

habited the upper valleys and hills near the Alps and Pyrenees, which send spurs into Southern and Central France. They were perhaps mountaineers, and the animals associated with them and most characteristic of the period were Alpine and northern species. * * * Their neighbors, the Flint folk, or Lowlanders—a taller and stronger race—meantime inhabited the plains of Northern France and Belgium, England, and Germany, and the fauna was made up of the mammoth, mastodon, rhinoceros, horse, cave-bear (which was more abundant than with the Reindeer people), bison, aurochs, and deer, which inhabited the more genial and fertile plains.”

The geological status of the continents on man's first appearance was unique. They had just emerged from the reign of ice. The glaciers had begun to retreat, but, except in Southern Europe and Middle Asia, the climate was still rigorous. The hairy elephant and rhinoceros, clad in winter furs, as well as the fur-clad bear and hyena, found a fitting abode upon the shores of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. The marmot, the wild goat, and the chamois, now confining themselves to the cold peaks of the Alps and the Apennines, lived then upon the lowlands of France and Spain. The musk-ox, in our day restricted to the regions beyond the sixtieth parallel of latitude, grazed in the cold marshes of Dordogne. On the American continent, the subsidence which terminated the reign of frost was not arrested till a large portion of the United States had been again submerged; and on the Oriental continent the indications of northern depression are equally unmistakable and equally extensive.

The moment that the last revolutionary visitation had come to an end—while yet the lands had become scarcely stable in their places—man seems to have suddenly made his appearance among the beasts of the earth, and to have