

## WHY FLOUR SHOULD NOT BE GROUND TOO FINE

Flour ground too fine does not make good bread. While millers have always been aware of this fact no one seems ever to have determined upon what the poorer quality depended. Accordingly, Drs. C. L. Alsberg and E. P. Griffing, two biological chemists of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, have undertaken a series of experiments to answer this question.

They have found that in over ground flours the starch granules are injured so that carbon dioxide is given off at first instead of gradually throughout the whole baking process. This gives a bread that "rises" too fast at first and will not "come up" in the oven.

The gluten, also, of very finely ground flours is injured. Gluten is the substance in dough that gives it elasticity. Without this elastic property the dough is very difficult to knead. Any housewife knows that dough that is "crumbly" rather than "stretchy" will not make good bread.

The facts presented in the investigation show that the baking quality of flour is modified considerably by the mere mechanical processes to which it is subjected. Further studies are in progress at the Food Research Institute at Stanford to determine more fully the possibility of improvement of flour by the mechanical treatment.

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## CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO EXCAVATE MANY SITES FOR EARLY MAN

Extensive excavations in Czechoslovakia are expected to yield rich booty to the students of man's remote ancestors. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution, in a recent issue of the Journal of Physical Anthropology, says that this section contains three major stations of Aurignacian man who lived in the neighborhood of 20,000 years ago, more or less.

It is hoped that the work at Vistonice, one of the greatest sites for remains of this period so far discovered, will reveal burial grounds of these long extinct races. A veritable cemetery of mammoth bones has already been unearthed at this point.

Predmost, in central Moravia, which has in the past yielded vast collections, was until recently thought to be exhausted. The diggings of a brick concern, however, in 1925 brought to light the fact that the site was much more extensive than was formerly believed and anthropologists are eagerly looking forward to what may yet be brought to light.

The excavations in the course of engineering works is responsible for the discovery of a third site of great promise near the manufacturing city of Vitkovice, northern Moravia.

The excavations to be undertaken this year at all these places are being financed by the Czechoslovakian government and will be carried out under the supervision of the Czechoslovak Archaeological Institute and the Zemske Museum at Brno. In addition to the three great Aurignacian sites there have now been located in Moravia no less than 70, mostly as yet untouched, sites of palaeolithic man.