INTERNATIONAL WHALING STATISTICS

PUBLISHED BY

THE COMMITTEE FOR WHALING STATISTICS

APPOINTED BY THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THE RECOMMENDATION PASSED IN 1929 BY THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE STUDY OF THE SEA

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The Whaling Committee of The International Council for the Study of the Sea passed the following recommendation at the meeting held in London on April 10, 1929:—

The Committee is unanimous in asking the Council to request the Norwegian Government to organize a central institution to collect statistics from the whaling industry throughout the world, on the understanding that a report be laid before this Committee yearly.

In this recommendation it was further suggested as being desirable:—

1.—That the 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 Council thereupon transmitted this recommendation to the Norwegian Government, who have acted upon it by appointing on August 16, 1929 a committee comprising Messrs. Gunnar Jahn, Director of the Norwegian Statistical Central Bureau (Chairman), Professor Johan Hjort, and Sigurd Risting, Secretary of the Norwegian Whalers' Association, to plan and publish the statistics solicited by The International Council for the Study of the Sea.

The Committee first inquired into the possibility of building international statistics upon the official returns of the various countries. It was soon found, however, that such returns would not serve the purpose and that the best results would be obtained by employing the whaling statistics collected for several years by the Norwegian Whalers' Association.

This Association, through its secretary Mr. Sigurd Risting, has endeavoured to collect statistics of the whaling industry throughout

the world during a long term of years. Its main object has been to furnish a picture of the progress of whaling operations at the several grounds from year to year, primarily by procuring particulars of the number of whales caught of the different species, the number of expeditions, catchers, and so forth. In addition, an attempt has been made to collect measurements in respect of the whales killed, information relating to the habits of the whale, and so on, with a view to procuring material that might throw light upon biological conditions. This information has been collected by means of forms (see page 23) sent out with each expedition. The forms have been filled in for a number of years by all Norwegian whalers and by a very large percentage of foreign companies, e.g., by the Argentine and British. Generally speaking, the forms contain all the information desired, and they have been used by whalers for several years. It has therefore been deemed advisable to use them also for the seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31. For some countries the Whalers' Association has not had such returns. This applies to Japan, whose official statistics, it may be mentioned, contain fairly complete returns of the Japanese whaling industry, and also to the United States and Chile. To these two countries the Committee sent such forms through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but they have not yet been returned, and the Committee has therefore had to build upon information from printed sources. Consequently it has not been possible to give such a detailed specification of the catches for those two countries.

Some of the material collected by the Whalers' Association has been prepared and published earlier, partly in the *Norsk Hvalfangertidende* (Norwegian Whalers' Gazette) and partly in Sigurd Risting's *"Whales and Whale Foetuses"*, published by The International Council for the Study of the Sea in 1928.

After considering the various points in the recommendation of The Council for the Study of the Sea the Committee resolved to proceed first of all with the preparation of statistics for the past ten years comprising the number of whales of various species killed, number of expeditions and catchers. On the other hand, the Committee found it would not be able to deal with the measurement returns at present, although it is intended to reconsider the question next year, time permitting. Moreover, the Committee has set itself the task of preparing statistics for a further ten years back, so as to get continuous whaling statistics from the year 1910. The reason why this first publication does not go back beyond 1920 is that the Committee has not been in a position to prepare the material for the period 1910-20. A quantity of matter is available also for that decade, but many particulars are wanting in the material which the Committee is in possession

of, and it will require time to secure them. The Committee quite realises that it would have been an advantage to publish the statistics for the whole of the 20-years period in one report, but, on the other hand, the Committee deemed it of such importance to make the returns for the post-war period available as speedily as possible that it could not further postpone publication.

The Committee has considered it unnecessary to print a nominative list of all expeditions, seeing that such lists are printed each year in the *Norsk Hvalfangerregister* (Norwegian Whalers' Register), which is accessible to all.

The Committee entrusted its member Mr. Sigurd Risting with the preparation of the statistics.

The returns now published by the Committee contain the following information:—

The number of whales of various species caught each year and for each ground in 1919-20 up to and including 1928-29. For each of these years particulars are also given of shore stations that have been in operation, floating factories, and the number of catchers engaged. In addition, there is detailed information respecting the whaling industry of Norway, Great Britain, and of other countries in regard to year and grounds. The tables are arranged in such a way that the catches in each area may be traced from one year to another and so as to show the distribution of catches over the various areas. For the 1928-29 season special information is furnished of the catch of each country. Besides these returns, Table 6 gives particulars of the quantity of oil extracted from a calculated blue-whale for each of the companies operating in the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 at the various Antarctic grounds. In this calculation 1 blue-whale is taken to equal 2 finbacks=2½ humpbacks=6 sei-whales.

The division of the grounds followed in the statistics has been adopted in order as far as possible to afford an appraisement of the whale stock from one year to another.

The catches in the Antarctic have thus been specified for S. Georgia, S. Shetlands, S. Orkneys, and Ross Sea—and for the last year also for the remaining area along the ice edge of South Polar regions.

The catch along the coasts of Africa is given in a separate group, as is also that along the coasts of Australia.

The more local occurrences of whale off the coasts of Spain and Portugal are also given separately.

Another separate group is the catch in northern seas, i.e., North Atlantic waters bordering on the Arctic. This group comprises catches on both sides of the Atlantic.

The catch on the Pacific coast is divided into two groups:—The catch to the north of the Equator and that to the south of it.

And lastly, the catch in East Asiatic waters is given in a separate group.

The division into areas which has been adopted has not been carried very far in several instances, as, for example, African coast, North Pacific, North Atlantic. The Committee is quite aware of the desirability of a further division of the catch in these areas, but is of opinion that such a division could be more adequately effected in next year's statistics comprising twenty years.

As previously mentioned, the figures in these statistics are preponderatingly based upon returns from each company. Those for Japan are taken from Japanese fishery statistics, and those for the United States catch on the Pacific coast are from "The Pacific Fisherman" and from official returns for Alaska. It will be observed that the figures for the various species of whale are very incomplete in these latter statistics. From Mr. Remington Kellogg, Washington, the Committee has received the following particulars relating to Alaska, British Columbia, and California:—

Year.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Gallons.			
1920	81	194	458	5	91	[1]) 729	1558	1,157,570 excl. Alaska	9	?	?
1921	-	15	199	-	2	[2]) 51	267	354,372 „ „			
								and Br. Columbia	4	(1) ?	?
1922	81	303	745	1	108	[3]) 5	1243	2,107,723	7		
1923	91	332	1025	54	111	[4]) 5	1618	1,983,603	6		
1924	103	294	317	100	100	[5]) 29	(943)1017	1,669,801	6		
1925	65	406	291	68	111	[6]) 4	945	775,379 excl. Alaska	7		(1) ?
1926	29	372	429	50	83	[7]) 4	967	724,523 „ „	(4) ?	(1) ?	?
1927	45	260	575	10	85	[8]) 256	1231	778,867 „ „	(2) ?	(1) ?	?
1928	201	421	251	26	107	[9]) 10	1016	1,205,762 „ „	3	(1) ?	?
1929	216	422	230	81	158	[10]) 2	1109	1,526,247	3	(1) ?	?

