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# THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

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**MANUSCRIPTS.** Papers, written in English, are accepted from any country and should be typed in double-spacing on one side of the paper with a margin at least 4 cm wide on the left-hand side. Authors should instruct typists on the style of manuscript required. A top copy and one carbon copy should be submitted.

**TABLES** must be self-explanatory. They should be typed on separate sheets, numbered consecutively and carry an appropriate title. Wherever possible, tables should be arranged so that they can be printed in the normal orientation of the text and without the need for rules.

**LINE DRAWINGS** (with photocopies) should be 25 cm. wide and drawn in black waterproof ink on Bristol board, graph paper with blue lines or tracing paper. Legends should be typed on a separate copy and numbering inserted lightly and clearly in soft pencil on the drawing. Tables and figures should not reproduce the same data.

The approximate position of tables and figures should be noted in the text.

**PLATES** should make a definite contribution to the value of the paper and the number submitted should be kept to a minimum. They should be good quality, unmounted, glossy prints and be lightly numbered in pencil on the reverse side. If several, or coloured, plates are submitted the author may be asked to contribute to the cost of reproducing them.

**TITLE.** The title must be specific and suitable for indexing by the mechanical methods now being employed. The full name and address of the institution in which the research has been carried out should be stated. Change of address may be given as a footnote. A short title, not exceeding 50 characters, should be provided for the running headlines.

**STYLE.** Experimental details and results should be recorded in the past tense and there should be no unnecessary repetition or loose phrases. Manuscripts are likely to be returned for modification if the presentation is not clear and precise.

**LAYOUT.** Authors are recommended to study '*General Notes on the Preparation of Scientific Papers*'

(Royal Society, London, 2nd edn., 1965). The Editorial Board do not insist upon a rigid format but it is usually convenient to divide the paper into sections, e.g. Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion. An excess of headings and sub-headings should be avoided. A Summary should always be included.

Authors are advised to note the following points: a detailed review of literature is not necessary; relevant details should be given of the plant or animal material, the experimental design and chemical or other techniques employed; mean results with their relevant standard errors should be presented rather than detailed data; the statistical methods used should be clearly stated; the discussion should relate the author's experiments to other work on the subject and give the author's conclusions; the summary should be factual and suitable for use in abstracting journals. Footnotes should be avoided.

**REFERENCES.** The bibliography must be given in the form—Surname of authors, initials, year of publication (in parentheses), title of paper, name of journal (abbreviated according to the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, 4th edn, Butterworths, London), volume and pages of reference. References should be in alphabetical order. In the text a reference should be quoted by the author's name and date (in parentheses). Where there are more than two authors, the initial reference in the text should include the names of all authors but subsequent citations, should be in the form—first author followed by *et al.* Authors should check that all references in the text appear at the end of the paper and vice versa, and that names and dates correspond in the two places.

**PROOF CORRECTION.** Standard proof correction marks (British Standard 1219) should be made as legibly as possible in ink, not pencil. Directions to the printer which are not to be set up in type should be circled. Captions to illustrations and all references should be checked. Queries marked by the printer should be answered. Proofs are provided in order that authors can check the correctness of the type-setting—excessive alterations may be charged to the author.

**OFFPRINTS.** Contributors will receive 25 copies of their papers free and can order others when they receive the proofs.

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Failure to comply with the 'Instructions to Authors' may delay publication.

## A New Book

# THE CONTROL OF THE OVARIAN CYCLE IN THE SHEEP

EDITOR AND CO-AUTHOR T. J. ROBINSON

*Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Sydney*

This monograph is a report of research by a team in the University of Sydney, under the direction of Professor Robinson. It describes the work which led to the development and testing of a practicable method of controlling the ovarian cycle in ewes, giving accurate control of the time of lambing so that ewes that are producing prime lamb can be induced to lamb four to six weeks before the normal season and time of lambing can be accurately programmed in the breeding season. The work shows that artificial insemination of sheep is now a practical proposition.

### CONTENTS

Introduction by T. J. ROBINSON.

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- The Evaluation of Several Progestagen Treatments in the Spayed Ewe, by J. N. SHELTON, T. J. ROBINSON and P. J. HOLST.
- The Evaluation of Several Progestagen Treatments in the Entire Cyclic Ewe, by J. N. SHELTON and T. J. ROBINSON.
- The Evaluation of Alternative Methods of Administration of Progestagens in the Spayed Ewe, by J. N. SHELTON and T. J. ROBINSON.
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- The Evaluation of Several Progestagens Administered in Intravaginal Sponges for the Synchronization of Oestrus in the Entire Cyclic Merino Ewe, by T. J. ROBINSON, N. W. MOORE, P. J. HOLST and J. F. SMITH.
- A Comparison of Progesterone-impregnated and Non-impregnated Intravaginal Sponges Treated with Several Bactericides, by N. W. MOORE and T. J. ROBINSON.
- The Evaluation of Progesterone and SC-9880-impregnated Intravaginal Sponges for the Synchronization of Oestrus for Large Scale Artificial Insemination of Merino Ewes in Spring, by T. J. ROBINSON and N. W. MOORE.
- The Evaluation of Progesterone and SC-9880-impregnated Intravaginal Sponges used with PMS for the Induction of Breeding in the Anoestrous Crossbred Ewe, by N. W. MOORE and P. J. HOLST.
- The Evaluation of SC-9880-impregnated Intravaginal Sponges used with or without PMS for the Advancement of the Breeding Season of British Breed Ewes, by T. J. ROBINSON and J. F. SMITH.
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- Conclusions, by T. J. ROBINSON.

