

CONTACT HOURS

Our phones for JLS Group, comprised of The Hill City Times, Dickinson County News-Times, and Lincoln Sentinel-Republican well be answered Tuesday - Friday from 12 pm to 6 pm CST. 785-524-4200

Voicemails outside of those hours will be returned as we are able. If you can text or email lincolnksnews@gmail.com that would be best for Kess.

Please leave a voicemail as calls without them will not be returned due to an increase in spam calls.

Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you!

Farmers & Ranchers Livestock Commission Co.

Total for the Week – Cattle – 492

Bulls – \$205 - \$215 Cows – \$165 - \$175.50

MEAT & GREET

DINNER IS PROVIDED! We encourage you to meet & learn. We would like you to come out and meet Mason Winter. Mason & his family purchased Farmers & Ranchers in December 2024. The night will be full of education that will benefit your cattle operation. No matter the size, big or small. With LRP Expert Jake Charleston and Veterinarians James & Sam Rohleder.

WHEN: MONDAY, JULY 21ST, 2025 @ 6 PM-9 PM.

WHERE: TUMBLEWEED VENUE,

LOCATED AT 5680 W OLD HWY 40 SALINA, KS.

PLEASE RSVP BY MONDAY, JULY 14TH,

CALL THE BARN @ 785-825-0211

FIRST THURSDAY IN JULY IS:

Thursday, July 10th, Start Time: 10am.

530 mostly blk strs, 900-1050, off grass; 200 blk s&h, 700-800, home raise, long wean, vacc, AI sired; 120 blk strs, 850-900, off grass; 16 s&h, 600#s, wean 30 days; 9 s&h, 500#, wean 4 weeks, vacc, hot wire & bunk broke; 95 blk s&h, 500-600, wean 70 days, 2 rnd vacc; 9 s&h, 600-800, long wean; 39 s&h, 600-700, home raise, 1 round vacc, open; 65 blk strs, 950-1000, off brome; 15 s&h, 450-600, home raise, wean 60+days, 2 round vacc, no implants; 126 hfrs, 750-800, no sort; 80 blk hfrs, 800-850, open; plus more by sale time.

Upcoming Special Cow Sales:

Monday, August 4th, (Evening sale, Time TBT).

Special CLOSED Cow Sale, 650 fall bred cows.

Tuesday, August 19th, Starting at 11am.

60 blk cows, 3-6 years old, bred angus, calve Sept.25 for 60 days; 40 blk/red angus, 3-6 years old, bred black & red; 65 blk/red angus, 3-5 years old, bred to blk sim/angus bulls – Luthi registered bulls; 80 blk/red angus; 160 fall bred cows, (65 hereford, balance are black), 3-10 years old, calve Sept-Oct. (few calve in Jan. for 45 days) off grass, calves weaned may, all had calves last year, bred to angus bulls, UTD on vacc & worm, sired by Brooks Chalky Butte & Stratford angus; 60 blk bred heifers; 10 red/blk cows, 7-10 years old, heavy bred, bred Gelbvie bull; plus more by sale time.

For all consignments and list of upcoming sales, visit our website @ fandrive.com.

Get your colts and horses consigned!!

Deadline for weanlings and yearlings - July 15th. Horses 2 and older August 1st.

In Stock Today

- Heavy Duty Round Bale Feeders
- Heavy Duty Feed Bunks

For a complete list of cattle for all sales check out our website at: www.fandrive.com

Sales Manager, Mike Samples

Office: 785-825-0211 Cell: 785-826-7884

Salina, Kansas

Listen to our markets on KSAL, Salina at 6:45 a.m. Mon. thru Fri.

