

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

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Papers should be accompanied by a signed statement to the effect that the author accepts the conditions laid down in Directions to Contributors. Special attention is directed to the sections below concerning the preparation of the typescript, and care in this matter will hasten publication.

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intelligible, without undue difficulty, to the ordinary reader of the *Journal*. In any case sufficient information should be made available to permit repetition of the published work by any competent reader of the *Journal*.

Papers intended for publication should be in double-spaced typing on one side of sheets of uniform size with adequate margins. Top copies only should be submitted, packed flat. The paper should be written in the English language, the spelling being that of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and should, in general, be divided into the following parts: (a) Introductory paragraph, containing the reasons for publication of the work; (b) Experimental methods adopted: with chemical papers the experimental part will normally appear towards the end, but with other types of publication Methods should appear after Introduction; (c) Results: these should be given as concisely as possible, with the help of figures or tables; (d) Discussion: it is desirable that the presentation of the results and the discussion of their significance should be considered separately; (e) Summary: each paper must close with a summary in length not more than 5% of the previous text. This summary should aim at giving in the third person a complete picture in miniature of the entire article. The past tense should be used in referring to the author's experimental work. The present tense may be used where reference to existing knowledge is necessary, or where the author is stating what is shown or concluded. This change of tense should clearly differentiate the author's contribution from what is already known. The sequence in the summary should be the same as that in the paper. It is desirable to divide the summary into a series of numbered paragraphs or sentences giving, where relevant, the following information: a succinct account of the experimental work with essential facts concerning apparatus, chemicals, methods and animals; the results, singling out new information; the conclusions from the results. (f) References: these should be given in the text thus: Barnett & Robinson (1942), (Culbertson & Thomas, 1933); where a paper to be cited has more than two authors, the names of all the authors should be given when reference is first made, e.g. (Osborne, Mendel & Ferry, 1919); subsequent citations should appear thus: (Osborne *et al.* 1919). Where more than one paper by the same authors has appeared in one year the reference should be given as follows: Osborne & Mendel (1914*a*); Osborne & Mendel (1914*b*); or Osborne & Mendel (1914*a, b*); (Osborne & Mendel, 1914*a*, 1916; Barnett & Robinson, 1942).

References. At the end of the paper references should be given in alphabetical order according to the name of the first author of the publication quoted, names with prefixes being entered under the prefix, and should include the authors' initials; the title of the paper should not be included. Titles of journals should be abbreviated in accordance with the system used in the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* (1934: 2nd ed. Oxford University Press). Examples of such abbreviations will be found in the current numbers of the *British Journal of Nutrition* and useful lists have recently been published in the *Journal of Physiology* (1945, **104**, 232) and by the Biological Council (*A List of Abbreviations of the Titles of Biological Journals*, obtainable from H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd., 136 Gower Street, London, W.C.1). References to books and monographs should include the town of publication and the name of the publisher, as well as the date of publication and the number of the edition to which reference is made. Thus:

- Barnett, J. W. & Robinson, F. A. (1942). *Biochem. J.* **36**, 364.
 Culbertson, C. C. & Thomas, B. H. (1934). *Rep. Ia agric. Exp. Sta.* 1933-4, p. 51.
 Doisy, E. A., Somogyi, M. & Shaffer, P. A. (1923). *J. biol. Chem.* **55**, xxxi.
 Fairley, N. H. (1938). *Nature, Lond.*, **142**, 1156.
 Hennessy, D. J. (1941). *Industr. Engng Chem.* (Anal. ed.), **13**, 216.
 King, H. (1941). *J. chem. Soc.* p. 338.
 Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1914a). *J. biol. Chem.* **17**, 325.
 Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1914b). *J. biol. Chem.* **18**, 1.
 Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1916). *Biochem. J.* **10**, 534.
 Osborne, T. B., Mendel, L. B. & Ferry, E. L. (1919). *J. biol. Chem.* **37**, 233.
 Starling, E. H. (1915). *Principles of Human Physiology*, 2nd ed. London: Churchill.

Statistical Treatment of Data. In general the publication is not necessary of all the individual results of a number of replicated tests. A statement of the number of individual results, their mean value, and some appropriate measure of their variability, is usually sufficient.

The methods of analysis followed should be indicated, but statistical details, such as an analysis of variance tables, need not be given unless they are relevant to the discussion. A statement that the difference between the mean values of two groups of data is statistically significant should be accompanied by an indication of the level of significance attained.

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Chemical Formulas. These should be written as far as possible on a single horizontal line. With inorganic substances, formulas may be used, particularly in the experimental portion, at the discretion of the editors. With salts it must be stated whether or not the anhydrous material is used, e.g. anhydrous CuSO_4 , or which of the different crystalline forms is indicated, e.g. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Description of Solutions. Solutions of common acids, bases and salts are preferably defined in terms of normality (N) or molarity (M), e.g. N-HCl; 0.1 M- NaH_2PO_4 . The term '%' must be used in its correct sense, i.e. g./100 g. of solution. 10% HCl means 10 g. of hydrogen chloride in 100 g. of aqueous solution, and should never be used to indicate a tenfold dilution of laboratory concentrated hydrochloric acid. For 'per cent by volume', i.e. ml./100 ml., the term '% (v/v)' may be employed. To indicate that a given weight of substance is contained in 100 ml. of solution, the term '% (w/v)' (weight per volume) may be used.

Symbols and Abbreviations. Authors should refer to current numbers of the *British Journal of Nutrition* for information in this connexion. The chemical nomenclature adopted is that followed by the Chemical Society (see *J. chem. Soc.* 1936, p. 1067 and Mitchell, A. D. 1948. *British Chemical Nomenclature*. London: Edward Arnold and Co.). For the nomenclature of amino-acids *Brit. J. Nutrit.* 1947, **1**, 109, should be consulted; an explanatory comment on the rules has been published in *J. biol. Chem.* 1947, **169**, 237. With a few exceptions the symbols and abbreviations are those adopted by a committee of the Chemical, Faraday and Physical Societies in 1937 (see *J. chem. Soc.* 1944, p. 717). Spectrophotometric terms and symbols are those proposed by the Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists (see *The Analyst*, 1943, **67**, 164). For mathematical notation and numerals the rules laid down in *Proc. roy. Soc. A*, 1909, **82**, 14, should be followed. The attention of authors is particularly drawn to the following symbols: m = (milli) = 10^{-3} and μ = (micro) = 10^{-6} . Note also that ml. (millilitres) should be employed instead of c.c., and μg . (micrograms) instead of γ .

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