

of each species is susceptible ; and from them derives productions which the species, if left to themselves, would never have yielded.

Here the degree of the variations is still proportional to the intensity of their cause, which is slavery. It is not very high in the semi-domesticated species, such as the cat. A softer fur ; more brilliant colours ; greater or less size ; these form the whole extent of the variations in this species ; for the skeleton of an Angora cat differs in no regular and constant circumstance from that of a wild cat.

In the domesticated herbivorous animals, which we transport into all kinds of climates, and subject to all kinds of management, both with regard to labour and nourishment, we certainly obtain greater variations ; but still they are all merely superficial. Greater or less size ; longer or shorter horns, or even the want of these entirely ; a hump of fat, larger or smaller, on the shoulder ; these form the differences between the various races of the common ox or bull ; and these differences continue long, even in such breeds as have been transported from the countries in which they were produced, when proper care is taken to prevent crossing.

Of this nature are also the innumerable varieties of the common sheep, which consist chiefly in differences of their fleeces, as the wool which