

ble to discover the record. Their food, like their dwellings, was at first supplied spontaneously by Nature; but during the epoch of the pile habitations, man seems to have learned the art of producing grain and vegetables. In some of the earthen pots dredged from the Swiss lakes have been found winter stores of fruits and cereals. Among them were beautiful specimens of wheat, and, in addition, barley, oats, peas, lentils, and acorns. At this epoch the people must have cultivated the ground and raised cattle. The discovery of millstones, with pestles of granite and freestone, shows that they knew how to grind their grain. The use of fire was known, and upon this they roasted their meat. They ate the marrow and brains of the animals killed, as we find the bones split open for the removal of these substances.

The clothing of the primeval folk was probably at first formed from the skins of quadrupeds; but during the age of the lacustrine cities they had learned the art of manufacturing textile fabrics, since among the other *débris* of the pile habitations have been found fragments of linen cloth. The garments, formed either of skins, bark, or cloth, were sewed together with needles and awls, of which the lacustrine cities furnish examples.

The man of this period was possessed of some degree of taste. This is shown first in the workmanship displayed upon the bone and horn handles of many of his tools, in the finish of lance and arrow heads, knives and daggers, in the fashion of his pottery, and in beads formed of pebbles, pieces of coral, and the teeth of wild animals. In some instances whistles have been found made of the digital bones of certain ruminants. His taste, and even no mean degree of artistic skill, are also displayed in the sculpturing of his tools and implements, and his delineations upon pieces of ivory, horn, and slate. "The decorations on many pots