the following statement in regard to the work of Dr. Herty:

More than any other chemist, Dr. Herty has held to the ideal of making the United States chemically self-sufficient, dependent on no foreign nation for industrial and pharmaceutical necessities.

Dr. Herty first made himself felt as an economic influence when his early researches at the University of Georgia revolutionized the turpentine and naval stores industry. The Herty method of collecting turpentine greatly increased the productiveness of the pines. Other discoveries corrected wasteful methods of turpentine orcharding and conserved the forests.

Rising to national prominence, Dr. Herty served two years as president of the American Chemical Society, in the all-important years 1915–1916. It was he who awakened the chemists of the country to their national responsibility. He cooperated in mobilizing the chemical man-power of the country and in taking a chemical census which presented the national government with a detailed view of the chemical potentialities of the country.

In 1917, as editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, he made that publication a guiding influence among American chemists. He began the policy of educating the people about chemistry, and helped form the Chemical Warfare Service as a separate branch of the army.

When the war was over, Dr. Herty insisted that the United States remain chemically independent. He threw himself into the fight for a tariff law which would protect the American chemical industries and insure a supply of medicinals, dyes and other essential chemicals. In carrying on this fight he resigned his editorial position and became president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association. Under the tariff act of 1922, the chemical industry in the United States has grown and prospered.

Another act which furthered public welfare was Dr. Herty's effort in behalf of the Ransdell Bill, which established the National Institute of Health and made health research a direct activity of the federal government.

In 1926 he became adviser to the Chemical Foundation and assisted the foundation's activities in aiding the American chemical industry and in educating the public to the importance of chemistry.

All through Dr. Herty's career he has devoted himself to the welfare of chemists and of the country at large. It is particularly appropriate that we should present him the medal at this time, when his latest investigations, on the southern pines, are just reaching completion. If the South turns from cotton and makes its pines the basis of a new prosperity, that prosperity will be largely due to Dr. Herty.

In addition to Secretary Mellon and his brother, awarded last year the medal of the American Institute of Chemists for establishing the Mellon Institute, other past medalists are Mr. George Eastman, honored for his work in making fine organic chemicals available to the chemists of the country, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, who established The Chemical Foundation.

The presentation of the medal to Dr. Herty will take place at the annual meeting of the institute, to be held in New York in May.

IN HONOR OF HERMAN LEROY FAIRCHILD

A BUST of Herman LeRoy Fairchild, professor emeritus of geology at the University of Rochester, was presented on January 14 to the university by the Rochester Academy of Science. To honor Dr. Fairchild and to celebrate the occasion, the Rochester Academy of Science and the Rochester Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi arranged a dinner and joint meeting at which the bust was unveiled by Dr. Fairchild's granddaughter, Miss Jean Kathryn Fairchild. Professor Floyd Fairbanks, president of the Rochester Academy, presided and the principal address was delivered by Professor Heinrich Ries, of Cornell University, on "The Industrial Value of Geology."

Praise bestowed with such feeling, as can be fully appreciated only by those in attendance, revealed the affection and esteem in which Dr. Fairchild is held by his former students, by his colleagues at the university, and by the members of the scientific societies which he helped to found. In presenting the bust, Professor Fairbanks told of Dr. Fairchild's service to the Rochester Academy of Science, in organizing it on its present basis in 1888, as president from 1889–1901, and as chairman of the publications committee. President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, told of the enthusiasm and untiring energy exhibited by Dr. Fairchild toward both his teaching and his scientific studies since he came to Rochester in 1888. This was further attested by Dr. Harold L. Alling, a former student and now head of the department of geology. Dr. John R. Murlin, president of the local chapter of Sigma Xi, told of Dr. Fairchild's interest and influence in securing the charter for this chapter of which he is now honorary president. Before delivering his address, Dr. Ries spoke of the service Dr. Fairchild has rendered the Geological Society of America as one of the founders, as secretary for seventeen years, and later as president. Dr. Fairchild himself gave a short address.

Some of Dr. Fairchild's 236 publications were placed on exhibit next to the bust.—Q. D. S.