

are to be attributed to a false thaw, which was followed by a frost still sharper than what had preceded ; but the observations which we have made on the effects of spring frosts supply us with many similar examples, which incontestibly prove it is not in the expositions where it freezes the strongest, that the frost commits the greatest injuries to vegetables. Not to dwell upon assertions, we shall proceed to a detail of facts, which will render these general positions clear and apparent.

In the winter 1734 we caused a coppice in my wood, near Montbard in Burgundy, to be cut, which measured one hundred and fifty-four feet, situated in a dry place, on a flat ground, surrounded on all sides with cultivated land. In this wood we left many small square pieces without felling them, and in a manner that each equally faced east, west, north and south. After having well cleared the part that was cut, we observed carefully in spring the growth of the young buds ; the renewed tops on the 20th of April, had sensibly shot out in the parts exposed to the south, and which consequently were sheltered from the north by the tufted tops ; these were the first buds that appeared, and were the most vigorous ; those exposed to the east appeared next ; then those of the west,