

# DIRECTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

## GENERAL

Papers submitted for publication should be sent to Dr H. Burton (*The Journal of Dairy Research*), National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9AT, England. Submission of a paper will be held to imply that it reports unpublished original work, that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, and that if accepted for the *Journal* it will not be published elsewhere in English or in any other language, without the consent of the Editors.

## FORM OF PAPERS

The onus of preparing a paper in a form suitable for sending to press lies in the first place with the author who, in his own interests, 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 (women supplying one given name) and the name and address of the laboratory where the work was done.

Papers should be in English, the spelling being that 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 Methods; (d) Results; (e) Discussion and Conclusions; (f) Acknowledgements without a heading; (g) References. Only with some exceptional types of material will headings different from (c), (d) and (e) be necessary.

The use of footnotes should be avoided if possible. Underlining should be used only to indicate italics. Proper nouns, including trade names, should be given a capital initial letter. Wherever possible numerals should be used unless this leads to ambiguity. The typescript should carry the name and address of the person to whom the proofs are to be sent, and give a shortened version of the paper's title, not exceeding 45 letters and spaces, suitable for a running title in the *Journal*.

## 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 of tables should be kept to a minimum.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Line drawings, which must be originals, should be numbered as Figures and photographs as Plates, 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 piece of tracing paper, or translucent graph paper faintly lined in blue or grey, folded down the centre with the drawing on one half and the other half acting as a flyleaf.

Attached to every figure and plate 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 or plate number and explanatory legend; (c) the figures and lettering, which are intended to appear on the finished block, in the correct positions relative to the drawing underneath. For each paper there should be also a separate typed sheet listing figure and plate numbers with their legends, and the approximate positions of illustrations should be indicated in the text.

As a rule the photographs and diagrams should be about twice the size of the finished block and not larger over-all than the sheets on which the paper itself is typed. For general guidance in preparing diagrams, it is suggested that for a figure measuring 250 mm × 150 mm all lines, axes and curves should have a thickness of 0.4 mm, thus ———. Graph symbols in order of preference are ○ ●, △ ▲, □ ■, × +, and for a 250 mm × 150 mm graph the circles should be 3 mm in diam. The triangles should be equilateral of 3 mm side, and the squares also of 3 mm side. The crosses should have lines 3 mm long at right angles. Scale marks on the axes should be on the inner side of each axis and should be 3 mm long.

To minimize the cost of blockmaking, the number of illustrations should be kept to a minimum.

## REFERENCES

In the text, references should be quoted by whichever of the following ways is appropriate: Arnold & Barnard (1900); Arnold & Barnard (1900a); Arnold & Barnard (1900a, b); (Arnold & Barnard, 1900). Give all the surnames of 3 authors at the first mention, but in subsequent citations and in all cases where there are more than 3 authors give only the first surname (e.g. Brown *et al.*) provided that there is no possible ambiguity. Reference to anonymous sources is not acceptable.

References should be listed alphabetically at the end of the paper. Titles of journals should be given in full, authors' initials should be included, and each reference should be punctuated in the typescript thus: Arnold, T. B., Barnard, R. N. & Compound, P. J. (1900). *Journal of Dairy Research* 18, 158. References to books should include names of authors, names of editors, year of publication, title, town of publication and name of publisher in that order, thus: Arnold, T. B. (1900). *Dairying*. London: Brown and Chester.

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

## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The symbols and abbreviations used are those of British Standard 1991: Part 1: 1967. *Letter Symbols, Signs and Abbreviations*.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF SOLUTIONS

Normality and molarity should be indicated thus: N-HCl, 0.1 M-NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. 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)'.

## REPRINTS

Order forms giving quotations for reprints are sent to authors with their proofs.

CONTENTS

Obituary: Professor Sir Ronald Baskett, O.B.E., B.Sc. London, M.Sc. Reading, Hon.D.Sc. Belfast, F.R.I.C. B. G. F. WEITZ	pages 131-133
A technique for evaluating reconstitution properties of milk powders T. C. WYETH and G. C. CHEESEMAN	135-147
An experimental continuous-culture unit for the production of frozen concentrated cheese starters G. T. LLOYD and E. G. PONT	149-155
Some properties of frozen concentrated starters produced by con- tinuous culture G. T. LLOYD and E. G. PONT	157-167
The effect of dissolved O <sub>2</sub> on the changes occurring in the flavour of ultra-high-temperature milk during storage J. G. ZADOW and R. BIRTWISTLE	169-177
Mechanics of the teat and teatcup liner during milking: informa- tion from radiographs G. A. MEIN, C. C. THIEL and D. N. AKAM	179-189
Friction between the teat and teatcup liner during milking G. A. MEIN, C. C. THIEL, D. R. WESTGARTH and R. J. FULFORD	191-206
Seasonal variations in the composition and thermal properties of New Zealand milk fat. I. Fatty-acid composition I. K. GRAY	207-214
Comparison of milks processed by the direct and indirect methods of ultra-high-temperature sterilization. VI. Effects on sediment forma- tion and clotting with enzymes A. G. PERKIN, M. J. HENSCHER and H. BURTON	215-220
Residual milk yield as affected by dose and time of injection of oxytocin P. D. THOMPSON, M. J. PAAPE and J. W. SMITH	221-227
Casein micelle structure: susceptibility of various casein systems to proteolysis P. F. FOX and J. GUINEY	229-234
Basal levels of prolactin in goat blood measured throughout a 24-h period by a rapid double antibody-solid phase radioimmunoassay I. C. HART	235-245
Periodic omission of dairy cow milkings. I. Effect on milk yield and composition and on udder health J. C. RADCLIFFE, L. F. BAILEY and M. L. HORNE	247-254
Periodic omission of dairy cow milkings. II. Effect on the composi- tion and processing properties of herd milk L. F. BAILEY, J. C. RADCLIFFE and A. F. HEHIR	255-261
Comparison of the specificity and kinetic properties of 3 milk- clotting enzymes G. KOVÁCS-PROSZT and T. SANNER	263-272
Milk triglycerides: the degree of non-random associations of fatty acids R. A. BREACH, R. DILS and R. WATTS	273-287
Further short-term studies of the influence of the milking machine on the rate of new mastitis infections C. L. COUSINS, C. C. THIEL, D. R. WESTGARTH and T. M. HIGGS	289-292
The effects of increasing amounts of dietary tallow on milk-fat secretion in the cow J. E. STORRY, A. J. HALL and V. W. JOHNSON	293-299