.

Table No. 3.—Norwegian whaling in the years 1909/10—1938/39.

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cat ers
I.—Summary for all geographical areas in the years:—								Barrel = 1/6 ton.[1])			
1909-10 and summer 1910	147	590	4,215	109	8	1,590	6,659	180,128	20	9	
1910-11 ,, ,, 1911	308	477	6,852	–	–	3,626	11,263	323,498	24	22	1
1911-12 ,, ,, 1912	1,308	1,403	8,429	2	347	4,003	15,492	475,411	27	37	1
1912-13 ,, ,, 1913	1,961	3,724	6,967	141	114	5,279	18,186	590,062	24	32	1
1913-14 ,, ,, 1914	2,212	3,714	6,097	222	20	2,652	14,917	556,577	22	31	1
1914-15 ,, ,, 1915	3,043	3,255	2,425	–	60	1,843	10,626	471,448	16	17	
1915-16 ,, ,, 1916	2,681	3,783	851	27	10	787	8,139	383,128	9	11	
1916-17 ,, ,, 1917	2,544	1,527	254	26	42	1	4,394	230,474	4	5	
1917-18 ,, ,, 1918	1,135	1,533	84	174	76	21	3,023	150,525	10	5	
1918-19 ,, ,, 1919	1,259	2,257	97	315	72	12	4,012	189,314	9	5	
1919-20 ,, ,, 1920	1,285	2,766	125	318	81	15	4,590	210,659	14	5	
1920-21 ,, ,, 1921	1,903	4,038	151	94	48	6	6,240	278,590	5	7	
1921-22 ,, ,, 1922	2,621	2,617	753	134	32	–	6,157	332,039	8	9	
1922-23 ,, ,, 1923	3,248	3,718	1,420	253	97	2	8,738	439,401	10	13	
1923-24 ,, ,, 1924	2,586	3,188	670	500	192	44	7,180	366,963	10	16	
1924-25 ,, ,, 1925	4,066	4,968	2,553	420	263	190	12,460	597,040	16	19	1
1925-26 ,, ,, 1926	4,255	7,441	2,206	538	200	87	14,727	662,641	16	19	1
1926-27 ,, ,, 1927	4,947	4,774	1,697	1,037	258	41	12,754	689,425	12	18	1
1927-28 ,, ,, 1928	6,259	3,630	1,279	432	181	10	11,791	799,361	10	14	
1928-29 ,, ,, 1929	10,181	4,366	70	318	44	17	14,996	1,210,235	8	24	1
1929-30 ,, ,, 1930	13,431	6,617	1,332	152	49	28	21,609	1,796,221	8	32	1
1930-31 ,, ,, 1931	19,262	6,157	405	95	32	1	25,952	2,316,962	5	29	1
1931-32 ,, ,, 1932	61	633	10	83	6	4	797	28,590	3	2	
1932-33 ,, ,, 1933	10,178	2,260	67	22	117	–	12,644	1,317,443	2	12	
1933-34 ,, ,, 1934	8,749	3,065	1,036	199	608	–	13,657	1,253,694	2	13	
1934-35 ,, ,, 1935	8,039	6,031	2,193	259	411	6	16,939	1,239,327	3	16	
1935-36 ,, ,, 1936	7,353	5,021	2,748	179	360	9	15,670	1,162,742	4	16	1
1936-37 ,, ,, 1937[2])	6,115	6,388	2,767	66	571	36	15,943	1,191,772	4	16	1
1937-38 ,, ,, 1938[2])	4,989	9,344	413	95	487	27	15,355	1,169,069	4	11	
1938-39 ,, ,, 1939[2])	3,622	7,053	1	46	1,146	3	11,871	853,867	3	12	
II.—Specification for years:—											
1909-10 and summer 1910.											
South Georgia	11	30	2,151	–	2	[3]) 20	2,214	58,878	2	2	
South Shetland	110	286	1,181	–	–	–	1,577	32,000	–	3	
Kerguelen	4	1	118	–	–	–	123	3,500	1	1	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa	–	–	108	–	–	–	108	2,500	–	1	
Coast of Natal	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 299	299	13,400	1	–	
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 170	170	7,100	1	–	[5])
Coast of Angola	2	1	647	–	–	–	650	13,500	–	1	
North Atlantic and Arctic	20	272	10	109	6	[6]) 953	1,370	42,250	14	1	4
Coast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[7]) 148	148	7,000	1	–	
Total	147	590	4,215	109	8	1,590	6,659	180,128	20	9	7

[1]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg. [2]) The figures include the catch and whaling gear of two Norwegian expeditions hired by Germany—in 1936-37 1,756 whales and 134,200 barrels of oil, in 1937-38 2,158 whales and 180,750 barrels, in 1938-39 1,658 whales and 118,380 barrels. [3]) Right-whales. [4]) No specification. Mostly humpbacks. [5]) Catchers used from Durban and from Saldanha Bay. [6]) No specification. Mostly fin-whales. [7]) No specification. To a great extent blue-whales.

able No. 3 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
910-11 and summer 1911.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
South Georgia	42	61	3,069	–	–	[1]) 35	3,207	84,019	2	4	11
South Shetland	266	416	1,711	–	–	[2]) 496	2,889	83,996	–	8	18
Kerguelen	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) 87	87	2,560	1	1	2
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa.	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 537	537	14,500	1	1	4
Coast of Natal	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 504	504	21,000	1	–	4
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) ca.500	ca. 500	18,000	3	–	6
Coast of Angola	–	–	2,072	–	–	–	2,072	45,600	–	4	9
North Atlantic and Arctic	–	–	–	–	–	[6])1,089	1,089	35,823	15	1	44
Coast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[7]) 378	378	18,000	1	3	4
Total	308	477	6,852	–	–	3,626	11,263	323,498	24	22	102
911-12 and summer 1912.											
South Georgia	159	106	1,699	–	–	[5])1,231	3,195	113,588	2	4	11
South Shetland	802	1,209	1,381	–	–	[8]) 412	3,804	123,901	–	8	24
South Orkney	67	67	114	–	–	–	248	7,000	–	1	2
South Sandwich	4	11	13	–	–	–	28	1,000	–	1	1
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa .	–	–	1,200	–	–	–	1,200	30,700	1	4	15
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[9])ca.918	ca. 918	32,100	3	–	14
Coast of Angola	–	–	2,700	–	–	–	2,700	70,000	3	5	14
Walvis Bay	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 192	192	5,000	1	–	2
Congo (French)	–	–	418	–	–	–	418	11,300	–	1	3
Coast of Brazil	–	–	ca. 226	–	–	–	ca. 226	7,900	–	2	4
NorthAtlantic and Arctic	–	–	–	–	–	[10])ca.705	ca. 705	21,720	13	1	35
Alaska	90	–	–	–	9	[11]) 545	644	16,500	2	2	5
Coast of Chile	185	10	86	–	55	–	[12]) 336	15,306	2	2	7
Coast of Australia	1	–	592	2	283	–	878	19,396	–	6	11
Total	1,308	1,403	8,429	2	347	4,003	15,492	475,411	27	37	148
1912-13 and summer 1913.											
South Georgia	126	990	887	–	–	[3]) 711	2,714	119,192	2	5	11
South Shetland	1,541	1,833	837	–	–	[1]) 3	4,214	171,200	1	9	26
South Orkney	199	442	138	–	–	–	779	26,031	–	3	6
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa .	–	–	ca. 900	–	–	–	ca. 900	22,300	1	–	5
Coast of Natal	14	61	180	–	50	–	305	11,000	1	–	4
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[3])ca. 721	ca. 721	26,000	4	–	16
Walvis Bay	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) 351	351	13,000	1	–	4
Coast of Angola	–	–	–	–	–	[13]) 3,158	3,158	63,748	2	5	16
Congo (French)	–	–	ca.2.522	–	–	–	c.2,522	63,050	–	6	19
Coast of Brazil.....	–	–	132	–	2	–	134	3,111	–	1	2
NorthAtlantic and Arctic	21	358	2	133	10	[14]) 109	633	18,218	10	–	26
Alaska	58	40	28	8	52	–	186	9,333	1	–	3

(cont.)

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) 15 right-whales and 481 without specification. [3]) No specification. [4]) Almost exclusively humpbacks. [5]) Mostly humpbacks. [6]) Mostly fin-whales. [7]) To a great extent blue-whales. [8]) 9 right-whales, 3 bottlenoses and 400 without specification. [9]) Partly from the coast of Natal. [10]) No specification. Mostly fin-whales and sei-whales. [11]) Exclusively fin-whales and humpbacks. [12]) Partly from Galapagos. [13]) Exclusively humpbacks and sei-whales. [14]) 2 nordcapers, 17 bottlenoses and 90 blue-whales and fin-whales.

