Legal & Public Notices

NOTICE OF HEARING

Published June 19, 26, July 3, 2025.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, KS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

KATHLEEN J. WARD, DECEASED.

Case No. CRP-2024-PR-000048

THE STATE OF KANSAS TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED:

You are notified that a petition has been filed in this Court by Kimberly K. Longpine, duly appointed, qualified and acting Executrix of the Estate of Kathleen J. Ward, deceased, requesting that Petitioner's acts be approved; account be settled and allowed; that heirs be determined; the Will be construed and the Estate be assigned to the persons entitled thereto; the Court find the allowances requested for attorney's fees and expenses are reasonable and should be allowed; the costs be determined and ordered paid; the administration of the Estate be closed; upon the filing of receipts the Petitioner be finally discharged as the Executrix of the Estate of Kathleen J. Ward, deceased, and the Petitioner be released from further liability.

You are required to file your written defenses to the petition on or before July 15, 2025, at 9:00 o'clock AM at the Crawford County Judicial Center, 602 North Locust, Pittsburg, Kansas, at which time and place the cause will be heard. Should you fail to file your written defenses, judgment and decree will be entered in due course upon the petition.

Kimberly K. Longpine, Executrix.

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NOTICE OF HEARING AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Published June 26, July 3, 10, 2025.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, KS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

MARTHA RUTH CAMPBELL, also known as **MARTHA R. CAMPBELL, DECEASED.**

Case No. CRP-2025-PR-000054

THE STATE OF KANSAS TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED:

You are notified that on June 17, 2025, a Petition was filed in this Court by Roger Bettles, one of the heirs of Martha Ruth Campbell, also known as Martha R. Campbell, deceased, requesting Roger Bettles be appointed as Administrator and he be granted Letters of Administration.

You are required to file your written defenses to the Petition on or before July 22, 2025, at 9:00 o'clock AM at the Crawford County Judicial Center, 602 North Locust, Pittsburg, Kansas, at which time and place the cause will be heard. Should you fail to file your written defenses, judgment and decree will be entered in due course upon the petition.

All creditors are notified to exhibit their demands against the Estate within the latter of four months from the date of the first publication of notice under K.S.A. 59-2236 and amendments thereto, or if the identity of the creditor is known or reasonably ascertainable, 30 days after actual notice was given as provided by law, and if their demands are not thus exhibited, they shall be forever barred.

Roger Bettles, Petitioner.

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Is creep feeding cost effective?

BY WENDIE POWELL
K-State Research and Extension

▸▸ Keeping a tight grip on feed costs while growing a high-quality product is the priority for every beef producer. Commercial producers that sell at weaning choose to creep feed or not based on feed and cattle prices, and each year may be a little different. Seedstock producers choose based on genetic potential, and producers that retain ownership through slaughter decide on creep feeding based on carcass outcomes. Regardless of the end goal, the gain cost has to be less than the gain value for creep feeding to pay out.

For commercial producers, the end goal is realized at weaning. Spending more than the market price to produce additional weight gain is unprofitable. The conversion of feed to gain can vary from 3 to 12 pounds of feed for each pound of gain above non-creep-fed calves. One might assume that creep feeding is more valuable when calf prices are high, but when calf prices are high, the discounts are greater for increased weight. Creep-feeding grain for 100 days should add 60 pounds of weaning weight to a calf. In most years, it must cost less than $0.50 to $0.60 per pound in labor, feed, and equipment to add 1 pound of gain.

Determining the value of the additional pounds of calf due to creep feeding deserves additional discussion. A common misconception is that each additional pound is worth the price of calves. Often, producers use the expected selling price to determine the feasibility and profit/loss of creep feeding. What is overlooked in that analysis is that as calf price increases, the price received per pound decreases. In that case, a 525-pound calf that sells for $2.90 is worth $129.50 less than a calf that, because of creep feeding, weighs 590 pounds and sells for $2.80 per pound. Dividing the $129.50 per head by 65 pounds of additional gain equates to a value of gain of $1.99 per pound, which is only about two-thirds of the selling price per pound. Failing to correctly calculate the value of adding growth-enhancing technology such as creep feeding could lead managers to adopt practices that aren't economically justified.

The seed stock producer might creep feed to fully express the genetic potential in calf growth. Creep feeding will have the added benefit of getting heifers to breeding size in a timelier fashion. However, long-term data suggests that creep-fed heifers can have lower milk production, decreasing lifetime productivity.

In operations where the cattle are fast-tracked through the industry sectors, creep-feeding benefits will be realized at harvest. Calves fed a grain-based diet will have a higher marbled carcass. Some research trials increased the final quality grade one score by creep feeding for 100 days, taking a low-choice carcass to average-choice. To continue this boosted trend, calves should continue being fed a grain-based diet immediately after weaning and adjusted to a feedlot finishing diet within 28 days after weaning.

Other factors are to consider, unrelated to the operation's selling time. High-quality, abundant forage results in poor feed conversion because one high-quality feed (forage) is being replaced by another (grain). On the other hand, if the cows are in a maintenance or energy-negative nutrition program, like fall calvers on native pastures, then creep feeding will have a high feed to gain conversion.

