

discovered the minor planet Ceres. The search being continued, Olbers, on March 28, 1802, discovered Pallas, on September 1, 1804, Harding discovered Juno, and on March 29, 1807, Olbers discovered Vesta. The fame of Olbers spread far and wide. He represented Bremen at the baptism of Napoleon's son the King of Rome in 1811, and during 1812-13 was a member of the legislative body in Paris. The Royal Society elected him a foreign member in 1804, and the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1829 made him a foreign associate. He was the correspondent of nearly every astronomer in Germany, and through him Bessel became known in the scientific world. Indeed he declared that his discernment of the genius of Bessel was a greater service to astronomy than his own work on comets and planets. He was a man of lovable disposition, generous and unassuming.

#### Laurent Théodore Biett (1781-1840)

DR. LAURENT THÉODORE BIETT, a celebrated Paris dermatologist, was born in 1781 at Schams, in the Grison canton of Switzerland. Seven years later he moved with his parents to Clermont-Ferrand, where he commenced his medical education under Bonnet, the senior surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu. At the beginning of the century he came to Paris, where he qualified in 1814 with a thesis entitled "Quelques Observations sur la frénésie aiguë idiopathique". Shortly after qualification he was appointed physician to the Hôpital Saint Louis, where he carried out some important improvements, including the establishment of an out-patient department for diseases of the skin, of which he was the director for sixteen years. While attending a patient in London in 1816, he took the opportunity of studying the work of Willan and Bateman, and on his return to Paris endeavoured to introduce their classification of skin diseases, which was in opposition to that drawn up by his friend Alibert.

Biett made many valuable contributions to the treatment of skin diseases, including the use of iron and arsenic internally, the employment of sulphur baths and the application of dry and hot air. His lectures, which were edited by Cazenave and Schedel, appeared in 1828, went through three editions, and were translated into English in 1842 by T. H. Burgess. He also contributed many articles to the "Dictionnaire des sciences médicales", and all the articles on diseases of the skin to the twenty volume "Dictionnaire de médecine", in addition to papers in periodical literature such as the *Bulletin de Thérapeutique*, *Gazette des Hôpitaux* and *Journal universel des sciences médicales*. Being a devotee of the arts, he was the medical attendant of many well-known painters, sculptors and actors. He died of heart disease on March 3, 1840.

#### Colonial Development and Scientific Research

PUBLICATION of the recommendations of the West Indies Royal Commission together with the important statement of policy on colonial development and welfare (H.M. Stationery Office. Cmd. 6174, 6175), to which Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, H.M. Secretary of

State for the Colonies, made reference in the House of Commons on February 20, mark a momentous enlargement in scope in the administrative and financial relations between Great Britain and her colonial and other dependencies of analogous status which will have a profound effect on their future. The measures which the Government now proposes after an examination of Colonial problems which had been begun sometime before the outbreak of the War is an acceptance of an obligation which has long seemed inevitable to those who have been engaged in the scientific investigation of conditions in these dependencies if Great Britain's responsibility is to be met.

In brief, the proposals are as follow: The place of the Colonial Development Fund, instituted in 1929, and limited to a sum of £1,000,000 a year, will be replaced by a greatly increased provision for development and welfare. The sum will amount to not more than £5,000,000 a year for a period of ten years, at the end of which period this provision is to be reviewed. The amount thus made available, is not, however, from one point of view the most important enlargement. On one hand, assistance will no longer be granted, as hitherto in the main, solely to capital expenditure, but recurring expenditure will come under this provision. On the other hand, while certain purposes of expenditure have not been ruled out in terms, assistance has been granted generally to material development. In future this will not obtain; and such services as agriculture, health, education and housing will be brought into the account.

Nor are the claims of the important question of research overlooked. Hitherto, as Mr. MacDonald pointed out, the Colonial Office has been able to call upon the assistance of scientific and technical experts in dealing with Colonial problems. This service will now be placed upon a permanent basis by the institution of a Colonial Research Advisory Committee, while for dealing with its recommendations a sum of £500,000 a year will be allocated. This will be used to assist in the various fields of research. As already mentioned, these proposals apply not only to the Colonies and Protectorates, but also to the Mandated Territories. The pause, which, as Mr. MacDonald intimated to the House of Commons, must ensue before they can come into full operation, will give the necessary breathing space for the careful preparation of plans.

#### Tibetan Coronation

It is perhaps not surprising that, even amid other and insistent preoccupations, the accounts of the final act of the installation of the new Dalai Lama sent by correspondents to the world's daily press, have created a profound impression. Nowhere else, except possibly in Japan, could the inauguration of a new head of the State have so closely wedded the spiritual and the political and civic elements in what is virtually an act of coronation, and at the same time united every member of the population in an expression of combined loyalty and religious fervour.