For more information or to consign cattle call sale barn or:

Fieldman Representatives:

Kenny Briscoe • Lincoln, KS • 785-658-7386

Lisa Long • Ellsworth, KS • 620-553-2351

Cody Schafer • 620-381-1050

Auctioneers:

Kyle Elwood, Brandon Hamel, and Garren Walrod

Public Notice

(First Published in Lincoln Sentinel-Republican on Wednesday, July 9, 2025)

Public Notice of Operating Hours for the Lincoln County Public Transportation Service

Lincoln County General Public Transportation will be making some scheduling changes.

Currently our Operating hours are Monday through Friday from 8 am-5 pm. Beginning August 1, 2025 operating hours will change to 8 am – 4:30 pm Monday through Friday.

Thank you to all of you that take advantage of this service, Lincoln County strives to provide safe, reliable transportation and looks forward to meeting the needs of the community.

Post Rock Extension District

Are weeds showing up in your wheat stubble fields???

By Sandra L. Wick
K-State Research and Extension Post Rock Crop Production Agent

Now that the 2025 wheat harvest is progressing, producers may be seeing weeds show up in their wheat stubble. NOW is the time to manage the weeds before they become uncontrollable! Stay tuned and I will share some management guidelines to remember.

Some places have received moisture so the weeds that have been suppressed by the canopy will grow rapidly once crop competition is removed. In addition, weeds that have emerged through the wheat canopy will be damaged during harvest and will quickly begin regrowth. Delaying control can result in lost soil moisture that could be used for crop production, as well as weed seed production which will cause difficulties in the future.

According to Dr. Sarah Lancaster, K-State Research and Extension, Weed specialist, “When thinking about weed control in wheat stubble, there are two priorities – controlling already emerged weeds and preventing later flushes.” Making applications before weeds exceed 4 to 6 inches is necessary for good control of already emerged weeds. Residual herbicides are needed to reduce the number of herbicide applications needed to control multiple flushes of weeds.

Lancaster stresses that despite a growing number of herbicide-resistant weeds, glyphosate plus 2,4-D LVE and/or dicamba remain important for weed control in wheat stubble. However, these herbicides alone are not likely to provide adequate control of pigweeds or kochia, especially when applied in the hot, dry conditions that are common after wheat harvest. Be careful about making herbicide applications in high temperatures. Here are some herbicide options commonly used to control weeds after wheat harvest. Thanks to Dr. Sarah Lancaster for providing this information in the K-State Research and Extension, Agronomy Newsletter from June 20, 2025.

Paraquat (Gramoxone, others) is a Group 22 herbicide that can work well in place of glyphosate to control emerged pigweed and kochia. Paraquat is a contact herbicide, so spray coverage is critical. Spray volumes of

20 gallons/acre or higher are preferred, especially on larger weeds or denser stands. If sprayed at less than 20 GPA, flat fan nozzles are required. Paraquat needs to be applied with a non-ionic surfactant or oil concentrate to enhance the surface coverage of the plant foliage. Also, remember that there is a requirement for handlers and applicators to complete training every three years to use paraquat.

If planning to plant corn or sorghum next spring, a tank mix of paraquat with atrazine (Group 5) will enhance the control of emerged weeds and provide some residual weed control. Atrazine labels have recently changed such that the only non-crop uses of atrazine permitted are for wheat stubble in wheat-fallow-wheat, wheat-corn-fallow, and wheat-sorghum-fallow rotations. In these rotations, it is still important to be aware of the total amount of atrazine you are applying to each field in a given year and stay below the maximum rate allowed for your field. Metribuzin is another Group 5 herbicide that can be used instead of atrazine to enhance control and provide some residual activity. There are three benefits of using metribuzin instead of atrazine.

First, there are more options for crop rotation. Atrazine limits crop options to corn or sorghum in the next season, whereas metribuzin can be applied as a pre-emergence herbicide for soybeans or field peas.

Second, post-emergence applications of metribuzin will have some activity on atrazine-resistant weed populations. Third, the residual weed control provided by metribuzin is likely not affected by enhanced degradation associated with extensive atrazine use.

