

machine – no disturbing of roots. With our modified Aerway machines, you no longer need to load up with ballast to get the tines into the ground. And you don't need to smooth the ground afterward with a harrow.

In addition to improving basic operation, we have developed a new "Genesis Tillage Retrofit Roller" that lets you inject fertilizer using your Aerway tool.

In the future, we plan to introduce Genesis Tillage Modules which will be suitable or mounting on any frame of sufficient strength. The tines on this system will be adjustable to different soil conditions, controlled hydraulically.

I have been working with Aerway tillage tools since the first machines were imported from New Zealand. I've been responsible for the engineering of this new add-on system, which is designed to make these outstanding tillage tools work like originally intended. Marketing of our add-on systems is being handled by Luke Pritchett of MotionTools.com, who is building a network of dealers. He can be contacted at www.motiontools.com or ph toll-free 888 792-5573. (Jim Martindale, 8865 N. Cr 600 W, Scipio, Ind. 47273 ph toll-free 877 413-9139; Email: jim@genesis-tillage.com)

I made a front blade for my 5400 Deere tractor. I had a piece of 3/16-in. flat steel that measured 7 to 8 ft. long and 20 in. wide. To reinforce it, I welded a 2 by 3-in. piece of channel iron to the top and bottom of the curve. I put a Caterpillar cutting edge on bottom and put runners on back for snow removal. I used 8 by 14-in. long square tubing for the pivot to angle the grade, with a 7/8-in. pin to hold the blade in place. John Deere quick couplers install on the 520 Deere loader



to level the blade and we use the bucket tilt cylinder. It takes less than a minute to mount the blade.

Another idea I had was to put safety bars on the back of my loader bucket and pallet forks. I made them with heavy bar



steel. Stops tip-backs, protecting the operator and the tractor. (John Faulkner, Rt. 1, Box 1338, Pounding Mill, Va. 24637)

Thank you for your article on our products in the last issue of FARM SHOW. Unfortunately, the prices quoted for plastic plywood in the article were not correct. We will be happy to provide readers with current, accurate prices on all our products.

We sell three distinct plastic products: Plastic Plywood, Polyboard, and HDPE. These products all have similar advantages. They will not rot or corrode; they



are weatherproof and maintenance-free; they can be easily cut and installed; and can be fastened with most common fasteners. Water absorption rate is very close to 0 percent. Each product has a different structure, texture, and finish.

Plastic Plywood: Used as an alternative to plywood. Exceptionally strong and rigid. Excellent chemical resistance and can withstand high-pressure washing. Comes in 4 by 8-ft. sheets that are 1/2 or 3/4 in. thick.

Polyboard: No painting is required but paint can be applied without peeling or chipping because the board is waterproof. Sheets range from 3/8 to 1 1/8 in. thick. Polyboard is manufactured in 4 by 8-ft. sheets and also as scuff liners that are 12 to 24 in. wide by 26 ft. long. Can be used for hog, chicken, dairy or horse barns; dividers, walls; exterior sheathing or paneling, bulkhead panels for van trailers, children's outdoor playhouses, marine boat sheds, docks, piers, etc.

HDPE: Comes in sheets and rolls. The rolls are of varying thickness from 1/8 to 1/2 in., widths from 12 to 60 in., and lengths of more than 100 ft. HDPE is also available in 4 by 8, 4 by 10, and 4 by 12-ft. sheets and in corrugated versions for ceilings. HDPE has been used for lining manger and feed bunks, wagon & spreader beds, dump liners, etc. (Carolyn R. Kyle, North Brooks Farms, P.O. Box 1239, Weedsport, N.Y. 13166 ph 315 834-9390; fax 315 834-9675)

When a local implement dealer upgraded its oil dispensing system, I bought their old rack which had 12 55-gal. barrels. Each barrel is fitted with a tap at the bottom and a clear plastic sight gauge that



lets me see at a glance how much oil is left. Oil gravity-flows out of each tank through rubber hoses equipped with ball valves. Air pressure is used to pump oil up into the barrels. (John Imhoff, Rt. 2, Box 52, Roanoke, Ill. 61561 ph 888 817-5646 or 309 923-7345)

