

December 1921  
Car and Truck Sales  
50,203

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

December 1922  
Cars and Truck Sales  
105,799

Everything Points to the Greatest Spring Demands  
for Ford Products in Company's History

1,202,517 Ford Cars and Trucks were delivered to retail purchasers in the United States alone during 1922—

Actual deliveries for last month greatly exceeded any previous December in the history of the Ford Motor Company—

It was the ninth consecutive month in which more than 100,000 Ford Cars and Trucks were retailed—keeping the Ford Plants working at capacity to meet dealers requirements—

In many parts of the country dealers are already finding it necessary to specify later delivery dates on certain types because there are no reserve stock to draw from—

Commercial users, business houses and farmers anticipating their future requirements, are placing orders and taking delivery of Ford Cars, Trucks and Fordson Tractors to insure against delay—

Everything points to the biggest shortage of Ford Products this Spring that has ever existed—

The only way you can be sure of obtaining delivery of a Ford Car, Truck or Fordson Tractor is to list your order immediately—

We have given you these facts, as they actually exist so that if you are planning to purchase a Ford Car, Truck or Tractor for use this Spring or Summer, you can list your order now and take advantage of our dealer's first opportunity to make delivery.

*Ford Motor Company*  
Detroit, Michigan

See **DIEHL'S GARAGE**  
Patton's Ford Dealer

A Small Deposit and Easy  
Payments if Desired

The practice of propagating citrus trees from parent trees that have a definite performance of high yields of desirable fruit is becoming well established in California as is the practice of top working, with buds selected with similar care, of trees in the grove which are unproductive or which produce fruit of undesirable strains. However, the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has continued its investigational and experimental work with the individual tree-performance records of the Washington Naval Valencia, and Ruby Blood orange varieties, Lisbon, Eureka and Villafranca lemons, Marsh grapefruit and Dancy tangerines during the calendar year 1921.

Several outstanding and important facts have been brought out clearly during the past year in connection with the investigational citrus progeny performance record work. Buds taken from the normal branches of the parent tree where that tree has a sporting branch or branches bearing abnormal fruits or foliage produce trees which have proven to be extremely variable and undesirable for commercial propagation. Parent trees which have sporting branches as the result of bud variation have been found to be undesirable for propagation even though the buds for propagation are taken from the normal branches of such trees. The variable branches in the trees indicate inherent instability. Buds taken from productive and normal trees bear fruits uniformly good and without marked deviation from the normal type of fruits and foliage. This discovery, confirming similar investigations during previous years, has demonstrated that in the selection of parent trees for propagation it is essential that only those trees which produce uniformly good fruits be used.

**Sixth of Livestock in United States.** The United States, with only one-sixth of the world's population, has one-sixth of the world's live stock, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It has one-half of the world's 9,000,000 mules, one-third of the 169,000,000 swine, one-fifth of

the 100,000,000 horses, one-seventh of the 492,000,000 sheep. An consumers of meat per capita, we stand forth in the list, with an average of 142 pounds per person per year. We are exceeded by Argentina with an annual consumption per person of 281 pounds, Australia with 263 pounds, and New Zealand with 213 pounds. Canada follows us closely with 137 pounds and the United Kingdom with 129. The figures for the United States are the average of the 10 years from 1912 to 1921, while the figures for all other countries are pre-war figures. The meat consumption of a number of other nations, beginning with Germany, which had an average per capita figure of 116 before the war, gradually decreases down to 47 for Italy in the following order: Germany, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Greece, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Spain, Italy.

**Record on 80,000 Cattle.**

In order to compile dependable data on problems of beef production, the United States Department of Agriculture in the past four years has taken records on about 80,000 steers in various States of the Corn Belt. When the work is finished at the end of another year there will be records on approximately 100,000 steers fed for the market.

In the territory covered—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska—most of the feeders are finished on corn and silage supplemented with a protein meal. The kind of hay grown in a particular locality usually determines the ration used, and a survey shows that about equal numbers of steers are fed each year by these two methods. Where clover or alfalfa is grown abundantly the standard ration is corn and one of these hays. In other places, where most of the hay is mixed, silage is included in the ration, and cottonseed or linseed meal is fed as a supplement to supply protein.

The information collected during the four years shows some interesting comparisons of the two methods of making beef. To make the same amount of total gain required less time where corn and alfalfa hay were

used, but required more grain than was needed in the corn-silage-cottonseed-meal ration. With the first ration the steers put on an average of 2.07 pounds of gain a day, while those getting silage and meal in addition to corn put on an average of 1.63. In the first case it required 146 days to put on the 302 pounds and in the other 185 days. It should be remembered that these figures are based on the records taken on approximately 20,000 steers a year for four years.

The feed consumed by the average steer in these two groups is given below:  
Corn, 52 bushels; Alfalfa hay, 1,043 pounds; Straw, 239 pounds; Corn, 30 bushels; Cottonseed meal, 177 pounds; Mixed hay, 690 pounds; Silage, 5,583 pounds; Straw, 612 pounds.  
Other phases of beef production are being studied in addition to fattening rations.

**New Map Just Completed.**

**HARRISBURG**—An engraved topographic map covering an area of approximately 225 square miles, lying a few miles west of Johnstown, has just been completed by the Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, working in co-operation with the U. S. Geological Survey.  
New Florence, the town from which the quadrangle takes its name, is near the center of the map. Blairsville intersection lies near the western border of the map; Coral on the north; Scottglen and Boltz on the east; and Ligonier and Waterford on the south. A small area in the southeastern corner of the quadrangle lies in Somerset and Cambria counties. The remainder of the area south of Conemaugh River lies in Westmoreland County. The area north of Conemaugh River is in Indiana County.

The map scale is one inch equals one mile. The culture, showing towns, roads, railroads, houses, churches, county and township lines, etc., is in black. The drainage is in blue. Contour lines in brown show the shape and elevation of the hills and valleys and elevations of any point within the area. Numerous bench marks give accurate elevations

above tide.

Laurel Hill crosses the southeast corner of the map and is the chief topographic feature. The highest point 2850 feet, is on this mountain near the southern border of the map. From this point, elevations decrease both northwest and southeast, the lowest point being 940 feet, one mile west of Stranford, on Conemaugh River. The country west of Laurel Hill is cut by many streams which flow between well rounded hills. The Conemaugh River has cut a meandering course from east to west across the quadrangle. The area is drained by Conemaugh River and Black Lick Creek, except the southern border, which is drained principally by Mill Creek. Conemaugh River meanders over a broad flood plain except where it has cut through Chestnut Ridge. Black Lick creek flows through a narrow gorge from Scottglen to Josephine. West of Josephine its valley broadens out. South of Conemaugh River the tributary streams flow in rather broad valleys with a low gradient. North of that river the streams have V-shaped valleys and rather steep gradients.

The chief occupations in the quadrangle are agriculture, grazing and coal mining.

The principal mineral resource is coal. Small iron deposits on Laurel Hill which have formerly been worked are not now of economic importance. Copies of the new map can be obtained from the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., or from the Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey, Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at ten cents per copy, the printing cost.



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