

Directions to Contributors

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Authors should consult a recent issue of the *Journal of Dairy Research* to familiarize themselves with Journal conventions and layout. Attention to these and other details will speed publication.

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materials or otherwise are willing to be identified. (g) *References. Note.* For some types of paper, other divisions may be preferable.

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Reviews of Dairy Science. These are normally invited, but the Editors are always interested to receive suggestions for topics, with or without possible authors.

References. References should be given in the text as Brown & Jones (1987) or (Schmidt, 1985; Nakamura *et al.* 1989); the first author with *et al.* is used for papers with three or more authors. Where necessary, papers are distinguished as Lenoir (1988*a*), (Litov *et al.* 1990*a, b*). When several references appear together in the text, cite them in chronological order, and alphabetically within years. The Reference list at the end of the paper, which should begin on a fresh page, is given in strict alphabetical order. Each reference should contain authors' names, with initials (in capitals), the year, the title of the paper, the name of the journal in full, the volume and the page range. Titles of articles originally published in another language should be given in English translation, and this indicated by the use of square brackets. References to books should include the town of publication and the publisher, with volume and edition number where appropriate. Authors should refer to a recent issue for the format of references. (Note that the Journal uses the minimum of punctuation.) Unpublished work should be given in the text (use authors' initials and surname) and not in the Reference list. Authors are reminded that they are responsible for checking references.

Units. SI and metric units should be used whenever possible (see *Quantities, Units, Conversion Factors and Nomenclature in Nutritional and Food Sciences*, 1971. London: The Royal Society, and *Specification for SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units*. London: British Standard Institution publication BS 5555). Note that, strictly, cm, 100 g and 100 ml do not form the basis of SI units. Until SI units are more widely used, the parallel use of familiar units will be accepted. Solutions should be given in terms of molarity (M), e.g. 0.5 M-H₂SO₄. Preferably give compositions based on mass or volume as (e.g.) mg/l or mg/kg rather than percentage. Normality should not be used. Buffers should be given clearly, e.g. 30 mM-Tris-50 mM-boric acid buffer, pH 8.0.

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Statistical treatment. Authors should, where possible, discuss their work with a statistician at an early stage and give attention to sample size. Individual results should not normally be given. The methods of statistical analysis should be clearly described; a suitable reference is adequate. Authors should make it clear whether they are quoting SED, SEM, SD, SE and so on. It is better, both in text and Tables, to quote results as e.g. mean 4.0 (SE 0.5) mg rather than the ambiguous 4.0 ± 0.5 mg. Any statement that two groups of values are different should be supported by the level of significance involved, as a single or range of *P* value: (*P* = 0.008) or (*P* < 0.01). Differences should not be claimed or implied if *P* > 0.05.

Ethics of experiments. Authors are expected to adhere to the relevant codes covering human subjects and the use of animals (*British Medical Journal* (1964) **ii**, 177–178; *Guidelines on the Use of Living Animals in Scientific Investigations*, 1987. London: The Biological Council).

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