

DIRECTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

GENERAL. The onus of preparing a paper in a form suitable for publication in the *Journal of Dairy Research* lies in the first place with the author. In their own interests authors are strongly advised to follow these directions carefully and to consult a current issue for guidance on details of layout and use of headings.

Typescripts may be sent to the Editors at any time, and submission of a paper will be held to imply that it reports unpublished original work which is not under consideration for publication elsewhere.

FORM OF PAPERS. Papers should be typed with double spacing, and the title followed by the names and initials of the authors, women supplying one Christian name. The name and postal address of the laboratory must be stated.

Papers should 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 spelling adopted is that of the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*. Underlining should be used only to indicate italics. Every effort should be made to avoid the use of footnotes. Proper nouns, including trade names, should be given a capital initial letter.

TABLES. Each table should be numbered and should have a heading that enables its contents to be understood without reference to the text. Tables must be typed on separate sheets and their approximate positions indicated in the text.

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 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 is intended to appear on the finished block, in the correct position relative to the drawing underneath. For each paper there should also be a separate typed sheet listing figure and plate numbers

with their legends, and the approximate position 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 9 in. \times 6 in. all lines, axes and curves, should have a thickness of 0.4 mm, thus ———. Graph symbols in order of preference should be \circ , \bullet , \triangle , \blacktriangle , \square , \blacksquare , \times , $+$, and for a 9 in. \times 6 in. graph the open circles should be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. The open triangles should be large enough to contain circles of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter and the open squares circles of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. The crosses should have lines $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The block symbols should be slightly smaller than the corresponding open symbols. Scale marks on the axes should be on the inner side of each axis and should be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

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). Where there are more than two authors all the surnames should be quoted at the first mention, but in subsequent citations only the first surname should be given thus, Brown *et al.* (1901). If there are six or more names, use *et al.* in first instance. Also, if the combinations of names are similar, repeat names each time, e.g. Brown, Smith & Allen (1954); Brown, Allen & Smith (1954).

References should be listed alphabetically at the end of the paper, title of journals being abbreviated as in the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*. 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). *J. Dairy Res.* 18, 158. References to books should include name of author, 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 and to ensure that the correct abbreviations are used.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. The symbols and abbreviations used are those of British Standard 1991: Part 1: 1954, *Letter Symbols, Signs and Abbreviations*.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOLUTIONS. Normality and molarity should be indicated thus: N-HCl, 0.1 M-NaH₂PO₄. The term '%' means g/100 g solution. For ml/100 ml solution write '% (v/v)' and for g/100 ml solution write '% (w/v)'.

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

CONTENTS OF VOL. 31, No. 1

ORIGINAL ARTICLES	PAGE
Factors affecting the concentration of vitamins in milk. I. Effect of breed, season and geographical location on fat-soluble vitamins. S. Y. THOMPSON, KATHLEEN M. HENRY and S. K. KON	1
Factors affecting the concentration of vitamins in milk. II. Effect of breed, season and geographical location on riboflavin. S. Y. THOMPSON and S. K. KON	27
Action of rennin on α -, β - and γ -caseins. E. LAHAV and Y. BABAD	31
The free and masked sulphhydryl groups of heated milk and milk powder and a new method for their determination. R. L. J. LYSTER	41
Skin structure and milk production of British dairy cattle. T. NAY and D. McEWAN JENKINSON	53
The effect of restricted grazing during a single day upon milk yield, milk composition and butterfat characteristics of Jersey cows. R. E. MUNFORD, I. L. CAMPBELL, F. H. McDOWALL and A. W. F. DAVEY	59
The effect of adrenocorticotrophic hormone on the yield, composition and butterfat properties of cow's milk. I. L. CAMPBELL, A. W. F. DAVEY, F. H. McDOWALL, G. F. WILSON and R. E. MUNFORD	71
The effect of fatty acids on the metabolism of lactic acid streptococci. I. Inhibition of bacterial growth and proteolysis. R. F. ANDERS and G. R. JAGO	81
The effect of fatty acids on the metabolism of lactic acid streptococci. II. Resistance of a variant of <i>Streptococcus cremoris</i> strain C13. R. F. ANDERS and G. R. JAGO	91
A new laboratory method for preventing bacteriophage attack on cheese starter streptococci. J. H. ERSKINE	95
Some bound forms of pantothenic acid in the milk of normal dairy cows. K. G. HIBBITT	105
Nutritive properties of freshly prepared and stored evaporated milks manufactured by a normal commercial procedure or by reduced thermal processes in the presence of nisin. MARGARET E. GREGORY, KATHLEEN M. HENRY and S. K. KON	113
An electron microscope study of the internal structure of casein micelles. P. D. SHIMMIN and R. D. HILL	121
A note on the serological typing of some strains of <i>Streptococcus cremoris</i> . B. REITER, CONSTANZA DI BIASE and T. N. S. NEWBOULD	125
A new method for the preparation of an immunologically homogeneous β -casein. J. GARNIER, B. RIBADEAU-DUMAS and G. MOCQUOT	131