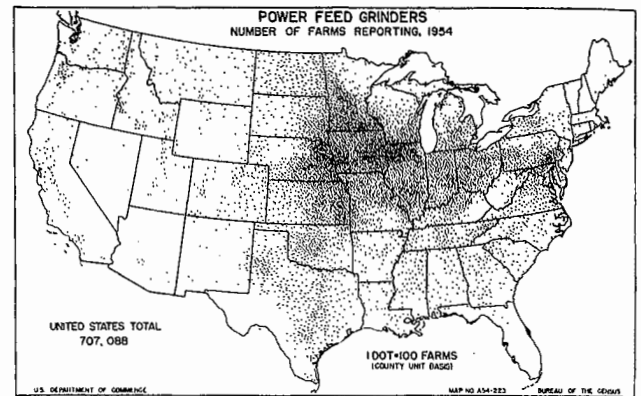


POWER FEED GRINDERS

For many years, some farmers have made a practice of grinding home-grown grains and grains bought from local farmers, for their livestock; others have followed the practice of hauling their grain to commercial grinding mills. Recent technological developments in power grinders and in power units have encouraged more grinding on the farm. Most of the grinders used today are powered by a farm tractor or an electric motor. Many of the electric powered grinders are relatively small and have automatic controls.

Power feed grinders on farms are concentrated in the grain-livestock farming areas. Almost half of the farms reporting feed grinders in 1954 were in the 8 States which comprise the Corn Belt and Lake States. About one-ninth of them were in

Iowa alone. Another one-fourth were in the 6 Great Plains States, and the remaining one-fourth were scattered over the remaining 34 States.



More than one-third of the livestock farms, other than dairy or poultry farms, reported power feed grinders in 1954. These farms were most numerous in the Central and Great Plains areas where livestock raising and feeding is important. Dairy, cash-grain, and general crop and livestock farms were the other farm types most frequently reporting power feed grinders. A large proportion of these are located in the Central grain and livestock area. Few poultry farmers used this kind of equipment, primarily because nutritional requirements for poultry production are so exacting that few farmers decide to grind and mix their poultry feed. Dairy farmers also face the same problem as poultry farmers but to a lesser degree.

