

do not propose to desert it merely because I used it in other than the predominating sense.

I have also been guilty of using the term osteology redivivus.⁵ I did this with full knowledge of the fact that well recognized English writers had used it in similar connection in other than anatomic literature. George William Curtis used it thus in American literature. Nor did I stop here for I sought the advice and the approval of one of the foremost philologists in this country, a man of international standing for several decades, who after looking the matter up said I would be following good precedent in using it.

I have used these terms then and am suggesting others now, not because I desire to appear versed in Latin and Greek, but because they express what I want to say, and fill a need. They are free as the mountain breezes and at the service of anyone who, like myself, knows none better. May those who do, make me and the science of embryology their debtors.

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THE ROOSEVELT WILD-LIFE FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

NEVER before in America, and for that matter, possibly, never before in the world, has there been a forest biological station devoted primarily or exclusively to the study of every phase of forest wild life. The establishment of such a station at The New York State College of Forestry, at Syracuse University, is thus an event of considerable general interest and importance, not only to those interested in the conservation of wild life, to foresters, and to zoologists in general, and particularly to field naturalists, but in addition to many others who are interested in the ecology of fish, birds, game, fur-bearing animals, and other kinds of forest wild life. This station, named in honor of the man, a native of the state of New York, who, with Gifford Pinchot, did more for forestry and forest wild life than any one else has done, thus becomes a very appropriate memorial to Theodore

Roosevelt. Further, this station is the direct outcome of plans, started in December, 1916, with the cooperation and hearty support of Theodore Roosevelt, for the investigation of forest animals.

The establishment of the present station, as a memorial to his father, has had the hearty support of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who writes:

I think your ideas are excellent and I know that my father would appreciate no type of memorial more than that which you suggest, as you know it was one of the subjects that was always uppermost in his mind. I give my consent without reservation for the use of his name for this memorial.

As suggested above this idea of a Roosevelt Wild Life Memorial is the only one of the suggested memorials, known to me, which comes so near the *direct approval* of Theodore Roosevelt. Plans for the study of forest wild life, as stated above, were presented to him in December, 1916, and received his characteristic approval with enthusiasm and energy. He suggested that they be taken up "in a big way," commensurate with their importance, and in these words we know the kind of memorial which is worthy of the man.

In New York state the forest land and fresh water area nearly equals that of the tilled land, so that the proper care, management, and use of forest wild life is one of the large economic and social problems, and it is this same wild life which is one of the two main sources of income which finances conservation in New York state. Thus on economic grounds alone New York state would be fully justified in establishing such a station. The character of the problems involved in the study of forest wild life in these millions of acres of forest lands and waters are similar in many respects to those involved in varied wild life preserves and sanctuaries, in our National Forests and in our National Parks. The function of this station, as defined by the New York law is:

To establish and conduct an experimental station to be known as "Roosevelt Wild-Life Forest Experimental Station" in which there shall be maintained records of the results of the experi-

⁵ *Anat. Rec.*, Vol. 8, 1914.

ments and investigations made and research work accomplished; also a library of works, publications, papers and data having to do with wild life together with means for practical illustration and demonstration, which library shall, at all seasonable hours, be open to the public.

Furthermore, the duties of the station are to make "investigations, experiments and research in relation to the habits, life histories, methods of propagation and management of fish, birds, game and food and fur-bearing animals and forest wild life."

This is a very comprehensive program and it opens up an immense field for investigation, for demonstration, and for the training of forest and park naturalists. Not the least important feature of the plan is that it provides for an establishment which will supplement the other equipment of the college in such a manner as to make unique facilities not only for research on wild life, but likewise for the training of students who wish to specialize in this kind of ecological study, either for the purposes of becoming technical forest naturalists and investigators, or as foresters interested in the development and practical management of fish and game in forests, and as well for similar work in parks, particularly in the National Parks.

The law passed in the Legislature so late in the session that no special appropriation was made available, but the experiment station funds of the college are available to make a start at once. Quarters will be provided at the college and at the college experiment station at Syracuse.

Such a wild life repository library as is contemplated by the law, would be unique as no such special library has been assembled in America, and would be of much general value.

As examples of the kind of problems which need attention, the following may be cited: We need to know much more about the life histories and habits of all of our large game, fur-bearing, and predaceous forest animals. Such a knowledge is an essential basis for sane legislation, and the proper care and use of such animals. Even such a common forest animal as the porcupine is really but little

known. There are numerous problems on the relation of birds to forests that require detailed study. This is equally true of the game birds. The problem of stocking lakes and streams with game fish involves a great number of zoological problems that have not been investigated intensively. There are also many unsolved problems in connection with the production of food from forest lands and waters, involving many kinds of wild and even domestic animals, which can be best studied at such a station.

It is expected that this memorial, while receiving support from the Legislature of New York, will draw support as well from those private citizens throughout the nation who are admirers of Roosevelt and his conservation policies, and who are also in sympathy with the study of game and other wild life, and who recognizing the need of such a station will enable it to extend its work beyond the borders of the state.

The establishment of this state memorial has been brought about by the friends of Mr. Roosevelt and those of the State College of Forestry, and from their very inception these plans have had the hearty support of the dean of the college, Dr. Hugh P. Baker.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,
Director

THE ROOSEVELT WILD LIFE FOREST
EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY,
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

GABRIEL MARCUS GREEN¹

GABRIEL MARCUS GREEN was born in the city of New York, on October 19, 1891. He attended the public schools of that city, graduating from Public High School No. 4 in 1904 as valedictorian of his class. He then entered the high school department of the College of the City of New York and in 1911 graduated from the college at the head of his class. In 1909 he received the Belden

¹ Minute on the life and services of Dr. Green placed upon the records of the faculty of arts and sciences of Harvard University at the meeting of April 1, 1919.