

Multiplying \$19.74 by 2, 3, etc., we obtain the value of 200 pounds, 300 pounds, etc., to be \$39.48, \$59.22, etc., which we place in a column in the left of a sheet of paper.

Next, dividing the value of 100 pounds, 200 pounds, etc., by 10 we obtain the value of 10 pound, 20 pounds, etc., which we place in another column to the right of the first: next, dividing the value of 10 pounds, 20 pounds, etc., by 10 we obtain the value of 1 pound, 2 pounds, etc.; and, lastly, dividing the value of 1 pound, 2 pounds, etc., by 10 we obtain the value of .1 ($\frac{1}{10}$) of a pound; 2 ($\frac{2}{10}$) of a pound, etc., which we place in still another column.

NOTE.—We divide any number by 10 by simply shifting the decimal point one place to the left; thus 19.74 divided by 10 gives 1.974.

Making use of the foregoing we can readily construct such a table as the following, the method of using which will be illustrated after the table:

Value of 1 pound fat = 19.74c.

Value of 100 pounds fat = \$19.74.

Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	\$ c.						
100.....	19 74	10.....	1.974	1.....	.197	.1.....	.019
200.....	39 48	20.....	3.948	2.....	.394	.2.....	.039
300.....	59 22	30.....	5.922	3.....	.592	.3.....	.059
400.....	78 96	40.....	7.896	4.....	.789	.4.....	.078
500.....	98 70	50.....	9.870	5.....	.987	.5.....	.098
600.....	118 44	60.....	11.844	6.....	1.184	.6.....	.118
700.....	138 18	70.....	13.818	7.....	1.381	.7.....	.138
800.....	157 92	80.....	15.792	8.....	1.579	.8.....	.157
900.....	177 66	90.....	17.766	9.....	1.776	.9.....	.177

EXAMPLE.—Using the foregoing table find the value of 375.4 pounds of fat.

Value of 300 pounds	\$59.22
" 70 "	13.818
" 5 "	.987
" .4 of a pound	.078

Value of 375.4 pounds\$74.10

Permanent tables can be constructed on a similar plan for determining the amount of fat or fat and casein in milk.

CREAM-GATHERING CREAMERIES AND THE OIL TEST.

In many sections of country which are sparsely populated, creameries are conducted on the cream-gathering plan, *i.e.*, the cream instead of the milk is collected, the patrons doing the creaming of the milk.

The cream gatherer's outfit consists of a covered spring wagon, insulated cream cans, or a tank, for holding the cream, a cream book, a cream pail twelve inches in diameter, a rule scaled to inches and tenths of an inch, a "card" or rack of test tubes for holding samples of cream, a small ounce dipper for sampling the cream, and a case for carrying the "card" or rack.