

[From the Ohio Cultivator.]

A MODEL FARM OF OHIO.

The model farm of this State contains 100 acres, 75 of which are well cleared, and the whole under fence. 60 acres are embraced in one enclosure, and this includes all the arable and meadow land upon the farm. The buildings are all of stone, durable and commodious. The dwellings are not large, but capacious enough for the use of the family, and a room and a bed or two for an occasional friend. The kitchen and stables are supplied with water from the spring. No stock but hogs and sheep are permitted to graze. The cattle and horses are constantly kept in their stalls, and are always in good order. The cows are at all times fat enough for the butchers, and the growing stock at two years old attain the weight of ordinary steers at four. During the summer they are soiled with green food, consequently, 20 acres in grass is sufficient to keep four horses and ten cows with their offspring, until the young stock are ready for the market at three or four years old, when they average him \$30 per head. Of these he makes it a point to sell ten head a year. For his stock he raises about one acre of roots, sugar beets, mangel wurtzel, and turnips, each year, which yields him on an average about 1500 bushels. Of corn he cultivates five acres a year, which, by proper culture and judicious rotation, yields him yearly 500 bushels. Five acres in wheat gives him yearly 150 bushels. Five acres of oats, 300 bushels.

He has an orchard of eight acres, in which he has 200 apple trees, 25 pear, 25 plumb, 100 peach, and 50 cherry trees. This is divided into four compartments of two acres each. Two of these he ploughs up every year, and in the spring plants them with Jerusalem Artichokes. Here he keeps his hogs. In the two that are not ploughed, he has a clover and orchard grass ley, in which the swine feed from the middle of May to the first of August, when they are let into one of the Artichoke yards, and range at will into the two grass yards, and this till winter, when they are passed into the second Artichoke yard, where they are kept till the grass has sufficiently advanced in one of the fields to turn them into that. Thus, upon grass, roots, and fruit, the swine are kept so thrifty, that a few bushels of grain are sufficient to make them ready for the butcher. In this way he manages to kill thirty hogs a year, which will average 400lbs. each. He gives them beet wintering.

His sheep range principally in the woods, with a small pasture of five acres. He keeps 75 head, which yield him 300lbs. of wool a year.

As this farmer has raised a large family, and raised them all well, having given each child a good practical education, I was curious to look into his affairs, and as he keeps a regular account current of his transactions, it gave him no trouble to inform me of the result of this mode of proceeding, which is briefly as follows:—

Product of the Farm.

10 Beef Cattle, average \$30 per head, ..	\$300
25 Hogs, at \$12 per head, ..	300
200 Bushels Corn, at 25 cents per bushel, ..	50
Product of Sheep, ..	100
Product of Dairy, ..	200
Product of Orchard, ..	300
Other and smaller crops, ..	100

\$1,350

His hired labour cost him on an average per annum, \$300

\$1,050

Thus from 100 acres of land, even in Ohio, this man has been able to lay by and invest at interest, on an average, \$500 a year, for the last 12 years. He has now some eight or ten thousand dollars at interest, and home is a home indeed. Who does better on a farm of 1000 acres? Or who has improved his condition by going west, more than by staying here? Of course, like others, he has suffered somewhat from unfavourable seasons in some of his crops, but his correct system of culture and intelligent management generally obviates every difficulty which springs from this source; and as his crops are always better than his neighbours, the advance in price more than makes up the deficiency. His system of saving and making manures turns everything into the improvement of his soil, weeds, ashes, the offal of his stock, soapsuds, bones, and every thing that will tend to enrich it, are carefully saved and properly applied.

The history of this man is brief, but to the farmer interesting. He began with the patrimony of good sense, sound health, and industrious habits. Excellent so far. In 1830 he had six children, and \$3,000 in cash. He bought this farm in a state of nature in 1830, for which he paid \$400. He expended \$400 more in clearing his land, in addition to his own labour. He first put up a temporary cabin in which he moved his family. \$1,000 he put out at permanent annual interest, and the remaining \$1,200, with the earlier profits of his farm, he appropriated to the erection of his buildings, which were complete in 1834. In the selection of his fruit he sought for the best varieties, which always gave him the preference in the market. So of his stock. In this he avoided the mania of high prices, and has made up in judicious crossing and breeding, what others seek, at great cost, in foreign countries. Every thing he does is done well. Every thing he sends to market

commands the highest price, because it is of the best kind. In his parlour is a well-selected library of some 300 volumes, and these books are read. He takes one political, one religious, and two agricultural papers, and the N. A. Review; refuses all offices; is, with his family, a regular attendant at Church, and is a pious, upright, and conscientious man. He is the peace maker in his neighbourhood, and the chosen arbiter in all their disputes; he loans his money at six per cent, and will take no more.

