

having a surplus, others too little of what was necessary for them: hence it is evident, that the selling Provisions for Money, is not according to the natural use of things; for they were obliged to use Barter for those things which they wanted; but it is plain that Barter could have no place in the first, that is to say, in family Society; but must have begun when the number of those who composed the community was enlarged: for the first of these had all things in common; but when they came to be separated, they were obliged to exchange with each other, many different things which both Parties wanted. Which Custom of Barter is still preserved amongst many barbarous Nations, who procure one necessary with another, but never sell any thing; as giving and receiving Wine, for Corn, and the like. This sort of Barter is not contradictory to nature, nor is it any Species of Money-getting; but is necessary in procuring that Subsistence which is so consonant thereunto. But this Barter introduced the use of Money, as might be expected; for a convenient Place from whence to import what you wanted, or to export what you had a Surplus of, being often at a great distance, Money necessarily made its way into Commerce; for it is not every thing which is naturally most useful, that is easiest of Carriage; for which reason they invented something