

and from Table I the choice is between the first method, which is cracked kernels through the hammer mill or the second method which is whole kernels through the hammer mill. It was decided to select the latter, since it seemed advisable to run moistures on the ground material instead of using moisture results obtained on the whole grain.

Although the factors discussed above are often disregarded because they are seemingly unimportant, it is quite obvious that methods of sample preparation should become as standard as those employed for chemical or physical analysis. These technical problems are of interest to the barley grower because they ensure that decisions made regarding barley quality are based on sound facts.

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**TABLE I**  
**Effect of Various Methods of Grinding Barley upon Material Loss, Moisture and Diastatic Activity**

Method of grinding	Material loss	Moisture loss	Diastatic activity °L	
			Uncorrected for moisture loss	Corrected for moisture loss
	%	%		
1. Cracked kernels through the hammer mill.....	2.8	0.30	243.7	242.9
2. Whole kernels through the hammer mill.....	2.1	0.23	239.6	239.0
3. Whole kernels through the burr mill.....	0.7	0.13	223.0	222.7
4. Whole kernels through the burr mill, then through hammer mill.....	3.4	0.37	215.3	214.5

### UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO MAN NAMED

Dr. Glenn C. Holm, previously with the University of Idaho, Moscow, on Nov. 1 assumed his new duties here as professor of bacteriology and veterinary science in the School of Agriculture and as veterinarian in the Experiment Station. He will teach bacteriology of animal diseases and the principal courses in veterinary science in the School of Agriculture and will do research on bacteriological aspects of animal diseases. He also will have care of the health of institutional flocks and herds connected with the Experiment Station at the college.

Dr. Holm received his B. S. and M. S. degrees from the University of Idaho and his D. V. M. from Iowa State College, and has been associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Idaho since 1947. He has published some 36 papers in the fields of bacteriology and veterinary medicine and is a member of state and national veterinary medical associations and fraternities.