GENERAL

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FORM OF PAPERS

The author should follow these directions carefully, and consult a current issue of the *Journal* for guidance on details of typographical and other conventions.

Every paper should be headed with its title, the names and initials of the authors (each author supplying one given name) and the name and address of the laboratory where the work was done.

Papers should be in English, using the spelling of the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*. They should be typed with double spacing, on one side only of the sheets, and with ample margins for editorial annotations.

Papers should in general be divided into the following parts in the order indicated: (a) Summary, brief and self-contained; (b) Introductory paragraphs, briefly explaining the object of the work but without giving an extensive account of the literature; (c) Experimental or Materials and Methods; (d) Results; (e) Discussion and Conclusions; (f) Acknowledgements without a heading; (g) References. With some types of material headings other than (c), (d) and (e) may be preferable.

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TABLES

Tables should be numbered and should carry headings describing their content. They should be comprehensible without reference to the text. They should be typed on separate sheets and their approximate positions in the text indicated. To minimize the cost of printing, the number and size of tables should be kept to an absolute minimum.

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Line drawings and photographs, which must be originals, should be numbered as Figures in Arabic numerals. Drawings should be in Indian ink, on Bristol board or cartridge paper. However, a technique which may be more convenient to authors is to use a double-sized folded piece of tracing paper, or translucent graph paper with the drawing on one half and the other half acting as a flyleaf. *There should be no lettering or numerals on the drawing isself*.

Attached to every figure there should be a translucent flyleaf cover on the outside of which should be written legibly: (a) title of paper and name of author; (b) figure; (c) the figures and lettering, which are intended to appear on

the finished block, in the correct positions relative to the drawing underneath. Each paper should have a separate typed sheet listing figure numbers with their legends, and the approximate positions of illustrations should be indicated in the text.

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SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

Short communications or notes of not more than 2500 words or the equivalent space in print and without a summary will also be published.

REFERENCES

In the text, references should be quoted by whichever of the following ways is appropriate: Arnold & Barnard (1900); Arnold & Barnard (1900*a*); Arnold & Barnard (1900*a*, *b*); Arnold *et al.* (1900). Give both names for two authors. For three or more authors give the first name *et al.* on all occasions, adding *a*, *b*, etc. to the date if there is any ambiguity.

References should be listed alphabetically at the end of the paper. Titles of journals should be given in full, authors' names should be in caps and their initials included. Each reference should be punctuated and set out thus: ARNOLD, T. B., BARNARD, R. N. & COMPOUND, P. J. 1900. Title of paper. *Journal of Dairy Research* 18, 158–165, and references to books should include names of authors, year of publication, title, names of editors, town of publication and name of publisher in that order, thus: ARNOLD, T. B. 1900 In *Dairying*, vol. 1, pp. 5–11 (Ed. R. W. Brown). London: Brown and Chester.

It is the duty of the author to check all references.

UNITS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SI units must be used, as explained in British Standards Institution publication BS 5555: 1981 (Specification for SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units). Until SI units are widely understood, it is permissible to give the equivalent value in other units in parenthesis. Symbols and abbreviations used are those of British Standard 5775 (Specification for Quantities, Units and Symbols).

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOLUTIONS

Normality and molarity should be indicated thus: N-HCl, $0.1 \text{ M-NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$. The term '%' means g/100 g solution. For ml/100 ml solution the term '% (v/v)' should be used and for g/100 ml solution the correct abbreviation is '% (w/v)'.

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JOURNAL OF DAIRY RESEARCH

Volume 55 Number 3 August 1988

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