

two principles we can arrive at a conclusion which will approximate the truth. Conclusive evidence exists that man was in both Europe and America at the close of the Glacial Period, and his bones and stone implements are found in abundance mixed indiscriminately with the remains of many animals now extinct. Physically these early men were not inferior to the men of the present time, but they were less erect and their brains were less highly developed than the more advanced races of to-day. Their state of civilization was far inferior as evidenced by their living in caves and only possessing the rudest stone implements with which they hunted and fished, fought their battles or defended themselves from the attacks of other animals. Their food must have been largely the fruits which grew wild near at hand if we except the periods when they migrated to the seashore to feed upon molluscs, immense heaps of whose shells form the kitchen-middens of the Baltic and the coasts of North America and mark the ancient encampments of these primitive peoples. The great resemblances between these races in such widely separated continents in physical structure and manners of life at this early period indicate a descent from common ancestors, and any estimate of Man's Antiquity must provide the time necessary for such a wide dispersion as well as concede a common centre from which such a dispersion was possible, and in the absence of direct proof indicate causes which would lead to this wide separation of the members of that ancestral stock. Human remains have been often discovered which have been and still are claimed to have been found in Tertiary strata, but none have been absolutely convincing to all geologists. Seeing, however, that man was so widely dispersed in early Quaternary time, may we not look confidently toward the discovery of still earlier remains along the line of migration? The countries most thoroughly explored have certainly been those which were the termini of his migratory movements.

Evidence enough of this sort has, however, been discovered to prove that man's history has been a progressive one, and that the civilization of to-day has been a slow and laborious growth from men little higher intellectually than brutes. The adequate discussion, when and where conditions first became favorable to man's needs, would require a detailed account of the natural products upon which he subsisted, where and when they first appeared and their dispersion thence over the Globe. Such a discussion would be beyond the limits of the present paper. Some general information however, has