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 GREEN[1]

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.

Mathematical Prize; in 1909 and 1910, the Pell Medal for the highest rank in all subjects; and in 1910 and 1911, the Kenyon Prize for Distinction in Pure and Applied Mathematics. He pursued his graduate studies at Columbia University, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1912 and doctor of philosophy in 1913. His thesis was entitled "Projective Differential Geometry of Triple Systems of Surfaces," and was a remarkable achievement, for he had, unaided, made himself master of this new field of geometry by independent study and added to it an important contribution. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies.

Dr. Green returned to his college the following year as instructor in mathematics. In 1914 he was appointed to an instructorship at Harvard, and in 1916 became a member of the faculty. Clear, interesting, vivacious, he imparted to his hearers an understanding of the subjects treated which served as a firm foundation for future study. In research he was exceedingly productive, and, brief as was the span accorded him for his scientific labors, he had by a notable series of memoirs contributed largely to the present development of his special field of projective differential geometry.

His appreciation of music was extraordinary. Although he had never had formal instruction, he had made himself a skilled pianist, and had sought expression in original compositon.

His disposition was genial. He was emotional and sensitive, and at the same time sympathetic and unselfish. For such a nature, the craving for the harmony of a homogeneous civilization with its uniform ethical ideals and the mutual understanding of its members must have been intense. Green found himself a member of two civilizations, and he was not spared the pain of incessant clashes of their ideals and habits of thought. But the fineness of his spirit and the nobleness of his character were such that, in the turmoil, he remained serene and grew in strength of mind and soul. High ambition and untiring energy, combined with great intellectual gifts, and a fine sense of duty toward his fellowmen, were the basis of his success.

An attack of influenza was followed by pneumonia, and he died at the Stillman Infirmary on January 24, 1919. The department lost in him a faithful fellow-worker and friend; the faculty, a teacher of unusual power, and a scientist of high achievement and higher promise.

WILLIAM F. OSGOOD,
LEO WIENER,
DUNHAM JACKSON,
*Committee*

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### INTER-ALLIED COOPERATION IN CHEMISTRY[1]

PROFESSOR MOUREU presided over the recent conference in Paris, and among his French colleagues were Professors Haller, Béhal and Matignon, MM. Kestner, Poulenc, Marquis and Gérard. The British delegates were Professors Louis, Sir William Pope, Messrs. Chaston Chapman, W. F. Reid, E. Thompson and S. Maill. America was represented by Mr. Henry Wigglesworth, Lieutenant-Colonels Bartow, Norris and Zanetti, Dr. Cottrell and Major Keyes; Italy by Senator Paternò, Drs. Pomilio, Giordani and Parodi-Delfino; and Belgium by MM. Chavanne and Crismer.

It was unanimously decided to form an Inter-Allied Federal Council of not more than six representatives of each of the countries mentioned above, the members to hold office for three years, one third to retire annually and be eligible for reelection. The executive body is to consist of a president, a vice-president, and a general secretary. Mr. Jean Gérard will provisionally act as the secretary. In addition to the council a consultative committee will be formed, consisting of as many sections as may be necessary to secure the complete representation of pure and applied chemistry. The objects of the confederation are: To strengthen the bonds of esteem and friendship existing during the war between the Allied peoples; to organize permanent cooperation between the associations of the Allied nations; to coordinate their scientific and technical resources; and to contribute

[1] From *Nature*.