A joint meeting of the Geological Society of China, Peking Union Medical College and Peking Society of Natural History was held on October 28 in honour of H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Sweden. Dr. W. H. Wong presided. The meeting was opened by Dr. H. S. Houghton, the President of the Peking Union Medical College, followed by a welcome address delivered by Dr. W. H. Wong on behalf of the several scientific organizations.

Mr. Liang-chi-chao was then called to read a paper on 'Archaeology in China'. In his paper, Mr. Liang dealt at some length with the objects of archaeological study, traditionally held high by the Chinese archaeologists. They may be divided, according to Mr. Liang, into four classes: namely (a) stones sculptured or with inscriptions, (b) bronzes, (c) pottery and (d) oracle bones, tortoise shells etc. He then proceeded to discuss the most promising fields for the future archaeological excavation in China. Special emphasis was laid upon Chinese Turkistan and the upper region of the Yellow River. The full paper was published by the Peking Leader in the following days.

After expressing his thanks to the Peking Union Medical College, the Geological Society of China and the Peking Society of Natural History, the Prince said:

"Scientific research was begun in China already in very remote times. The famous bronze vessel catalogues of the Sung dynasty and of Chien-Liang's time form monuments of systematic scientific work produced long before modern science had developed in the western world.

"In the important works by Lo Ch'en Yu and Wang Ku Wei on the oracle bones of Honan we have two instances of prominent scholars of the old
school who have offered contributions to science which are of the highest value to modern correlative research.

"We have with us here to-night Mr. Liang Chi Chao, who has become a favourite writer because of the graceful simplicity of his style, and who has influenced the development of modern thought in China perhaps more than any other man. We are all, I feel sure, very much looking forward to listen to him.

"The Geological Survey of China has during the ten years of its existence developed into an institute of international importance, and I consider it a privilege for some of my countrymen to have been given an opportunity to work within or in cooperation with this progressive institution. Sweden has benefited much by this cooperation in a scientific way. Much more interest is now aroused for the arts and archaeology of the Far East. Happy to state our relation with the Geological Survey of China has always been most cordial. I can assure you that we are most keen to continue this scientific cooperation. I hope we shall be able to contribute to the development of science working together as we do with every one who has in mind the furthering of scientific research.

"I have visited the museum of the Geological Survey this morning and was most favourably impressed by the way this institution has been able to collect in modest buildings a scientific material which is certainly already of immense value to science.

"The series of monographs, for instance the 'Paleontologia Sinica' which was started by the first director of the Survey, Dr. V. K. Ting, is marked by the persistent and successful adherence to a bold initiative. I am happy to state that some of my countrymen have contributed to this series which will become one of the leading publications in the domain of paleontology and archaeology.

"The Historical Museum, housed in the Wumen palaces, forms another great promise in the scientific life of Peking. I regret that I have not yet been able to inspect it myself, but anyhow I know that this museum is located in a most impressive and magnificent historical setting, and the materials from Han tombs and the buried Sung city of Cho Lu Hsien mark the beginning of a period of systematic archaeological excavation in this country which promises to become of great importance."
"China has not worked unaided and alone in this cultural work. We are at this moment the guests of a medical institute which forms one of the most magnificent gifts that ever was made by a private man to any nation. The unparalleled value of this donation and the excellent spirit which I have met within the scientific staff of the Foshing Union Medical College have made me to remember with gratitude the great and prosperous nation U. S. A., which we have recently visited in our voyage round the world.

"Another institution based upon cooperation between China and the United States of America is the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. I have heard during these days repeatedly about the activities of this recently formed institution, and I hope sincerely that China, in collaboration with her friends, but relying principally upon the soundness of its people will develop scientific research to such an extent that the whole world culture will again profit from the contributions of an ancient nation within which art flourished and learning was held in high esteem already more than twenty centuries ago.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, there is still one more point to which I would like to draw your attention this evening. And I do this because of my very great interest in the fine arts as well as in archaeological research.

"The study of art and the study of archaeology must in the future go hand in hand much more than hitherto. There is, I believe, already a marked tendency to give art a much wider scope than before. To the realm of art are now referred manifestations of human workmanship, which up to quite lately were looked upon as mere productions of handicraft without much artistic value. The students of art are certainly now very much more inclined to give that name to many objects of archaeological value, which hitherto had been more or less overlooked from an artistic point of view. I believe that art itself is going to benefit very much from this new outlook. And I also believe that the opinion of the art student may be of very great importance and a valuable help to the students of prehistoric archaeology for the solution of problems connected with primitive civilization of man. The building up of a stable and reliable chronology, for instance, which is one of the fundamental necessities of modern prehistoric archaeology, does not only..."
require a systematic comparative study. An artistically trained eye is, I feel sure, a very great help in this respect. Let me therefore express the hope, that in the future the art student and the student of archaeology, prehistoric or otherwise, will join hands more and more, thus promoting mutually the interests they are each representing.1

Following this address Père Teilhard de Chardin presented a paper entitled ‘How and where to search the oldest man in China’, and Dr. Davidson Black and Dr. J. G. Andersson discussed the significance of the recent discovery of the Chou-kou-tien man.

The second General Meeting was held in two sessions in conjunction with the Peking Society of Natural History to welcome the delegates who were present in the recent Pan-Pacific Science Congress, and came over to China on their way home.

In the first session Prof. P. H. Parker on the life condition of the Alaska fur seals, and Dr. G. Taylor gave an account of his experience in the Scott’s memorable Antarctic Expedition. In the second session Dr. H. A. Brower described and discussed the salient tectonic features of the East Indies as viewed from the standpoint of volcanicity. Prof. J. S. Lee presented a paper on ‘The Fundamental Cause of Evolution of the Earth’s Surface Features’ which was only read in part on account of the time limit.

Public lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Geological Society, by Dr. Bailey Willis on ‘The Geological Contrast—China and Japan’, and by Prof. A. Leocrates on ‘The Classification of Meteorites’.