

methods and other related resonance methods. Only research institutes could afford such facilities in India; in particular, the uniformity of magnetic field in NMR studies required high technology. Still several research groups have procured such facilities and done good work. Only the Mössbauer experiments could be done in many laboratories in universities, provided the source could be obtained from reactors or accelerators.

The style of doing research in magnetism has changed, but the standard set by Krishnan and his students has not been surpassed or equalled.

Some information about Krishnan's students in magnetism may not be out of place. B. C. Guha joined (West) Bengal Educational Service and was a part-time teacher in Physics in Calcutta University when I was a student in the M Sc class (1958–60); he used to lecture on magnetism. A. Mookherjee was (probably) the teacher in St. John's College, Agra (1959) who showed us around his laboratory in magnetism when we, the students of physics from Calcutta University, visited Agra on an educational tour (1959); later he taught at Burdwan (now spelt Bardhawan)

University. Santilal Banerjee also joined (West) Bengal Educational Service and taught in Presidency College, Calcutta, in 1940; his name appeared in the college records<sup>10</sup>. A. Bose stayed in IACS, continued magnetic measurements at low temperature and later built up the Indian Cryogenic Council; he was a Fellow of the Indian National Science Academy, Delhi. S. C. Ganguly taught at Bangabasi College, Calcutta, and later at Jadavpur University. A. C. Guha taught in Berhampur College at Berhampur, West Bengal, and is still alive.

1. Krishnan, K. S., *Collected Works of K. S. Krishnan*, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, 1988.

Two amusing slips in the excellent biographical sketches, one by K. R. Ramanathan and another by K. Lonsdale and H. J. Bhabha, should be noted: S. N. Bose never wrote a thesis for a formal doctoral degree; in Krishnan's days football matches were played not in the Eden Gardens, but in the 'Maidan' or 'Garer Math' (playgrounds outside the Fort).

2. Van Vleck, J. H., *The Theory of Electric and Magnetic Susceptibilities*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1932.

3. Bates, L. F., *Modern Magnetism* Cambridge, 1951.
4. Ref. 1, p. 308.
5. Ref. 1, p. 402, also p. 439.
6. Ref. 1, p. 346; also ref. 3.
7. Ref. 1, p. 509.
8. Ref. 1, p. 580 shows a figure of this apparatus. The earlier papers did not give any picture of the apparatus.
9. See e.g. Majumdar, C. K., in *Current Trends in Magnetism* (eds Satya Murthy, N. S. and Madhav Rao, L.), Indian Physics Association, 1980.
10. Presidency College, Calcutta, Centenary Volume 1955 (West Bengal Govt. Press, Alipore, 1955), p. 54 [Teachers in Natural Science – Physics].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. I must thank Prof. Bejoy Sankar Basak, former Principal of Presidency College, Calcutta, for information about K. S. Krishnan's students at IACS. Part of this paper was presented at the Krishnan Conference at the Allahabad University, December 1998. I should also thank S. N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences for providing facilities to complete this manuscript.

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## Erratum

### Looking for C. V. Raman? Hunt for the likes of Asutosh Mookerjee first

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[*Curr. Sci.*, 1999, 76, 862]

2nd column, 2nd para, 11th line:

“only in gaseous phase molecules”.

should read:

“only in quartz crystal.”