

to higher manifestations in the progress of the ages. There seems, however, to be a fundamental difference in the two kinds of progress. With the lower animals it is a structural advance; with man, an education. With the former the steps of the advance are marked by successive species; with man by successively higher attainments of the intelligence. With the other vertebrates the highest is structurally different; with the succession of human races, the highest and the lowest are structurally identical.

Archæologists distinguish three ages in the history of man—the Age of Stone, the Age of Bronze, and the Age of Iron. In the Age of Stone, the uses of the metals had not been discovered, and human implements were constructed of flint, serpentine, diorite, argillite, and other suitable rocks. In the Age of Bronze, implements of bronze began to be introduced, and we descend to the verge of historic times. The Age of Iron is characterized by the use of that metal, and the arts and industries of the most advanced civilization.

Most anthropologists are inclined to subdivide the Age of Stone into two or three epochs. Vogt, Lartet, and Christy divide it into two: first, the Cave-Bear Epoch, or epoch of hewn stone implements; secondly, the Reindeer Epoch, or epoch of polished stone implements, carved and artfully decorated bones, and other evidences of “a very intelligent, art-endowed race of men.”

It is not by any means certain, however, that these two epochs were successive. The more skilled workmen of the Reindeer Epoch may have lived contemporaneously with the Cave-Bear men, as natives of all degrees of civilization have co-existed upon the earth in all ages. Neither is it supposed that the three ages represent three stages of human civilization, each of which, in turn, has been worldwide. We find simply that in the history of every race