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The work was completed in June 1966, and will be published in August 1967.

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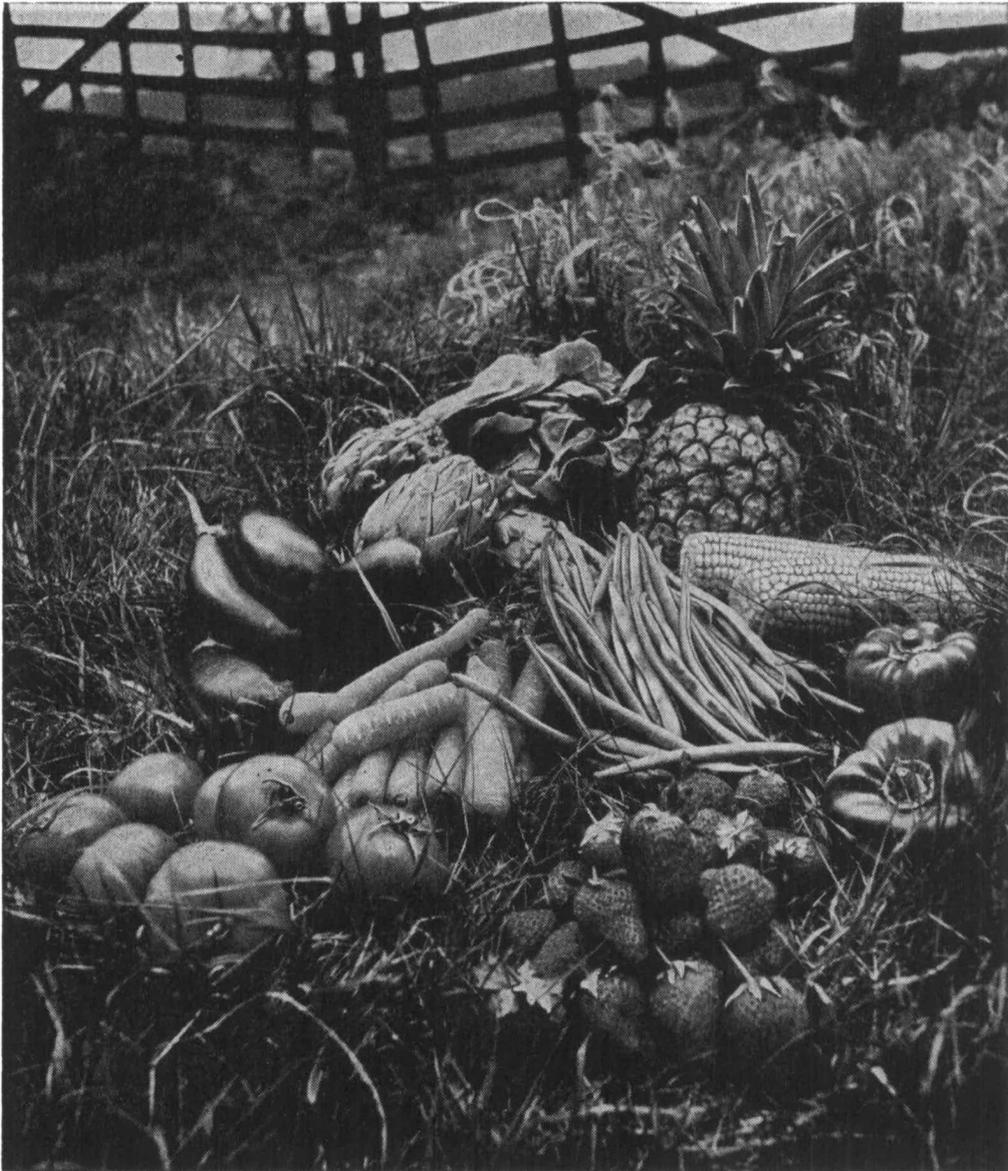


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CORRIGENDA

**The use of  
biochemical parameters in controlling nutritional state in pregnant  
ewes, and the effect of undernourishment during pregnancy  
on lamb birth-weight**

