

the intellectual heritage that has been handed down to us. I have always been a believer in co-operation, and in some forms of reciprocity.

The plain-dealing busy man of affairs, engrossed in the occupation which directly appeals to him, often asks what is the value of old history to him. The answer to that is that every one is born to-day several thousand years old. The present is charged with the past and it is useless to attempt to get away from it. No all-round education is possible to-day if it fails to impart to the student what may be called a true sense of historical perspective. The studies which set before us the unity and continuity of history, of human life and human knowledge, are surely among the most valuable of their kind. As between such studies and those to which we have more recently been indebted for the great advances of modern science, Dr. Samuel Johnson held the balance evenly when he said, "Whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present advances us in the dignity of thinking beings". The fact is that those who speak with contempt of what they call dead studies are in danger of not realizing that it is they themselves who are—well, not quite alive!

And so the plain busy man can be made to appreciate, by means of our work, the interest of archaeology, when he has the opportunity of learning that fresh discoveries often disclose long buried knowledge, and that there is literally no new thing under the sun. I shall not enlarge on the fact that there are many things in connexion, for example, with town-planning that were better done in many cities of the ancient world than we do them to-day, especially as regards playgrounds and public baths. If the appeal is to be made mainly through material remains, let me mention how in one and the same copy of "The Times" I read the other day that the excavation of a tumulus at Belmonte on the Adriatic had brought to light some prehistoric horse-chariots, and how a certain incident in the Acts of the Apostles had been illustrated by the discovery near Lystra of an inscription recording the dedication of a statue of Hermes in the temple