

ern Europe, and fished with single and double pointed barbed hooks in the cool streams of Scandinavia. That he dwelt in caves we know. These were Nature's provision for the houseless. But there is no reason for supposing that he did not soon devise more comfortable dwellings. He seems to have resided at times upon the banks of rivers and by the ocean's shore. Whole villages, it would seem, must have cast into one common pile the refuse of their tables. These accumulations are sometimes several hundred yards in length, and from three to nine feet in height. The flint folk, whose household ware is mingled with the kitchen rubbish, must have dwelt in huts above the ground. At a somewhat later epoch we know that they drove piles in the lakes of Central Europe, and constructed platforms on which their dwellings were built. From these habitations they cast into the lake the refuse of their houses. By dredging, we recover stores of broken pottery, and implements of stone for cutting and for skinning, together with the bones of quadrupeds known to inhabit Europe in the Age of Stone. The dolmens of the same epoch prove also that primeval man understood the art of rough masonry.

There is no decisive proof that the earliest flint folk engaged in the cultivation of the soil or the domestication of the wild beasts. It is true that we find associated with human relics the remains of the hog, the dog, the ox, the horse, the sheep, the goat, the deer, the reindeer, the elephant, all of which have been domesticated in subsequent ages; and we certainly are not precluded from the presumption that some of these animals began to yield willing obedience to man even in this twilight epoch. We must cheerfully admit that these primitive people may have accomplished—undoubtedly did accomplish—many achievements of skill and intelligence of which it is now impossi-