[1]) 236 belugas and 493 without spec. [2]) 1 grey-whale and 50 belugas. [3]) Grey-whales. [4]) 2 grey-whales, 1 right-whale and 2 bow-heads. [5]) 1 grey-whale, 1 right-whale, 25 bow-heads, and 2 belugas. [6]) 3 grey-whales and 1 right-whale. [7]) 1 grey-whale and 3 right-whales. [8]) 1 right-whale and 255 without spec. [9]) 4 grey-whales and 6 right-whales. [10]) 1 grey-whale and 1 right-whale.

These figures, it will be seen, do not agree with those returned in the present publication. This is due partly to the fact that the figures in the latter comprise all catches north of the Equator in the Pacific and partly to Mr. Remington Kellogg's lacking returns for certain years in respect of one or two Norwegian companies. As the figures in the present publication are higher on the whole, the Committee has deemed it advisable to adhere to them in their present form, even though the specification be incomplete. In addition to these somewhat incomplete returns we may mention that the figures for oil production

in 1927 and those of the number of whales and of production in 1928 and 1929 on the coast of Chile are not available. For these years the production is given at an estimate, but not the number of whales.

Apart from these deficiences the statistics are as complete as it is possible to make them. Some of the figures have been published before, but such complete statistics have never before been given for so long a term of years. The Committee hopes to be able to fill up the remaining gaps in next year's report.

The Committee has considered the necessity of making a thorough analysis of the statistical material now available. For many reasons such a course has been found desirable, but it has nevertheless been deemed advisable to leave this matter over for the present and wait until the complete survey of the whaling industry for the past twenty years is finished. Not until then will these statistics give a reliable statistical basis on which to appraise the expansion of this industry. The fact is that statistics for 1920-29 begin in a period when the whaling industry was at a low level. The previous peak had been reached in 1913, and conclusions as to the expansion of the industry cannot be drawn until a complete account of the yield in that year is forthcoming.

Oslo, September 1930.

Johan Hjort. *Gunnar Jahn.* *Sigurd Risting.*

Table No. 1.—Whaling in the years 1919/20—1928/29.

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales caught.							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]			
1919-20 and summer 1920	2,274	4,946	545	1,120	749	1,735	11,369	407,327	33	6	154
1920-21 „ „ 1921	2,987	6,904	603	687	751	242	12,174	471,141	14	8	112
1921-22 „ „ 1922	5,275	4,494	1,162	781	820	1,408	13,940	639,276	25	10	142
1922-23 „ „ 1923	6,869	6,723	1,979	898	599	1,052	18,120	817,314	29	16	174
1923-24 „ „ 1924	4,845	6,894	1,206	1,719	950	1,225	16,839	716,246	32	19	194
1924-25 „ „ 1925	7,548	9,121	3,342	1,093	1,439	710	23,253	1,040,408	37	22	234
1925-26 „ „ 1926	7,227	14,264	3,038	1,494	1,582	588	28,193	1,152,536	36	23	234
1926-27 „ „ 1927	8,715	8,608	2,548	1,997	1,314	733	23,915	1,176,382	34	22	232
1927-28 „ „ 1928	9,627	7,053	1,481	2,290	1,680	1,093	23,224	1,319,294	30	20	221
1928-29 „ „ 1929	13,650	9,132	304	1,549	1,761	1,170	27,566	1,867,848	25	30	237
II.—Specification for various geographical areas:—											
Antarctic.											
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	7	13	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
Coast of Africa.											
Summer 1920	215	387	168	142	396	[2] 2	1,310	51,921	4	-	25
„ 1921	248	385	220	83	322	[2] 5	1,263	48,453	3	-	20
„ 1922	695	452	911	128	145	[3] 4	2,335	76,680	5	1	23
„ 1923	1,074	646	1,082	144	156	[4] 3	3,105	99,073	7	2	38
„ 1924	903	950	724	666	320	[4] 86	3,649	125,732	7	2	42
„ 1925	1,388	1,090	1,010	245	634	[2] 17	4,384	150,985	8	4	53
„ 1926	1,744	1,218	566	433	619	[5] 66	4,646	139,754	8	1	47
„ 1927	1,743	1,201	131	460	580	[4] 29	4,144	135,031	7	-	44
„ 1928	1,004	938	130	653	1,060	[6] 50	3,835	135,229	7	-	45
„ 1929	727	1,149	149	235	1,073	[4] 29	3,362	145,065	6	-	45
Coast of Spain and Portugal.											
Summer 1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 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
„ 1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) 1 right-whale and 3 Bryde-whales. [4]) Bryde-whales.
[5]) 2 right-whales and 64 Bryde-whales. [6]) 3 right-whales and 47 Bryde-whales.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
North Atlantic and Arctic.											
Summer 1920	77	843	4	510	12	[1]) 10	1,456	35,989	12	-	33
„ 1921	7	211	1	91	-	-	310	6,661	2	-	6
„ 1922	45	568	141	159	4	[2]) 1	918	23,095	5	1	19
„ 1923	48	738	155	255	4	[3]) 4	1,204	30,446	7	1	25
„ 1924	129	1,238	55	218	27	-	1,667	41,563	9	2	26
„ 1925	52	1,138	40	270	23	-	1,523	38,208	10	-	29
„ 1926	47	1,285	26	221	8	[2]) 1	1,588	42,732	10	1	29
„ 1927	28	1,077	89	179	30	-	1,403	43,927	10	1	31
„ 1928	71	1,200	26	200	64	-	1,561	48,854	11	-	33
„ 1929	58	907	17	142	20	[15]) 15	1,159	39,729	9	2	31
Pacific (north).											
Summer 1920	19	41	8	4	67	[4]) 1,624	1,763	42,000	10	-	? 20
„ 1921	-	-	-	-	-	[4]) 129	129	5,000	1	-	4
„ 1922	-	-	-	-	-	[4]) 1,356	1,356	57,000	7	-	? 19
„ 1923	29	151	155	1	16	[5]) 1,011	1,363	34,776	8	-	? 19
„ 1924	-	-	-	-	-	[4]) 1,102	1,102	29,610	7	-	? 17
„ 1925	256	234	686	45	37	[4]) 634	1,892	51,600	7	2	24
„ 1926	254	179	881	-	5	[4]) 485	1,804	55,287	6	2	21
„ 1927	188	124	1,026	48	6	[6]) 672	2,064	59,445	7	3	? 26
„ 1928	207	1	179	3	2	[7]) 1,020	1,412	50,479	4	2	? 21
„ 1929	115	1	16	-	-	[8]) 1,109	1,241	44,466	4	2	21
Coast of Chile and Peru, etc.											
1919-20 and summer 1920	54	24	21	-	21	-	120	4,600	1	-	2
1920-21 „ „ 1921	78	19	21	-	63	-	181	9,900	1	-	3
1921-22 „ „ 1922	85	21	19	-	77	-	202	10,200	1	-	3
1922-23 „ „ 1923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923-24 „ „ 1924	48	116	34	-	52	[2]) 7	257	ca. 10,000	1	-	3
1924-25 „ „ 1925	112	233	348	13	61	[2]) 7	774	24,950	2	1	12
1925-26 „ „ 1926	444	656	347	32	80	[2]) 9	1,568	54,336	2	2	15
1926-27 „ „ 1927	199	294	22	-	156	-	671	[9]) 21,380	1	1	10
1927-28 „ „ 1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	[10]) -	ca. 12,000	1	-	4
1928-29 „ „ 1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	[11]) -	[11]) -	-	[11]) -
Japan and Corea.											
Summer 1920	35	438	83	393	245	[12]) 85	1,279	[13]) -	-	-	30
„ 1921	37	475	101	477	302	[12]) 95	1,487	[13]) -	-	-	30
„ 1922	34	390	82	391	562	[12]) 47	1,506	[13]) -	-	-	30
„ 1923	35	431	70	488	364	[12]) 34	1,422	[13]) -	-	-	30
„ 1924	33	337	160	642	336	[12]) 18	1,526	[13]) -	-	-	30
„ 1925	35	562	230	499	497	[12]) 52	1,875	[13]) 9,960	-	1	34
„ 1926	36	636	119	568	772	[12]) 17	2,148	[13]) 11,586	-	1	35
„ 1927	9	441	95	531	450	[12]) 20	1,546	[13]) -	-	-	30
„ 1928	10	455	90	551	482	[14]) 19	1,607	[13]) -	-	-	30
„ 1929	16	386	74	364	606	[12]) 17	1,463	[13]) 7,248	-	-	29