Table No. 3 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers
1912-13 and summer 1913 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Coast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 226	226	10,200	1	–	
Coast of Australia	2	–	1,341	–	–	–	1,343	33,679	–	3	
Total	1,961	3,724	6,967	141	114	5,279	18,186	590,062	24	32	1
1913-14 and summer 1914.											
South Georgia	320	728	175	37	–	[2]) 363	1,623	98,462	3	1	
South Shetland	1,474	2,091	864	–	–	–	4,429	190,248	1	9	
South Orkney	29	480	109	–	–	[3]) 3	621	21,750	–	3	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa.	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 412	412	16,000	1	1	
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[1])ca.735	ca. 735	29,400	3	–	1
Coast of Angola	173	68	350	–	15	[1]) 773	1,379	40,450	2	4	1
Walvis Bay	46	3	94	–	–	–	143	5,670	1	–	
Coast of Congo and Fernando Po	–	–	ca.1,760	–	–	–	ca.1,760	50,500	–	7	
Coast of Brazil	–	–	127	–	–	–	127	4,300	–	1	
NorthAtlantic and Arctic	38	323	2	181	–	[5]) 172	716	20,627	9	–	
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 175	175	8,100	1	–	
Coast of Mexico and Gorgona	85	1	565	4	–	[6]) 19	674	14,670	–	1	
Pelagic whaling, coast of South America	45	19	83	–	5	–	152	5,600	–	1	
Coast of Australia	2	1	1,968	–	–	–	1,971	50,800	1	3	
Total	2,212	3,714	6,097	222	20	2,652	14,917	556,577	22	31	14
1914-15 and summer 1915.											
South Georgia	1,209	1,103	345	–	–	[3]) 10	2,667	152,111	3	2	1
South Shetland	1,601	1,511	584	–	–	–	3,696	188,670	1	9	2
South Orkney	94	275	10	–	–	–	379	14,000	–	1	
Coast of Africa:—											
Coast of East Africa	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 205	205	7,000	1	–	
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 775	775	30,900	3	–	1
Coast of Angola	–	–	–	–	–	[1]) 696	696	14,500	1	2	
North Atlantic and Arctic	37	251	–	–	–	[1]) 152	440	12,367	4	–	1
Alaska	51	53	36	–	23	–	163	8,200	1	–	
Pelagic whaling, coast of South America	51	62	20	–	37	[3]) 5	175	6,500	–	1	
Coast of Australia	–	–	ca.1,430	–	–	–	ca.1,430	37,200	2	2	1
Total	3,043	3,255	2,425	–	60	1,843	10,626	471,448	16	17	9
1915-16 and summer 191 6											
South Georgia	980	1,497	643	–	–	[3]) 8	3,128	154,232	3	2	1
South Shetland ..... (cont.)	1,673	2,150	169	–	3	[3]) 1	3,996	196,586	1	8	2

[1]) No specification. [2]) 13 right-whales and 350 without specification. [3]) Right-whales. [4]) Figures from the Portuguese statistics, but probably too low. [5]) 78 blue-whales and fin-whales and 94 without specification. [6]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey).

ible No. 3 (continued).

ears. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
)15-16 and summer 1916 (continued).											
oast of Africa:—											
Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 210	210	8,100	1	–	6
Coast of Angola	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 96	96	2,000	1	–	1
orth Atlantic and Arctic	3	77	–	6	1	[2] 1	88	2,425	1	–	2
laska	25	59	39	21	6	[3] 1	151	6,085	1	–	3
oast of Australia	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 470	470	13,700	1	1	4
Total	2,681	3,783	851	27	10	787	8,139	383,128	9	11	53
)16-17 and summer 1917.											
outh Georgia	1,157	887	212	–	6	–	2,262	129,700	3	1	15
outh Shetland	1,380	602	21	–	–	–	2,003	95,500	–	4	12
laska	7	38	21	26	36	[3] 1	129	5,274	1	–	2
Total	2,544	1,527	254	26	42	1	4,394	230,474	4	5	29
917-18 and summer 1918.											
outh Georgia	732	281	12	16	7	[3] 8	1,056	68,413	3	–	10
outh Shetland	397	627	71	–	–	[3] 13	1,108	55,973	–	5	16
oast of Norway	3	605	1	154	–	–	763	19,838	6	–	18
laska	3	20	–	4	69	–	96	6,301	1	–	2
Total	1,135	1,533	84	174	76	21	3,023	150,525	10	5	46
918-19 and summer 1919.											
outh Georgia	695	675	38	7	6	[3] 7	1,428	77,525	3	–	13
outh Shetland	560	1,064	49	1	–	[5] 5	1,679	84,900	–	5	18
oast of Norway	–	477	3	305	–	–	785	19,158	5	–	17
laska	4	41	7	2	66	–	120	7,731	1	–	3
Total	1,259	2,257	97	315	72	12	4,012	189,314	9	5	51
'919-20 and summer 1920.											
outh Georgia	415	737	38	32	2	[3] 6	1,230	65,169	3	–	9
outh Shetland	799	1,321	75	–	–	–	2,195	111,426	–	5	15
orth Atlantic and Arctic	52	667	4	282	12	[6] 9	1,026	26,369	10	–	27
acific (north).....	19	41	8	4	67	–	139	7,695	1	–	3
Total	1,285	2,766	125	318	81	15	4,590	210,659	14	5	54
1920-21 and summer 1921.											
outh Georgia	319	1,177	40	9	15	[3] 6	1,566	72,600	2	–	8
outh Shetland	1,583	2,501	111	–	–	–	4,195	193,390	1	7	23
oast of Spain	–	323	–	–	33	–	356	10,500	1	–	2
orth Atlantic and Arctic	1	37	–	85	–	–	123	2,100	1	–	2
Total	1,903	4,038	151	94	48	6	6,240	278,590	5	7	35

[1]) No specification. [2]) Bottlenose. [3]) Right-whales. [4]) Humpbacks and sperm-whales. [5]) 1 right-whale and 4 bottlenoses. [6]) 1 right-whale and 8 bottlenoses.

Table No. 3 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cate ers.
1921-22 and summer 1922.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
South Georgia	981	260	–	34	–	–	1,275	95,225	2	–	
South Shetland	1,608	1,599	–	–	–	–	3,207	184,740	1	7	2
Coast of Africa	–	–	613	1	–	–	614	20,000	1	1	
Coast of Spain	–	571	–	–	29	–	600	19,784	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic	32	187	140	99	3	–	461	12,290	3	1	1
Total	2,621	2,617	753	134	32	–	6,157	332,039	8	9	4
1922-23 and summer 1923.											
South Georgia	1,501	663	173	5	10	–	2,352	146,355	2	1	1
South Shetland	1,386	1,446	140	–	4	–	2,976	186,784	1	8	2
South Orkney	76	238	9	–	–	–	323	13,594	–	1	
Coast of Africa	262	28	947	5	44	–	1,286	38,215	3	2	1
Coast of Spain	–	1,080	–	–	36	–	1,116	38,472	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic	23	263	151	243	3	[1] 2	685	15,981	3	1	1
Total	3,248	3,718	1,420	253	97	2	8,738	439,401	10	13	7
1923-24 and summer 1924.											
South Georgia	936	632	50	98	22	–	1,738	117,200	2	1	1
South Shetland	942	1,090	62	2	9	[2] 12	2,117	124,783	1	8	2
South Orkney	210	82	3	–	–	–	295	17,570	–	1	
Ross Sea	211	10	–	–	–	–	221	17,299	–	1	
Coast of Africa	230	24	518	245	17	[3] 32	1,066	39,310	3	2	1
Coast of Spain	–	880	–	–	142	–	1,022	31,540	1	1	
North Atlantic and Arctic	57	470	37	155	2	–	721	19,261	3	2	1
Total	2,586	3,188	670	500	192	44	7,180	366,963	10	16	7
1924-25 and summer 192 5											
South Georgia	1,575	999	103	1	12	–	2,690	182,100	2	1	11
South Shetland	1,264	1,484	50	–	33	–	2,831	181,050	1	8	2
South Orkney	190	312	–	–	–	–	502	23,315	–	1	
Ross Sea	408	19	–	–	–	–	427	31,850	–	1	
Coast of Africa	364	138	834	100	63	[4] 17	1,516	51,600	3	4	2
West Indies	–	–	100	–	–	–	100	2,500	1	–	2
Coast of Spain and Portugal	2	1,296	–	7	124	–	1,429	42,214	3	–	1
North Atlantic and Arctic	2	416	1	248	4	–	671	16,151	5	–	1
Coast of Mexico	220	1	493	45	4	[5] 140	903	24,000	–	2	7
Coast of Peru	36	151	231	13	5	–	436	13,000	–	1	4
Coast of Kamtchatka ..	5	152	72	6	18	[5] 33	286	9,960	–	[6] 1	4
West Australia	–	–	669	–	–	–	669	19,300	1	–	3
Total	4,066	4,968	2,553	420	263	190	12,460	597,040	16	19	112

[1]) Bottlenoses. [2]) 11 right-whales and 1 bottlenose. [3]) Bryde-whales. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) Grey-whales. [6]) The same whaling gear as used off the coast of Mexico.

ble No. 3 (continued).

