

ticulations of their bones, in the structure of their teeth, &c.

Besides, the herbivorous species, in a wild state, appear more limited in their dispersion than carnivorous animals, because the species of the food unites with the temperature to confine them.

Nature takes care to prevent any alteration of the species which might result from their mixture, by the mutual aversion which she has implanted within them. All the plans and the power of man are called forth to effect these unions, even in the species most alike; and when the productions are fruitful, which is very rare, the fertility does not last beyond a few generations, and would not probably take place without a continuation of the cares which excited them. Thus, we do not find in the wood intermediate individuals between the hare and the rabbit, between the stag and the fallow deer, between the marten and the pole-cat.

But the sovereignty of man alters this order; it developes all the variations of which each species is capable, and derives from the productions what the species, left to themselves, would never have done.

Here the degree of variation is still proportioned to the influence of their cause,—which is slavery. It does not rank very high in the domestic species; as for instance, a cat. Hair of a finer texture, brighter colours, size greater or lesser, is all that it proves, but the skeleton of an Angora cat has no decided or perpetual difference from that of a wild cat.

In domesticated herbivorous animals, which we transport to every kind of climate, which we accustom to every sort of food, and to which we assign labour and nourishment without rule, we ob-