

as in places entirely open. It would be easy for us to recapitulate all our observations, and continue to deduce useful consequences, but what we have said must be sufficient to shew the necessity of rooting up all trees which prevent the wind from dissipating mists.

Since by cultivating the earth we cause more exhalations to issue, great attention should be paid not to cultivate them in critical times.

We must expressly declare against sowing kitchen-plants on vine-furrows, as by their transpiration they hurt the vine.

Props should be put to the vines as late as possible. The hedges, which border them on the north side, should be kept lower than the rest. It is preferable to improve vines with mould rather than dung. And in choosing a soil we should avoid those which are in bottoms and grounds which transpire much.

A part of these precautions may be also usefully employed for fruit-trees; with respect, for example, to plants which gardeners are forward to put at the feet of their bushes and along their espaliers.

If there are some parts high and others low in a garden, we should pay attention to sow spring and delicate plants on elevated parts, at least if we do not design to cover them with glasses, &c. but in cases where humidity can-

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