

the siphon to be raised or lowered during the operation. Tube *A* is made of heavy glass to give firmness to the siphon, and has a small bore to allow every drop of liquid in it to be transferred.

This form of siphon not only can be operated rapidly and conveniently, but it eliminates the danger of drawing the liquid into the mouth, or breathing offensive and poisonous vapors, which sometimes happens with the ordinary form of siphon.

Where it is absolutely necessary to avoid all contact with rubber, a piece of paraffin or wax may be pressed against the opening of the tube at *E*, until *B* is filled. A glass stopper might be inserted at *E*, but we consider that unnecessary.

The siphon is not only adapted for the removal of solution extracts but is applicable for the removal of supernatant liquids, where decantation would disturb the precipitate at the bottom; or for drawing off standard solutions, reagents, etc. It is especially convenient when colloidal solutions are to be filtered, or where one filtration requires several hours. In such cases the flow through the siphon is regulated by means of a chip of wood, holding the spring clamp open, so that the drip through the siphon equals that through the filter.

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### NEW BOOKS.

Neuvième Congrès International de Géographie. GENÈVE. 27 Juillet-6 Août, 1908. *Compte Rendu des Travaux du Congrès. T. I. Organisation du Congrès. II. Travaux Scientifiques. A. Séances. Générales.* Genève, 1909. pp. xv + 475; pl. v; Figs. 15.

This report contains an account of the organization of the 9th International Geographic Congress held at Geneva in the summer of 1908. The character of the Congress is indicated by the fact that it was attended by 303 delegates, representing 24 governments, 32 universities, 81 geographical societies, and a number of other scientific organizations. In addition to the numerous social functions enjoyed by the membership in general, a large number of excursions and conferences were participated in by small groups of members. The number of papers read before the Congress was naturally great, but only a few possess any but a geographic interest. Only the non-technical ones appear in the volume under review. Of these the paper of most general interest is that by A. Penck, in which an account is given of the gratifying progress made toward securing a map of the entire world on the uniform scale of 1 : 1,000,000.

W. S. BAYLEY.

Wall Charts for Sugar Chemists: I. *Table for Finding the Sucrose Content of Juices, clarified with 10 per cent. of subacetate of lead from the specific gravity of the*