



Mounting a pair of dry fertilizer applicators onto his 3-pt. mounted field cultivator lets Edwin Egli do all his tillage, seeding, and fertilizer work in one pass (drill not shown).

Cultivator-Mounted Fertilizer Applicator

"I needed a way to put down nitrogen fertilizer for my small grain crops. Most farmers use anhydrous ammonia, but I don't have enough acres to justify the cost of the application equipment. I was already pulling a 14-ft. grain drill behind my 14-ft., 3-pt. mounted field cultivator. I decided to mount a pair of dry fertilizer applicators on top of the cultivator. Now I can do all my tillage, seeding, and fertilizer work in one pass," says Edwin Egli, New Salem, N. Dak.

The fertilizer applicators are off an old Kirschanman grain drill. Egli modified the tank mounting brackets to fit the cultivator. The driveshafts on the applicator are chain-driven

off a pair of rubber tires that ride on top of the cultivator's gauge wheels. "The fertilizer is broadcast ahead of the cultivator shovels and is worked into the soil immediately. Whenever I lift the cultivator, the gauge wheels clear the ground and the fertilizer attachment stops," says Egli. "Dry fertilizer is a little higher priced than anhydrous ammonia, but that cost is offset by saving a trip over the field."

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"It looks so professional most people don't even know it was modified," says Richard Martin, who added 33 ft. to the width of this building while retaining the original roof line.

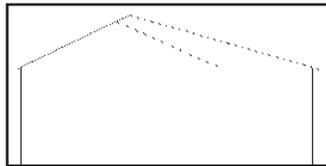
Widened Building Still Has Original Roof Pitch

"It looks nice and is stronger than if we had just added a lean-to," say Richard and Larry Martin, Lincoln, Ill., who added 33 ft. to the width of a farm building yet retained the original roof line.

The combination machine shed, farm shop and airplane hanger was built in the 1970's and originally measured 60 by 120 ft. It now measures 93 by 120 ft.

To do the job, they continued the original roof line up 5 ft., which also moved the building's peak 8 ft. over. The end result is a building that, while greatly expanded, looks as if it were built along those lines in the first place. New poles were placed against what had been the outside wall of the original building. New trusses were custom built to carry the roof extension. Two doors at one end of the building measure 16 ft. high.

"It was a fairly expensive job but I like how it turned out. Most people who see it can't tell anything was ever done to it," says



Original roof line continues up 5 ft., which shifted building's peak 8 ft.

Richard. "We could probably have bought a new building as cheap as adding onto the one we had, but the building needed repairs anyway. This way we were able to repair and expand at the same time. The new trusses allowed us to add 2 ft. to the height of the doors, which makes it easier to store our combine and semi tractor."

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Stadler started with the frame of a 1978 Ford F-350 pickup and mounted a 175-bu. Killbros gravity wagon on it.

He Makes His Own Grain Wagons

When he needs a gravity wagon, Ron Stadler, Monroe, Mich., makes one himself. So far he's made five of them.

His latest uses the frame of a 1978 Ford F-350 pickup, which he bought from a friend for only a few dollars. He mounted a 175-bu. Killbros gravity wagon on it that he already had.

He moved the pickup's rear axle ahead 4 ft., removing the rear springs. Then he cut off the rest of the frame behind the axle. He used 3/16-in. thick 2-in. tubing to make a tongue and connected it to the front axle via a clevis-type hitch. He cut off the springs on the front part of the frame and welded in a pair of homemade, L-shaped steel cradles that

support the sides of the wagon.

The wagon still uses the pickup's original tie rods for steering. He fitted it with 16.5 10-ply truck tires and painted it with grey primer.

"I spent a total of less than \$100. I pull the wagon behind my corn picker and also use it to haul grain. The wagon box was rusted out when I got it but I fixed it up. I welded more steel onto parts of the frame to take some of the load off the axles. I also added a hitch on back so I can pull another wagon behind it."

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He welded steel reinforcing onto parts of pickup frame to take some load off the axles.

Plastic Jar Makes Nifty Birdhouse

"If everyone knew about this idea, we would have a lot more bluebirds around," says J.K. Steen, who came up with a simple way to make a house for bluebirds as well as other songbirds.

He uses large cylindrical 2-quart jars with large screw tops. (He uses 2.7-1b. Metamucil jars that he buys at Walmart).

A metal bracket attaches to a tree trunk or wood post, extending out just past the diameter of the jar. The lid to the jar is screwed to the bottom of the bracket with a couple screws. A 1 1/2-in. dia. hole is cut in the side of the jar, about 1/2 in. from the top. He also makes a couple of 1/4-in. dia. vent holes in the bottom.

"To clean, you just unscrew the jar from the lid. The white jars I use reflect the heat. They never need painting and should last forever. Best of all, they're cheap."

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