Ice-Houses.—We need not go to China to learn how to make an ice-house. "A cheap plan for an ice-house," has been known in this ice-growing country of ours so long, that the fashion has got to be so old it has been forgotten. Where hay or straw is plenty, it has the merit of cheapness as well as goodness It is built thus:

Mark a circle upon the ground (if for a single family), say 12 feet diameter, and drive a row of stakes 18 inches apart, 6 feet high; outside of this, set another circle of stakes, 4 feet from the inner one; now fill in very compactly with coarse hay or straw between the rows of stakes; cut out a space for a passage, which must have two doors to fit tight: lay poles across the inner space, and build up a stack to shed off the water; lay some poles or brush in the bottom to keep the ice off the ground, which keep well drained, and your "cheap ice-house" will keep itself and yourself cool.

Try it I assure you that it will keep in till you are tired of it, and then it will make the old sow and pigs a capital hen roost.

SOLON ROBINSON.

New York, October, 1845.—Am. Ag.

Founder in Horses.—Mr. Editor,—I had a fine horse last summer, badly foundered. He could barely hobble about and seemed to suffer from the slightest movement. I recollected a remedy recorded in the *Planter*, and, after bleeding copiously from the neck, I applied your correspondent's prescription. Heating hog's lard to boiling heat, each hoof was inserted in the vessel filled three or four inches with the oil, which hissed upon the hoof. Nothing more was done, and the next day the horse was entirely recovered. T. Y. D.

—Southern Planter.

Cure for Spavin.—Mr. E. D. Worbasse, of New Jersey, writing to the Editor of the Cultivator, says, "The following I have found would cure a bone spavin in its first stages, if properly applied. Add to two table-spoonsful of melted lard, one of cantharides, made fine or pulverised, and a lump of corrosive sublimate, as large as a pea—all melted up together, and applied once a day till used up, confining it to the callous. This quantity is for one leg, and may be relied on as a cure. It will make a sore and the joint will be much weakened while applying the medicine. No need of alarm; it will be right when healed.

Economical Pearl grey House Paint—If a particle of blue be added to the preceding composition, or if this blue be combined with a slight portion of the black, a silver or pearl-grey will be obtained.

Indian Ink—Take finest lampblack, and make it into a thick paste with thin isinglass; size, then mould it, attach the gold-leaf, and scent with a little essence of musk.

2. Take lampblack, make it into a thick paste with gum water, and mould it.

Use of Bones as Manure.—Both the organic and inorganic parts of bones are fertilisers; the total action of the inorganic is greater than that of the organic; when applied in conjunction the latter has a tendency to retard the action of the former; this tendency may be counteracted by pulverising the bones; it may be most effectually accomplished by dissolving the bones in a diluted acid; and the fertilising influence of the bones thus treated will be quadrupled. This latter conclusion is, moreover, a practical truth of the greatest value, as it offers a saving of one-half the usual cost of the manure; and the various circumstances under which the several applications which support this conclusion were tried without one contradictory result, place that conclusion beyond the possibility of error, and justify us in asserting that practice has already realised what theory previously promised —"the most important saving which was ever held out in the use of manure."—*J. Hannam; English Agricultural Society's Journal.*

Efficacy of Ammonia in cases of Poison.—A young man in this place had accidentally overset a hive of bees, and before he could escape, they had settled in great numbers on different parts of his body and limbs and stung him severely. It was about half an hour after the accident happened, when he came to my office in great agony, and he had scarcely time to give an account of it before he fainted. I immediately applied the ammonia to the parts that had been stung, his legs, arm, and breast. He directly recovered from his faintness, and experienced no pain or other inconvenience afterwards. It is several years since I first used the aqua ammonia, to counteract the effect of the bites of insects and the stings of bees, and it has invariably produced instant relief—generally complete. I have often seen children crying in excessive pain from the sting of a bee, and on application of the ammonia they would immediately cease complaining, and become cheerful, so complete and sudden is the relief it produces. I always use it for musquito bites, and they never trouble me farther. I was led to use it in these cases, from the instantaneous effect it was said to have in counteracting the operation of prussic acid. In the second number of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, (Philadelphia,) for the last year, it will be seen that Mr. Moore, of Alabama, used it with great success in the cure of bites of venemous serpents From his account, it is probable that the pure uncarbonated aqua ammonia is most efficacious. I have sometimes noticed a difference, and think it must be on account of its being sometimes carbonated, and at others not—*Extract of a letter from Dr. Church to the Editor of Silliman's Journal of Science, dated Cooperstown, N. Y. February 6th, 1829.*

To kill Roaches.—Wafers, made out of red lead, and wheat flour.