

## SIR C. V. RAMAN, F.R.S., N.L.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, it was voted unanimously to award the Franklin Medal to SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATARAMAN, "in recognition of his many brilliant contributions to physical science and of his leadership in the renaissance of scientific work and scientific education that has occurred in India during the last thirty years".

The Franklin Medal is the highest award in the power of the Institute to bestow. It was established by Samuel Insull in 1915, and has been awarded for signal and emi-

nent service in science. Arrhenius, Bragg, Dewar, Edison, Einstein, Lorentz, Marconi, Michelson, Planck, Richards, Rutherford, Thomson, Weston, Whitman, Wright and Zeeman are among the distinguished recipients.

Well over a hundred young men—



mathematicians, physicists, chemists, and geologists—have had their training in research under Raman. The publications issued from Raman's Laboratory both at Calcutta and at Bangalore cover a dozen

branches of physics, and include well over six hundred titles of papers. A bibliography of these publications would not however convey a sufficient idea of the influence—direct and indirect—which Raman has exercised on the promotion of science in India. Many of his past pupils occupy important positions all over the country as Professors, Readers or Lecturers in the

Universities, or as members of the Government scientific services. His personality has exerted a profound influence on the growth of an active scientific atmosphere in India during the last thirty years.

We beg to offer to Sir C. V. Raman, our congratulations on this great distinction.

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## MANUFACTURE OF SCIENTIFIC STORES

THE Principal Information Officer, Government of India has announced that the Supply Department is examining a list of scientific stores to determine which of the items therein could be manufactured in this country. This commendable step will be welcomed by every one interested in the manufacture of scientific instruments and industrial equipment in this country. We have, no doubt, that there are a number of firms who are interested in the manufacture

of a few of these and other allied items, but there is a vast number of instruments for which the country is still dependent upon foreign import. It is hoped that the Government of India will give the necessary protection to the scientific instruments industry in the country, so that the manufacturers who may take up this industry under the stress of war may be enabled to establish this key industry on a sound and profitable basis, even after the return of peace.