

frosts in forests, while those which are in the plains are not hurt in the least.

Large timbers, even on eminences, may cause the young trees near them to be in the same state as if at the bottom of a valley. We have also remarked, that the young wood near large trees is often more injured by the frost than in parts remote from them, as in the midst of such woods, where a great number of branches are left, it is felt with more force than in those which are open. Now all these disorders are most considerable in such places, for as the wind and sun cannot dissipate the transpiration of the earth and plants, there remains a considerable humidity, which causes a very great prejudice to plants.

We have also remarked, that the frost is never more to be dreaded, with respect to the vine flowers, buds of trees, &c. than when it succeeds mists, or even rain, however slight, for they are all capable of enduring a very considerable degree of cold without being damaged, when it has not rained for some time, and the earth is dry.

Frosts likewise act more powerfully in places newly cultivated than in others, because the vapours, which continually rise from the earth, transpire more freely and abundantly from that  
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