

State Geologists' Association left the American Institute and continued the excursion outlined by the Oklahoma Geological Survey. The association was fortunate in having with it Mr. A. A. Snietkoff and Ivan C. Goubkin, members of the Russian Commission, and A. Stepanoff, their secretary and interpreter, and also Mr. David White, chief geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey.

The party arrived in Oklahoma City, where they were dinner guests of the Oklahoma Geological Survey. At this dinner President and Mrs. Brooks of the university honored the association with their presence. The next morning the party went to Lawton, where the Businessmen's League conducted them on an automobile trip through the Ft. Sill Military Reservation, Medicine Park and through the Wichita Mountains to the United States Forest and Game Preserve. The hospitality exhibited on this occasion will long be remembered by every one of the party. On the following morning automobiles were again used for a trip through the Lawton oil and gas field, where some new gas wells with enormous capacity have recently been brought in. By courtesy of the owners, the Keys well No. 2 was opened in order that the visitors might have the opportunity of seeing one of the largest gasers ever drilled in the state. The capacity of this well is estimated at 60,000,000 cubic feet per day and the rock pressure is in excess of 1,000 pounds, so large, indeed, that great difficulty is experienced in controlling the well. From this field the trip was continued by automobile through Waurika and Ringling to the Healdton oil field and the Fox gas district. After visiting the many interesting sights of this field the party was taken to Ardmore for the night, and in the evening were the guests of the Ardmore Chamber of Commerce at a concert.

The following morning the Chamber of Commerce provided machines to take the party north of the city into the Arbuckle Mountains. About two miles above Turner Falls the machines left the party and the trip was made on foot down to Turner Falls and across the mountains to Price's Falls, where

they were again joined by the machines. The wonderful beauty of the Travertine Falls in this district was enjoyed by all members of the party, and it was particularly enjoyable because of the fact that a new bulletin by the Oklahoma Geological Survey on these phenomena had just been received that morning from the printer. The automobiles then took the party to Davis, where the Santa Fe train was taken for home. The party finally disbanded after dinner at the Harvey House, at Purcell.

A few members of the association stopped over at Norman and visited the State University before continuing to their homes.

W. O. HORTCHIKSS,
Secretary

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE LATE DR. RICHARD WEIL

The following minute has been adopted by the board of trustees of the New York Memorial Hospital:

Dr. Richard Weil, Major in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., died while on active duty at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., November 19, 1917. By his death the Memorial Hospital loses one of the most highly trained and successful workers of its medical staff, and American cancer research one of its recognized leaders. Since 1906 Dr. Weil has been an active member of the staff of the Huntington Fund, and throughout this period of eleven years he was constantly engaged in the problems of cancer research. His contributions in the field of the serology of cancer and in the general problems of immunity gained for him an international reputation. He was one of the founders of the American Association for Cancer Research, and largely through his efforts was founded the *Journal of Cancer Research*, of which he was editor-in-chief. At the reorganization of the Memorial Hospital in 1913, Dr. Weil assumed the position of assistant director of cancer research and attending physician to the hospital, and in this capacity he labored energetically to establish an efficient organization of the routine and research work of the hospital. In 1915 he resigned the position of assistant director upon his appointment as professor of experimental medicine in Cornell University, but he continued without interruption his experimental work in cancer. Upon the declaration of war he was among the first to offer his services to

the government, and spent the summer at Fort Benjamin Harrison in the Medical Officers' Training Corps. Quite recently he was detailed to take charge of a large military hospital at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., and here in the performance of strenuous military service he fell a victim to pneumonia. During his brief but brilliant career he attained eminence as a devoted laboratory worker, a skilful experimenter, a broadly trained clinician, and a forceful writer, while his untimely death places his name among the first on his country's honor roll in the great war.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CAMP WHEELER

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS, surgeon general of the army, has returned from an inspection trip to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. His report to the chief of staff is in full as follows:

In my recent inspection of Camp Wheeler at Macon, Ga., I found conditions as had been indicated by reports. There had been a sharp epidemic of measles, some 3,000 cases, and, as always occurs with measles, a certain number of cases of pneumonia. At the time of my visit, there were some 300 cases of pneumonia in the hospital. While the hospital was crowded, the right of way was given the pneumonia cases, and they were being well cared for.

In the past month there have been about 60 deaths from pneumonia. The height of the measles epidemic was passed some 10 days ago, and at the time of my visit the epidemic was markedly on the decline, but the pneumonia does not develop until a week or 10 days after the incidence of the measles.

We can therefore expect a considerable number of deaths from pneumonia.

The camp is well situated and was in generally good condition. I think the reason for the measles affecting so severely this particular camp is the fact that the men came from the surrounding southern states which are sparsely settled and therefore the inhabitants do not, as a rule, have measles in childhood.

A large proportion of the cases of pneumonia were evidently contact cases, and I am anxious on this score, fearing that we may be beginning here an epidemic and septic pneumonia. We have had a few cases of meningitis, a few cases of scarlet fever and some cases of mumps.

Whatever the original cause of the epidemic and the present conditions, all these evils are accentu-

ated by the crowded condition of the camp. The tendency to pneumonia has no doubt been increased by the fact that the men have generally been exposed to the cold weather of the past month with no other protection than their summer clothing. Clothing is now rapidly coming into camp, and about two thirds of the men are supplied with woolen garments.

I recommend that it be insisted upon that all men in the camp have 50 feet of floor space each and, to accomplish this, that such additional shelter be supplied as may be necessary; that no fresh men be brought into the camp until the epidemic has subsided; that an observation camp be established; and that all new men be kept under observation until the main camp is free from infection.

Accompanying General Gorgas were Colonel Dean C. Howard, of the Regular Army, recently health officer at the Canal Zone, where he was in charge of civil sanitation; Major Victor C. Vaughan, Marine Officers' Reserve Corps, professor of hygiene at the University of Michigan, dean of its medical faculty and president of the Michigan State board of health; Major William H. Welch, Marine Officers' Reserve Corps, professor of pathology at John Hopkins University and dean of its school of hygiene; and Major Theodore C. Janeway, Marine Officers' Reserve Corps, professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins.

Steps have already been taken to separate the men to a greater degree. By the use of tents which were held for new men due to be called to the camp and with 1,000 additional tents immediately shipped, the number of men per tent can be reduced from nine to five. As new men come other tents will be provided for them. All the new arrivals will be kept away from men who have been some time in camp to minimize the danger of contagion. This carries out Gen. Gorgas's recommendation that an observation camp be established for new men.

The supplying of sufficient clothing has been delayed by the necessity of equipping first those divisions in northern latitudes and those which have been sent abroad. The men at Camp Wheeler now have a good supply of warm underwear and heavy outside clothing