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Payments for water rights on the Government Shoshone Project in the Big Horn Basin are now \$4.70 per acre first year—\$1.00 per acre second year—\$1.00 per acre third year—\$3.40 per acre fourth year—\$6.00 per acre fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth years—and \$11.00 per acre the tenth year. No interest. 6,300 acres to be opened to entry soon.

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WHY SEED CORN DOES NOT GROW; PRESENT CONDITION IN NEBRASKA

Seed Corn Problem Presents Serious Aspect in All Sections of State—Supply is Far Inadequate for Filling Demand. Report of Test at State Corn Show.

(By T. A. Kiesselbach.)

The condition of seed corn in Nebraska at this time is very unusual. In most years there is not much difficulty in getting sound seed—seed that will test 90 per cent germination or better. In some states, as Iowa, more precaution is necessary in handling corn for seed, but the fact that we are caught this year and have now and then had trouble before is evidence enough that we should be prepared for such an emergency. Mr. Reader, are you so unfortunate as to be wondering what you



RESULTS OF A TEST OF SEED CORN MADE AT THE SHORT COURSE AT UPLAND, NEB. ONLY ABOUT SEVEN EARS OF THE FIFTY HERE SHOWN ARE FIT TO PLANT. THE AVERAGE OF THE TEST AT UPLAND WAS ABOUT 16 PER CENT OF GOOD CORN. THIS WAS CORN THOUGHT BY FARMERS TO BE THEIR BEST.

will do for seed next spring? If so, you are not alone in your troubles. There are thousands of farmers in the same boat with you. The seed corn problem presents a serious aspect in every part of the state. No portion is free from it.

Many of the best seed corn growers in the state were gathered at the meeting of the Nebraska Corn Improvers' association, held at the University farm during organized agriculture week, Jan. 15-19, 1912. All those having sound seed corn to sell were asked to hand in their names, together with the amount of seed on hand. Altogether, the names of only ten men have been secured, who have in all about 5,000 bushels of seed to sell.

It is very probable that the supply of seed corn for sale in the state will be far inadequate for filling the demand. This means that the majority of farmers, whether they wish to or not, will be obliged to pick seed from either their own or some neighbor's crop.

Many of you are wondering just why it is that so much corn will not grow. How has all of this dead corn been brought about? Let us try to find the answer.



The above illustration is reproduced from an enlarged photograph of a vertical section through a grain of corn, showing the germ. This germ contains the embryo plant, which, when the conditions are favorable for growth, should develop into that treasure of Nebraska—a corn plant. In the upper portion of the germ is seen the little stem and in the lower portion, the root. When the grain is planted, if it is sound, this tiny plant simply starts to grow and in a week or ten days appears above the ground and its roots spread out in the soil. However, if this germ has in any way been killed, then no matter how hard you might try you could not grow a corn plant from it. This is exactly what has happened this year and is due to the peculiarities of the last growing season.

The weather was not favorable for ripening and drying out of corn last fall. Consequently, it contained large quantities of moisture when the first heavy freezes came in November. When corn containing much moisture freezes, the germ is likely to be reduced in vitality or killed. When corn is thoroughly air dried it can stand heavy freezing without damage.

As a rule, if we are not growing too late maturing varieties of corn, it is fairly well dried out by husking time. Even this year, early varieties furnish comparatively sound seed.

ities still less seed will grow. We produced last year about 500 bushels of Hogue's Yellow Dent corn and 250 bushels of Nebraska White Prize. Both of these are rather late maturing varieties, and contained more than the average amount of moisture when the heavy freezes came early in November. Much of this corn was intentionally not husked until the latter part of November, when it was thrown into the crib and has been exposed since then to all the damaging conditions with which corn meets in the

crib when not thoroughly dried out. On Jan. 10, 1912, six hundred ears were taken from the crib just as they came, without any selection whatever. These were tested for six days in a home-made tester, with the result that 318 germinated strong, while 282 were either weak or did not grow at all. This shows that only about one-half of the corn in the crib is sound.

Another lot of well appearing ears were selected, but without very close examination of the grain. Kernels were removed from the butts, tips and centers and each lot germinated separately. The following table shows the results of this test:

	Strong, Weak or dead.
300 tips.....	249 51
300 centers.....	241 59
300 butts.....	194 104

This table indicates that the tip and middle of the ear will furnish seed of about equal germination power, while the butts have been more damaged.

Where ears were selected by very close examination of the germs and only those taken which showed a bright, waxy germ when the grains were cut open across the end, 96 per cent of such seed germinated. Where ears were taken which, by careful examination, were believed to be unsound, 30 per cent germinated. This simply shows that we cannot always tell by appearance of the germ whether or not it will grow. Where the best seed ears were saved at husking time and placed on shelves in the seed room, only 75 per cent germinated strong. This corn will have to be examined again and the unsound ears discarded before planting.

