

chronological sequence of these coins, the evolution of their types—a process almost as remarkable, and certainly as well-defined, as any to be found in nature—has served as an efficient guide. I may venture to add that the results obtained from the study of the morphology of this series of coins were published ten years before the appearance of Darwin's great work on the 'Origin of Species.'

When we come to the consideration of the relics of the Early Iron and Bronze Ages, the aid of Chemistry has of necessity to be invoked. By its means we are able to determine whether the iron of a tool or weapon is of meteoritic or volcanic origin, or has been reduced from iron-ore, in which case considerable knowledge of metallurgy would be involved on the part of those who made it. With bronze antiquities the nature and extent of the alloys combined with the copper may throw light not only on their chronological position, but on the sources whence the copper, tin, and other metals of which they consist were originally derived. I am not aware of there being sufficient differences in the analyses of the native copper from different localities in the region in which we are assembled, for Canadian Archaeologists to fix the sources from which the metal was obtained which was used in the manufacture of the ancient tools and weapons of copper that are occasionally discovered in this part of the globe.

Like Chemistry, Mineralogy and Petrology may be called to the assistance of Archaeology in determining the nature and source of the rocks of which ancient stone implements are made; and, thanks to researches of the followers of those sciences, the old view that all such implements formed of jade and found in Europe must of necessity have been fashioned from material imported from Asia can no longer be maintained. In one respect the Archaeologist differs in opinion from the Mineralogist—namely, as to the propriety of chipping off fragments from perfect and highly finished specimens for the purpose of submitting them to microscopic examination.

I have hitherto been speaking of the aid that other sciences can afford to Archaeology when dealing with questions that come almost, if not quite, within the fringe of history, and belong to times when the surface of our earth presented much the same configuration as regards the distribution of land and water, and hill and valley, as it does at present, and when, in all probability, the climate was much the same as it now is. When, however, we come to discuss the remote age in which we find the earliest traces that are at present known of Man's appearance upon earth, the aid of Geology and Palæontology becomes absolutely imperative.

The changes in the surface configuration and in the extent of the land, especially in a country like Britain, as well as the modifications of the fauna and flora since those days, have been such that the Archaeologist pure and simple is incompetent to deal with them, and he must either himself undertake the study of these other sciences or call experts in them