

exists, that clothing is more or less artificially prepared. Thus while the African or Australian savage scarcely protects his body from exposure by a partial covering of leaves, or the inner bark of trees; and the Esquimaux envelopes his body in the undressed skin of the seal which he has recently killed, supplying also the separate coverings of his head and feet and hands from the same source; the poorest peasant of any civilized part of Europe derives his clothing not only from one but many different species of animals; to say nothing of those occasional parts of his dress which are obtained from the vegetable and mineral kingdom. The ox, the dog, the sheep, the beaver or the rabbit, and the silk-worm, in almost every instance contribute their direct contingent to the apparel of the humblest individual of Europe, who is not absolutely a mendicant: and, with reference to the dress and ornamental appendages of individuals of more elevated rank, to the animals already mentioned may be added the deer, the goat, the camel, the elephant, the ermine, and numerous other animals which supply the various and rich furs of commerce; the ostrich, and many other birds; and even the tortoise, the oyster, and the puny architect of the more beautiful species of coral.

Nor are the advantages which mankind derive from the animal kingdom, with reference to ge-