sincere sympathy and this expression of our profound admiration and esteem.

Among his principal works were: "Recherches sur la succession des Faunes de Vertébrés Miocènes de la vallée du Rhône" (1887); "Les Animaux Pliocènes du Rousillon" (1890); "La Faune de Mammifères Miocènes de la Grive-St. Alban" (1892); "Les Vertébrés Oligocènes de Pyrimont-Challonges (Savoie)" (1902); "Les Transformations du Monde animal" (1907); "Monographie de la Faune de Mammifères fossiles du Ludien inférieur d'Euzet-les-Bains (Gard)" (1917).

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN,
Membre de l'Institut de France

FRANZ KEIBEL

WORD has been received of the death of the German embryologist, Franz Keibel. Following a prolonged illness he died in his 68th year on April 27, 1929, in Berlin. Professor Keibel was well known to the anatomists in America, many of whom worked under him in his Freiburg days. A still wider acquaintance has resulted from the series of publications entitled *Normentafeln zur Entwicklungsgeschichte,* an encyclopedic survey of the embryonic anatomy of various groups of vertebrates, and from the "Manual of Human Embryology," edited in collaboration with Professor Mall. The latter constitutes the most comprehensive treatment of human embryology that has ever been produced. In both of these important works there was participation on the part of American investigators and this led to exceptionally close relations between Professor Keibel and the workers in this country. In 1906 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University and for the years 1914 to 1917 he had an appointment as research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, collaborating with the newly established department of embryology.

The greater part of Professor Keibel's scientific activities were prosecuted in Freiburg i. Br. During this fruitful period he became widely known through his numerous morphological studies in vertebrate embryology and through his larger treatises on such problems as gastrulation, cephalization, the germ layers and the origin of the mesoderm. Among these are found papers that will endure for all times. His scholarship and his talent as a teacher found their expression in the works mentioned above, the "Normentafeln" and the "Manual of Human Embryology," both of which are outstanding contributions.

In 1917 he succeeded Schwalbe as professor of anatomy at Strassburg, only to lose the position a year later upon the occupation by the French. The transfer of Sobotta to Bonn made an opening for him at Königsberg i. P., where he became ordinarius and director of the anatomical laboratory in 1919. Three years later (1922) upon the retirement of Oskar Hertwig he was appointed professor of anatomy and director of the anatomico-biological institute of the University of Berlin, a chair of distinction, and this he held until the time of his death.

G. L. S.

CAREY V. HODGSON

CAREY V. HODGSON, hydrographic and geodetic engineer and assistant chief of the division of geodesy, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and his ten-year old son, were drowned while canoeing in Chesapeake Bay, near Annapolis, on Sunday, May 19, 1929. His body was recovered on May 22 and buried, with full military honors, in Arlington National Cemetery on Saturday, May 25. At the time this was written, the body of his son had not been recovered.

Major Hodgson was born at Wilmington, Ohio, July 11, 1880. He was a graduate of Wilmington and Haverford Colleges, receiving a B.S. degree from both of these institutions. He entered the field service of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey March 31, 1904, and remained with that bureau until his death except for a short period when he was engaged in private engineering work, and during the World War.

In 1917, he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers of the Army and commissioned a captain. He served in France with the 29th Engineers and, while there, was promoted to the rank of major. On March 9, 1929, he returned to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and resumed his duties with that bureau.

While in the Coast and Geodetic Survey he served on many hydrographic and topographic parties and also on vessels of that bureau engaged in surveying the waters of Alaska and the Philippine Islands. While in the Philippines, he commanded the survey ship *Research.* He had charge of many geodetic parties, engaged principally in triangulation, base measurement and the astronomic determinations of latitude and longitude. He was appointed assistant chief of the division of geodesy in 1920 and served in that capacity until his death.

Not only did he make a notable record in the latter position, showing marked executive and technical ability, but he also took an active part in other engineering lines. He was secretary of the executive committee of the division of surveying and mapping of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member and director of the Washington Society of Civil Engineers, member and director of the Society of Amer-

ican Military Engineers, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Geophysical Union, the American Geographical Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Washington and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

Major Hodgson had a broad grasp of all surveying and mapping activities and of their relation and importance to engineering and industrial developments. He was the author of several reports and manuals of the Coast and Geodetic Survey dealing with geodetic subjects, as well as many papers on surveying and mapping subjects which appeared in technical journals.

Due to his writings, his activities in engineering societies and his recognized ability as an engineer, Major Hodgson was one of the most widely known members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In addition to his high professional qualifications, he possessed a personality and character that impressed most favorably all those with whom he came in contact. His untimely death is not only a loss to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, but to the entire engineering profession.

WILLIAM BOWIE

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE PRODUCTION OF "TALKING" MOTION PICTURES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE production of "talking" motion pictures will be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture this year, and if present plans are carried out one or more "all talkie" short features will be ready for presentation at the livestock shows next winter.

For the present the production of talking pictures will be limited to short specials, for such occasions as the National Dairy Show, where facilities for reproduction can be provided, but as soon as portable equipment for sound pictures is available at a cost lower than now the production of talking films for general circulation will be undertaken. The office of motion pictures has been investigating portable projectors with sound attachments.

The bureau of agricultural economics sees a special advantage in vocalizing films which deal with economic phases of farming, believing that the exhibition of sound pictures on the agricultural outlook, for example, would aid greatly in the efforts to induce farmers to study prospective demand for their products in adjusting production activities.

At one time magic-lantern slides "with lectures" were the only available method of depicting agricultural production and marketing on the screen. Then the movies came. They were "flickers" for a time, but with the establishment of a modern motion-picture studio in the department at Washington a few years ago and the borrowing of a few of the commercial movie methods a large number of excellent pictures have been produced by the department.

The demand for films of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is usually greater than the supply. Not infrequently the pictures are used in metropolitan theaters in addition to the wide use in rural movie houses, schools and assembly halls. Many foreign governments interested in American agricultural technique have shown the pictures abroad. As the commercial pictures have promoted American foreign trade in clothing, house furnishings and the like, so it is believed the American agricultural films may have contributed something to the increase in sales of American farm machinery in old world agricultural regions.

THE GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE Giannini Foundation for Agricultural Economics, endowed by a million-dollar gift from A. P. Giannini, will be developed as an integral part of the college of agriculture of the University of California, according to a plan of organization outlined by Director C. B. Hutchison, of the foundation, and approved by the board of regents.

The plan provides that the director of the foundation will report to and through the dean of the college of agriculture; the funds of the foundation will be administered in the college of agriculture in as intimate association as possible with the administration of other funds received by the college from federal, state or other sources, that are applicable to the subject of agricultural economics in its broadest terms.

It is proposed to include in the staff of the foundation the members of the division of agricultural economics, such members of the agricultural extension division as are engaged in economic investigations and such other members of the staff of the college of agriculture, and other divisions of the university whose interests and fields of work give promise of contributing to the advancement of the purposes of the foundation.

An advisory committee is provided, to consist of the dean of the college of agriculture, the director of the agricultural extension service, the director of the Giannini Foundation, an outstanding financier and three successful representatives of agriculture.

It will be the function of this committee to advise with the director and his staff in respect to the activities of the foundation.

The personnel of the staff in the initial stages of development will be: C. B. Hutchison, director; Frank