[1]) 1 right-whale and 9 bottlenoses. [2]) Right-whales. [3]) 2 right-whales and 2 bottlenoses. [4]) No specification. [5]) 1 right-whale and 2 Greenland-whales and 1,008 without specification. [6]) 29 grey-whales and 643 without specification. [7]) 9 grey-whales and 1,011 without specification. [8]) 2 grey-whales and 1,107 without specification. [9]) No returns from Chile. The production is estimated at about 12,000 barrels which must be added to the total world production. [10]) No returns; the number of whales is estimated at about 300. [11]) No figures available. There is 1 shore station with probably 4 catchers; the production of oil is approximately 15 000 barrels. [12]) Grey-whales. [13]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [14]) 10 grey-whales and 9 right-whales. [15]) See note 2 page 15.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Geographical areas. Years.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
West Australia.											
Summer 1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 1922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 1923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 1924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 1925	-	-	669	-	-	-	669	19,300	1	-	3
„ 1926	5	-	735	-	-	-	740	21,300	1	-	3
„ 1927	3	-	996	-	-	-	999	32,179	1	-	4
„ 1928	1	-	1,033	-	-	-	1,034	35,340	1	-	4
„ 1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.—Specification for years:—											
1919-20 and summer 1920.											
South Georgia	987	1,673	79	71	8	[1] 14	2,832	147,029	6	-	26
South Shetland	887	1,540	182	-	-	-	2,609	125,788	-	6	18
Coast of Africa	215	387	168	142	396	[1] 2	1,310	51,921	4	-	25
North Atlantic and Arctic	77	843	4	510	12	[2] 10	1,456	35,989	12	-	33
Pacific (north)	19	41	8	4	67	[3] 1,624	1,763	42,000	10	-	? 20
Coast of Chile	54	24	21	-	21	-	120	4,600	1	-	2
Japan and Corea	35	438	83	393	245	[4] 85	1,279	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	2,274	4,946	545	1,120	749	1,735	11,369	407,327	33	6	154
1920-21 and summer 1921.											
South Georgia	856	2,643	103	36	31	[1] 13	3,682	177,137	5	-	21
South Shetland	1,761	2,848	157	-	-	-	4,766	213,490	1	8	26
Coast of Africa	248	385	220	83	322	[1] 5	1,263	48,453	3	-	20
Coast of Spain	-	323	-	-	33	-	356	10,500	1	-	2
North Atlantic and Arctic	7	211	1	91	-	-	310	6,661	2	-	6
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[3] 129	129	5,000	1	-	4
Coast of Chile	78	19	21	-	63	-	181	9,900	1	-	3
Japan and Corea	37	475	101	477	302	[4] 95	1,487	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	2,987	6,904	603	687	751	242	12,174	471,141	14	8	112
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
Coast of Africa	695	452	911	128	145	[6] 4	2,335	76,680	5	1	23
Coast of Spain	-	571	-	-	29	-	600	19,784	1	-	2
North Atlantic and Arctic	45	568	141	159	4	[1] 1	918	23,095	5	1	19
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[3] 1,356	1,356	57,000	7	-	? 19
Coast of Chile	85	21	19	-	77	-	202	10,200	1	-	3
Japan and Corea	34	390	82	391	562	[4] 47	1,506	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	5,275	4,494	1,162	781	820	1,408	13,940	639,276	25	10	142

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) 1 right-whale and 9 bottlenoses. [3]) No specification. [4]) Grey-whales (California Grey). [5]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [6]) 1 right-whale and 3 Bryde-whales.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
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
Coast of Africa	1,074	646	1,082	144	156	[1] 3	3,105	99,073	7	2	38
Coast of Spain	-	1,080	-	-	36	-	1,116	38,472	1	-	2
North Atlantic and Arctic	48	738	155	255	4	[2] 4	1,204	30,446	7	1	25
Pacific (north)	29	151	155	1	16	[3] 3	355	10,026	1	-	4
Pacific (others)	-	-	-	-	-	[6] 1,008	1,008	24,750	7	-	? 15
Japan and Corea	35	431	70	488	364	[4] 34	1,422	[5] -	-	-	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	6	-	23
South Shetland	1,384	1,565	100	2	17	[7] 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
Coast of Africa	903	950	724	666	320	[1] 86	3,649	125,732	7	2	42
Coast of Spain	-	1,218	-	-	149	-	1,367	44,663	1	2	10
North Atlantic and Arctic	129	1,238	55	218	27	-	1,667	41,563	9	2	26
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[6] 1,102	1,102	29,610	7	-	? 17
Coast of Chile	48	116	34	-	52	[7] 7	257	ca. 10,000	1	-	3
Japan and Corea	33	337	160	642	336	[4] 18	1,526	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	4,845	6,894	1,206	1,719	950	1,225	16,839	716,246	32	19	194
1924-25 and summer 1925.											
South Georgia	3,512	2,019	262	1	24	-	5,818	406,176	5	1	24
South Shetland	1,593	2,016	97	-	35	-	3,741	235,750	1	10	33
South Orkney	190	312	-	-	-	-	502	23,315	-	1	3
Ross Sea	408	19	-	-	-	-	427	31,850	-	1	5
Coast of Africa	1,388	1,090	1,010	245	634	[7] 17	4,384	150,985	8	4	53
Coast of Spain and Portugal	2	1,498	-	20	128	-	1,648	48,314	3	1	14
North Atlantic and Arctic	52	1,138	40	270	23	-	1,523	38,208	10	-	29
Pacific (north)	256	234	686	45	37	[6] 634	1,892	51,600	7	2	24
Coast of Chile and Peru and West India	112	233	348	13	61	[7] 7	774	24,950	2	1	12
Japan and Corea	35	562	230	499	497	[4] 52	1,875	[5] 9,960	-	1	34
West Australia	-	-	669	-	-	-	669	19,300	1	-	3
Total	7,548	9,121	3,342	1,093	1,439	710	23,253	1,040,408	37	22	234