ears. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
25-26 and summer1926.											
uth Georgia	915	2,626	114	5	11	–	3,671	188,491	2	1	11
uth Shetland	1,529	1,681	81	3	24	–	3,318	208,890	1	8	26
uth Orkney	44	573	4	–	1	[1] 1	623	27,050	–	1	3
oss Sea	523	8	–	–	–	–	531	39 630	–	1	5
lagic whaling in Antarctic	124	230	14	179	–	[1] 9	556	17,184	–	1	4
ast of Africa	530	84	423	78	58	–	1,173	31,262	3	1	13
est Indies	–	–	ca. 70	–	–	–	ca. 70	2,500	1	–	3
ast of Spain and Portugal	–	1,133	–	45	61	–	1,239	33,734	3	–	10
rth Atlantic and Arctic	–	438	5	192	2	[2] 1	638	15,241	5	1	14
ast of Mexico	239	–	498	–	3	[3] 76	816	29,187	–	2	8
ast of Peru and Ecuador	342	432	258	32	5	–	1,069	36,586	–	2	8
ast of Kamtchatka	4	236	4	4	35	–	283	11,586	–	[4] 1	5
est Australia	5	–	735	–	–	–	740	21,300	1	–	3
Total	4,255	7,441	2,206	538	200	87	14,727	662,641	16	19	113
26-27 and summer 1927.											
uth Georgia	1,719	517	–	151	7	–	2,394	193,455	2	1	11
uth Shetland	833	2,474	77	–	18	–	3,402	182,184	1	8	26
uth Orkney	284	301	4	–	–	–	589	42,000	–	1	3
lagic whaling in Antarctic	177	172	9	413	3	[1] 12	786	30,270	–	1	4
oss Sea	1,068	89	82	–	–	–	1,239	110,070	–	3	15
ast of Africa	503	153	35	306	17	–	1,014	23,880	2	–	9
ast of Spain and Portugal	–	369	–	1	53	–	423	12,058	2	–	7
rth Atlantic and Arctic	8	403	–	121	1	–	533	15,504	4	1	14
ast of Mexico	153	2	472	45	3	[5] 29	704	26,445	–	2	9
ast of Peru	199	294	22	–	156	–	671	21,380	–	1	6
est Australia	3	–	996	–	–	–	999	32,179	1	–	4
Total	4,947	4,774	1,697	1,037	258	41	12,754	689,425	12	18	108
27-28 and summer 1928.											
uth Georgia	1,037	527	–	41	26	–	1,631	143,925	2	1	11
uth Shetland	1,830	2,155	1	1	12	–	3,999	279,867	1	7	23
uth Orkney	299	280	1	–	–	–	580	44,914	–	1	3
est Antarctic, others	482	59	–	–	–	[1] 1	542	45,812	–	1	4
oss Sea	2,082	110	16	–	–	–	2,208	186,211	–	3	15
ast of Africa	319	71	47	247	140	–	824	29,805	2	–	10
rth Atlantic and Arctic	2	427	2	140	1	–	572	14,808	4	–	12
ast of Mexico	207	1	179	3	2	[5] 9	401	18,679	–	1	4
est Australia	1	–	1,033	–	–	–	1,034	35,340	1	–	4
Total	6,259	3,630	1,279	432	181	10	11,791	799,361	10	14	86

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) Bryde-whales. [3]) 34 Bryde-whales and 42 grey-whales. [4]) The same whaling ear as used off the coast of Mexico. [5]) Grey-whales.

Table No. 3 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers
1928-29 and summer 1929.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
South Georgia	880	1,193	10	186	7	–	2,276	157,525	2	1	1
South Orkney	452	101	–	–	–	–	553	60,151	–	1	
West Antarctic, others:—											
Companies with licenses	3,198	1,885	–	10	11	–	5,104	418,673	1	9	2
Companies without licenses	3,276	688	14	–	10	–	3,988	342,051	–	7	2
Ross Sea	1,995	57	17	1	2	–	2,072	185,592	–	3	1
Coast of Africa	234	101	10	–	10	–	355	20,600	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic	31	340	3	121	4	[1] 15	514	17,297	4	2	1
Coast of Mexico	115	1	16	–	–	[2] 2	134	8,346	–	1	
Total	10,181	4,366	70	318	44	17	14,996	1,210,235	8	24	11
1929-30 and summer 1930.											
South Georgia	222	1,196	18	79	16	–	1,531	97,351	2	[4] –	1
West Antarctic, others:—											
Companies with licenses	3,738	2,459	1	–	15	–	6,213	402,284	1	8	3
Companies without licenses	6,598	1,363	15	–	4	–	7,980	942,117	–	16	6
Ross Sea:—											
Companies with licenses	1,075	265	190	–	–	–	1,530	110,310	–	2	1
Companies without licenses	1,509	592	462	–	4	–	2,567	176,050	–	2	1
Coast of Africa:—											
Walvis Bay	225	61	6	6	5	–	303	16,200	1	–	
Congo (French)	–	–	586	6	–	–	592	20,087	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic	64	681	54	61	5	[3] 28	893	31,822	3	4	2
Total	13,431	6,617	1,332	152	49	28	21,609	1,796,221	8	32	17
1930-31 and summer 1931.											
South Georgia	460	524	26	34	5	–	1,049	75,101	2	–	1
West Antarctic, others	15,014	3,798	169	1	14	[5] 1	18,997	1,788,372	1	24	11
Ross Sea	3,734	1,310	171	–	8	–	5,223	428,221	–	3	2
Coast of Norway	2	69	–	52	5	–	128	3,399	2	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic	52	456	39	8	–	–	555	21,869	–	2	
Total	19,262	6,157	405	95	32	1	25,952	2,316,962	5	29	16
1931-32 and summer 1932.											
Coast of Norway	23	190	1	59	6	–	279	8,431	3	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic	38	443	9	24	–	[5] 4	518	20,159	–	2	
Total	61	633	10	83	6	4	797	28,590	3	2	1

[1]) 6 beaked whales, 6 bottlenoses and 3 caing-whales. [2]) Grey-whales. [3]) Minke-whales. [4]) Besides, a Norwegian company with floating factory is licenced here, but has carried on pelagic whaling. [5]) Right-whales.

Table No. 3 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1932-33 and summer 1933.											
Antarctic, pelagic	10,128	1,514	59	–	67	–	11,768	1,285,853	–	9	58
Coast of Norway	7	197	1	22	9	–	236	6,585	2	–	6
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic.....	43	549	7	–	41	–	640	25,005	–	3	10
Total	10,178	2,260	67	22	117	–	12,644	1,317,443	2	12	74
1933-34 and summer 1934.											
Antarctic, pelagic	8,727	2,718	309	–	554	–	12,308	1,218,054	–	11	64
Coast of Congo	1	21	724	27	45	–	818	21,435	–	1	4
Off Gibraltar	–	66	–	–	5	–	71	1,180			
Coast of Norway	–	132	–	172	4	–	308	6,305	2	–	6
North Atlantic and Arctic, pelagic	21	128	3	–	–	–	152	6,720	–	1	4
Total	8,749	3,065	1,036	199	608	–	13,657	1,253,694	2	13	78
1934-35 and summer 1935.											
Antarctic, pelagic	8,038	5,925	952	141	407	–	15,463	1,183,897	–	13	78
Coast of Congo	–	–	1,241	10	–	–	1,251	50,942	–	3	10
Coast of Norway	1	106	–	108	4	[1] 6	225	4,488	3	–	10
Total	8,039	6,031	2,193	259	411	6	16,939	1,239,327	3	16	98
1935-36 and summer 1936.											
Antarctic, pelagic	7,349	4,873	1,908	2	289	–	14,421	1,116,033	–	13	82
Coast of Congo	–	1	840	23	54	–	918	38,712	–	3	11
Coast of Norway	4	147	–	154	17	[1] 9	331	7,997	4	–	12
Total	7,353	5,021	2,748	179	360	9	15,670	1,162,742	4	16	105
1936-37 and summer 1937.											
Antarctic, pelagic [2])	6,081	5,967	2,468	8	514	[3] 1	15,039	1,158,665	–	14	82
Coast of Congo	–	–	298	–	–	–	298	13,778	–	1	4
Coast of Norway	9	223	–	55	20	[1] 35	342	9,467	4	–	12
South of Iceland	25	198	1	3	37	–	264	9,862	–	1	4
Total	6,115	6,388	2,767	66	571	36	15,943	1,191,772	4	16	102
1937-38 and summer 1938.											
Antarctic, pelagic [2])	4,985	9,083	413	1	478	–	14,960	1,157,993	–	11	83
Coast of Norway	4	261	–	94	9	[1] 27	395	11,076	4	–	12
Total	4,989	9,344	413	95	487	27	15,355	1,169,069	4	11	95
1938-39 and summer 1939.											
Antarctic, pelagic [2])	3,618	6,771	–	–	1,132	–	11,521	842,712	–	12	90
Coast of Norway	4	282	1	46	14	[4] 3	350	11,155	3	–	9
Total	3,622	7,053	1	46	1,146	3	11,871	853,867	3	12	99

[1]) Different kinds of small whales. [2]) The figures include the catch and whaling gear of 2 Norwegian expeditions hired by Germany, see note 2 page 118. [3]) Right-whale. [4]) 2 Minke-whales and 1 bottlenose.

Table No. 4.—British whaling in the years 1909/10—1938/39.