Calves prefer milk first, palatable creep feed second, then forage. Experiments that tracked cow weight and calf milk intake showed that calves consume all the milk available whether they are fed creep-fed or not. Creep feeding simply does not change or improve cow body condition.

Each year, all operations need to calculate the cost of labor, equipment, and feed to determine if creep feeding is profitable.

Budget Items	1 No Creep	2 Creep Feeding	Formula
A. Weaning Weight	525	590	
B. Creep feed fed, pounds		550	
C. Calf value, $/pound	$2.90	$2.80	
D. Calf Value	$1,522.50	$1,652.00	A*C
E. Value/pound added gain		$1.99	(D2-D1)/(A2-A1)
F. Creep feed cost, $/ton		$240	
G. Expected conversion, pounds feed per pound of gain		8	
H. Feed cost/pound of added gain		$0.96	(F2/2000)*G2
I. Value of added gain, $/head		$129.50	D2-D1
J. Cost of added gain, $/head		$62.40	(A2-A1)*H2
K. Return per head, $		$67.10	I2-J2

Example budget for calculating creep-feeding returns. Adapted from Walker et al., 2013.

Classifieds

PUBLIC AUCTION

SATURDAY, JUNE 28 | Starts at 11:00 AM
Address: 401 N Sinnet, Girard, Ks
*(*selling surplus items of the department of Early Childhood Services from SEK-CAP)*

VEHICLE
2009 Ford Focus, white, 4-door, good interior, maintenance program, 142,676 miles, clean vehicle.

Surplus items from Childhood Development Dept.
Elect range cook stove; refrigerators; water coolers; washer & dryer; water filter systems; bus stop covered waiting bench; truck tool box; rabbit hutch/home (nice); child desks; child wooden lockers; playhouse tree; playhouse log; playground cube; playground turtles; playground climbing wall; planters & sandbox; playground caterpillar; outdoor tubs; rubber playground edging; circle steps; child wooden picnic tables; child sofa; lots child chairs; child street signs; mobile storage; wooden child cribs; chalkboards; stuffed animals; trike bike merry-go-round; child tire swing; Frog Street pre-k blocks; child outdoor sink; alphabet floor puzzles; Lakeshore headphones; child trampoline; child wooden chairs; and much, much more early childhood items.

COMPUTERS/ COPIERS/OFFICE ITEMS
Several Dell laptops; several Kyocera desktop copiers; Kyocera copier; lots of dual computer monitors on stand; computer stands; lots of Dell desktop computers; generator; and much more.

Many items like new.

TERMS: Cash or good check. Picture ID w/registering. Nothing removed until settle for. Not responsible for accidents.

OWNER: SEK-CAP Inc.

Humble Real Estate & Auctions: Donnie Humble, Broker, Girard, Ks., 620-724-0099, Chandler Humble 620-724-6855.

HUMBLE REAL ESTATE CO.

See complete listing & pics at: **humblereal.com or auctionzip.com.**

Mitigating mosquitos

BY ADAVEN ROHLING
K-State Research and Extension

▸▸ Sitting on the porch after a long day is one of my favorite relaxing ways. Unfortunately, mosquitoes also like visiting our porch and can be annoying. Along with being annoying, some mosquitoes can also transmit diseases that can affect people and animals. There are a couple of different approaches to controlling mosquitoes in your yard.

Making changes in your yard can make the habitat less favorable for mosquitoes. Mosquitoes require water to lay their eggs in and for the larvae to grow. Reducing the amount of standing water will, in turn, reduce the number of mosquitoes. Look around your yard for spots where water accumulates after a rain and remove objects, like old tires, that hold water or regularly dump them. Fill in any low spots where water pools and clean out drainage ditches to ensure water can flow through them. Also, if you have bird baths or pet waterers, changing the water in them at least once a week will aid in reducing the mosquito population.

If standing water cannot be eliminated, larvicides made specially for mosquitoes can be added to control mosquitoes. Larvicide chemicals to look for include temephos (Abate), Bti, Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Teknar, Vectobac), and methoprene (Altosid). They can usually be found at a local farm store or garden center. "Mosquito dunks" made from bacteria that kill mosquitoes and contain Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti) can also be added to small ponds to kill mosquito larvae. Another option to control mosquitoes if you have a small pond is to stock the pond with goldfish or minnows that will eat mosquito larvae.

Adult mosquitoes like to find places that are damp, dark, and cool to rest in during the daytime. Commonly, finding tall grasses, shrubs, or other vegetation is an ideal spot. Keeping grass and shrubs trimmed around the house will help deter mosquitoes. Spraying shrubs and other shaded areas with a residual insecticide to kill mosquitoes that try to hide in those areas is also an option. Appropriately labeled aerosol insecticide may be used. Some active ingredients to look for in insecticides include carbaryl, malathion, and various pyrethroids (again, these ingredients usually end in -thrin). Read the insecticide label before applying to make sure the product is used according to the guidelines and will not harm vegetation to which it is applied. While there are many mosquito traps available on the market, traps based on the release of CO_2 do not reduce the mosquito population to the level where there is a noticeable decline in mosquito numbers, and traps based on ultrasound technology are not effective for reducing the nuisance level.

For more information, contact Adaven Rohling, Diversified Agriculture and Natural Resource Agent, Wildcat District, at 620-331-2690 or adaven@ksu.edu.