He says he wants no more land for his own use than he can cultivate well—no more stock than he can keep well—more land will increase his taxes—his labour and expenses will be less profitable.

Who will follow his example?

[From the Perthshire Courier.]

VIOLENT SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.—On Tuesday night, a few minutes before twelve o'clock, a shock of earthquake was felt here of greater intensity and longer duration than any remembered. The state of the atmosphere at the time was calm and beautifully clear. Early on the previous morning a very heavy rain had fallen which had cleared the air and softened the temperature, and the following day was unusually fine and mild; the thermometer standing about 52 degrees. At nine o'clock, evening, it had fallen to 42 degrees, the barometer indicating 29.00 inches; the greatest cold during the night was 36 degrees, and the barometer slightly inclined to rise, standing next morning at 29.51 inches. The feeling of individuals during the shock depended greatly on their situation. It is most generally described as being rather tremulous than undulating, and in high tenements heavy articles of furniture were violently shaken, bells were rung, and crockeryware overturned. Every family was alarmed, and many rushed out to the streets under the impression that their houses were falling. Such as were walking at the time describe the ground as shaken under their feet, much like the tremulous motion in steam boats. The duration of the shock, by all accounts, must have been from 15 to 20 seconds, although the fears of many naturally led them to think it longer. It extended as far north as our accounts yesterday reached, and along the line of the Grampians it seems to have been particularly severe. Our correspondent at Crieff writes last night thus:—

“At 12 o'clock, perhaps two minutes after it, a low rumble resembling distant thunder, but one which a practised ear could at once detect to be the herald of an earthquake, was heard. For five or six seconds it approached nearer and nearer, and waxed louder and louder; then came a heavy underground knock or two, then a sensible upheaving and downfalling, accompanied by a violent shaking of everything on the surface, and the thunderlike noise continuing for six or eight seconds and died away in the distance.—This may not have been the heaviest shock of earthquake that has occurred in Crieff, for the last 50 years, but it certainly was a very smart one, and caused many a timid heart to quake. The air before and at the time of the shock was calm and still, but a short time thereafter a fresh breeze sprang up.

[From the Saint John Couriers.]

LOSS OF SHIP THOMAS P. COPE, OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Report of the Ship Emigrant, arrived at this Port.*—December 5th 1846, lat. 41° 36', long. 65° 8', while blowing a gale from North West, and under close reefed topsails and reefed courses, saw a sail 5 or 6 miles to leeward, apparently in distress, kept the ship away and ran down to her; she proved to be the ship Thomas P. Cope, of and from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, having a week previous been struck with lightning, which shattered the mainmast so much as to require its being cut away, and setting fire to the cargo below decks, consisting of hemp and provisions. On speaking her, the Master, Captain H. F. Miercken, requested to be taken off the wreck, with his crew and passengers, 76 in number. We hove too at 3, P. M., and with a heavy sea running succeeded, with the assistance of the T. P. Cope's boat, in getting on board forty persons before dark.—Night, however, coming on, and the gale continuing to blow hard, I determined to lay by the ship and endeavour if possible to save the remainder of the people, as Captain M. said he did not know the moment the ship would burst into flames, her decks being then burnt so thin as to bend beneath the weight of persons walking on them. At midnight a strong gale and heavy sea running. At daylight more moderate, launched the boat again, and at 10 A. M. got the remainder of the passengers and crew on board the Emigrant, most of them in no more of their clothing than what they stood in, when on opening the hatches of the T. P. Cope, which had previously been secured to endeavour to smother the fire, there immediately issued from the hold smoke and flames, compelling the last boat's crew to leave the ship instantly, without being able to procure any provisions, except a few live stock that were upon deck. Captain Miercken, although ill from fatigue, nobly remained by the ship until the entire of the passengers and crew were on board the Emigrant, and left in one of the last boats.

At 10h. 30m., made sail on the Emigrant, leaving the ill-fated ship in flames.—On the 16th, lat. 42°, long. 67°, spoke the ship Washington Irving, of and for Boston, from Liverpool, the Master of which ship, at the request of Captain Miercken, kindly agreed to take the passengers and crew on board. After having done so, we took from the W. I., the Master, Capain Quereau and crew, five in number, of the schooner Defiance, of Halifax, N. S., from