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
I.—Summary for all geographical areas in the years:—								Barrel = 1/6 ton.[1])			
1909-10 and summer 1910	14	43	359	346	2	1,140	1,904	64,292	13	–	3
1910-11 ,, ,, 1911	23	70	1,671	195	–	1,406	3,365	102,094	13	–	3
1911-12 ,, ,, 1912	113	334	2,130	11	63	1,186	3,837	120,982	22	2	5
1912-13 ,, ,, 1913	304	1,273	1,142	114	205	398	3,436	127,757	19	3	5
1913-14 ,, ,, 1914	443	1,128	695	245	373	504	3,388	133,543	16	3	5
1914-15 ,, ,, 1915	1,030	951	382	7	505	260	3,135	141,045	9	3	4
1915-16 ,, ,, 1916	2,137	1,428	695	49	596	9	4,914	202,285	7	1	4
1916-17 ,, ,, 1917	1,389	929	133	40	118	11	2,620	132,525	6	1	2
1917-18 ,, ,, 1918	1,025	951	67	128	213	123	2,507	130,638	6	1	3
1918-19 ,, ,, 1919	435	1,249	157	193	503	10	2,547	106,464	5	1	3
1919-20 ,, ,, 1920	792	1,460	312	405	401	8	3,378	137,448	8	1	4
1920-21 ,, ,, 1921	826	1,711	315	107	329	12	3,300	141,367	5	1	3
1921-22 ,, ,, 1922	2,219	1,215	307	212	148	4	4,105	196,086	7	1	3
1922-23 ,, ,, 1923	3,144	1,998	258	154	116	5	5,675	286,265	9	3	4
1923-24 ,, ,, 1924	1,921	2,545	324	565	350	54	5,759	258,079	10	3	5
1924-25 ,, ,, 1925	2,913	2,759	392	167	604	–	6,835	347,538	11	2	5
1925-26 ,, ,, 1926	2,588	4,848	280	387	566	66	8,735	380,107	11	3	6
1926-27 ,, ,, 1927	3,197	2,902	201	326	593	29	7,248	389,087	12	3	6
1927-28 ,, ,, 1928	2,930	2,498	107	498	996	50	7,079	400,162	12	4	6
1928-29 ,, ,, 1929	2,954	3,608	154	387	1,098	29	8,230	512,611	10	4	6
1929-30 ,, ,, 1930	4,561	6,198	402	307	489	326	12,283	858,829	14	9	10
1930-31 ,, ,, 1931	8,452	4,054	350	117	156	–	13,129	1,134,398	5	11	7
1931-32 ,, ,, 1932	6,389	2,581	511	34	267	1	9,783	804,505	3	5	4
1932-33 ,, ,, 1933	8,582	3,546	307	11	536	2	12,984	1,181,769	4	8	7
1933-34 ,, ,, 1934	8,409	4,217	1,075	30	533	352	14,616	1,192.478	6	8	7
1934-35 ,, ,, 1935	8,210	6,748	1,467	153	953	2	17,533	1,290,096	7	9	9
1935-36 ,, ,, 1936	7,798	5,243	3,130	294	3,434	7	19,906	1,240,361	9	11	13
1936-37 ,, ,, 1937	5,755	6,903	3,073	414	5,198	44	21,387	1,287,627	9	15	14
1937-38 ,, ,, 1938	4,855	10,686	2,866	131	1,004	–	19,542	1,308,015	5	11	12
1938-39 ,, ,, 1939	4,942	6,046	4	13	331	–	11,336	897,741	2	9	8
II.—Specification for years:—											
1909-10 and summer 1910.											
South Georgia	6	28	265	–	2	[2]) 6	307	21,976	1	–	4
Falkland Islands.....	8	15	94	346	–	–	[3]) 463	8,776	1	–	5
Coast of Africa	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 233	233	10,000	1	–	3
North Atlantic and Arctic	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 901	901	23,540	10	–	22
Total	14	43	359	346	2	1,140	1,904	64,292	13	–	34
1910-11 and summer 1911.											
South Georgia	21	45	1,601	–	–	[2]) 16	1,683	49,900	1	–	4
Falkland Islands.....	2	25	70	195	–	–	292	5,650	1	–	5
Coast of Africa	–	–	–	–	–	[4]) 547	547	22,944	2	–	6
North Atlantic and Arctic	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 843	843	23,600	9	–	21
Total	23	70	1,671	195	–	1,406	3,365	102,094	13	–	36

[1]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) Figures probably too low. [4]) No specification. [5]) Mostly fin-whales.

able No. 4 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
911-12 and summer 1912.											
outh Georgia	29	125	1,202	–	2	[1]) 406	1,764	51,879	1	1	6
outh Shetland	–	–	–	–	–	[2])ca. 400	ca. 400	ca. 11,000	–	1	3
'alkland Islands.....	–	–	–	–	–	[3]) 103	103	2,423	1	–	4
oast of Africa	24	7	906	11	56	[4]) 2	1,006	38,712	5	–	18
orth Atlantic and Arctic	60	202	22	–	5	[3]) 275	564	16,968	15	–	27
Total	113	334	2,130	11	63	1,186	3,837	120,982	22	2	58
912-13 and summer 1913.											
outh Georgia	58	435	525	–	2	[2]) 238	1,258	53,900	1	1	6
outh Shetland	175	219	113	–	–	[5]) 4	511	19,300	–	2	3
'alkland Islands.....	–	36	8	43	–	–	87	2,128	1	–	3
oast of Africa	45	202	482	1	180	[6]) 129	1,039	37,144	5	–	21
orth Atlantic and Arctic	26	381	14	70	23	[2]) 27	541	15,285	12	–	20
Total	304	1,273	1,142	114	205	398	3,436	127,757	19	3	53
913-14 and summer 1914.											
outh Georgia	204	329	89	30	7	[2]) 490	1,149	56,127	1	1	6
outh Shetland	163	246	174	–	–	[4]) 2	585	26,085	–	2	3
alkland Islands.....	3	63	7	105	–	[4]) 1	179	4,491	1	–	4
oast of Africa	66	212	412	3	365	[4]) 3	1,061	37,116	5	–	22
orth Atlantic and Arctic	7	278	13	107	1	[5]) 8	414	9,724	9	–	15
Total	443	1,128	695	245	373	504	3,388	133,543	16	3	50
'914-15 and summer 1915.											
outh Georgia	756	383	183	–	–	[4]) 2	1,324	78,125	1	1	7
outh Shetland	195	168	72	–	–	[4]) 2	437	18,266	–	2	3
alkland Islands.....	–	–	–	–	–	[7]) 255	255	7,400	1	–	4
oast of Africa	79	285	122	7	486	[4]) 1	980	34,254	4	–	23
ewfoundland	–	115	5	–	19	–	139	3,000	3	–	3
Total	1,030	951	382	7	505	260	3,135	141,045	9	3	40
'915-16 and summer 1916.											
outh Georgia	1,701	800	559	–	1	[4]) 3	3,064	144,830	2	–	13
outh Shetland	172	208	50	–	1	[4]) 4	435	15,950	–	1	3
oast of Africa	264	420	86	49	594	[4]) 2	1,415	41,505	5	–	25
Total	2,137	1,428	695	49	596	9	4,914	202,285	7	1	41
1916-17 and summer 1917.											
outh Georgia	1,016	527	119	–	25	[4]) 11	1,698	106,214	2	1	13
oast of Africa	373	402	14	40	93	–	922	26,311	4	–	16
Total	1,389	929	133	40	118	11	2,620	132,525	6	1	29
1917-18 and summer 1918.											
outh Georgia	889	704	39	29	29	[4]) 21	1,711	101,198	2	1	17
oast of Africa	136	247	28	99	184	[4]) 1	695	26,940	3	–	12
ewfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 101	101	2,500	1	–	2
Total	1,025	951	67	128	213	123	2,507	130,638	6	1	31

[1]) Mostly humpbacks. [2]) No specification. [3]) Mostly fin-whales and sei-whales. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) Bottlenoses. [6]) 3 right-whales and 126 without specification. [7]) No specification. Mostly fin-whales and sei-whales.

Table No. 4 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Cato ers
1918-19 and summer 1919.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
South Georgia	234	688	20	–	7	–	949	46,000	1	–	
South Shetland	81	197	32	–	–	[1] 6	316	12,500	–	1	
Coast of Africa	120	364	105	193	496	[1] 4	1,282	46,500	4	–	
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 1,464	–	–	
Total	435	1,249	157	193	503	10	2,547	106,464	5	1	
1919-20 and summer 1920.											
South Georgia	464	678	37	35	5	[1] 5	1,224	61,545	2	–	1
South Shetland	88	219	107	–	–	–	414	14,362	–	1	
Coast of Africa	215	387	168	142	396	[1] 2	1,310	51,921	4	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic	25	176	–	228	–	[3] 1	430	9,620	2	–	
Total	792	1,460	312	405	401	8	3,378	137,448	8	1	4
1920-21 and summer 1921.											
South Georgia	400	979	49	24	7	[1] 7	1,466	72,814	2	–	
South Shetland	178	347	46	–	–	–	571	20,100	–	1	
Coast of Africa	248	385	220	83	322	[1] 5	1,263	48,453	3	–	2
Total	826	1,711	315	107	329	12	3,300	141,367	5	1	3
1921-22 and summer 1922.											
South Georgia	1,275	354	9	41	3	–	1,682	113,817	2	–	
South Shetland	238	183	–	–	–	–	421	18,735	–	1	
Coast of Africa	695	452	298	127	145	[4] 4	1,721	56,680	4	–	1
North Atlantic and Arctic	11	226	–	44	–	–	281	6,854	1	–	
Total	2,219	1,215	307	212	148	4	4,105	196,086	7	1	3
1922-23 and summer 1923.											
South Georgia	1,657	454	72	5	3	–	2,191	147,207	2	–	
South Shetland	652	548	48	–	–	–	1,248	66,616	–	3	
Coast of Africa	812	618	135	139	112	[5] 3	1,819	60,858	4	–	2
North Atlantic and Arctic	23	378	3	10	1	[1] 2	417	11,584	3	–	
Total	3,144	1,998	258	154	116	5	5,675	286,265	9	3	4
1923-24 and summer 1924.											
South Georgia	735	499	63	87	17	–	1,401	95,561	2	–	
South Shetland	442	475	38	–	8	–	963	57,563	–	3	
Coast of Africa	673	926	206	421	303	[5] 54	2,583	86,422	4	–	2
North Atlantic and Arctic	71	645	17	57	22	–	812	18,533	4	–	
Total	1,921	2,545	324	565	350	54	5,759	258,079	10	3	5
1924-25 and summer 1925.											
South Georgia	1,511	690	134	–	12	–	2,347	175,053	2	–	
South Shetland	329	532	47	–	2	–	910	54,700	–	2	
Coast of Africa	1,024	952	176	145	571	–	2,868	99,385	5	–	1
North Atlantic and Arctic	49	585	35	22	19	–	710	18,400	4	–	3
Total	2,913	2,759	392	167	604	–	6,835	347,538	11	2	5

