

**Disaggregation of Tin.**—Organ-pipes, after long use, become brittle and fall to pieces. Oudemans stated (*Chem. Jahresber.*, 1872, p. 256) that plates of pure tin, which contain, at most, 0.3 per cent. of lead and iron, break into small fragments, like molybdenum-sulphide, in the railway transport from Rotterdam to Moscow, in severe cold weather. A similar phenomenon has been lately observed at the Royal Pyrotechnic Laboratory in Spandau. A large quantity of tin plates (295 kilogs.) became exfoliated and crumbled into small particles. Still later, larger quantities of Billeton block tin (1950 kilogs.) were similarly affected. The warehouses were thoroughly dry; the tin contained only traces of foreign metals, no sulphur or phosphorus, and no tin-oxide. According to Dr. Petri's account, the tin could be pulverized more easily than ordinary tin filings, and gave out hydrogen more quickly with acid. While it was in the warehouse there was no severe cold, yet the disaggregation went on.—*Ann. der Phys. u. Chem.* C.

**A New Sense.**—M. E. Cyon has sent a note to the French Academy, in which he claims that the eighth pair of cerebral nerves contains two nerves of entirely distinct senses—the auditory nerve, and the nerve of space (*Raumnerv*). He regards the latter as the source of all our ideas of extension, and of the three dimensions of space. C.

**Electro-Motive Force of Water in Capillary Tubes.**—Dr. H. Haga publishes the following results of his investigations upon the electro-motive force which is generated by the flow of water in capillary tubes. The potential difference is proportional to the pressure; it is independent of the length of the tubes; it is modified by the nature of the inner wall of the tube; it increased with the resistance of the water; it probably increases with the temperature. J. W. Clark finds that: 1. The narrower the tube, the greater is the force. 2. In very fine tubes, the force is independent of the length; in larger tubes it diminishes with the length. 3. Covering the inner wall with different substances, the force varies, as Quincke ascertained. 4. The force diminishes with time, whether the water is flowing or at rest; the original force may be restored by cleansing the tubes with sulphuric acid and distilled water. 5. The seat of the force is in the bounding area of the water and the tube.—*Ann. der Phys. u. Chem.* C.