

mination. In conforming to the old organic law, kill and eat, he is like his predecessors. But his necessities lead him to drive wild nature from her grounds, in order to secure room for his farms and dwellings; and in the process, species of plants and animals are fast becoming extinct. Man's carelessness, moreover, has made destructive fires among forests common.

*Neolithic Man.* — The earlier deposits of the Recent period, made by human agency, are his shell-heaps found especially along coasts, those of the coasts of Danish Islands, in the Baltic — called *Kjökken-mödding* or *Kitchen-middens*, and similar accumulations at other localities. They contain no remains of the *Reindeer*, showing that the glacial cold had receded toward its present limits, while those of the *Urus*, *Stag*, *Roedeer*, *Wild Boar*, *Dog*, *Wolf*, and other existing species are common.

In Denmark and elsewhere occur polished stone implements, with broken pottery, and bones of existing quadrupeds, and among them those of the domesticated Dog, but no remains of either the extinct Quaternary Mammals or the Reindeer. The Neolithic human remains of Denmark indicate the same small, round-headed race, Laplander-like, that were found in the Reindeer caves of Belgium.

In the same era, or perhaps a little later in the Neolithic era, existed the oldest of the lake-dwellings of Switzerland (dwellings in lakes, on piles, such as Herodotus described over 2000 years since). They have afforded

1569.



Human skeleton, from Guadaloupe.

1570.



Conglomerate, containing coins.

stone implements and pottery, with remains of Goats, Sheep, the Ox, as well as the Dog, but not the Reindeer or any extinct species; also, of Wheat and Barley; also a human skull, neither very long nor very short, but, according to Rutimeyer, much like those of the modern Swiss. These