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) Further returns not obtainable. [3]) Bottlenose. [4]) 1 right-whale and 3 Bryde-whales. [5]) Bryde-whales.

able No. 4 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton			
925-26 and summer 1926.											
outh Georgia	706	2,270	90	8	1	–	3,075	161,540	2	–	8
outh Shetland	622	715	29	–	–	–	1,366	86,096	–	3	9
oast of Africa	1,214	1,134	143	355	561	[1] 66	3,473	108,492	5	–	34
orth Atlantic and Arctic	46	729	18	24	4	–	821	23,979	4	–	10
Total	2,588	4,848	280	387	566	66	8,735	380,107	11	3	61
926-27 and summer 1927.											
outh Georgia	1,445	428	–	130	6	–	2,009	164,156	2	–	8
outh Shetland	494	922	17	–	1	–	1,434	90,546	–	3	9
oast of Africa	1,240	1,048	96	154	563	[2] 29	3,130	111,151	5	–	35
orth Atlantic and Arctic	18	504	88	42	23	–	675	23,234	5	–	12
Total	3,197	2,902	201	326	593	29	7,248	389,087	12	3	64
927-28 and summer 1928.											
outh Georgia	666	637	–	41	17	–	1,361	104,716	2	–	8
outh Shetland	1,107	433	3	–	–	–	1,543	120,503	–	3	9
outh Sandwich	406	64	–	–	–	–	470	44,055	–	1	3
oast of Africa	685	867	83	406	920	[3] 50	3,011	105,424	5	–	35
orth Atlantic and Arctic	66	497	21	51	59	–	694	25,464	5	–	14
Total	2,930	2,498	107	498	996	50	7,079	400,162	12	4	69
928-29 and summer 1929.											
outh Georgia	413	1,473	2	145	16	–	2,049	129,081	2	–	8
outh Shetland	1,451	620	–	–	6	–	2,077	175,900	–	3	9
outh Sandwich	570	60	–	–	–	–	630	65,700	–	1	4
oast of Africa	493	1,048	139	235	1,063	[4] 29	3,007	124,465	5	–	37
orth Atlantic and Arctic	27	407	13	7	13	–	467	17,465	3	–	7
Total	2,954	3,608	154	387	1,098	29	8,230	512,611	10	4	65
929-30 and summer 1930.											
outh Georgia	166	1,609	21	95	13	–	1,904	106,500	2	–	11
Vest Antarctic, others .	3,179	2,982	14	–	7	–	6,182	555,607	–	8	35
oss Sea	459	294	121	–	–	–	874	61,089	–	1	4
oast of Africa:—											
Coast of Natal	265	477	131	52	336	–	1,261	57,500	2	–	17
Cape Colony	468	554	30	159	125	[5] 6	1,342	50,659	3	–	24
ewfoundland	23	282	7	1	8	–	321	13,100	3	–	5
ritish Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 320	320	12,342	2	–	6
ew Zealand	1	–	78	–	–	–	79	2,032	2	–	–
Total	4,561	6,198	402	307	489	326	12,283	858,829	14	9	102
930-31 and summer 1931.											
outh Georgia	369	645	25	88	16	–	1,143	73,300	2	–	11
Vest Antarctic, others .	7,961	2,943	144	–	5	–	11,053	1,020,845	–	11	57
oast of Natal	122	466	71	29	135	–	823	37,086	1	–	10
ew Zealand	–	–	110	–	–	–	110	3,167	2	–	–
Total	8,452	4,054	350	117	156	–	13,129	1,134,398	5	11	78

[1]) 2 right-whales and 64 Bryde-whales. [2]) Bryde-whales. [3]) 3 right-whales and 47 Bryde-whales.
) 2 right-whales and 27 Bryde-whales. [5]) 1 right-whale and 5 Bryde-whales. [6]) No specification.

Table No. 4 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catc ers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1931-32 and summer 1932.											
South Georgia	230	1,100	6	11	8	–	1,355	73,488	1	–	
Antarctic, others	6,050	1,136	178	–	3	–	7,367	686,355	–	5	3
Coast of Natal	109	345	309	23	256	[1] 1	1,043	44,112	1	–	
New Zealand	–	–	18	–	–	–	18	550	1	–	
Total	6,389	2,581	511	34	267	1	9,783	804,505	3	5	4
1932-33 and summer 1933.											
Antarctic, pelagic	8,496	2,927	100	–	40	–	11,563	1,116,026	–	8	5
Coast of Natal	85	602	162	11	306	[1] 2	1,168	53,000	2	–	1
British Columbia	1	17	1	–	190	–	209	11,500	1	–	
New Zealand	–	–	44	–	–	–	44	1,243	1	–	
Total	8,582	3,546	307	11	536	2	12,984	1,181,769	4	8	7
1933-34 and summer 1934.											
South Georgia	253	927	38	–	6	–	1,224	66,397	1	–	
Antarctic, pelagic	8,086	2,754	471	–	105	–	11,416	1,045,303	–	8	5
Coast of Natal	70	536	514	30	422	[1] 2	1,574	60,924	2	–	1
British Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 350	350	18,300	2	–	
New Zealand	–	–	52	–	–	–	52	1,554	1	–	
Total	8,409	4,217	1,075	30	533	352	14,616	1,192,478	6	8	7
1934-35 and summer 1935.											
South Georgia	297	390	10	50	19	–	766	55,041	1	–	
Antarctic, pelagic	7,781	5,656	972	–	148	–	14,557	1,149,006	–	9	6
Coast of Natal	122	526	418	90	595	[1] 2	1,753	67,008	2	–	1
Newfoundland	4	156	9	13	16	–	198	7,165	2	–	
British Columbia	6	20	1	–	175	–	202	10,334	1	–	
New Zealand	–	–	57	–	–	–	57	1,542	1	–	
Total	8,210	6,748	1,467	153	953	2	17,533	1,290,096	7	9	9
1935-36 and summer 1936.											
South Georgia	561	259	19	–	2	–	841	67,993	1	–	
Antarctic, pelagic	6,959	3,550	1,131	–	57	–	11,697	927,174	–	8	6
Coast of Natal	41	528	301	68	911	–	1,849	64,570	2	–	1
Cape Colony	79	566	27	214	108	[3] 7	1,001	31,799	1	–	1
Newfoundland	20	146	10	2	14	–	192	7,186	2	–	
British Columbia	3	48	14	–	311	–	376	16,969	2	–	
Coast of Peru	135	139	4	10	2,021	–	2,309	61,853	–	2	1
West Australia	–	7	1,568	–	10	–	1,585	61,144	–	1	
New Zealand	–	–	56	–	–	–	56	1,673	1	–	
Total	7,798	5,243	3,130	294	3,434	7	19,906	1,240,361	9	11	13
1936-37 and summer 1937.											
South Georgia	56	478	5	184	21	–	744	34,252	1	–	
Antarctic, pelagic	5,492	4,407	1,490	2	226	–	11,617	943,570	–	10	6
Cape Colony	57	398	28	49	207	[4] 43	782	34,515	1	–	1
Coast of Natal	67	755	240	64	503	–	1,629	67,979	2	–	1
South of Madagascar...	4	22	1,223	8	–	–	1,257	53,500	–	1	

(cont.)

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) No specification. [3]) Bryde-whales. [4]) 7 right-whales and 36 Bryde-whales.

Table No. 4 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton			
1936-37 and summer 1937 (continued).											
Davis Strait	3	263	6	97	181	–	550	22,513	–	1	7
Newfoundland	8	439	9	7	19	[1] 1	483	19,075	2	–	5
British Columbia	1	44	7	–	265	–	317	14,719	2	–	6
Coast of Peru	67	97	9	3	3,776	–	3,952	95,831	–	3	22
New Zealand	–	–	56	–	–	–	56	1,673	1	–	3
Total	5,755	6,903	3,073	414	5,198	44	21,387	1,287,627	9	15	149
1937-38 and summer 1938.											
South Georgia	44	681	22	65	13	–	825	38,500	1	–	6
Antarctic, pelagic	4,766	9,417	838	–	265	–	15,286	1,114,865	–	10	83
Coast of Natal	39	536	175	64	425	–	1,239	54,352	[2] 1	–	16
South of Madagascar	1	2	1,752	2	48	–	1,805	84,750	–	1	6
British Columbia	4	50	4	–	252	–	310	13,157	2	–	6
New Zealand	1	–	75	–	1	–	77	2,391	1	–	3
Total	4,855	10,686	2,866	131	1,004	–	19,542	1,308,015	5	11	120
1938-39 and summer 1939.											
South Georgia	91	515	–	10	35	–	651	44,664	1	–	5
Antarctic, pelagic	4,844	5,413	–	1	283	–	10,541	847,127	–	9	74
Coast of Natal[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South of Madagascar[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	7	118	4	2	13	–	144	5,950	1	–	2
New Zealand[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	4,942	6,046	4	13	331	–	11,336	897,741	2	9	81

[1]) Right-whale. [2]) There are in reality two shore stations, but these are operated as one station and catch figures are given in one schedule. [3]) Whaling has been carried on during 1939 but no information has been available.