One final note regarding paraquat. Limited research out of Australia suggests applying paraquat 2 weeks after a glyphosate application will increase weed control. This is called a ‘double knock’ strategy. This information is included here not as a recommendation per se, but to encourage careful thought about when you want to utilize contact herbicides in your fallow weed management system. If paraquat were sprayed with or before glyphosate, the rapid damage to leaf tissue with prevent uptake and translocation of glyphosate. However, if a glyphosate application partially controls weeds, there will be

sufficient leaf area 2 weeks after application for paraquat to be effective.

Saflufenacil (Sharpen), a Group 14 herbicide applied at one to two fluid ounces per acre, is an option to provide postemergence and short-term residual control of Palmer amaranth, kochia, and other broadleaf weeds. Sharpen should be applied with glyphosate for grass control, and can be applied with other products labeled for use in wheat stubble, but do not apply Sharpen with Valor. Sharpen works best with the addition of methylated seed oil and ammonium sulfate. Good spray coverage is needed, so using 15 to 20 gallons/acre spray solution is important. Be sure to note crop rotation intervals for your situation, especially if using more than one fluid ounce per acre or applying to sandy or low organic matter soils. Tiafenacil (Reviton) is a Group 14 very similar to Sharpen in terms of weed control and adjuvant use.

Flumioxazin (Valor, others) is a Group 14 herbicide that can be added to burndown treatments at rates of one to four fluid ounces per acre for activity on emerged broadleaf weeds and some residual activity on broadleaf and grass weeds in wheat stubble. Flumioxazin can be mixed with glyphosate or clethodim (Select Max) for enhanced grass control. It can also be mixed with 2,4-D, atrazine, metribuzin, or paraquat.

Wheat can be planted 30 days after two fluid ounces per acre, or 60 days after three fluid ounces per acre if at least one inch of rain occurs between application and planting.

Soybeans can be planted immediately after an application of three fluid ounces per acre.

Corn, sorghum, sunflowers, or soybeans can be planted in the spring following the application of four fluid ounces per acre.

Residual weed control with flumioxazin will depend on rainfall (0.25 inch) for activation, just as with pre-plant treatment in soybeans.

Lancaster mentioned that another group 14 herbicide that can be considered is Sulfentrazone (Spartan, others). Sulfentrazone can be applied to stubble and will control Palmer amaranth and kochia as well as other broadleaf weeds and some grasses. However, Sulfentrazone can limit crop rotation options. Specifically, if rates greater than 8.0 fl. oz of a

See “Post” page 6

Legal Notice

(First Published in Lincoln Sentinel-Republican on Wednesday, July 2, 2025)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MITCHELL COUNTY, KANSAS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

FRANK L. EILERT, DECEASED.

Case No. MC-2024-PR-000032

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE

THE STATE OF KANSAS TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED:

You are hereby notified that a Petition has been filed in this Court by Kristine Shumway, Administrator of the Estate of Frank L. Eilert, deceased, praying for an Order authorizing the private sale of the following described real estate situated in Lincoln County, Kansas, to-wit:

A tract of land in the Southeast Quarter (SE ¼) of Section Twelve (12), Township Ten (10) South, Range Seven (7) West of the 6th P.M., Lincoln County, Kansas, described as follows: Beginning at the Northeast corner of the intersection of Mills Avenue and Main Street in the City of Barnard, Kansas, thence southeasterly and parallel with the North line of Mills Avenue 150 feet, thence northeasterly and at right angles to Mills Avenue 100 feet, thence northwesterly 150 feet parallel to Mills Avenue to the East line of Main Street, thence southwesterly along the East line of Main Street 100 feet to the place of beginning.

and for a further Order confirming the private sale thereof to Charlie Zaiss, for the sum of One Thousand and Seven Hundred Dollars and No/100 Dollars (\$1,700.00).

