WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE END OF JUNE.

THROUGH the kindness of Professor Willis L. Moor, Chief of the Weather Bureau, we are able to give figures regarding the temperature and precipitation in New York City during next week, which will prove of interest to those attending the meeting of the Association.

The daily mean temperature since 1885 has been as follows:

June.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1885	68°	69°	69°	70°	69°	69°	65°
1886	63	67	70	71	68	71	67
1887	70	71	70	73	72	77	79
1888	83	80	76	73	59	60	70
1889	68	70	72	75	77	78	72
1890	73	78	76	68	72	72	74
1891	71	76	81	64	68	69	66
1892	72	71	72	70	72	72	76
1893	70	67	57	62	62	66	71
1894	72	67	76	78	78	74	77
1895	72	72	68	64	68	72	71
1896	59	58	68	72	64	71	66
1897	71	76	65	64	67	72	76
1898	71	78	80	74	72	72	76
1899	75	72	74	74	72	68	70
Mean	70.5	71.5	71.6	70.1	69.3	70.9	71.7

The daily amount of rain in inches and hundredths has been:

June.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1885					0.58	0.02	
1886	0.04		*T*				
1887	0.13						
1888		0.30	0.49		0.63	0.18	*T*
1889		*T*	0.03		*T*		*T*
1890							
1891							
1892	0.01	0.36		0.10	0.08		0.23
1893			0.89	0.17	*T*		
1894	0.01	*T*		*T*		*T*	0.06
1895	0.09	0.03	*T*	0.67	0.23	0.66	0.10
1896	0.66	0.55	0.19		0.09		
1897						*T*	0.12
1898		0.13			0.22	*T*	
1899	*T*	0.63			0.03	0.68	

The mean daily temperature is about 2° lower than would be the case in the third week in August, and it may be expected consequently to be considerably less hot during the day time than would be the case if the meeting were in August. The chances of rain are about the same.

REORGANIZATION IN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

THE geological work of the United States Survey was originally organized in grand geographic divisions for each of which there was a geologist-in-charge, having complete authority over his assistants. After many years of trial this system was found to be expensive, both of means and talent, and was replaced by the temporary expedient of a large number of independent parties reporting immediately to the director. Administratively this plan has worked very satisfactorily, but it lacked scientifically the element of co-operation between distinct parties. To effect this co-ordination of scientific results in each important specialty of geology, the following organization has now been adopted, as stated in the draft of plans for the current year, approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Six geologists have been appointed as geologists in charge of special subjects of research, the six subjects covering the whole field of geology in the Survey. These assignments are as follows:

T. C. Chamberlin, geologist in charge of pleistocene geology; George F. Becker, geologist in charge of physical and chemical research; S. F. Emmons, geologist in charge of investigation of metalliferous ores; C. Willard Hayes, geologist in charge of investigation of non-metalliferous economic deposits; Bailey Willis (assistant in geology to the director), geologist in charge of areal geology.

These assignments are based upon the necessity for closer supervision and co-ordination of the growing geologic work of the Survey. The personnel of the geologic branch will be classed as geologists in charge, geologists, and assistant geologists. Administrative control of the two former classes shall in each individual case be immediate with the director. Assistant geologists will report through their chiefs. Scientific direction will be the duty of the geologists in charge, each in his special section, and shall be accomplished by appropriate conference in the office and supervision in the field.

The total appropriation for geologic work for 1900–1901 is $163,700. To this are added from the State of Pennsylvania $2000, and from the State of New York $1000, sums appropriated for co-operation in geology with the Federal Survey, and on condition that in each case a like amount be expended from the Federal appropriation for work in the State. The total amount available for geologic surveys is therefore $166,700.