Farmers Rate Farm Publications High As Information Source

Farmers rely heavily on farmers' sources of in- ment shows (68 percent) and farm publications, equipment shows, and advertising to learn about new farm machinery. But their own and their neighbor's experiences are more influential when they get ready

These major findings on publications. Farm equip-

formation come from a Massey-Ferguson survey conducted by Doane Agricultural Service.

In Obtaining information about new equipment, 83 percent of all farmers said rely on farm

Manager Amos Myers says:

farm machinery advertising (62 percent) rank second and third as information sources. Other sources of information: dealer personal contact, 55 percent; direct mail, 54 percent; dealer open 51 house. manufacturers'

publications, 48 percent; product literature, 39 percent; dealer meetings, 32 percent; TV, 13 percent; radio, 13 percent.

When asked about information sources used in making purchase decisions, 94 percent of all farmers in the study indicated past experience with a brand as the most important information source.

Second were neighbors' experiences; 75 percent of all farmers indicated they depended on the experiences of their neighbors in deciding what to buy. Other information sources used by percent; farmers in buying decisions: farm equipment dealers, 59 Lancaster Farming, Saturday, July 27, 1974—7

percent; demonstrations on Class I (\$10,000-19,999) farms, 39 percent; machine farmers. The lower income articles in farm publications, 39 percent; farm equipment shows, 38 percent; Nebraska Tractor Tests, 20 percent; Extension personnel, 8 percent; and consultants, 6 percent.

Larger farm operators (\$40,000 and over annual gross income) depend more on farm equipment dealers, farm demonstrations. equipment shows, and the Nebraska Tractor Tests than annual income. smaller operators in other hand, neighbor far- Consumers' Corner deciding what to buy. On the mers are more important to Class II (\$20,000-39,999) and

group relies less on dealers, demonstrations, shows, and the Nebraska tests than do either of the higher income groups.

polled Doane members of its Countrywide Farm Panel, and 3,617 replies usable received. They represented commercial farmers in all sections of the United States grossing \$10,000 or more

CRIB SAFETY

Use the new baby crib safety regulations set up by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to rejuvenate an old crib. These can give you a guide for changes in safety.

First, check the overall condition of the crib. Missing slats and broken parts should be replaced and loose bolts tightened. And, if you decide to refinish the crib, use only non-toxic paint or other finish. A baby can suf-focate by wedging its head be-tween the mattress and crib. So be sure the mattress fits the crib frame snugly. If you can fit more than two fingers between the mattress and crib, then the mattress is too small.

Some infants have been seriously injured and even strangled by getting caught between the slats Here's where a bumper pad helps But be sure the bumper runs around the whole crib, and that it has at least six straps that tie or snap it securely into place.
As your child grows, check

the mattress height. As soon as he can pull up into a standing position, put the mattress in its lowest position to keep him from topling over the rail In fact, when the height of the side rail is less than three-fourths the height of the child, it's time to

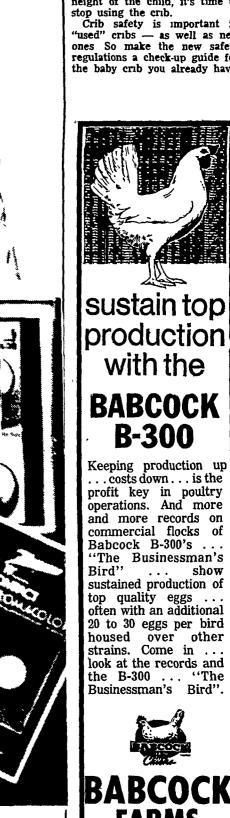
stop using the crib.

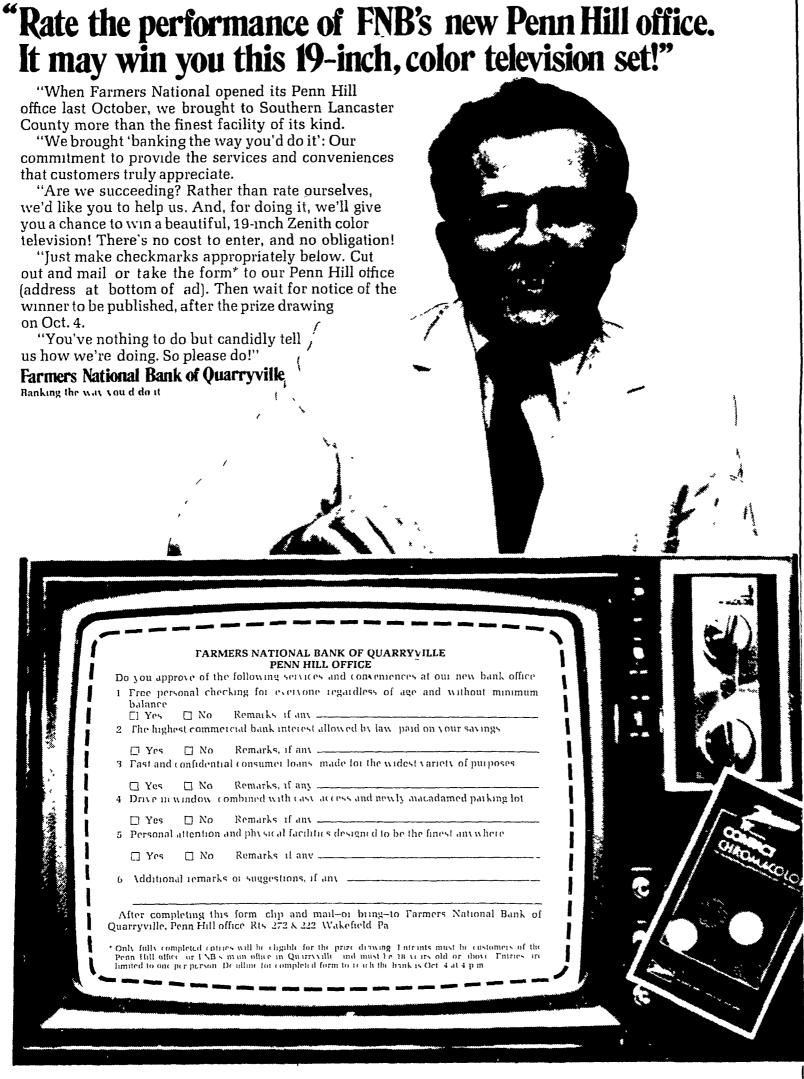
Crib safety is important in "used" cribs — as well as new ones So make the new safety regulations a check-up guide for the baby crib you already have.

with the

B-300

Telephone [717] 626 8257 Telephone [717] 626-8561





When returning coupon, remember to include your name, address, and phone number.