that the mole may have a gentle descent into it. The earth ought also to be well filled in upon all sides, so as to ex­clude the light, and at the same time not to interrupt the mole in its passage ; for upon discovering any interruption, it will be apt to make a new road by the side of it, and after having its suspicion excited. It will be very difficult to take it afterwards.@@1

The destruction occasioned by the mole is by no means generally understood. It might be worthy of the conside­ration of proprietors whether a great system of co-operation might not successfully be formed for its extermination. At all events, the number of this animal might be very much diminished, if noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers would em­ploy some one of their servants in the practice of an art so easily acquired, and so highly useful.

*Insects.*—Many insects, in the different states of exis­tence through which they pass, are exceedingly trouble­some and destructive. Sometimes they spread their de­vastations in the state of *larva* or *grub,* and sometimes in that of perfect insect.

Of the coleopterous insects, the grub of the cock-chafer, which is a brownish or chesnut-coloured beetle, commits the greatest ravages. This beetle appears during great part of the summer, the most plentiful in May or June, and hence is called the *Mag bug.* It flies only in the evening, and lodges during the day under the leaves of trees, which it devours, and is sometimes in such numbers, as to defoliate whole woods. The beetle deposits its eggs in the earth, and from these are hatched white or bluish grubs, that feed on the roots of grass, corn, and other vegetables, during the whole summer. In the winter they lie deep in the earth ; but in the spring, as vegetation advances, they rise to the surface, and renew their work of destruction. In this state they continue for four, five, or six years, before they change to the chrysalis state, in which they remain till the month of May, when the perfect insect appears. As these insects require so many years to assume the perfect form, they only appear occasionally in sufficient numbers to be exten­sively destructive to the crops of grain, or vegetables in general. Their numbers, however, have often produced great alarm, and even excited the attention of govern­ments to offer rewards for an effectual method of destroying them.

In the spring season, if the weather prove warm, when the land is ploughed up, these grubs are generally so near the surface as to be turned up with the plough ; and being thus exposed, they are picked up and devoured by various birds, which. It is suggested, should not be disturbed or driven away in this salutary labour. When these grubs infest meadow land. It has been proposed to drown them in their holes by overflowing it ; but it is supposed that this plan would not be successful, even where it is practica­ble, unless there is a bed of clay immediatcly under the soil, to retain the water for a sufficient length of time. A more efficacious way is recommended to prevent the in­crease of the grubs, by destroying the flies in May or June, before they have deposited their eggs. This may be done by shaking and beating the trees and hedges in the middle of the day ; and, as this is a work which may be performed by children. It is a less difficult task than would at first sight be imagined. Domestic fowls are remarkably fond of these beetles, so that a double object is thus gained, the de­struction of the beetles and the procuring of food for the poultry.

Some species of the dermestes, and also of the genus *ptinus,* are exceedingly destructive in the cabinets of na­turalists, and also to furniture. Various methods have been recommended to stop their ravages. We believe the most effectual is spirit of turpentine, when it can be properly ap­plied. A solution of corrosive sublimate is sometimes em­ployed, but it should be recollected that it seldom fails in time to produce some chemical change on animal and vege­table matter. Objects of natural history, as birds, animals, &c., are sometimes exposed to the moderate heat of an oven, or before a fire, for several hours ; but this method will also be attended with injurious effects, unless practised with great care. Insects which infest furniture have been de­stroyed by the application of oil, and allowing it to remain for a day or two, before the furniture is rubbed up. Japan­ned or varnished furniture may be secured from the effects of these insccts, by re-coating it, when they are in the larva state, by which they are deprived of air. Railing, and other works out of doors, which are exposed to the weather, are sometimes eaten with insects, and particularly by some of the larvæ of the genus *curculio.* The wood thus attack­ed may be prevented from farther ravages, by a fresh coat of paint.

The earwig is a destructive insect in the flower, kitchen, and fruit garden. To prevent their depredations. It has been recommended to take them with the hand, when they come out during the night in search of food. They may­be taken also by rolling up a piece of paper, and hanging it up on the plants which they infest ; for in these places they take shelter through the day. Another method of destroying them has been mentioned, and that is to watch them towards morning with the view of discovering the haunt to which they resort during the day. This may per­haps be a melon frame, dunghill, or heap of rubbish ; and the removing of it will destroy the greater number of those troublesome insects.

The small insect which commits such depredations among turnips, by eating the seedling leaves as soon as they appear, as frequently to destroy whole crops, is sup­posed to be a small black polished beetle, belonging to the genus *Altica.* It does not seem to be well ascertained whether this small beetle, which is better known by the name of turnip-fly, commits its ravages in the larva or in the beetle state. It is said to prefer the leaves of the common radish to those of the turnip ; and it is therefore recommended to sow radishes along with the turnips, to pre­vent the destruction of the latter.

Of the insects belonging to the order hemiptera, there are some which are exceedingly destructive. The cock­roach, a native of the warmer parts of America and the West Indies, is a very troublesome, and a very voracious insect. It has been introduced into this country, and par­ticularly into the sea-port towns, in consequence of com­mercial intercourse. It comes out to feed in the nighttime, and eats of almost every thing that comes in its way. Cockroaches are easily taken by the following method. Cover the outside of a deep glass or bason with paper; in­troduce some bits of bread or sugar into the bason or glass, and set it in a place frequented by the cockroaches. They creep up by means of the paper on the outside, and drop

@@@1 Sometimes, when Mr. Yeadell has met with a mole which hud been rendered cunning from the string of a trap having broken, or from its having been caught by the tail or by a hind leg, which it bad twisted off, and escaped, he has successfully resorted to the various stratagems. The first of these is to form a cake of softish earth about half an inch thick, to be plastered over both ends of the trap, so as effectually to interrupt the passage. The mole, upon reaching this obstacle, immediately sets to work to remove it. and no sooner has it dug its way through the earth, and against the trigger, than the trap strikes, and it is taken. When this stratagem failed, he was accustomed to set a dead mole upright upon its hinder part, with its head standing up into the centre of the trap, so as to touch the trigger ; and whether from the combative propensity of the mole, or from its desire to relieve a companion. It rashes at the dead mole, displaces the trigger, and is taken. The last stratagem be never found to fail. In all cases, but more especially in those of a difficult nature, care ought to be taken to have the trap and strings in perfect order, using a strong stick for a spring, so that the animal shall be firmly secured.