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

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
1925-26 and summer 1926.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
South Georgia	1,855	5,709	236	13	12	-	7,825	404,457	5	1	23
South Shetland	2,151	2,396	110	3	24	-	4,684	294,986	1	11	35
South Orkney	44	573	4	-	1	[1] 1	623	27,050	-	1	3
Ross Sea	523	8	-	-	-	-	531	39,630	-	1	5
Pelagic whaling in Antarctic	124	230	14	179	-	[1] 9	556	17,184	-	1	4
Coast of Africa	1,744	1,218	566	433	619	[2] 66	4,646	139,754	8	1	47
Coast of Spain and Portugal	-	1,374	-	45	61	-	1,480	44,234	3	1	14
North Atlantic and Arctic	47	1,285	26	221	8	[3] 1	1,588	42,732	10	1	29
Pacific (north)	254	179	881	-	5	[4] 485	1,804	55,287	6	2	21
Chile, Peru, Ecuador and West India	444	656	347	32	80	[1] 9	1,568	54,336	2	2	15
Japan and Corea	36	636	119	568	772	[5] 17	2,148	[6] 11,586	-	1	35
West Australia	5	-	735	-	-	-	740	21,300	1	-	3
Total	7,227	14,264	3,038	1,494	1,582	588	28,193	1,152,536	36	23	234
1926-27 and summer 1927.											
South Georgia	3,689	1,144	-	365	17	-	5,215	417,292	5	1	23
South Shetland	1,327	3,396	94	-	19	-	4,836	272,730	1	11	35
South Orkney	284	301	4	-	-	-	589	42,000	-	1	3
Ross Sea	1,068	89	82	-	-	-	1,239	110,070	-	3	15
Pelagic whaling in Antarctic	177	172	9	413	3	[1] 12	786	30,270	-	1	4
Coast of Africa	1,743	1,201	131	460	580	[8] 29	4,144	135,031	7	-	44
Coast of Spain and Portugal	-	369	-	1	53	-	423	12,058	2	-	7
North Atlantic and Arctic	28	1,077	89	179	30	-	1,403	43,927	10	1	31
Pacific (north)	188	124	1,026	48	6	[7] 672	2,064	59,445	7	3	ca. 26
Coast of Chile and Peru	199	294	22	-	156	-	671	[8] 21,380	1	1	10
Japan and Corea	9	441	95	531	450	[5] 20	1,546	[6] -	-	-	30
West Australia	3	-	996	-	-	-	999	32,179	1	-	4
Total	8,715	8,608	2,548	1,997	1,314	733	23,915	1,176,382	34	22	232
1927-28 and summer 1928.											
South Georgia	2,125	1,357	-	95	60	-	3,637	303,480	5	1	23
South Shetland and pelagic whaling in West Antarctic	2,937	2,588	4	1	12	-	5,542	400,370	1	10	32
South Orkney	299	280	1	-	-	-	580	44,914	-	1	3
Pelagic whaling in West Antarctic and on the coast of Patagonia	891	124	2	787	-	[1] 4	1,808	102,417	-	3	11
Ross Sea	2,082	110	16	-	-	-	2,208	186,211	-	3	15
Coast of Africa	1,004	938	130	653	1,060	[9] 50	3,835	135,229	7	-	45
North Atlantic and Arctic	71	1,200	26	200	64	-	1,561	48,854	11	-	33
Pacific (north)	207	1	179	3	2	[10] 1,020	1,412	50,479	4	2	ca. 21
Coast of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	[11] -	ca. 12,000	1	-	4
Japan and Corea	10	455	90	551	482	[12] 19	1,607	[6] -	-	-	30
West Australia	1	-	1,033	-	-	-	1,034	35,340	1	-	4
Total	9,627	7,053	1,481	2,290	1,680	1,093	23,224	1,319,294	30	20	221

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) 2 right-whales and 64 Bryde-whales. [3]) Bryde-whales. [4]) No specification. [5]) Grey-whales. [6]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [7]) 29 grey-whales and 643 without specification. [8]) No returns from Chile. The production is estimated at about 12,000 barrels which must be added to the total world production. [9]) 3 right-whales and 47 Bryde-whales. [10]) 9 grey-whales and 1,011 without specification. [11]) No returns; the number of whales is estimated at about 300. [12]) 10 grey-whales and 9 right-whales.

Table No. 1 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							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	1,560	3,130	15	396	31	-	5,132	348,629	5	1	23
South Orkney	452	101	-	-	-	-	553	60,151	-	1	3
West 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
Ross Sea	1,995	57	17	1	2	-	2,072	185,592	-	3	15
Coast of Africa	727	1,149	149	235	1,073	[1]) 29	3,362	145,065	6	-	45
North Atlantic and Arctic	58	907	17	142	20	15	1,159	39,729	9	2	31
Pacific (north)	115	1	16	-	-	[2])1,109	1,241	44,466	4	2	21
Japan and Corea	16	386	74	364	606	[3]) 17	1,463	7,248	-	-	29
Total [4])	13,650	9,132	304	1,549	1,761	1,170	27,566	1,867,848	25	30	237

Table No. 2.—Norwegian whaling in the years 1919/20—1928/29.

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
I.—Summary for all geographical areas in the years:—								Barrel = 1/6 ton.[5])			
1919-20 and summer 1920	1,285	2,766	125	318	81	15	4,590	210,659	14	5	54
1920-21 „ „ 1921	1,903	4,038	151	94	48	6	6,240	278,590	5	7	35
1921-22 „ „ 1922	2,621	2,617	753	134	32	-	6,157	332,039	8	9	48
1922-23 „ „ 1923	3,248	3,718	1,420	253	97	2	8,738	439,401	10	13	70
1923-24 „ „ 1924	2,586	3,188	670	500	192	44	7,180	366,963	10	16	77
1924-25 „ „ 1925	4,066	4,968	2,553	420	263	190	12,461	597,040	16	19	112
1925-26 „ „ 1926	4,255	7,441	2,206	538	200	87	14,727	662,641	16	19	113
1926-27 „ „ 1927	4,947	4,774	1,697	1,037	258	41	12,754	689,425	12	18	108
1927-28 „ „ 1928	6,259	3,630	1,279	432	181	10	11,791	799,361	10	14	86
1928-29 „ „ 1929	10,181	4,366	70	318	44	17	14,996	1,210,235	8	24	110
II.—Specification for years:—											
1919-20 and summer 1920.											
South Georgia	415	737	38	32	2	[6]) 6	1,230	65,169	3	-	9
South Shetland	799	1,321	75	-	-	-	2,195	111,426	-	5	15
North Atlantic and Arctic	52	667	4	282	12	[7]) 9	1,026	26,369	10	-	27
Pacific (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

[1]) Bryde-whales. [2]) 2 grey-whales and 1,107 without specification. [3]) Grey-whales. [4]) Not including 1 shore station with probably 4 catchers from Chile. The production of oil is estimated at about 15,000 barrels. [5]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg. [6]) Right-whales. [7]) 1 right-whale and 8 bottlenoses.

