

tain greater varieties, but still they are only superficial. A greater or lesser height, horns longer or shorter, or even entirely wanting; a lump of fat more or less developed on their shoulders, form the difference of oxen; and these differences are for a long time kept up, even in those breeds exported from the country in which they were produced, when proper care is taken to prevent the crossing.

Of this kind are the numerous varieties of sheep which are valuable for their wool chiefly, because that is the object which has obtained the greatest attention of mankind; it is still rather less, although distinctly marked in horses.

In general the forms of the bones vary but little; their structure, their articulation, the form of their large grinders never vary.

The small marks of tusks in the domestic pig, the juncture of the hoofs in some of this race, are the extreme difference that we have produced in the herbivorous domestic kind.

The most marked effects of the influence of man is evinced on the animal over which man has obtained the most complete conquest, the dog. This species is so much devoted to us, that even the very individuals seem to have sacrificed themselves to us, with their interests and their feelings. Conveyed by men to all parts of the universe, subjected to every cause capable of influencing their development, joined in their union, according to the taste of their masters, dogs vary so much in colour: in the thickness of their hair, which is sometimes lost; in its breed: in height, which differs as one to five in lineary dimensions, which makes more than a hundred fold in the mass; in the form of the ears, the nose, the tail; as to the relative