BY A. J. F. RUSSELL, J. M. DONEY AND R. L. REID

*J. Agric. Sci.* **68**, 353

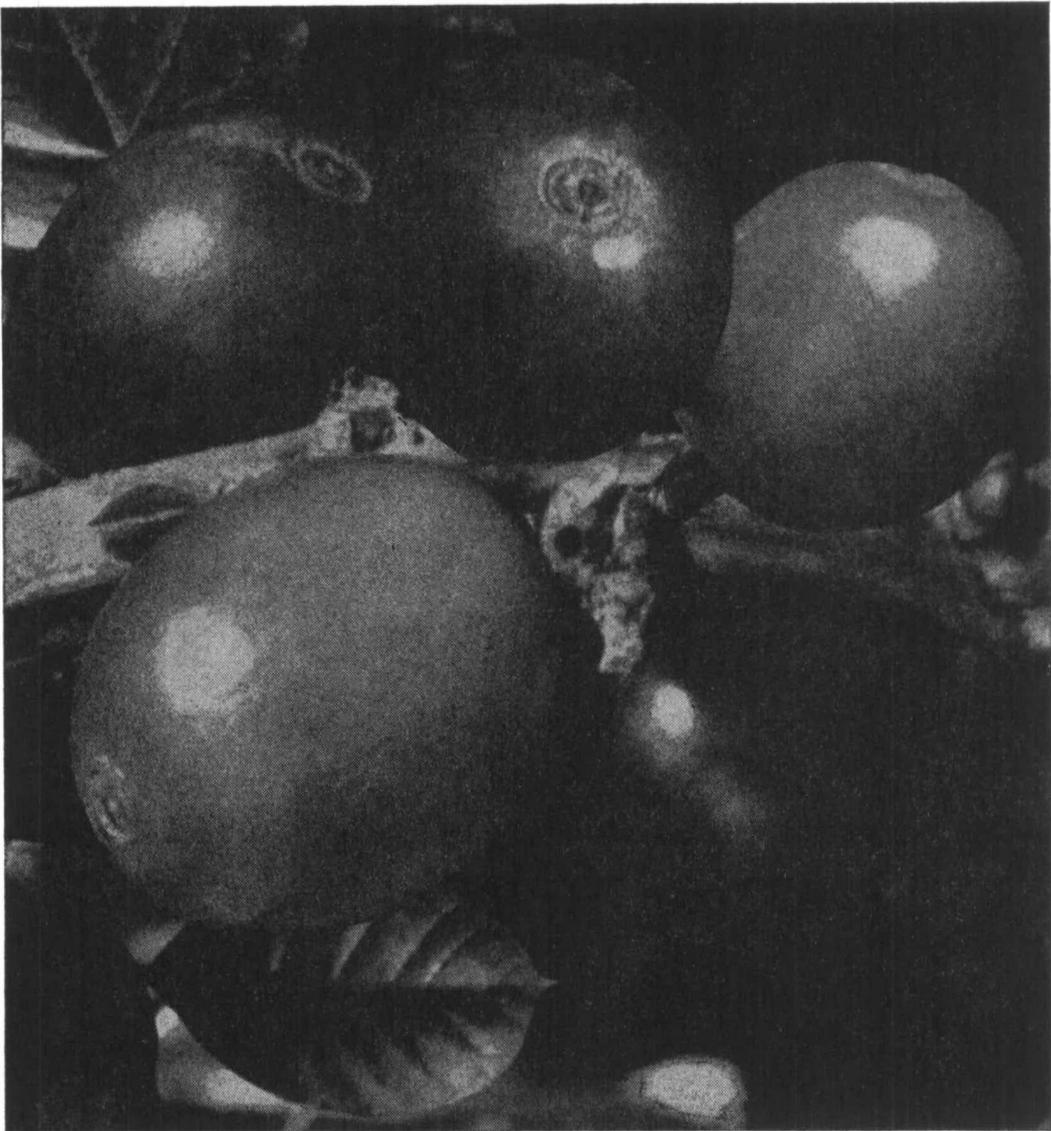
Fig. 1. The legends appearing against the vertical axes  
of the first two diagrams should be transposed.

**Comparison of dry and wet feeding of  
growing pigs**

BY R. BRAUDE AND J. G. ROWELL

*J. Agri. Sci.* **68**, 327

The authors regret that in table 3 the legend for columns 3, 4 and 5  
should be 'Water (pints/day)' instead of 'Water (pints/lb meal)'.



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# ANIMAL PRODUCTION

## JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION

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- HOLMES and CURRAN. Feed intake of grazing cattle. V. A further study of the influence of pasture restriction combined with supplementary feeding on production per animal and per acre.

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## Editorial Notice

As from volume 70 the following two changes in editorial policy will come into operation:

(1) Summaries of papers will be placed at the beginning of the text immediately under the title and authorship. Authors are requested to submit papers with the summary so placed and in the form of an abstract, avoiding the use of numbered paragraphs.

(2) Editors consider that the *Journal* should provide the opportunity of publishing short notes if these are based on adequate experimental evidence. Authors are, therefore, invited to submit such short notes 'which should not exceed 1500 words in length or their equivalent. For tabulated matter allow 25 words per line of the table (including headings). For line illustrations allow 225 words per quarter of a page.' The editors intend that these notes should be published with the least possible delay by making special provision for them.