Only the germination box this year can tell whether or not an ear of corn is sound. Many good farmers know this and say they will test every ear to see if it will grow. Let us all do this unless a general test shows it to be unnecessary to do so. We should know how much of the corn we plant will grow. The test may save us from a poor stand and a small crop next year.

Report of Test of State Corn Show.
At the State Corn show last year there were 2,776 ears of corn. At the corn show this year there were 694 ears. The very great decrease is due largely to the condition of corn in the state. Many of the farmers and old exhibitors wrote that they did not have corn fit for exhibit purposes, so did not send in any exhibits.

The average of the junior exhibits was 68 per cent. The average of the professional class was 87; of the amateur class, 72; of the silo special, 71; of the single ear classes, 77; of the high yield contest, 81.

The average of the single ear test was 79 per cent and of ten-ear classes, 75 per cent.

The average of the entire show was 77 per cent. Seventy-seven per cent is a very low average for a state show when it is the fact that only old and experienced exhibitors send in their corn. When the best growers of corn in the state of Nebraska cannot send in corn that averages more than 77 per cent, it shows that a grave situation exists throughout the state.

It is the desire of the corn show committee that the result of the test be published as wide as possible and that the attention of the farmers in the state be called to the fact that there will be great difficulty in securing good seed for the coming year. All farmers should begin to make their tests at once.

V. FRANKLIN, Pres. G. H. WATKINS, Vice-Pres.
R. A. GREEN, Cash.

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MARION.
Wm. Sandon of Danbury was a business visitor in town Saturday.

H. A. Reed and his mother attended a school entertainment in the Mt. Vernon district west of town Friday night.

E. B. Treadway loaded a car of stock, farm machinery and household goods on Monday and Tuesday and left on Tuesday's stock train for Osceola, Nebraska, where he has rented a farm. His family preceded him a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Ellen Plumb and granddaughter Mildred Dimmitt left on Monday for an extended visit with relatives in California. T. J. Dimmitt accompanied them as far as Oxford.

Ray Short came up from Willsboro last week for a short visit with his sister Mrs. G. R. Shorey and family.

J. E. Dodge was a county capital business visitor a few days last week.

Mrs. Sallie Smith left Saturday for a short visit with relatives at McCook.

Tonsillitis and la grippe are going the rounds and if you have not had one of them you are not in style.

Mrs. Wm. Sandon of Danbury visited her sister Mrs. Stigeborn a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edgren returned to their home at Lincoln after a few weeks visit at the parental Powell home.

Mrs. Edith Ruby of Danbury was a business visitor in town one day last week.

Still we are having more bad and stormy weather and on Saturday evening it misted and sleeted and by Monday morning it had turned into snow and accompanied by a fair north gale made it awful disagreeable by drifting the snow, and we could hardly estimate the amount of snow that fell on account of its drifting, but would think about 8 or 10 inches.

Real Estate Filings.
Pete Pearson to George W. Sheldon wd. to se qr 26-2-26 1600 00
G. F. Gollehon to James Gollehon wd to lot 4, block 6, 1st Add. to So. McCook 75 00
A. C. Abbott to William Martin wd to w hf nw qr 5 and nw qr 9-1-26 12000 00
Fred P. Stone to William Ferguson qcd to sw qr 5-2-29 21 00
William T. and E. J. Stone to William Ferguson qcd to sw qr 5-2-29 1 00

MAIL DELAYED.
By Being Placed in Wrong Box at Depot.

It has come to my attention that east bound letters are often found in the west box at the depot. When such mail is picked up by postal clerks on trains No. 1 or No. 3, it frequently misses connection with the next east-bound mail train and considerable delay results.

East-bound trains do not collect mail from the west box and the public is cautioned to not use the west box for eastern mail.
LON CONE, P. M.

THE BEST PROOF.

McCook Citizens Cannot Doubt It. Doan's Kidney Pills were used—they cured.

The story was told to McCook residents.

Time has strengthened the evidence. Has proven the cure permanent. The testimony is home testimony—the proof convincing.

It can be investigated by McCook residents.

Mrs. A. M. Wilson, 204 E. Second St., McCook, Neb., says: "My back bothered me for years and there was a dull ache across my kidneys and loins. The pain in my back became worse when I exerted myself and often I had headaches and dizzy spells. I could not sleep and there were many other disagreeable symptoms of kidney complaint present. On a friend's advice I finally procured Doan's Kidney Pills and I soon found them to be just what I needed. This remedy strengthened my back and kidneys and before long effected a complete cure." (Statement given June 26, 1907.)

Re-Endorsement.
On June 21, 1910, Mrs. Wilson said "I am pleased to verify the statement I gave for publication in 1907 recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy is beneficial for kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Engraved Cards.
Orders for engraved cards will receive prompt and satisfactory attention at The Tribune office. Cards and invitations also printed tastefully. Call and see samples and we will quote you prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted with the prompt relief afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Not one case of rheumatism in ten requires any internal treatment whatever. This liniment is for sale by all dealers.

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The Cook always feels confident of pure and wholesome food when using

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A Pure, Great Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Made from Grapes

No Alum
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