

obtain a sufficient quantity of this osazone to take its melting-point, but its presence gave evidence of the glucosidal nature of the tannin.

(2) *Combined Tannin*.—The tannin existing in kola in combination with the caffeine (as the so-called glucoside) was separated by means of lead hydroxide, following the above described manipulations. This "combined" tannin agrees in appearance and properties with the free tannin already described, being also a glucoside tannin.

The results obtained by combustion are also stated next below:

Duplicates.	Free tannin.		Combined tannin.	
	I.	II.	I.	II.
C.....	53.36	53.57	55.61	55.78
H.....	5.19	5.28	5.37	5.54
O.....	41.45	41.15	39.02	38.68

All calculations upon the composition of this body are reserved until after further work in its separation.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., JULY 6, 1896.

OBITUARY.

DR. HENRY A. MOTT, who has been an active member of the American Chemical Society since its organization in 1875, died at his home in New York City, on November 8, 1896. He was a grandson of the famous surgeon Dr. Valentine Mott, and was born at Clifton, Staten Island, New York, October 22, 1852. His primary education was obtained in the private schools of Rev. Mr. Tufts, at Munson, Mass., and of Prof. Berthet, on Broadway, near 18th street, in New York City. Later he entered the Academic Department of Columbia College, but finding the courses of study therein not wholly suited to his tastes and ambition, he applied for work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On June 14, 1869, he entered the School of Mines in the course of mining engineering, and in 1873 he was graduated, receiving at the same time the degree of Bachelor of

Philosophy in metallurgy and Engineer of Mines in the course of engineering.

In pursuance of his studies in the School of Mines, he showed special aptitude for chemical work, and after his graduation, during the months of August and September, 1873, he served as private assistant to Dr. Charles F. Chandler in the laboratory of the School of Mines. In 1874 he was appointed chemist to the sugar refining firm of Havemeyer & Elder, in which capacity he served for seven years, or until 1881. While connected with the sugar refinery, and during 1875 and 1876, he was enrolled as a post-graduate student in Columbia College, and in the summer of the latter year, in consequence of the work prosecuted in this connection, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

In 1881 he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and he continued in this professorship during five years. About this time he became identified with the manufacture of oleomargarine and artificial butter by the method of Megé-Mouries, and devised a process for preventing the crystallization of the product, so prejudicial to its commercial value.

His work now became directed to the study of foods and their adulteration and his activity in this particular led to his appointment to the office of Food Inspector of the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the United States Department of the Interior, in which he was called upon to make chemical examination of all food materials supplied by the government to the Indians.

His efforts were later directed to toxicological investigations and he was elected chemist to the New York Medico-Legal Society, to which he contributed many papers relating to the action of poisons in the animal system, their distribution in the cadaver and their detection in animal matter.

Among the well-known cases in which his services were engaged are the Belmont horses cases, in which the animals were poisoned with silver nitrate and corrosive sublimate, respectively; the celebrated Ben Ali or Shakespeare case, in which he was retained by the French Government for the defense; and the Fleming case, lately tried in New York City.

At the time of his death he was one of the lecturers in the

Free Lecture Course organized under the direction of the Board of Education of New York City, and he served actively in this connection during the six years immediately preceding his death. Among the subjects treated by him in course are, "Fire and the Methods of Extinguishing," "Light and Color," and "The Five Senses."

The more important of his chemical work is represented in the following titles from among his published books and papers:

"Milk of the African and Caucasian Races," 1876; "Artificial Butter," 1876; "The Scientific Manual," 1876; "The Chemist's Manual," 1877; revised in 1882; "The Adulteration of Milk," 1878; "Examination of Quinine," 1879; "Absorption of Sugar," 1879; "Alumina Salts on the Gastric Juice," 1879; "Alum Baking Powders," 1880; "The Megé Discovery—Oleomargarine Butter," 1880; "Oleomargarine and Oleomargarine Butter," 1880; "Memoirs on Oxygen," 1881; "Post-Mortem Imbibition of Poison," 1889; "Expert Testimony."

In 1886 the University of Florida conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In addition to his other literary work he published a book entitled "Yachts and Yachtsmen of America," and another discussing the question, "Was Man Created?"

Dr. Mott was most enthusiastic in the prosecution of any enterprise or investigation in which he became interested and his industry is shown in his published results. He was a genial companion and a faithful friend, and he will be missed from among the circle of his associates even as he is from his home. In his death the Society loses one of its useful members.

WM. MCMURTRIE.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Chemistry for Engineers and Manufacturers. By Bertram Blount and A. G. Bloxam. Volume II. Chemistry of Manufacturing Processes. With illustrations. 484 pp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. London: Charles Griffin & Co., Ltd. 1896. Price \$2.50.

Bulletin No. 44. Second Series. Charbon or Anthrax, with experiences during recent outbreak in North Louisiana. By S. B. Staples and W. H. Dalrymple. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Experiment Station. 52 pp.