plane; we must select those which give a round and terminated image, and reject those, whose thicknesses being unequal in different parts, or the surface a little concave or convex, have images badly terminated, double, treble, oblong, &c. according to the different defects found in the glasses.

By the first experiment which I made the 23d of March, 1747, at noon, I set fire to a plank of fir at 66 feet distance, with 40 glasses only, about a quarter of the mirror. It must be observed that not being yet mounted, it was very disadvantageously placed, forming an angle with the sun of twenty degrees declination, and another of more than ten degrees inclination.

The same day I set fire to a pitchy and sulphureous plank at 126 feet distance, with eighty-eight glasses, the mirror being still placed disadvantageously. It is well known, that to burn with the greatest advantage the mirror should be directly opposed to the sun, as well as the matters to be inflamed; so that, by supposing a perpendicular plane on the plane of the mirror, it must pass by the sun, and, at the same time, through the midst of combustible matters.

The 3d of April, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the mirror being mounted, produced a slight