Table No. 5.—Whaling of other countries in the years 1909/10—1938/39.

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
I.—Summary for all geographical areas in the years:—							[2]	Barrel = 1/6 ton.[1] [2]			
1909-10 and summer 1910	134	289	1,375	156	27	1,757	3,738	39,900	[3] 3	2	36
1910-11 „ „ 1911	305	1,107	2,222	375	163	1,608	5,780	72,906	[3] 3	1	40
1911-12 „ „ 1912	306	1,140	2,270	236	129	1,428	5,509	73,350	[3] 4	2	45
1912-13 „ „ 1913	152	1,411	888	361	78	1,161	4,051	48,418	[3] 4	2	44
1913-14 „ „ 1914	313	1,326	514	258	329	1,935	4,675	113,998	12	1	59
1914-15 „ „ 1915	454	1,282	410	723	263	1,427	4,559	92,971	8	–	48
1915-16 „ „ 1916	484	1,221	484	419	406	1,475	4,489	114,256	11	–	57
1916-17 „ „ 1917	418	1,013	94	581	225	743	3,074	40,113	[3] 2	–	36
1917-18 „ „ 1918	342	929	52	743	620	1,252	3,938	104,692	10	–	53
1918-19 „ „ 1919	299	763	86	532	512	1,491	3,683	121,467	10	–	52
1919-20 „ „ 1920	197	720	108	397	267	1,712	3,401	59,220	11	–	54
1920-21 „ „ 1921	258	1,155	137	486	374	224	2,634	51,184	4	–	46
1921-22 „ „ 1922	435	662	102	435	640	1,404	3,678	111,151	10	–	60
1922-23 „ „ 1923	477	1,007	301	491	386	1,045	3,707	91,648	10	–	57
1923-24 „ „ 1924	338	1,161	212	654	408	1,127	3,900	91,204	10	1	62
1924-25 „ „ 1925	569	1,394	397	506	572	520	3,958	95,830	10	1	66
1925-26 „ „ 1926	386	1,999	564	569	825	435	4,778	109,788	9	1	61
1926-27 „ „ 1927	578	954	659	634	465	923	4,213	113,410	10	1	61
1927-28 „ „ 1928	487	1,075	140	1,360	627	1,034	4,723	121,790	9	2	67
1928-29 „ „ 1929	657	1,295	115	844	720	1,133	4,764	163,234	9	2	67
1929-30 „ „ 1930	763	1,488	301	382	674	312	3,920	146,024	7	2	65
1930-31 „ „ 1931	1,935	1,156	168	440	329	20	4,048	250,308	3	3	42
1931-32 „ „ 1932	255	944	114	375	359	361	2,408	92,057	4	1	37
1932-33 „ „ 1933	307	1,283	127	400	581	581	3,279	106,989	5	2	40
1933-34 „ „ 1934	328	1,452	178	312	706	1,337	4,313	142,163	7	2	42
1934-35 „ „ 1935	585	1,299	428	550	874	1,103	4,839	163,402	8	5	53
1935-36 „ „ 1936	2,957	1,891	1,885	350	1,059	1,137	9,279	470,320	25	6	76
1936-37 „ „ 1937	2,766	4,396	4,014	756	1,286	831	14,049	735,111	16	10	103
1937-38 „ „ 1938	5,191	9,650	1,846	703	1,817	731	19,938	1,163,164	26	13	141
1938-39 „ „ 1939	5,550	8,780	1,022	37	1,630	436	17,455	1,136,224	7	15	134
II.—Specification for years:—											
1909-10 and summer 1910.											
South Georgia	9	–	975	–	–	[4] 11	995	23,462	1	–	4
South Shetland and Magellan's Strait	28	72	300	–	–	[4] 20	420	9,000	–	1	3
Coast of West Africa ...	–	–	71	–	–	–	71	1,638	1	–	1
North Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	[5] 47	47	1,800	1	–	3
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[5]1,131	1,131	?	?	–	?
Coast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 106	106	4,000	–	1	3
Japan and Korea.....	97	217	29	156	27	[7] 442	968	[8] ?	?	–	22
Total	134	289	1,375	156	27	1,757	3,738	39,900	3	2	36

[1]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg. [2]) The discrepancy between number of whales and barrels of oil is due to the whaling of Japan. For this country the whales are included in the figures, while the oil production is excluded owing to extensive use of the whale for human food. [3]) Figures incomplete, see the specification below. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) No specification. Figures incomplete. [6]) No specification. [7]) 6 grey-whales (Calif. Grey) and 436 not specified. For 3 companies with 4 catchers the catch is unknown. [8]) Extensive use of the whale for human food.

ble No. 5 (continued).

ears. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
10-11 and summer 1911.								Barrel = 1/6 ton			
uth Georgia	22	62	1,527	–	–	[1]) 28	1,639	55,444	1	–	4
uth Shetland	40	71	316	–	–	[1]) 6	433	9,600	–	1	4
ast of West Africa	–	–	217	–	–	–	217	4,062	1	–	1
ast of Brazil	–	–	102	–	–	–	102	3,800	1	–	1
cific (north)	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,451	1,451	?	?	–	?
pan and Korea	243	974	60	375	163	[4]) 123	1,938	[3]) ?	?	–	30
Total	305	1,107	2,222	375	163	1,608	5,780	72,906	3	1	40
11-12 and summer 1912.											
uth Georgia	48	162	1,346	–	1	[1]) 19	1,576	46,795	1	–	4
uth Shetland	–	–	–	–	–	[5]) 609	609	13,869	–	1	3
ast of West Africa	–	–	425	–	–	–	425	7,356	1	–	2
ast of Brazil	–	–	ca. 116	–	–	–	ca. 116	3,900	1	1	3
orth Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	[6]) 42	42	1,430	1	–	3
acific (north)	22	235	315	–	21	[7]) 562	1,155	?	?	–	?
pan and Korea	236	743	68	236	107	[8]) 196	1,586	[3]) ?	?	–	30
Total	306	1,140	2,270	236	129	1,428	5,509	73,350	4	2	45
12-13 and summer 1913.											
uth Georgia	49	324	504	–	1	–	878	23,622	1	–	4
uth Shetland	45	248	26	–	–	–	319	13,200	–	1	3
oast of West Africa	–	–	–	–	–	[6]) 274	274	6,596	2	–	4
oast of Brazil	–	–	ca. 220	–	–	–	ca. 220	5,000	1	1	3
acific (north)	–	–	–	–	–	[7]) 755	755	?	?	–	?
apan and Korea	58	839	138	361	77	[9]) 132	1,605	[3]) ?	?	–	30
Total	152	1,411	888	361	78	1,161	4,051	48,418	4	2	44
13-14 and summer 1914.											
outh Georgia	141	259	141	19	9	[1]) 8	577	21,898	1	–	4
outh Shetland	–	–	–	–	–	[6]) 245	245	13,000	–	1	3
oast of West Africa	–	–	–	–	–	ca. 100	ca. 100	4,000	1	–	2
oast of Brazil	–	–	190	–	–	–	190	5,500	2	–	4
acific (north)	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,426	1,426	64,000	7	–	(?) 14
oast of Chile	49	27	23	–	16	–	115	5,600	1	–	2
apan and Korea	123	1,040	160	239	304	[10]) 156	2,022	[3]) ?	?	–	30
Total	313	1,326	514	258	329	1,935	4,675	113,998	12	1	59
14-15 and summer 1915.											
outh Georgia	348	454	295	–	1	[1]) 8	1,106	40,271	1	–	4
oast of West Africa	–	–	–	–	–	[6]) 109	109	2,700	1	–	3
acific (north)	–	–	–	–	–	[2])1,164	1,164	45,000	5	–	(?) 10
oast of Chile	49	11	10	–	10	–	80	5,000	1	–	1
apan and Korea	57	817	105	723	252	[11]) 146	2,100	[3]) ?	?	–	30
Total	454	1,282	410	723	263	1,427	4,559	92,971	8	–	48

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) No specification. Figures incomplete. [3]) Extensive use of the whale for human ood. [4]) 2 right-whales and 121 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [5]) Mostly humpbacks. [6]) No specification.) Mostly fin-whales and humpbacks. [8]) 3 right-whales and 193 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [9]) 1 right-vhale and 131 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [10]) 1 right-whale and 155 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [11]) 7 ight-whales and 139 grey-whales (Calif. Grey).