Table No. 2 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1920-21 and summer 1921.											
South Georgia	319	1,177	40	9	15	[1] 6	1,566	72,600	2	-	8
South Shetland	1,583	2,501	111	-	-	-	4,195	193,390	1	7	23
Coast of Spain	-	323	-	-	33	-	356	10,500	1	-	2
North 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
1921-22 and summer 1922.											
South Georgia	981	260	-	34	-	-	1,275	95,225	2	-	8
South Shetland	1,608	1,599	-	-	-	-	3,207	184,740	1	7	23
Coast of Africa	-	-	613	1	-	-	614	20,000	1	1	4
Coast of Spain	-	571	-	-	29	-	600	19,784	1	-	2
North Atlantic and Arctic	32	187	140	99	3	-	461	12,290	3	1	11
Total	2,621	2,617	753	134	32	-	6,157	332,039	8	9	48
1922-23 and summer 1923.											
South Georgia	1,501	663	173	5	10	-	2,352	146,355	2	1	11
South Shetland	1,386	1,446	140	-	4	-	2,976	186,784	1	8	26
South Orkney	76	238	9	-	-	-	323	13,594	-	1	2
Coast of Africa	262	28	947	5	44	-	1,286	38,215	3	2	17
Coast of Spain	-	1,080	-	-	36	-	1,116	38,472	1	-	2
North Atlantic and Arctic	23	263	151	243	3	[2] 2	685	15,981	3	1	12
Total	3,248	3,718	1,420	253	97	2	8,738	439,401	10	13	70
1923-24 and summer 1924.											
South Georgia	936	632	50	98	22	-	1,738	117,200	2	1	11
South Shetland	942	1,090	62	2	9	[3] 12	2,117	124,783	1	8	26
South Orkney	210	82	3	-	-	-	295	17,570	-	1	3
Ross Sea	211	10	-	-	-	-	221	17,299	-	1	5
Coast of Africa	230	24	518	245	17	[4] 32	1,066	39,310	3	2	13
Coast of Spain	-	880	-	-	142	-	1,022	31,540	1	1	6
North Atlantic and Arctic	57	470	37	155	2	-	721	19,261	3	2	13
Total	2,586	3,188	670	500	192	44	7,180	366,963	10	16	77
1924-25 and summer 1925.											
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	26
South Orkney	190	312	-	-	-	-	502	23,315	-	1	3
Ross Sea	408	19	-	-	-	-	427	31,850	-	1	5
Coast of Africa	364	138	834	100	63	[1] 17	1,516	51,600	3	4	23
Coast of Mexico	220	1	493	45	4	[5] 140	903	24,000	-	2	7
West India	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	2,500	1	-	2
Coast of Spain and Portugal	2	1,296	-	7	124	-	1,429	42,214	3	-	10
North Atlantic and Arctic	2	416	1	248	4	-	672	16,151	5	-	14
Kamtchatka	5	152	72	6	18	[5] 33	286	9,960	-	[6] 1	4
West Australia	-	-	669	-	-	-	669	19,300	1	-	3
Coast of Peru	36	151	231	13	5	-	436	13,000	-	1	4
Total	4,066	4,968	2,553	420	263	190	12,461	597,040	16	19	112

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

Table No. 2 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1925-26 and summer 1926.											
South Georgia	915	2,626	114	5	11	-	3,671	188,491	2	1	11
South Shetland	1,529	1,681	81	3	24	-	3,318	208,890	1	8	26
South Orkney	44	573	4	-	1	[1] 1	623	27,050	-	1	3
Ross Sea	523	8	-	-	-	-	531	39,630	-	1	5
Pelagic whaling in Antarctic	124	230	14	179	-	[1] 9	556	17,184	-	1	4
Coast of Africa	530	84	423	78	58	-	1,173	31,262	3	1	13
Coast of Mexico	239	-	498	-	3	[2] 76	816	29,187	-	2	8
West India	-	-	ca. 70	-	-	-	70	2,500	1	-	3
Coast of Spain and Portugal	-	1,133	-	45	61	-	1,239	33,734	3	-	10
North Atlantic and Arctic	-	438	5	192	2	[3] 1	638	15,241	5	1	14
Kamtchatka	4	236	4	4	35	-	283	11,586	-	[4] 1	5
West Australia	5	-	735	-	-	-	740	21,300	1	-	3
Coast of Peru and Ecuador	342	432	258	32	5	-	1,069	36,586	-	2	8
Total	4,255	7,441	2,206	538	200	87	14,727	662,641	16	19	113
1926-27 and summer 1927.											
South Georgia	1,719	517	-	151	7	-	2,394	193,455	2	1	11
South Shetland	833	2,474	77	-	18	-	3,402	182,184	1	8	26
South Orkney	284	301	4	-	-	-	589	42,000	-	1	3
Pelagic whaling in Antarctic	177	172	9	413	3	[1] 12	786	30,270	-	1	4
Ross Sea	1,068	89	82	-	-	-	1,239	110,070	-	3	15
Coast of Africa	503	153	35	306	17	-	1,014	23,880	2	-	9
Coast of Mexico	153	2	472	45	3	[5] 29	704	26,445	-	2	9
Coast of Spain and Portugal	-	369	-	1	53	-	423	12,058	2	-	7
North Atlantic and Arctic	8	403	-	121	1	-	533	15,504	4	1	14
Coast of Peru	199	294	22	-	156	-	671	21,380	-	1	6
West 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
1927-28 and summer 1928.											
South Georgia	1,037	527	-	41	26	-	1,631	143,925	2	1	11
South Shetland	1,830	2,155	1	1	12	-	3,999	279,867	1	7	23
South Orkney	299	280	1	-	-	-	580	44,914	-	1	3
West Antarctic, others	482	59	-	-	-	[1] 1	542	45 812	-	1	4
Ross Sea	2,082	110	16	-	-	-	2,208	186,211	-	3	15
Coast of Africa	319	71	47	247	140	-	824	29,805	2	-	10
Coast of Mexico	207	1	179	3	2	[5] 9	401	18,679	-	1	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	2	427	2	140	1	-	572	14,808	4	-	12
West 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]) 34 Bryde-whales and 42 grey-whales. [3]) Bryde-whale. [4]) The same material as used on the coast of Mexico. [5]) Grey-whales.

