Dr. Louis Martin

By the death of Dr. Louis Martin on June 13, one of the last remaining links with Pasteur has been severed. Martin was born on September 20, 1864. In 1892, when he was a young doctor at the hospital for children's diseases in Paris, he became associated with Roux in a remarkable series of investigations which showed the immense possibilities of the newly discovered antitoxin for the control and treatment of diphtheria. The results of their work were communicated at an International Medical Congress at Budapest in 1894 by Roux, Chaillou and Martin in a paper the importance and high quality of which has been recognized for half a century. This was Martin's introduction to diphtheria, a subject in which his interest remained unabated to the end of his life. He was appointed to the staff of the Pasteur Institute in 1892, where he remained for the rest of his working life, occupying positions of increasing importance and finally becoming director in 1934. He made notable contributions to the bacteriology of the diphtheria bacillus and closely related organisms, devised a culture medium for the production of diphtheria toxin which is widely used to-day, extended his researches on the prophylaxis and treatment of diphtheria, and studied the problems presented by the 'carrier'. For many years he was responsible for the production of the antitoxins and antisera required in France, and later he found solutions to the technical and administrative problems created by the enormously increased demand for these materials during the First World War.

Martin was also interested, and experienced, in public health problems and in the construction and organisation of infectious diseases hospitals. His advice was constantly sought by the State Department and by municipalities concerning the control of epidemics; and the Pasteur Hospital, which Martin served since its establishment in 1900, gave him the opportunity for studying, under what were then novel conditions, the medical care and nursing of cases of infectious disease. With Brouardel he wrote a treatise on hospital organisation and the prophylaxis of infectious diseases, which is a standard work on this subject in France.

In 1914, Martin became vice-president of the Society of Biology and, in later years, president of many learned societies. In 1919 he became a member of the Academy of Medicine and in 1937 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences. Martin's somewhat forbidding appearance and brusque manner hid a warm, kind and generous nature. He gave a lifetime of high endeavour to the service of science, to France, and to the Institute he loved so well.

PERCIVAL HARTLEY

Mr. G. H. J. Adlam, O.B.E.

MR. G. H. J. ADLAM, editor of the *School Science Review*, died suddenly on July 30. With his passing a great landmark has gone, for he alone of the officers of the Science Masters' Association was re-elected year after year, so that members came to look upon him as a permanent pillar of the Association. His was the thought that first suggested the *School Science Review* and his the guiding hand that led it to success. As time went on, zeal for the welfare of the *Review* grew upon him and gripped him more and more until it became his ruling passion. When at the age of sixty-seven he retired from his school

duties, having with indifferent health courageously carried on during the War, he looked forward to his leisure to make the *Review* even better. Already in his hands the 1919 booklet of thirty-two pages had in a few years become the largest and most influential journal of school science in Great Britain, if not in the world. Undoubtedly Adlam did more for the betterment of school science than any man of his generation: the value of his work is incalculable. Such an achievement could not pass unnoticed and in 1934 Adlam was awarded the O.B.E. Later, in 1941, he became president of the Science Masters' Association.

Adlam was educated at Wells Cathedral School and Wadham College, Oxford. He graduated with first-class honours in chemistry, and later obtained his B.Sc. for research work on the water component of systems of hydrated salts. He was the editor of the Science Masters' Association publications and the author of some widely used text-books of chemistry. After a varied teaching experience, he settled down at the City of London School, where for many years he was in charge of the science.

"Joe" Adlam, shy and kindly, was in school and on committee an admirable colleague, sage in counsel and sound in judgment. At this critical time in educational affairs his advice and lead will be sorely missed. Qualified as a man of science, he was also an accomplished English scholar, with a rich humour and a rare aptitude for finding the appropriate word. To many a diffident young author he was extraordinarily kind, suggesting better arrangements of his subject-matter and not infrequently re-writing an entire article. In all his activities, his standards were high. He had a dread of losing grip and rusting away; but he died as he wished, in the midst of useful work—he had just completed the third volume of *Physics* in the Science Masters' Book.

All who knew Adlam will lament his death and extend their sympathies to his widow, formerly Florence Lavinia Chun. A charming hostess and capable housekeeper, she shared his enthusiasm for his favourite recreation—the cultivation of his rock plants—and did much to cheer the evening of his life.

G. FOWLES

Dr. L. B. C. Cunningham

DR. LESLIE BENNET CRAIGIE CUNNINGHAM died at Harrow on August 31 at the age of fifty-one. Although seriously ill for a lengthy period prior to his death he continued, until the last few weeks, to evince the keenest interest in the research problems of air armaments to which his life's work was devoted.

Born of Scots parentage, Cunningham was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Sedburgh School. His career at the University of Edinburgh was interrupted by the First World War, in which he was commissioned in the King's Own Scottish Borderers and later transferred to the Royal Engineers (Signals Service). On the completion of his studies at Edinburgh he was appointed as an education officer in the R.A.F. and served at No. 1 Air Armament School at Eastchurch and later Manby. In this post his work ranged over the whole theory of air armament both in instruction and research. In 1931 the two-year advanced armament course of university standard was inaugurated under his technical direction, and all senior present-day R.A.F. armament officers were at one time Cunningham's pupils, many