Table No. 5 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Cat ers
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1915-16 and summer 1916.											
South Georgia	345	447	376	–	–	[1] 1	1,169	47,208	1	–	
Coast of West Africa ..	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 224	224	3,348	1	–	
North Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	[3] 102	102	2,700	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 1,060	1,060	ca. 55,000	7	–	(?)
Coast of Chile	64	35	15	–	15	[1] 2	131	6,000	1	–	
Japan and Korea.....	75	739	93	419	391	[5] 86	1,803	[6] ?	?	–	
Total	484	1,221	484	419	406	1,475	4,489	114,256	11	–	
1916-17 and summer 1917.											
South Georgia	267	192	47	–	4	[1] 1	511	32,413	1	–	
Coast of Chile	76	76	15	–	26	–	193	7,700	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[7] 673	673	?	?	–	
Japan and Korea.....	75	745	32	581	195	[8] 69	1,697	[6] ?	?	–	
Total	418	1,013	94	581	225	743	3,074	40,113	2	–	
1917-18 and summer 1918.											
South Georgia	250	159	9	4	1	[1] 6	429	32,892	1	–	
Coast of Chile	68	70	23	–	31	[1] 3	195	7,000	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 1,137	1,137	64,800	8	–	(?)
Japan and Korea.....	24	700	20	739	588	[9] 106	2,177	[6] ?	?	–	
Total	342	929	52	743	620	1,252	3,938	104,692	10	–	
1918-19 and summer 1919.											
South Georgia	231	167	10	–	5	[1] 2	415	24,767	1	–	
Coast of Chile	15	74	24	–	46	[1] 2	161	6,000	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[4] 1,436	1,436	90,700	8	–	(?)
Japan and Korea.....	53	522	52	532	461	[10] 51	1,671	[6] ?	?	–	
Total	299	763	86	532	512	1,491	3,683	121,467	10	–	
1919-20 and summer 1920.											
South Georgia	108	258	4	4	1	[1] 3	378	20,315	1	–	
Coast of Chile	54	24	21	–	21	–	120	4,600	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[11] 1,624	1,624	34,305	9	–	ca.
Japan and Korea.....	35	438	83	393	245	[8] 85	1,279	[6] ?	?	–	
Total	197	720	108	397	267	1,712	3,401	59,220	11	–	
1920-21 and summer 1921.											
South Georgia	137	487	14	3	9	–	650	31,723	1	–	
North Atlantic and Arctic	6	174	1	6	–	–	187	4,561	1	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[11] 129	129	5,000	1	–	
Coast of Chile	78	19	21	–	63	–	181	9,900	1	–	
Japan and Korea.....	37	475	101	477	302	[8] 95	1,487	[6] ?	?	–	
Total	258	1,155	137	486	374	224	2,634	51,184	4	–	

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) No specification. Humpbacks and sei-whales. [3]) No specification. Fin-whale and sei-whales. [4]) No specification. Figures incomplete. [5]) 8 right-whales and 78 grey-whales (Cali Grey). [6]) Small production of oil owing to extensive use of the whale for human food. [7]) No specifica tion. Production of oil and whaling gear is unknown. [8]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [9]) 2 right-whale and 104 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [10]) 5 right-whales and 46 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [11]) No specificatio

'able No. 5 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
921-22 and summer 1922.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
outh Georgia	314	96	–	28	–	–	438	40,000	1	–	4
lorth Atlantic and Arctic	2	155	1	16	1	[1] 1	176	3,951	1	–	4
'acific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 1,356	1,356	57,000	7	–	ca. 19
'oast of Chile	85	21	19	–	77	–	202	10,200	1	–	3
apan and Korea.....	34	390	82	391	562	[3] 47	1,506	[4] ?	?	–	30
Total	435	662	102	435	640	1,404	3,678	111,151	10	–	60
922-23 and summer 1923.											
outh Georgia	411	328	75	–	6	–	820	53,991	1	–	4
Jorth Atlantic and Arctic	2	97	1	2	–	–	102	2,881	1	–	4
'acific (north).....	29	151	155	1	16	[5] 3	355	10,026	1	–	4
'acific, others	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 1,008	1,008	24,750	7	–	ca. 15
apan and Korea.....	35	431	70	488	364	[3] 34	1,422	[4] ?	?	–	30
Total	477	1,007	301	491	386	1,045	3,707	91,648	10	–	57
923-24 and summer 1924.											
outh Georgia	256	247	17	6	10	–	536	34,702	1	–	4
oast of Spain	–	338	–	–	7	–	345	13,123	–	1	4
Jorth Atlantic and Arctic	1	123	1	6	3	–	134	3,769	1	–	4
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 1,102	1,102	29,610	7	–	ca. 17
oast of Chile	48	116	34	–	52	[1] 7	257	ca. 10,000	1	–	3
Japan and Korea.....	33	337	160	642	336	[3] 18	1,526	[4] ?	?	–	30
Total	338	1,161	212	654	408	1,127	3,900	91,204	10	1	62
924-25 and summer 1925.											
South Georgia	426	330	25	–	–	–	781	49,023	1	–	4
Coast of Spain and Portugal	–	202	–	13	4	–	219	6,100	–	1	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	1	137	4	–	–	–	142	3,657	1	–	5
Pacific (north).....	36	233	193	–	33	[2] 494	989	27,600	7	–	17
Coast of Chile, etc.	76	82	17	–	56	[1] 7	238	9,450	1	–	6
Japan and Korea.....	30	410	158	493	479	[3] 19	1,589	[4] ?	?	–	30
Total	569	1,394	397	506	572	520	3,958	95,830	10	1	66
925-26 and summer 1926.											
South Georgia	234	813	32	–	–	–	1,079	54,426	1	–	4
Coast of Spain and Portugal	–	241	–	–	–	–	241	10,500	–	1	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	3	142	15	5	11	–	176	3,512	1	–	6
Pacific (north).....	15	179	383	–	2	[2] 409	988	26,100	6	–	13
Coast of Chile, etc.	102	224	19	–	75	[1] 9	429	15,250	1	–	4
Japan and Korea.....	32	400	115	564	737	[3] 17	1,865	[4] ?	?	–	30
Total	386	1,999	564	569	825	435	4,778	109,788	9	1	61

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) No specification. [3]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [4]) Small production of oil owing to extensive use of the whale for human food. [5]) 1 right-whale and 2 Greenland-whales.

Table No. 5 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
1926-27 and summer 1927.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
South Georgia	525	199	–	84	4	–	812	59,681	1	–	
Faroe Islands	2	170	1	16	6	–	195	5,189	1	–	
Coast of West Greenland	7	22	9	–	2	–	[1] 40	–	–	–	
Pacific (north).....	35	122	554	3	3	[2] 643	1,360	33,000	7	1	1
Coast of Chile	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 260	260	15,540	1	–	
Japan and Korea.....	9	441	95	531	450	[3] 20	1,546	[4] ?	?	–	3
Total	578	954	659	634	465	923	4,213	113,410	10	1	6
1927-28 and summer 1928.											
South Georgia	422	193	–	13	17	–	645	54,839	1	–	
Pelagic whaling in West Antarctic	3	1	2	787	–	[5] 3	796	12,550	–	1	
Faroe Islands	3	276	3	9	4	–	295	8,582	2	–	
Coast of West Greenland	1	24	9	–	1	–	[1] 35	–	–	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 1,011	1,011	31,800	4	1	1
Coast of Chile	48	126	36	–	123	[5] 1	334	14,019	2	–	
Japan and Korea.....	10	455	90	551	482	[6] 19	1,607	[4] ?	?	–	3
Total	487	1,075	140	1,360	627	1,034	4,723	121,790	9	2	6
1928-29 and summer 1929.											
South Georgia	267	464	3	65	8	–	807	62,023	1	–	
West Antarctic, others .	232	148	2	401	2	–	785	34,644	–	1	
Faroe Islands	–	160	1	14	3	–	178	4,967	2	–	
Coast of West Greenland	3	24	9	–	2	–	[1] 38	–	–	–	
Pacific (north).....	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 1,107	1,107	36,120	4	1	1
Coast of Chile	139	113	26	–	99	[5] 9	386	18,232	2	–	
Japan and Korea.....	16	386	74	364	606	[7] 17	1,463	[4] 7,248	?	–	2
Total	657	1,295	115	844	720	1,133	4,764	163,234	9	2	6
1929-30 and summer 1930.											
South Georgia	100	591	7	42	10	–	750	44,112	1	–	5
West Antarctic, others .	441	188	3	–	4	–	636	51,339	–	1	4
Faroe Islands	3	231	3	10	11	–	258	8,772	2	–	8
Coast of West Greenland	1	27	6	–	–	–	[1] 34	–	–	–	1
Pacific (north).....	78	50	191	–	36	[2] 300	655	29,437	2	1	13
Coast of Chile	85	70	33	–	86	[5] 1	275	12,364	2	–	4
Japan and Korea.....	55	331	58	330	527	[8] 11	[9] 1,312	[4] ?	?	–	30
Total	763	1,488	301	382	674	312	3,920	146,024	7	2	65
1930-31 and summer 1931.											
South Georgia	256	247	15	22	3	[5] 1	544	39,537	1	–	5
West Antarctic, others .	1,616	550	26	–	–	–	2,192	182,972	–	3	12
Coast of West Greenland	–	16	4	–	–	–	[1] 20	–	–	–	1
Coast of Chile	43	6	53	–	43	–	[11] 145	11,525	2	–	4
Japan and Korea.....	20	337	70	418	283	[10] 19	1,147	16,274	?	–	20
Total	1,935	1,156	168	440	329	20	4,048	250,308	3	3	42

[1]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [2]) No specification. [3]) Grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [4]) Small production of oil owing to extensive use of the whale for human food. [5]) Right-whales. [6]) 10 grey-whales and 9 right-whales. [7]) Grey-whales. [8]) 9 grey-whales (Calif. Grey) and 2 right-whales. [9]) Includes the catch from January to September. [10]) 11 grey-whales and 8 right-whales. [11]) No whaling figures available for the months June—October 1931.

