

the matter was arranged, and the President declared the island a bird-sanctuary in perpetuity—a breeding place for wild birds for all time. He took a short cut in doing this, as in the case of the Panama canal, and we had a federal bird-reservation. Along the coast of Florida were found nine other small islands suitable for this purpose, and Mr. Roosevelt made them all federal bird-reserves. Then we were jubilant and had a good deal to say in the press; but, strange as it may seem, certain gentlemen did not approve of the action of President Roosevelt, claiming he exceeded his powers. To overcome this a bill was prepared giving him the necessary authority, and Congress enacted it into law.

**Sanctuaries for
Water-Birds
in the West**

Later we began to make enquiry about places suitable for sanctuaries for other birds, to find breeding places for water-birds, for, bear in mind, many large birds over extended areas were threatened with extirpation to supply the demand for the market. Sea gulls along the coast, and terns, grebes and others in the west, were in imminent danger from this cause. So the National Association of Audubon Societies began to look for breeding places of ducks and other birds in the west. We examined the western coast and many more bird reservations were the result. When President Roosevelt went out of office, we had thirty-eight bird reserves. President Taft took an interest in the subject and also segregated quite a number. One of the largest of these bird-sanctuaries is the delta of the Yukon, which is as large as the state of Connecticut.

**Reserves in
the Islands of
the Pacific**

One bird-reserve was created in the western group of the Hawaiian islands, including the Laysan island. This, by the way, was raided the past summer by the Japanese feather-hunters. The Pribilof islands were also made a reserve, as well as the Aleutian chain. We have about seventy bird-reserves in all. For six years the government made no appropriation to protect and guard these birds. Therefore, it became our pleasant duty to ask for money from the members and friends of the Audubon Society willing to give money for an idea—people willing to give money to protect egrets in Florida, or cormorants and gulls on the Three-arch rock in Oregon, all so far away that they could never hope to see them. After the lapse of six years, the government made a small grant for the purpose, although, to-day, the Audubon Society owns and operates the launches on the government reserves, and still helps to pay the salaries of a few of the wardens. The government is appropriating more money each year to this work, and the gentlemen of the Biological Survey who have the work