You are required to file your written defenses thereto on or before the 4th day of August, 2025, at 9:30 o’clock a.m. of said day, in said Court in the City of Beloit, in Mitchell County, Kansas at which time and place said cause will be heard.

Should you fail therein, judgment and decree will be entered in due course upon the Petition.

Kristine Shumway, Administrator

James M. Johnson
FRASIER, JOHNSON & MARTIN, LLC
P.O. Box 369
116 North Hersey Street
Beloit, Kansas 67420-0369
(785) 738-5723
Attorney for Petitioner

Insight - Kansas Farm Bureau

Finding common ground

Greg During
Kansas Farm Bureau

If there’s one constant in the world, it’s every living thing is looking for food while avoiding becoming a meal. Farmers fight weeds, bacteria and fungus from the moment seeds go into the ground until the crop is harvested. Ranchers are on constant alert for predators waiting for the right opportunity to secure an easy meal.

In growing food, there’s a constant battle against pests, both seen and unseen. One of agriculture’s greatest successes over the past 75 years has come from managing these threats even if they’re not eliminated entirely.

The New World screwworm (NWS) is a parasitic pestilence of fly larvae that burrows into open wounds on livestock causing serious to fatal injury to infected animals. NWS was a scourge in the United States until 1966 when a government program used sterile flies to eradicate the breeding stock.

This biological barrier eventually banished the NWS to the Caribbean and South America, but recent sightings in Central America and Mexico have put the United States on alert. Like any fence, the barrier occasionally develops some weak spots. An outbreak occurred in Texas in 1976 and the NWS cropped up again in the Florida Keys in 2016, affecting wild deer there.

Vigilance is key to halting the most recent migration, and officials are working to reverse the course of NWS before it can reestablish in the United States. While not cheap, these efforts provide enormous economic benefits, with one U.S. government estimate showing an outbreak similar to the one in 1976 could cause nearly \$2 billion in losses.

The reemergence of NWS into the public discourse is also an opportunity to highlight how dedicated farmers and ranchers are in caring for their livestock. It’s easy for someone outside of the industry to only see cattle grazing in a pasture as they drive by on the highway and believe the animals are largely on their own.

While this is the time of year cattle are likely to have the least amount of interaction with their caretakers, it’s still substantially more than what a passersby can see from the road. There are regular water checks, replenishment

See “Insight” page 6



Kansas Press Association, Inc.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single Copy\$1.25
Print Only (KS)\$57.00
Print Only (out of state)\$68.00
Digital Only\$44.00
(tax included in all prices)
Periodical's Postage Paid at
Lincoln, KS 67455



The Official Newspaper for Lincoln County Kansas

LINCOLN SENTINEL-REPUBLICAN

TO SUBMIT NEWS: Lincoln Sentinel-Republican welcomes news and will print it as it fits our guidelines. The best way to submit news is e-mail it to lincolnksnews@gmail.com, mail it to 141 W. Lincoln Ave, Lincoln, KS 67455.

TO ADVERTISE: Lincoln Sentinel-Republican offers retail and classified advertising. We can build an ad campaign to fit your budget and reach our loyal readership. For all advertising placements, please email lincolnksnews@gmail.com, call our office, 785-524-4200, or mail it to 141 W Lincoln Ave, Lincoln, KS 67455.

Subscriptions: Questions and updates regarding subscriptions should be sent to lincolnksnews@gmail.com

ADVERTISING AND NEWS DEADLINE - FRIDAYS AT NOON

JLS GROUP, LLC

LINCOLN SENTINEL-REPUBLICAN

JYLL PHILLIPS
EDITOR EMERITUS
ABBY GERLEMAN
BUSINESS MANAGER
ADVERTISING
BECKY RATHBUN
DESIGN
PAGINATION

ANNA KRISTEK
GRAPHIC DESIGN
LAUREN HOUCHEMS
GRAPHIC DESIGN
PAGINATION
KESSID CAVANAUGH
ADMIN