'able No. 5 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
931-32 and summer 1932.											
outh Georgia	208	635	–	5	2	–	850	48,717	1	–	6
oast of West Greenland	1	25	4	–	–	–	[1]) 30	–	–	–	1
acific (north):—											
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 269	269	12,500	1	–	4
California	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 50	50	1,850	–	1	3
oast of Chile	29	14	20	–	89	[3]) 21	173	8,760	2	–	3
apan and Korea.....	17	270	90	370	268	[4]) 21	[5])1,036	20,230	[6]) –	–	20
Total	255	944	114	375	359	361	2,408	92,057	4	1	37
932-33 and summer 1933.											
outh Georgia	267	727	–	2	–	–	996	54,583	1	–	6
ortugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	77	[7]) 176	253	–	–	–	–
aroe Islands	6	91	–	7	3	–	107	3,243	1	–	2
oast of West Greenland	3	17	1	–	–	–	[1]) 21	–	–	–	1
laska	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 182	182	6,420	1	–	3
alifornia	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 200	200	6,160	–	1	2
oast of Chile	16	44	11	–	113	[3]) 11	195	8,180	2	–	3
oast of Kamtchatka ..	5	105	26	3	57	[8]) 7	203	6,705	–	1	3
apan and Korea[11])....	10	299	89	388	331	[9]) 5	1,122	21,698	?	–	[10]) ca.20
Total	307	1,283	127	400	581	581	3,279	106,989	5	2	40
933-34 and summer 1934.											
outh Georgia	283	801	54	–	1	–	1,139	65,790	1	–	6
ortugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	82	[7]) 158	240	–	–	–	–
aroe Islands	2	74	–	13	7	–	96	3,013	1	–	2
oast of West Greenland	2	23	2	–	–	–	[1]) 27	–	–	–	1
laska	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 464	464	18,600	2	–	7
alifornia	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 205	205	6,200	–	1	2
oast of Chile	18	117	12	–	185	[12]) 35	367	13,626	3	–	[14]) –
oast of Kamtchatka ..	2	150	51	1	74	[13]) 61	339	12,168	–	1	3
apan and Korea.....	21	287	59	298	357	[2]) 414	1,436	22,766	?	–	21
Total	328	1,452	178	312	706	1,337	4,313	142,163	7	2	42
934-35 and summer 1935.											
outh Georgia	259	446	27	75	2	–	809	53,100	1	–	5
ntarctic, pelagic	125	83	4	–	1	–	213	12,955	–	1	3
ortugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	136	[2]) 140	276	–	–	–	–
aroe Islands	3	75	2	3	5	–	88	2,997	1	–	2
celand	2	25	–	1	–	–	28	691	1	–	2
West Greenland	–	23	6	–	–	–	[1]) 29	–	–	–	–
laska	87	94	141	–	70	[3]) 2	394	19,485	2	–	7
alifornia	–	–	–	–	–	[2]) 189	189	5,144	–	1	2
oast of Mexico	47	3	6	6	8	–	70	3,821	–	1	3
(cont.)											

[1]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [2]) No specification. [3]) Right-whales.) 14 right-whales and 7 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [5]) The Japanese statistics have also a rubric: "The out of number whales." These are sperm-whales less than 40 engl. feet, other whales less than 35 feet, Minke-whales and killer-whales. [6]) Several small stations around in Japanese and Korean waters.) Different kinds of small whales. [8]) 2 grey-whales, 1 bottlenose and 4 without specification. [9]) 3 right-whales and 2 grey-whales (Calif. Grey). [10]) Max. 21 catchers, min. 18. [11]) Catch from October 1932 to September 1933. [12]) 15 right-whales and 20 others. [13]) 54 grey-whales (Calif. Grey), 6 bottlenoses and 1 Minke-whale. [14]) No information as to the number of catchers.

Table No. 5 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catc ers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton			
1934-35 and summer 1935 (continued).											
Coast of Chile	40	71	29	85	173	[1] 71	469	16,633	3	1	
Coast of Kamtchatka ..	1	206	143	–	–	[2] 137	487	19,398	–	1	
Japan and Korea.....	21	273	70	380	479	[2] 564	1,787	29,178	?	–	2
Total	585	1,299	428	550	874	1,103	4,839	163,402	8	5	5
1935-36 and summer 1936.											
South Georgia	660	261	22	–	1	–	944	75,192	1	–	
Antarctic, pelagic	2,202	754	82	–	50	–	3,088	249,946	–	3	2
Portugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	172	[2] 308	[3] 480	–	–	–	
Faroe Islands	2	82	–	1	9	–	94	3,605	2	–	
Iceland	5	72	–	1	7	–	85	3,415	1	–	
West Greenland	–	15	5	–	–	–	[4] 20	–	–	–	
Alaska	41	160	118	–	66	–	385	17,325	2	–	
California	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 96	96	2,602	–	1	
Coast of Chile	39	96	14	–	88	[5] 1	238	[6] 8,789	2	–	
Coast of Kamtchatka ..	5	210	68	–	113	[7] 105	501	18,238	–	1	
Japan and Korea.....	3	241	72	348	549	[2] 627	1,840	30,144	17	–	2
West Australia	–	–	1,504	–	4	–	1,508	61,064	–	1	
Total	2,957	1,891	1,885	350	1,059	1,137	9,279	470,320	25	6	7
1936-37 and summer 1937.											
South Georgia	65	601	12	287	49	–	1,014	47,377	1	–	
Antarctic, pelagic	2,610	2,928	502	9	116	–	6,165	474,244	–	6	3
Portugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	80	[2] 208	[8] 288	–	–	–	
Faroe Islands	7	142	4	11	11	–	175	5,365	2	–	
Iceland	1	56	1	–	21	–	79	2,862	1	–	
West Greenland	4	9	4	–	–	–	[4] 17	–	–	–	
Alaska	45	170	104	1	56	–	376	17,668	2	–	
California	8	14	3	12	–	–	37	1,002	–	1	
Coast of Chile	14	33	9	–	112	–	168	5,925	[10] 2	–	[10]
Coast of Kamtchatka ..	–	142	65	1	198	[9] 12	418	[11] 16,480	–	1	
Japan and Korea.....	12	300	68	435	640	[12] 611	2,066	32,425	8	–	2
West Australia	–	1	3,242	–	3	–	3,246	131,763	–	2	1
Total	2,766	4,396	4,014	756	1,286	831	14,049	735,111	16	10	10
1937-38 and summer 1938.											
South Georgia	53	871	18	90	30	–	1,062	51,766	1	–	
Antarctic, others	5,075	7,957	788	5	81	–	13,906	977,206	–	10	7
Portugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	–	[2] 388	[13] 388	7,284	–	–	
Faroe Islands	2	184	1	6	7	–	200	[14] 6,101	2	–	
(cont.)											

[1]) Different kinds of small whales and 36 right-whales. [2]) No specification. [3]) The whales have been killed during the period 1/9 1935–31/12 1936. [4]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [5]) Right-whale. [6]) The quantity of oil has partly been calculated as no information was to hand re. oil equivalent for the 88 sperm-whales. [7]) 102 grey-whales and 3 without specification. [8]) The whales have been killed during the period 1/1–30/11 1937. [9]) 11 grey-whales and 1 right-whale. [10]) The figures not confirmed by the companies. [11]) The quantity of oil has been calculated as no information was to hand re. oil production. [12]) Different kinds of small whales and 5 right-whales. [13]) Probably a small number of whales has also been killed from the Island of São Miguel and perhaps also from some others of the Islands of Azores, but no information is available. [14]) As no information has been available re. the oil production of one shore station, it has been calculated on basis of the output of the other shore station.

ble No. 5 (continued).

ars. Geographical areas.	Species of whales killed.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore sta-tions.	Float-ing fac-tories.	Catch-ers.
37-38 and summer 1938 (continued).								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
eland	9	113	–	5	20	–	147	4,920	1	–	3
ast of West Greenland	–	7	1	–	–	–	[1] 8	–	–	–	1
aska	33	65	12	–	63	–	173	9,734	1	–	5
ast of Chile	15	56	6	44	165	[2] 14	300	8,279	[3] –	[3] –	[3] –
ast of Peru	–	–	–	–	602	–	602	12,869	–	1	8
ast of Kamtchatka	–	104	43	–	64	[4] 54	265	9,102	–	1	3
pan and Korea	4	293	60	553	785	[5] 275	1,970	33,353	21	–	25
est Australia	–	–	917	–	–	–	917	42,550	–	1	6
Total	5,191	9,650	1,846	703	1,817	731	19,938	1,163,164	26	13	141
38-39 and summer 1939.											
uth Georgia	141	792	–	9	82	–	1,024	66,826	1	–	6
ıtarctic, pelagic	5,387	7,293	883	2	1,053	[2] 1	14,619	1,019,442	–	13	106
ırtugal (Azores)	–	–	–	–	–	[6] 389	389	6,920	–	–	–
ıroe Islands	2	153	1	8	9	–	173	[7] 5,197	2	–	6
eland	13	109	1	3	4	–	130	3,764	1	–	3
ast of West Greenland	–	3	2	–	–	–	[1] 5	–	–	–	1
aska	5	91	26	–	49	–	171	7,587	1	–	3
lifornia	–	2	59	–	–	–	61	1,837	1	–	2
ast of Chile	2	99	7	15	279	[2] 5	407	5,797	1	1	4
ast of Kamtchatka	–	238	43	–	154	[8] 41	476	18,854	–	1	3
pan and Korea[9])	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5,550	8,780	1,022	37	1,630	436	17,455	1,136,224	7	15	134

[1]) The whale is used to a great extent for human food. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) No information as to the aaling gear. [4]) Grey-whales. [5]) 2 right-whales and different kinds of small whales. [6]) No specification. As no information has been available re. the oil production of one shore station, it has been calcu-ted on basis of the output of the other shore station. [8]) 29 grey-whales and 12 without specification. Whaling has been carried on during 1939 but no information has been available.