

# Journal of Dairy Research

## General

The *Journal of Dairy Research* publishes reports in English on all aspects of dairy science from any country. Material for publication should be sent to the Editor, Dr David Chamberlain, Journal of Dairy Research, Hannah Research Park, Mauchline Road, Ayr, KA6 5HL, UK. Receipt of all material will be acknowledged by email. Submission of a paper will be taken to imply that it reports original unpublished work, that it is not under consideration elsewhere, and that if accepted by the *Journal* it will not be published elsewhere in any language without the consent of the editors. Authors should indicate that they accept the conditions in these Directions to Contributors. Authors of accepted articles will be asked to assign their copyright, under certain conditions, to the *Journal* to help protect their material.

## Submission of papers

Authors may submit the full paper in electronic form, or three printed copies of the manuscript may be sent. A single copy will be accepted from outside Europe. An electronic version of the summary should be included as a Word file suitable for distribution to potential referees. **Electronic submission** may be on disc or as an e-mail attachment ([jdr@hri.sari.ac.uk](mailto:jdr@hri.sari.ac.uk)). The format should be either as a Word document (for the PC not MAC) or an Adobe Acrobat file. Authors of accepted papers are required to supply a copy of the final version as a Word document.

## Layout of papers

Papers should be presented with wide margins on one side of A4 or similar paper. Each page should be numbered in sequence, preferably with line numbering. Text should be double spaced throughout, including References, Figure Legends and Table headings and footnotes.

Papers should be written in English and should as far as possible be comprehensible to the non-specialist reader. They should be concise, but without omitting necessary material, and contain sufficient detail to allow repetition of the work. Spelling should be that of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, Oxford: Clarendon Press. Exceptions will be indicated during technical editing. Do not hyphenate words at the end of a line unless a hyphen is to appear in the printed text.

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.

The paper should generally be divided as follows. (a) **Cover sheet** should give the title of the article, names of the authors each with one forename, together with their affiliations in any non-Cyrillic European language, a shortened version of the title of not more than 45 letters and spaces suitable as a heading, and the name and address of the author to whom correspondence and proofs should be sent. (b) A **Summary**, preferably not more than 300 words, should encapsulate the whole paper, showing clearly the new knowledge acquired. Individual results are rarely necessary. (c) The **Introduction**, which should not have a heading, should not contain a full review of the literature, but should help the non-specialist to understand why the subject of enquiry is interesting or important, and why the authors have chosen the approach described. (d) The **Materials and Methods** section should contain adequate descriptions of

procedures or appropriate references; sources of all materials (including address, with postal code) and sources or strains of animals and microorganisms should be indicated. (e) **Results** should be as concise as possible, without repetition or inclusion of irrelevant material. Tables and illustrations should be used efficiently. (f) The **Discussion** should not repeat the results but discuss their significance. Refer to existing or accepted knowledge in the present tense and the authors' work in the past tense; the difference in tense should clearly show the authors' contribution. A separate conclusion is not necessary but authors should summarize their main conclusions briefly. **Acknowledgements** of financial support, technical assistance and so on are given in a separate paragraph without heading. It is the responsibility of the authors to ensure that individuals or organizations acknowledged as providing materials or otherwise are willing to be identified. (g) **References**. For some types of paper, other divisions may be preferable.

## Short communications

These should be not more than four printed pages, and should not contain a summary. They are appropriate for brief articles, technical notes or methods. They are refereed in the same way as full papers.

## 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 (1988a), (Litov *et al.* 1990a, 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 editor(s) and volume and edition number where appropriate. Authors should refer to the most 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 Standards Institution publication BS 5555). Note that cm, 100 g and 100 ml do not form the basis of SI units. However, for the present solutions should be given in terms of molarity (M) rather than mol/l, e.g. 0.5 M-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Give compositions based on mass or volume as (e.g.) mg/l or mg/kg and not percentage. Normality should not be used. Buffers should be given clearly, e.g. 30 mM-Tris--50mM-boric acid buffer, pH 8.

## Microorganisms

The organism should be described unambiguously, with genus, species and subspecies (if any) in italic and strain number or source in roman. Usage should conform to current international rules. Shortened forms or synonyms may be used after the first mention if desired.

## Chemical formulae

These should be unambiguous. It is permissible but not required to use symbols for inorganic formulae.

## Enzymes

The recommendations of the International Union of Biochemistry (*Enzyme Nomenclature*, 1984, London: Academic Press) should be followed, and the EC number given where known.

## Tables

Tables should be numbered and carry headings enabling them to be understood without reference to the text. Any abbreviations should be defined. Each Table should be typed on a separate sheet and not included in the text, but their approximate position should be indicated by a marginal mark: e.g. Table 1 near here. Symbols for footnotes should be in the order, †, ‡, §, ¶, ††. The use of \*, \*\*, etc, should be limited to indicating levels of significance.

## Illustrations

Printed originals of figures and photographs should be provided as best possible quality. Figures such as graphs must be supplied in an editable file format, such as Excel. The use of histograms and bar graphs should be restricted, as the information can often be better presented in a table. In the presentation of results, curves or lines should not extend beyond the experimental points, which should be indicated by symbols, used in order: ○, ●, △, ▲, □, ■, x, +. Scale marks should be on the inside of the axes. Each Figure should be provided with a legend such that with the Figure it is comprehensible without reference to the text. Figure legends should be typed on a separate sheet or sheets, beginning Fig. 1.

Photographs should be glossy black and white prints accompanied by a legend as above. Since the size is almost sure to be altered in printing, scale bars on the photograph should be used, not magnifications in the legend. Only one copy of each illustration is required, but authors should ensure that photocopies provided with the other copies of the paper are of adequate quality to allow referees to judge their value. Colour plates can be included but these will normally result in a charge to the authors.

## Other nomenclature, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

Authors should consult a current issue for guidance. Useful information on biochemical nomenclature and permitted acronyms can be found in *Biochemical Journal* **169**, 11-14 and on nutrient nomenclature in the *British Journal of Nutrition*. If authors use other abbreviations or acronyms, they should be defined at first mention, and their number restricted to ensure that the text is readable. Always use Arabic numerals with units; otherwise use words for 1-10 and figures for more than 10, (e.g. 3 weeks, three cows, 34 sheep) but avoid mixed lists. Time should be given by the 24 h clock, e.g. 14.15, without h or hours.

## **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. 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).

## **Revision of papers**

If a paper is returned to authors for possible amendment or revision, a period of 6 months will normally be allowed. The editors are ready to consider a revised or rewritten paper at any time, but after 6 months it will be considered a new paper and given a new submission date.

## **Proofs**

Authors will be advised when to expect proofs, which should be returned without delay to the appropriate editor. Proofs are sent for the correction of any printer's or editorial errors, not for addition of new material or revision of the text. Excessive alteration may have to be disallowed or made at the authors' expense, and may delay publication. Order forms for offprints are sent with proofs and should be returned directly to The University Press, Cambridge.