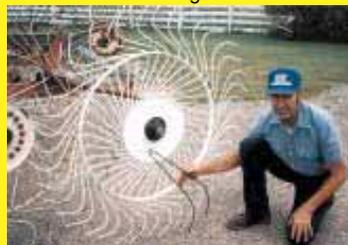
Last year my eighth grade science teacher asked our class to invent something that would solve a problem. My

grandpa likes to garden but has trouble bending over, so I came up with an invention that makes it easier for him to plant. It consists of a waist-high tube with a plastic funnel on top and an attached ruler at the bottom to aid in seed spacing. A hoe is first used to make a furrow. Then you drop seed down through the tube. You go from one seed to the next, using the ruler to determine how far apart to drop the seed. Afterward you go back with the hoe and close up the row.



I got an "A" on my invention and also entered it in a Pennsylvania Inventors' Association contest. It took first place at the eighth grade level and was also the overall winner in grades K-12. I also received a total of \$400 in savings bonds for both awards. I gave my invention to grandpa and he's very proud of it. (Sarah Sherick, 2450 Hillsdale Road, Middletown, Pa. 17057 ph 717 944-8056)

Thanks for the story on my new 'camber twin hay rake teeth' in your last issue. The teeth use a trailing action rather than



pushing into the direction of travel, which results in less stress on the tooth and longer life. Unfortunately the E-mail address was wrong. My correct E-mail address is: melkhn@mlcmm.net. (Mel Kuehn, Rt. 3, Box 3000, Aitkin, Minn. 56431 ph and fax 218 927-3260)

Some years ago I found that the leaves on my two elm trees were dead by mid summer. I thought the trees were dead, too, but the following spring they came out again in full leaf only to die again by mid summer. I checked with the Nebraska Ag College and they told me that elm leaf beetles were sucking the juice out of the leaves and that I would have to spray them. Both trees are about 65 ft. high so spraying was impractical.

Then I remembered that back in the 1930's people banded their elm trees with Tanglefoot brand sticky "gook". I bought some at a local garden nursery and applied it to the trees in late May. First I used a corn knife to rough up the bark so the beetles couldn't climb up between the strips of bark. The gook is

a little thicker than ordinary grease. I used a putty knife to apply a 1/2 1/2-in. wide band all the way around the tree, about 5 ft. above the ground. The elm leaf beetle worms come out of the ground in early June, and as they climbed up the tree they get caught in the gook. The worms were so numerous that they covered the band with their dead bodies so I had to make a second application.

That year the leaves survived all summer, and the next year when I repeated the process there were very few worms on the bands. The following year there were none. Now I re-apply the product every year. It's nice to be able to park my car under the trees without sap dripping onto the car. Now I realize the sap came from the beetles and not from the trees.

I buy the product in a 5-lb. can for \$20. It also comes as a paste-like grease in pressurized aerosol cans. However, I don't like the aerosol cans as it's too thin and runny and also more expensive. I've used it for four or five years and still have half of it left. (Elmer Pinkerton, 305 West "D" St., Elmwood, Neb. 68349 ph 402 994-5885)

I converted a salvaged fire engine truck into a 4-WD self-propelled field sprayer. It looks a little odd going through the field, but it works. The truck is powered by a 6-cyl. Caterpillar engine that's mounted at the rear and has a 4-speed automatic



transmission. It originally had a big, clumsy 6-passenger cab which I replaced with the cab off a Massey Ferguson tractor. I also removed the truck's original 400-gal. tank and replaced it with a 500-gal. stainless steel tank. The tank is pressurized by an air compressor that's belt-driven off the engine. There's also a 30-gal. foam marker tank. A local manufacturer custom built a 44-ft. boom which I bolted onto the back of the rig. It has a lot of power and will keep going in soft ground where a pickup sprayer would bog down.

My brother Jim and I built a loader-mounted cherry picker for use around our farm. Safety was the first consideration in building it. The main arm that supports the picker is made from 4 by 4 box steel and has a T-shaped base at the bottom end that fits across the width of the loader bucket. Chains with tighteners hold the arm absolutely solid against the bucket. We used scrap iron to build the picker cage, which is about 4 ft. wide and deep and 3 1/2 ft. high. The cage fits inside a



steel frame and is self leveling. Once the working height is reached, the person inside the bucket uses a notched bar to lock the cage in place so it can't swing.

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