Table No. 2 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							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	11
South Orkney	452	101	-	-	-	-	553	60,151	-	1	3
West Antarctic, others: Companies with licenses	3,198	1,885	-	10	11	-	5,104	418,673	1	9	27
Companies without licenses	3,276	688	14	-	10	-	3,988	342,051	-	7	26
Ross Sea	1,995	57	17	1	2	-	2,072	185,592	-	3	15
Coast of Africa	234	101	10	-	10	-	355	20,600	1	-	8
Coast of Mexico	115	1	16	-	-	[1] 2	134	8,346	-	1	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	31	340	3	121	4	[2] 15	514	17,297	4	2	16
Total	10,181	4,366	70	318	44	17	14,996	1,210,235	8	24	110

Table No. 3.—British whaling in the years 1919/20—1928/29.

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
I.—Summary for all geographical areas in the years:—								Barrel = 1/6 ton.[3]			
1919-20 and summer 1920	792	1,460	312	405	401	8	3,378	137,448	8	1	46
1920-21 „ „ 1921	826	1,711	315	107	329	12	3,300	141,367	5	1	31
1921-22 „ „ 1922	2,219	1,215	307	212	148	4	4,105	196,086	7	1	34
1922-23 „ „ 1923	3,144	1,998	258	154	116	5	5,675	286,265	9	3	47
1923-24 „ „ 1924	1,921	2,545	324	565	350	54	5,759	258,079	10	3	55
1924-25 „ „ 1925	2,913	2,759	392	167	604	-	6,835	347,538	11	2	56
1925-26 „ „ 1926	2,588	4,848	280	387	566	66	8,735	380,107	11	3	61
1926-27 „ „ 1927	3,197	2,902	201	326	593	29	7,248	389,087	12	3	64
1927-28 „ „ 1928	2,930	2,498	107	498	996	50	7,079	400,162	12	4	69
1928-29 „ „ 1929	2,954	3,608	154	387	1,098	29	8,230	512,611	10	4	65
II.—Specification for years:—											
1919-20 and summer 1920.											
South Georgia	464	678	37	35	5	[4] 5	1,224	61,545	2	-	12
South Shetland	88	219	107	-	-	-	414	14,362	-	1	3
Coast of Africa	215	387	168	142	396	[4] 2	1,310	51,921	4	0	25
North Atlantic and Arctic	25	176	-	228	-	[5] 1	430	9,620	2	0	6
Total	792	1,460	312	405	401	8	3,378	137,448	8	1	46

[1]) Grey-whales. [2]) 6 beaked whales, 6 bottlenoses and 3 caing-whales. [3]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) Bottlenose.

Table No. 3 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1920-21 and summer 1921.											
South Georgia	400	979	49	24	7	[1] 7	1,466	72,814	2	-	8
South Shetland	178	347	46	-	-	-	571	20,100	-	1	3
Coast of Africa	248	385	220	83	322	[1] 5	1,263	48,453	3	-	20
Total	826	1,711	315	107	329	12	3,300	141,367	5	1	31
1921-22 and summer 1922.											
South Georgia	1,275	354	9	41	3	-	1,682	113,817	2	-	8
South Shetland	238	183	-	-	-	-	421	18,735	-	1	3
Coast of Africa	695	452	298	127	145	[2] 4	1,721	56,680	4	-	19
North Atlantic and Arctic	11	226	-	44	-	-	281	6,854	1	-	4
Total	2,219	1,215	307	212	148	4	4,105	196,086	7	1	34
1922-23 and summer 1923.											
South Georgia	1,657	454	72	5	3	-	2,191	147,207	2	-	8
South Shetland	652	548	48	-	-	-	1,248	66,616	-	3	9
Coast of Africa	812	618	135	139	112	[3] 3	1,819	60,858	4	-	21
North Atlantic and Arctic	23	378	3	10	1	[1] 2	417	11,584	3	-	9
Total	3,144	1,998	258	154	116	5	5,675	286,265	9	3	47
1923-24 and summer 1924.											
South Georgia	735	499	63	87	17	-	1,401	95,561	2	-	8
South Shetland	442	475	38	-	8	-	963	57,563	-	3	9
Coast of Africa	673	926	206	421	303	[3] 54	2,583	86,422	4	-	29
North Atlantic and Arctic	71	645	17	57	22	-	812	18,533	4	-	9
Total	1,921	2,545	324	565	350	54	5,759	258,079	10	3	55
1924-25 and summer 1925.											
South Georgia	1 511	690	134	-	12	-	2,347	175,053	2	-	9
South Shetland	329	532	47	-	2	-	910	54,700	-	2	7
Coast of Africa	1,024	952	176	145	571	-	2,868	99,385	5	-	30
North Atlantic and Arctic	49	585	35	22	19	-	710	18,400	4	-	10
Total	2,913	2,759	392	167	604	-	6,835	347,538	11	2	56
1925-26 and summer 1926.											
South Georgia	706	2,270	90	8	1	-	3,075	161,540	2	-	8
South Shetland	622	715	29	-	-	-	1,366	86,096	-	3	9
Coast of Africa	1,214	1,134	143	355	561	[4] 66	3,473	108,492	5	-	34
North 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
1926-27 and summer 1927.											
South Georgia	1,445	428	-	130	6	-	2,009	164,156	2	-	8
South Shetland	494	922	17	-	1	-	1,434	90,546	-	3	9
Coast of Africa	1,240	1,048	96	154	563	[3] 29	3,130	111,151	5	-	35
North 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

[1]) Right-whales. [2]) 1 right-whale and 3 Bryde-whales. [3]) Bryde-whales. [4]) 2 right-whales and 64 Bryde-whales.

Table No. 3 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1927-28 and summer 1928.											
South Georgia	666	637	-	41	17	-	1,361	104,716	2	-	8
South Shetland	1,107	433	3	-	-	-	1,543	120,503	-	3	9
South Sandwich	406	64	-	-	-	-	470	44,055	-	1	3
Coast of Africa	685	867	83	406	920	[1] 50	3,011	105,424	5	-	35
North 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
1928-29 and summer 1929.											
South Georgia	413	1,473	2	145	16	-	2,049	129,081	2	-	8
South Shetland	1,451	620	-	-	6	-	2,077	175,900	-	3	9
South Sandwich	570	60	-	-	-	-	630	65,700	-	1	4
Coast of Africa	493	1,048	139	235	1,063	[2] 29	3,007	124,465	5	-	37
North 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

Table No. 4.—Whaling of other countries in the years 1919/20—1928/29.

