PART II.

THE GLASSWARE AND MACHINERY OF THE BABCOCK TEST.

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4. The Regular Bottles. [Fig. 1.] The regular Babcock test bottle should contain at least 40 c. c. up to the neck. The neck is graduated from 0 to 10 per cent. Each division of the graduated scale represents .04 c. c. Five of those divisions are equivalent to one per cent. of fat, when one pipette of 17.6 c. c. milk is used.

5. The Pipette. [Fig. 2.] The pipette should contain, when filled to the mark, 17.6 c. c. A pipette of this size will deliver a little less than 17.5 c. c. and when of milk of average specific gravity, will weigh 18 grams. The pipette should be accurately calebrated. It can be tested by weighing the amount of mercury necessary to fill it to the mark. The weight of mercury should be 239 grams. Always be sure and buy a pipette marked 17.6 c. c. There are other sized pipettes on the market but they are "fool" pipettes and should never be used.

6. Acid Measure. [Fig. 3.] A glass cylinder with a lip to pour from and a single mark at 17.5 c. c. is the best form for general use.

7. Cream Bottles [Fig. 4.] are the same as the regular bottle except that they have a bulb in the neck capable of holding 10 per cent. of fat.