Throughout the pageantry, the wealth and splendour of display of personal adornment, dress, and equipment vividly described in, for example, the dispatches of the correspondent of *The Times* in the issues of February 23 and 24, there is apparent an all-embracing current of mystic symbolism which endues every act, every movement and every attendant circumstance with the significance of worship, and of recognition of the spiritual influence which centres in and emanates from the person of the reincarnated head of the Tibetan spiritual and political hierarchy. It is this, and not the fact that such ceremonial has not been enacted in Lhasa for the space of sixty years, which animated the crowds through which the Dalai Lama was carried in his golden palanquin to the Potala, and on the following day added a solemn meaning to the blessings of a child conferred on the elders of church and State and later sanctified what was otherwise an unseemly scramble for the Dalai Lama's food as a re-enactment of the ancient ritual of sharing in the flesh of the sacrificial victim.

### Relics of the Buddha

BUDDHISM of another order, but nevertheless of a closely related world of thought, appears in the announcement that Buddha relics of exceptional sanctity, discovered in Central India nearly ninety years ago and since in private possession in England, will now return to the East. They have been given to a Buddhist Temple in Ceylon by Mrs. Leslie Smith and Mrs. Winifred Burrows, granddaughters of General F. C. Maisey, by whom they were discovered when with Sir Alexander Cunningham he was investigating the numerous Buddhist monuments around Bhilsa in 1851. The discovery, as described in *The Times* of February 27, consisted of a relic casket—a small crystal tope, with terrace, plinth, hemispherical dome, square pedestal and a double pinnacle, this last forming the stopper of a small perpendicular shaft. This casket has been dated at about 350 B.C. The relic chamber at the bottom of the shaft contained minute pieces of bone, the whole being enclosed in a red earthenware box, which also contained other pieces of bone, and a series of the seven precious things usually accompanying the relics of an eminent person, namely, thin round pieces of gold, a bead of garnet, a crystal bead, two beads of pale greenish crystal, and some minute fragments of pearl.

The casket is now in the India Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington; but a cast and photographs have been supplied by the authorities in order that a replica may be made in Ceylon by native craftsmen. The relics and the seven precious things, which were retained by General Maisey when he presented most of the antiquities to the Museum, have now been enclosed in a carved silver tope from Ceylon for their conveyance to the island.

### Sutton Hoo Burial a Cenotaph?

IN an account of the excavation of the Sutton Hoo ship-burial and of the associated antiquities delivered before the Society of Antiquaries of London on

February 22 (see *NATURE*, Feb. 10, p. 231), Mr. C. W. Phillips referred to the remarkable feature of the deposit that it did not accompany a body. The explanation which he put forward on certain grounds was that the mound and its contents as a whole had the character of a cenotaph for a great man whose body could not be recovered, possibly through being lost at sea. One suggestion which has been offered, namely that it may have been a measure of insurance on the part of a recently Christianized pagan in an endeavour to make the best of both alternatives, is perhaps not to be taken seriously. Nevertheless survival of a pagan ritual, even in such an essential rite as burial, cannot be ruled out entirely; and it receives a certain amount of support from the archaic character of the ship, of which some further account was given.

The excavation of the ship was under the direction of Lieutenant-Commander J. K. D. Hutchinson of the Science Museum, South Kensington. It proved to be a remarkable vessel in the form of an open barge, clinker-built, keel-less, and propelled by at least thirty-eight oars. It was described as a development of a type already known to archaeologists, and, it may be supposed, of a type already archaic at the time of its burial. In its character as a royal barge, a comparison was instituted with the position of the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* among contemporary shipping. This view would accord with the interpretation of the find which emphasizes its highly ceremonial nature. At the same time it may be recalled that ship models found by the Danish Thule Expedition to Greenland pointed to Norse ships still being in use of which the essential features had remained unchanged for a period of nearly six hundred years.

### Cosmic Rays

THE twenty-fourth Guthrie Lecture of the Physical Society was delivered by Prof. P. M. S. Blackett on February 26. He took as his subject "Cosmic Rays: Recent Developments". He said that the most important discovery of recent years in the field of cosmic rays was the realization that the hard or penetrating component of the rays consists of particles of a new type, called mesotrons. This new particle has a mass intermediate between that of the electron and the proton and possesses the peculiar property of being spontaneously unstable. Its average life when at rest is about one millionth of a second, but when moving fast it lives longer—thus giving a nice verification of Einstein's principle of relativity.

The rays incident on the earth's atmosphere are of very great energy. Recent work shows that some of the rays have an energy certainly as high as one thousand million million volts. This is an astonishingly great energy, and it is probably not the limit. It is quite likely that rays exist with energy as high as a million million million volts or even more. Particles of such great energy have very peculiar properties. Instead of producing a narrow track of ionization a fraction of a millimetre broad like normal atomic tracks, they make a track many metres broad. This is deduced from relativity theory, but has not