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							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:—							[3]	Barrel = 1/6 ton. [3]			
1919-20 and summer 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	12	1	62
1924-25 „ „ 1925	569	1,394	397	506	572	520	3,957	95,830	10	1	66
1925-26 „ „ 1926	384	1,975	552	569	816	435	4,731	109,788	9	1	60
1926-27 „ „ 1927	571	932	650	634	463	663	3,913	97,870	10	1	60
1927-28 „ „ 1928	438	925	95	1,360	503	1,033	4,354	119,771	8	2	66
1928-29 „ „ 1929	515	1,158	80	844	619	1,124	4,340	145,002	7	2	62
II.—Specification for years:—											
1919-20 and summer 1920.											
South Georgia	108	258	4	4	1	[4] 3	378	20,315	1	-	5
Coast of Chile	54	24	21	-	21	-	120	4,600	1	-	2
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[5] 1,624	1,624	34,305	9	-	ca. 17
Japan and Corea	35	438	83	393	245	[6] 85	1,279	[7] -	-	-	30
Total	197	720	108	397	267	1,712	3,401	59,220	11	-	54

[1]) 3 right-whales and 47 Bryde-whales. [2]) 2 right-whales and 27 Bryde-whales. [3]) 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; the whales being used to a great extent for human food. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) No specification. [6]) Grey-whales (California Grey). [7]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food.

Table No. 4 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Humpback.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
1920-21 and summer 1921.								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
South Georgia	137	487	14	3	9	-	650	31,723	1	-	5
North Atlantic and Arctic	6	174	1	6	-	-	187	4,561	1	-	4
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[1] 129	129	5,000	1	-	4
Coast of Chile	78	19	21	-	63	-	181	9,900	1	-	3
Japan and Corea	37	475	101	477	302	[2] 95	1,487	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	258	1,155	137	486	374	224	2,634	51,184	4	-	46
1921-22 and summer 1922.											
South Georgia	314	96	-	28	-	-	438	40,000	1	-	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	2	155	1	16	1	[4] 1	176	3,951	1	-	4
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[1] 1,356	1,356	57,000	7	-	ca. 19
Coast of Chile	85	21	19	-	77	-	202	10,200	1	-	3
Japan and Corea	34	390	82	391	562	[2] 47	1,506	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	435	662	102	435	640	1,404	3,678	111,151	10	-	60
1922-23 and summer 1923.											
South Georgia	411	328	75	-	6	-	820	53,991	1	-	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	2	97	1	2	-	-	102	2,881	1	-	4
Pacific (north)	29	151	155	1	16	[3] 3	355	10,026	1	-	4
Pacific, others	-	-	-	-	-	[1] 1,008	1,008	24,750	7	-	ca. 15
Japan and Corea	35	431	70	488	364	[2] 34	1,422	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	477	1,007	301	491	386	1,045	3,707	91,648	10	-	57
1923-24 and summer 1924.											
South Georgia	256	247	17	6	10	-	536	34,702	2	-	4
Coast of Spain	-	338	-	-	7	-	345	13,123	-	1	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	1	123	1	6	3	-	134	3,769	2	-	4
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[1] 1,102	1,102	29,610	7	-	ca. 17
Coast of Chile	48	116	34	-	52	[4] 7	257	ca. 10,000	1	-	3
Japan and Corea	33	337	160	642	336	[2] 18	1,526	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	338	1,161	212	654	408	1,127	3,900	91,204	12	1	62
1924-25 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	-	-	-	141	3,657	1	-	5
Pacific (north)	36	233	193	-	33	[1] 494	989	27,600	7	-	17
Coast of Chile, etc.	76	82	17	-	56	[4] 7	238	9,450	1	-	6
Japan and Corea	30	410	158	493	479	[2] 19	1,589	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	569	1,394	397	506	572	520	3,957	95,830	10	1	66
1925-26 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	1	118	3	5	2	-	129	3,512	1	-	5
Pacific (north)	15	179	383	-	2	[1] 409	988	26,100	6	-	13
Coast of Chile, etc.	102	224	19	-	75	[4] 9	429	15,250	1	-	4
Japan and Corea	32	400	115	564	737	[2] 17	1,865	[5] -	-	-	30
Total	384	1,975	552	569	816	435	4,731	109,788	9	1	60

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

Table No. 4 (continued).

Years. Geographical areas.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
1926-27 and summer 1927.											
South Georgia	525	199	-	84	4	-	812	59,681	1	-	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	2	170	1	16	6	-	195	5,189	1	-	5
Pacific (north)	35	122	554	3	3	[1] 643	1,360	33,000	7	1	17
Coast of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[2] -	1	-	4
Japan and Corea	9	441	95	531	450	[7] 20	1,546	[3] -	-	-	30
Total	571	932	650	634	463	663	3,913	97,870	10	1	60
1927-28 and summer 1928.											
South Georgia	422	193	-	13	17	-	645	54,839	1	-	4
Pelagic whaling in West Antarctic	3	1	2	787	-	[4] 3	796	12,550	-	1	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	3	276	3	9	4	-	295	8,582	2	-	7
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[1] 1,011	1,011	31,800	4	1	17
Coast of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[5] - ca. 12,000	1	-	4
Japan and Corea	10	455	90	551	482	[6] 19	1,607	[3] -	-	-	30
Total	438	925	95	1,360	503	1,033	4,354	119,771	8	2	66
1928-29 and summer 1929.											
South Georgia	267	464	3	65	8	-	807	62,023	1	-	4
West Antarctic, others	232	148	2	401	2	-	785	34,644	-	1	4
North Atlantic and Arctic	-	160	1	14	3	-	178	4,967	2	-	8
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[1] 1,107	1,107	36,120	4	1	17
Japan and Corea	16	386	74	364	606	[7] 17	1,463	7,248	-	-	29
Total [8]	515	1,158	80	844	619	1,124	4,340	145,002	7	2	62

Table No. 5.—Whaling Results for the various countries in 1928/29 and the summer of 1929.

Countries.	Species of whales caught.							Oil production.	Expeditions.		
	Blue.	Fin.	Hump-back.	Sei.	Sperm.	Others.	Total of whales.		Shore stations.	Floating factories.	Catchers.
								Barrel = 1/6 ton.			
Norway	10,181	4,366	70	318	44	[9] 17	14,996	1,210,235	8	24	110
British Empire	2,954	3,608	154	387	1,098	[10] 29	8,230	512,611	10	4	65
Argentine	499	612	5	466	10	-	1,592	96,667	1	1	8
Japan	16	386	74	364	606	[7] 17	1,463	[3] 7,248	-	-	29
Denmark (Faroe Islands)	-	160	1	14	3	-	178	4,967	2	-	8
Pacific (north)	-	-	-	-	-	[1] 1,107	1,107	36,120	4	1	17
Total [8]	13,650	9,132	304	1,549	1,761	1,170	27,566	1,867,848	25	30	237

[1]) No specification. [2]) The production is estimated at about 12,000 barrels, which must be added to the total world production. [3]) Small production of oil, as the whale is used to a great extent for human food. [4]) Right-whales. [5]) Calculated at about 300 whales. [6]) 10 Grey-whales and 9 right-whales. [7]) Grey-whales. [8]) Not including 1 shore station with probably 4 catchers from Chile. Production of oil about 15,000 barrels. [9]) 2 grey-whales, 6 beaked whales, 6 bottlenoses and 3 caing-whales. [10]) 2 right-whales and 27 Bryde-whales.

Table No. 6.—Average production of oil per blue-whale in the Antarctic in the seasons 1924/25—1928/29.

