# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1853.


THE CULTIVATION OF CELERY.—This excellent vegetable is becoming more common in the kitchen gardens in this country than formerly. As there are many who still deprive themselves of it because of the supposed difficulty in raising it, a few words in regard to its cultivation may not come amiss. The seeds should be sown early in April, in rich, moist soil; we prefer to sow thin in order to give the plants more exposure, that they may become stocky and hardy before transplanting. The seeds vegetate very slow. For transplanting we dig a trench, if convenient, east and west, about twenty inches deep and fourteen wide, and fill it to the depth of six inches with short stable manure, and cover this with three inches of rich loam. We had very good success last year in mixing the soil and manure thoroughly together and transplanting in it. In taking up the plants be careful to leave as much of the soil as possible attached to the roots, as all plants thrive better by not breaking their roots. Set them about six inches apart. For winter use, from the first to the middle of July is the proper time for transplanting. If dry they should be watered in the morning, and covered from exposure to the hot sun for a few days. The plants should remain from a month to six weeks before earthing up. In earthing bring the stems together the one hand, while with the other draw the soil tightly around them, taking care not to mangle the top nor cover them in the least with the soil—leaving them above the surface. This should be done as often as required by their growth—say once in eight or ten days. To preserve for winter use there are different modes. One is to remain in dry litter—some use leaves—sufficient to keep the ground from freezing around them. Another is, to dig them carefully and set them in sand along on the cellar bottom, covering the bleached parts of the stalks with the sand; this, with proper care, is a very good method. Care, however, must be taken to preserve them from the rats, as they are extremely fond of them.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. JACOB ROSS, the discoverer and sole proprietor of those most popular and beneficial medicines, and also the inventor and patentee of the celebrated Pectoral Inhaling Lamps, in effecting a cure of Chronic Diseases, was a student of the eminent physician, Doctor Physic, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and for thirty years since has been engaged in the investigation of diseases, and their remedies, and their treatment.

Through the use of his inhaling tube, in connection with the Pectoral Inhaling Syrup, an agent of this compound is brought in immediate contact with the diseased parts of the throat, lungs, in effecting a cure of Chronic Diseases, was a study of the eminent physician, Doctor Physic, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and for thirty years since has been engaged in the investigation of diseases, and their remedies, and their treatment.

Through the use of his inhaling tube, in connection with the Pectoral Inhaling Syrup, an agent of this compound is brought in immediate contact with the diseased parts of the throat, lungs, and bronchial tubes, which is the true principle to be adopted in order to give the plants more exposure, that they may become stocky and hardy before transplanting. The seeds vegetate very slow. For transplanting we dig a trench, if convenient, east and west, about twenty inches deep and fourteen wide, and fill it to the depth of six inches with short stable manure, and cover this with three inches of rich loam. We had very good success last year in mixing the soil and manure thoroughly together and transplanting in it. In taking up the plants be careful to leave as much of the soil as possible attached to the roots, as all plants thrive better by not breaking their roots. Set them about six inches apart. For winter use, from the first to the middle of July is the proper time for transplanting. If dry they should be watered in the morning, and covered from exposure to the hot sun for a few days. The plants should remain from a month to six weeks before earthing up. In earthing bring the stems together the one hand, while with the other draw the soil tightly around them, taking care not to mangle the top nor cover them in the least with the soil—leaving them above the surface. This should be done as often as required by their growth—say once in eight or ten days. To preserve for winter use there are different modes. One is to remain in dry litter—some use leaves—sufficient to keep the ground from freezing around them. Another is, to dig them carefully and set them in sand along on the cellar bottom, covering the bleached parts of the stalks with the sand; this, with proper care, is a very good method. Care, however, must be taken to preserve them from the rats, as they are extremely fond of them.

Sold by Dr. Ross