

scribed in the second and third books of Newton's optics that form the strongest bulwarks of the wave-theory of light, and that the corpuscular aspects of the behaviour of light do not enter in the interpretation of these phenomena. Indeed, it does not

seem easy to discover any real justification for Newton's rejection of the ideas advanced by his contemporaries Hooke and Huygens in explanation of the facts of optics known in their day.

C. V. RAMAN.

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## JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

**T**HE *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*, the first number of which has just appeared, "is intended to place before the scientists and the lay public the results of various researches carried on from time to time and to stimulate both the scientists and industrialists to further efforts in research on the one hand and the utilisation of research on the other". It will provide a vehicle for the publication of results of all the researches sponsored or undertaken by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and "induce *entrepreneurs* to invest in industrial ventures in the secure knowledge that scientific help will be available to them in the teething stages of their industry".

In this country, there has been so far no effective organisation intended to establish a close and sympathetic understanding between Science and Industry which is so essential for a rapid and balanced development of both these branches of human endeavour. We have every confidence that this journalistic enterprise, which is guided by an Editorial Board of distinguished scientists and industrialists in this country and piloted by an able, experienced and talented editor, will serve to fulfil this vital function. We wish to offer a hearty welcome to the Journal and wish it a long and bright career of useful service in the cause of Science and Industry.

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## HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM, ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

**I**N the course of an important Address which H. E. H. the Nizam delivered on the occasion of the opening of the Fifth Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition, His Exalted Highness drew the attention of the audience to the fact that owing to the war, the import of certain kinds of goods had ceased; this had created opportunities for manufacturing these goods in India and develop local industries. He continued, "It is our duty to make the most of such opportunities to make our country self-sufficient, and promote its needs. It would be a good thing if every one were to resolve to supply his necessities of life from goods manufactured in the country and buy only those articles from outside which were not manufactured here. In fact, even as regards these latter he should consider why they should not be made in India. My Government are not unaware of the opportunities presented, due to the war, of

establishing certain types of industry here. They are in fact, trying to absorb as much local raw produce as possible in local industries for the financial benefit not only of the manufacturers but also of poor cultivators, who grow this raw material and labourers who work in factories.

"The industrial history of every nation bears witness to the fact that only those countries have advanced which have taken advantage of their opportunities, while those who wasted their time in mere reflection and achieved nothing practical, have lost ground, and have been left behind in the race by other more enterprising nations." His Exalted Highness added that it was in the interest of, as well as the moral duty of capitalists to prepare schemes for the manufacture of goods in demand in India and seek facilities and advice from the Government. In this way they would be able to reduce unemployment.

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