

designed by nature, there can be no doubt that the action of radiation is particularly beneficial, from the deposition of moisture which it determines upon the foliage; and it is only to tender plants, artificially trained to resist the rigours of an unnatural situation, that this extra degree of cold proves injurious."\* It may be observed, also, that trees of lofty growth frequently escape being injured by frost, when plants nearer the ground are quite destroyed.

*Of Mists and Fogs.*—Mists are not necessarily connected with the deposition of dew; because during the deposition of dew, the atmosphere often continues transparent, even to the earth's surface. At other times, however, and for reasons which, in the present state of our meteorological knowledge, cannot be satisfactorily explained; the deposition of dew is accompanied by a visible vapour or mist, more or less dense, and extending from the surface of the earth to a greater or less height in the atmosphere. When mists, from other causes, are general, and extend to considerable heights above the earth's surface, they acquire the name of *fogs*. The optical properties, and the buoyancy in the atmosphere, of mists and fogs, would seem to indicate that they are not formed of solid particles, but of minute hollow

\* Meteorological Essays and Observations, p. 511, second edition.