

evidence that the men of the Stone Age were brethren of the men who came afterward from the East and taught them the use of the metals, and eventually displaced them from the fertile plains and valleys of Southern Europe. It seems reasonable to suppose that the Iberian tribes and the savage Ligurians, subjugated by the Romans, and described by Cæsar as dwelling in caves, may have been the southern representatives of the primitive folk, while the Finns and Lapps, as Nilsson suggests, may be the more modern and more northern representatives of the same folk, retreating northward with the retreat of the glacial fauna which followed the retreat of the glaciers. From the northern shores of Europe and Asia the same folk crossed to America; and the Esquimaux and North American Indians are the Stone folk in America, still following the pursuits of their ancestors—still using the bow, the kyak or canoe, and the stone hatchet, and perpetuating the Age of Stone in a remote land.

Primeval man, it must be admitted, was a barbarian, but he was by no means the stepping-stone between the apes and modern man. There is not a particle of evidence that he was not possessed of the faculty of speech, and did not exercise the same intellectual and moral powers as the citizen of the United States. Few human crania or other bones have ever been discovered upon which the judgment of the comparative anatomist could be brought to bear. Considerable diversity appears; but the skulls belong to the brachycephalic (or round-head) type, which, according to respectable ethnologists, was the type of the ancient Ligurian head.

Primeval man used the spear and the bow in his conflicts with the tiger, the bear, and the hyena, and in the wars which he waged with his fellow-man; he chased the elephant, the goat, and the musk-ox over the plains of South-