

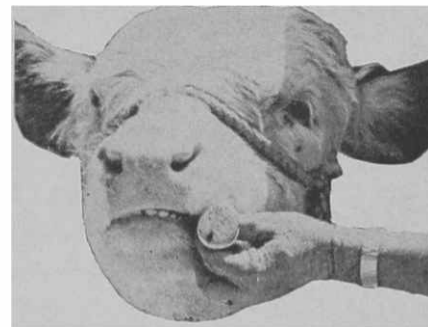
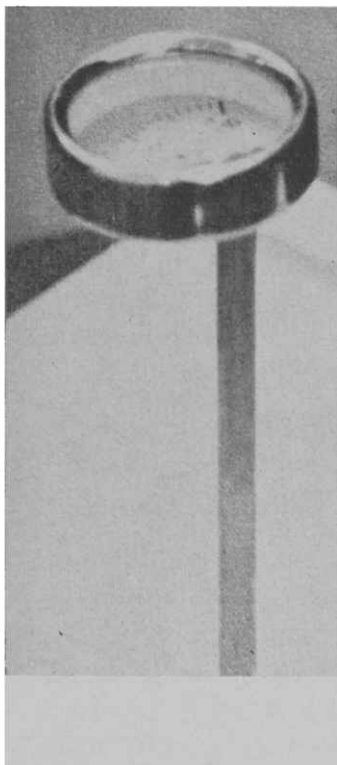
New Animal Thermometer Has Many Advantages

Dr. Raymond E. Watts of The University of Arizona's Animal Pathology Department has collaborated in development of an entirely new kind of animal thermometer. The new device already is being marketed by a New Jersey company.

The Lamb-Watts Biothermomom has a circular face the size of a half dollar. This face has a recording dial. The face is attached to a four inch stem of non-rusting metal which encloses a sensing coil.

The new thermometer has several features which make it preferable to the old style glass thermometer. First of all, it is non-breakable — an important feature when taking oral or rectal temperature of a nervous animal.

Because the sensing coil is of bi-



LEFT TO RIGHT, view of the new thermometer, Dr. Watts holding it to show comparative size, and oral application of the instrument.

metal construction, temperatures are recorded by the dial much more rapidly than with the old glass thermometers. Also, the dial is easier to read — important in a dusty corral or a dark shed or other structure — than the old type of thermometer.

Likewise, the Lamb-Watts Biother-

mom is easy to clean and does not require "shaking down" or resetting.

For the dairyman, livestock inspector or rancher who wishes to check large numbers of animals, the ease of reading, rapid recording and quick resetting make the new device very attractive.

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insulates the domestic market from effects of surpluses in the world market, and eliminates downside risk in sugar prices. However, when a world sugar shortage occurs, such as in 1963, the price of raw sugar in the United States must rise to bid scarce supplies away from other countries. The sugar producer in this country has a chance of sharing in such price increases, although past experience indicates such cases are relatively rare and of short duration.

Outlook Looks Favorable

Growers can expect a somewhat more favorable net income situation in the coming season than in the one just completed. The processor is offering more favorable contract terms in two respects. The amount paid per ton of beets will be increased somewhat and the processor will next season pay a hauling allowance of 3¢ per ton per mile for up to 50 miles from delivery points. Also, a small increase in net selling price may occur if recent upward trends in the costs of farm production continue as expected.

Arizona beet producers can antici-

pate sharing a somewhat larger net selling price than some other western growers, due to the favorable location of the factory at Chandler relative to markets. Since the rated factory capacity exceeds the current consumption of sugar in Arizona, this advantage may be partially reduced when the plant operates at capacity, as pricing policy is adjusted to permit penetration of more distant markets. Average net selling price for sugar produced in Arizona in 1967 is expected to exceed \$8.25 per hundredweight.

Experience with the initial Arizona

plantings and with the somewhat similar production conditions in California suggests that, on the average, Arizona producers can expect to obtain yields ranging from 18 to 22 tons of beets per acre with 14 to 15 percent sugar content. Taking the mid-points of these ranges (20 tons of beets at 14½ percent sugar) and assuming a net selling price of at least \$8.25 per hundredweight, and adding government payments indicates an average expected income of about \$13.25 per ton of beets or \$265 per acre (exclusive of sales of tops) for the 1968 crop.

Rates of Processor and Government Payments Per Ton of Sugar Beets, Arizona, 1967-68

(Dols. per Cwt. of Sugar)	Percent Sugar in Beets		
	14%	15% (Dols.)	16%
A. Processor Payments ^a			
Net Return from Sale of Sugar			
7.50	9.34	10.19	11.02
8.00	10.24	11.15	12.06
8.50	11.14	12.12	13.09
9.00	11.84	12.87	13.89
B. Government Payments ^b	2.00	2.14	2.28

^a Courtesy of Spreckels Sugar Company.

^b Value may vary somewhat depending on actual rate of sugar recovery in factory. Also, the payments are slightly reduced in steps for production in excess of 7,000 hundredweight of sugar (roughly 2,700 tons of beets).

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