

ferred—let her proceed to the garden and cut several of the finest and most yellow-hearted lettuces : do not soak them in water, but take leaf from leaf ; use only the best, dip them, so as to perfectly free from dirt or insects, in fresh water—iced water if you have it—and cut in tolerably large pieces, not too large, however, for the most delicate mouth ; mix lobster, sauce, and lettuce with a few turns of the spoon, but do not bury it in the liquid, and at the top let a small quantity of the crisp lettuce appear.”

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

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Conducted by the Professors Silliman, and Dana, &c., &c. New Haven :
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This number contains valuable papers from Sir W. E. Logan, and T. Sterry Hunt.

The remarks by H. Engelman on Prairies, Flats, and Barrens in Southern Illinois, are very valuable as far as they go, and will serve to direct attention to the probable changes in climate, which the cultivation of the prairie may induce. Of the progressing change of the country he says :—

From the foregoing statements it appears that timber is now encroaching spontaneously upon land formerly occupied by tall grasses, while, on the contrary, old forests yield to the axe and ploughshare ; at the same time, the rank prairie and barren grasses die out. The effect upon the climate, especially in decreasing the humidity of the country, must be powerful, and may be compared to the change of sensation which we experience, on a clear summer evening, in coming from a sheltered damp creek bottom to the airy top of a dry hill. The effect is similar to that produced in other countries by the clearing of extensive forests. The growth of dense tall grasses, of which untold generations have died and rotted upon the same spot, not only protects the soil from the warming rays of the sun, and thus checks evaporation, but it actually increases the precipitation of moisture, especially in the form of dew, by the low degree of temperature consequent upon the humidity of the surface and upon the powerful radiation of heat from the spears and leaves of the grass waving in the night air, which, as can easily be proved by experiment, grow much colder than the bare soil. The grasses also check the surface drainage most effectually. With their disappearance the above effects cease, the soil becomes more exposed to the direct rays of the sun and to the drying breezes, while the succeeding growth does not favor the precipitation of dew nearly as much as the grass. The natural impediments to the speedy abduction of the falling rains are also lessened to a considerable degree, and thus the soil is rendered drier. The artificial works of drainage and even the cuts and ruts of the roads do their share