Other whales are reduced to blue-whale equivalents on the following basis:—
1 blue-whale = 2 fin-whales = $2\frac{1}{2}$ humpbacks = 6 sei-whales.

Season. Geographical areas.	Company.	Blue-whale equivalents.	Oil production.	
			Total.	Per blue-whale equivalent.
			Barrel = 1/6 ton. [1]	Barrel = 1/6 ton. [1]
1924—25.				
A. *South Georgia*	No. 1	1,079	100,647	93.3
	„ 2	657	59,350	90.3
	„ 3	805	71,650	89
	„ 4	831	73,806	88.8
	„ 5	1,001	49,023	81.6
	„ 6	653	50,500	77.3
Average		—	—	87.5
B. *Other areas in Antarctic*.....	No. 1	375	34,400	96.3
	„ 2	221	20,600	93.2
	„ 3	231	21,300	92.2
	„ 4	226	20,550	90.9
	„ 5	212	19,150	90.3
	„ 6	306	26,500	86.6
	„ 7	390	33,700	86.4
	„ 8	441	37,700	85.5
	„ 9	257	20,200	78.6
	„ 10	418	31,850	76.2
	„ 11	346	23,315	67.3
Average		—	—	85
1925—26.				
A. *South Georgia*	No. 1	893	81,306	91
	„ 2	683	58,200	85.2
	„ 3	653	54,426	83.3
	„ 4	1,035	86,000	83
	„ 5	985	80,234	81.5
	„ 6	555	43,850	79
Average		—	—	84
B. *Other areas in Antarctic*.....	No. 1	259	24,331	93.9
	„ 2	344	31,950	92.9
	„ 3	452	41,400	91.6
	„ 4	278	24,500	88.1
	„ 5	291	25,000	85.9
	„ 6	270	23,160	85.7
	„ 7	243	20,700	85.2
	„ 8	298	24,500	82.2
	„ 9	357	29,146	81.6
	„ 10	332	27,000	81.3
	„ 11	322	25,760	80
	„ 12	527	39,630	75.2
Average		—	—	84.8

[1]) 1 ton = 1,016 kg.

Table No. 6 (continued).

Season. Geographical areas.	Company.	Blue-whale equivalents.	Oil production.	
			Total.	Per blue-whale equivalent.
			Barrel = 1/6 ton.	Barrel = 1/6 ton.
1926—27.				
A. *South Georgia*	No. 1	554	59,220	107
	„ 2	710	73,900	104.1
	„ 3	789	78,300	99.3
	„ 4	638.5	59,681	93.1
	„ 5	971	90,000	92.7
	„ 6	660	55,600	84.3
Average		—	—	96.4
B. *Other areas in Antarctic*	No. 1	460	48,500	105.4
	„ 2	246	24,770	100.7
	„ 3	274	26,899	98.2
	„ 4	436	42,000	96.3
	„ 5	250	23,700	94.8
	„ 6	331	31,000	93.6
	„ 7	195	16,800	86.2
	„ 8	323	27,830	86.2
	„ 9	289	24,750	85.6
	„ 10	334	28,600	85.6
	„ 11	282	23,680	84
	„ 12	440	36,800	83.7
	„ 13	219	18,233	83.3
	„ 14	184	14,700	80
Average		—	—	91.1
1927—28.				
A *South Georgia*	No. 1	324	36,511	112 7
	„ 2	593	65,550	110.5
	„ 3	551	59,505	108
	„ 4	390	40,564	104
	„ 5	521	53,989	103.6
	„ 6	438	43,500	99.3
Average		—	—	106.4
B. *Other areas in Antarctic*.....	No. 1	439	44,700	101.8
	„ 2	449	45,200	100.7
	„ 3	438	44,055	100.6
	„ 4	366	36,300	99.2
	„ 5	394	38,782	98.5
	„ 6	418	40,545	97
	„ 7	810	78,400	96.8
	„ 8	392	37,933	96.8
	„ 9	469	44,082	94
	„ 10	400	37,258	93.1
	„ 11	433	40,320	93.1
	„ 12	406	36,650	90.3
	„ 13	512	45,812	89.5
	„ 14	589	50,000	84.9
	„ 15	508	42,700	84.1
	„ 16	744	57,811	77.7
Average		—	—	92.8

Table No. 6 (continued).

Season. Geographical areas.	Company.	Blue-whale equivalents.	Oil production.	
			Total.	Per blue-whale equivalent.
			Barrel = 1/6 ton.	Barrel = 1/6 ton.
1928—29.				
A. *South Georgia*	No. 1	580	63,556	109.7
	,, 2	427	46,700	109.4
	,, 3	595	64,750	108.8
	,, 4	699	75,500	108
	,, 5	511	53,657	105
Average		—	—	108.2
B. *Other areas in Antarctic*	No. 1	502	60,151	119.7
	,, 2	447	50,000	111.7
	,, 3	600	65,700	109.5
	,, 4	166.5	18,180	109.2
	,, 5	605	65,500	108.3
	,, 6	478	50,200	105
	,, 7	691	71,600	103.6
	,, 8	516	53,366	103.4
	,, 9	456	46,565	102.1
	,, 10	682.8	69,500	101.9
	,, 11	421	41,500	98.6
	,, 12	990.5	96,750	97.7
	,, 13	724.8	70,000	96.6
	,, 14	686.1	66,000	96.2
	,, 15	772.6	72,900	94.4
	,, 16	410	38,400	93.7
	,, 17	374	34,544	92.4
	,, 18	382.1	35,000	91.6
	,, 19	537.5	49,000	91.2
	,, 20	592	53,800	90.9
	,, 21	625.9	56,000	89.5
	,, 22	336.5	29,950	89.1
	,, 23	720	63,592	88.3
	,, 24	405	31,961	78.9
Average		—	—	98.3

Firm: _____

Manager: _____

Catching fields: _____

*Season commenced*_____ *closed*_____

Report on number of whales, oil production, etc. Season 19____

Month	*Catcher:* _____ *Gunner:* _____							*Catcher:* _____ *Gunner:* _____							*Catcher:* _____ *Gunner:* _____							*Total production of oil of the whaling firm.*						*Production of Guano and Bonemeal*	
	Blue whale	Fin whale	Humpback	Sei whale	Sperm whale	Right whale	Total	Blue whale	Fin whale	Humpback	Sei whale	Sperm whale	Right whale	Total	Blue whale	Fin whale	Humpback	Sei whale	Sperm whale	Right whale	Total	No. 0 & 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sperm	Total		
January .																												
February																												
March . .																												
April, etc.																												

Report on whales caught from _____

by _____ *whaling firm in the season 19 —19*

Date	Species of whales	Length [1] (Ft.)	Contents of Stomach	Sex	Females [2]			Remarks
					Pregnant	Accompanied by calf.	Length of the calf or foetus	

[1]) The length shall be the length of a straight line taken from the tip of the snout to the notch between the flukes of the tail.

[2]) These rubrics must be filled in as exactly as possible.