

insomuch that it must be very violent to destroy the buds higher than four.

All these observations, which may be regarded as very constant, agree to prove that in general it is not the sharpest frosts which do the greatest injury to plants, but that they are affected in proportion as they are loaded with humidity, which perfectly explains why the frost causes so many disorders in the southern exposition, although it should be less cold than that of the north, and likewise why the frost causes more injury to the northern exposition, when after a rain proceeding from a westerly wind the wind veers to the north towards sunset, as often happens in spring, or when, by an easterly wind, a cold moist air arises before sun-rise, which, however, is not so common.

There are likewise circumstances where the frost does most injury to the eastern exposition ; but as we have many observations on that subject, we shall first relate those which we made in the spring frost in 1736, which occasioned so much damage. It having been very dry previously, it froze for a long time before it injured the vines ; but it was not so in the forests, apparently because they contained more humidity. In Burgundy it was the same as in the forest of Orleans, the underwood was injured