

prize, Cretan Exploration Fund; Egypt Exploration Fund; Palestine Exploration Fund.

ACCORDING to Mr. F. H. Oliphant, in the annual report of the U. S. Geological Survey, the total production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1903 was 100,461,337 barrels, a gain of 11,694,421 barrels, or 13.17 per cent. over the production of 1902. The great increase was mainly due to the remarkable output in California, which is now larger than that of any other state. California produced 24.27 per cent., or nearly one fourth of the entire production. Next to California the largest gain in production was in Indiana, which was 1,705,515 barrels, an amount that represents a gain of 22.80 per cent. over the state's production in 1902. Kansas showed a remarkable gain in production—600,465 barrels, or 181 per cent.; Kentucky and Louisiana showed gains of about 369,000 barrels each; Indian Territory gained 101,811 barrels, or 274.4 per cent.; and New York gained 43,248 barrels, or 3.86 per cent. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease of production, 128,086 barrels, or 0.708 per cent., in Texas; and Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia all showed decreased production, amounting to a total of 1,856,619 barrels, or 3.98 per cent., in 1903 as compared with 1902. The largest decrease in production in 1903 was in Pennsylvania, and amounted to 708,724 barrels. During the last six years there has been a very remarkable change in the percentage of the local production. The Appalachian and the Lima-Indiana fields, which for many years produced all but a very small percentage of the whole, produced in the year 1903 only 55.38 per cent. of the total, whereas in 1898 these fields produced 93.99 per cent. of the total. California and Texas have been the most important factors in bringing about the readjustment of the percentages of production.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

MR. W. A. RIEBLING, of Newark, N. J., has sent an additional \$10,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., to be used in replacing the building destroyed by fire. Mr. Riebling gave \$10,000 last June. A gift

of \$5,000 from Mr. George B. Cluett is also announced.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE has received \$7,200 from the Robert Charles Billings fund, the income of which is to be applied to the department of botany.

MR. THOMAS MCLEAN has bequeathed £5,000 to the University of Birmingham for the Department of Physics.

Nature states that Professor Woodhead has obtained from friends resident in or connected with Huddersfield a sum of more than 1600*l.* for the endowment of a Huddersfield lectureship in special pathology at Cambridge.

THE New York *Evening Post* states that it is probable that the work which Dr. William Osler has been doing at Johns Hopkins will be divided when Dr. Osler goes to assume the regius professorship of medicine at Oxford. It has been suggested that Dr. William H. Welch, now Baxley professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins and pathologist to the hospital, be appointed professor of medicine and director of that department, and that Dr. William S. Thayer, who has been closely associated with Dr. Osler, at Johns Hopkins, be appointed professor of clinical medicine, and Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, of Chicago, be appointed professor of experimental medicine.

MR. W. MCKIM MARRIOTT, assistant in the department of chemistry, University of North Carolina, has accepted a research assistantship in the chemical department of the Cornell Medical College in New York City.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR ROBINSON, of King's College, London, has been appointed to the chair of anatomy at the University of Birmingham, in succession to Professor B. C. A. Windle, now president of Queen's College, Cork.

DR. GISBERT KAPP, lecturer on dynamo construction in the Technical Institute, Charlottenburg, Berlin, has been elected the first professor of electrical engineering at Birmingham.

MR. F. F. BLACKMAN, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed reader in botany in the place of Mr. Francis Darwin.