DIRECTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

GENERAL

Two copies of manuscripts should be sent to the Editor, Journal of Dairy Research, Dr B. A. Rolls, AFRC Institute of Food Research, Reading Laboratory, Shinfield, Reading RG2 9AT, UK. Submission of a paper will be held to imply that it reports unpublished original work, that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, and that if accepted for the Journal it will not be published elsewhere in any language, without the consent of the Editors.

FORM OF PAPERS

The author 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 (each author supplying one given name) and the name and address of the laboratory where the work was done.

Papers should be in English, using the spelling of the Concise 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 Materials and Methods; (d) Results; (e) Discussion and Conclusions; (f) Acknowledgements without a heading; (g) References. With some types of material headings other than (c), (d) and (e) may be preferable.

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. Manufacturers or suppliers of materials and equipment, with their addresses, should be given. 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 and size of tables should be kept to an absolute minimum.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Line drawings and photographs, which must be originals, should be numbered as Figures 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 folded piece of tracing paper, or translucent graph paper, with the drawing on one half and the other half acting as a flyleaf. There should be no lettering or numerals on the drawing itself.

Attached to every figure 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; (c) the figures and lettering, which are intended to appear on

the finished block, in the correct positions relative to the drawing underneath. Each paper should have a separate typed sheet listing figure numbers with their legends, and the approximate positions of illustrations should be indicated in the text.

The photographs and diagrams should be about twice the size of the finished block and not larger overall than the sheets on which the paper itself is typed. For a figure measuring 250 mm × 150 mm all lines, axes and curves should be 0-4 mm thick, thus _______, Graph symbols in order of preference are $\bigcirc \bigcirc$, $\triangle \triangle$, $\bigcirc \bigcirc$, \times +, 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.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

Short communications or notes of not more than 2500 words or the equivalent space in print and without a summary will also be published.

REFERENCES

In the text, references should be quoted by whichever of the following ways is appropriate: Arnold & Barnard (1900); Arnold & Barnard (1900a, b); Arnold et al. (1900). Give both names for two authors. For three or more authors give the first name et al. on all occasions, adding a, b, etc. to the date if there is any ambiguity.

References should be listed alphabetically at the end of the paper. Titles of journals should be given in full, authors' names should be in caps and their initials included. Each reference should be punctuated and set out thus: ARNOLD, T. B., BARNARD, R. N. & COMPOUND, P. J. 1900. Title of paper. *Journal of Dairy Research* 18, 158–165, and references to books should include names of authors, year of publication, title, names of editors, town of publication and name of publisher in that order, thus: ARNOLD, T. B. 1900 In *Dairying*, vol. 1, pp. 5–11 (Ed. R. W. Brown), London: Brown and Chester.

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

UNITS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SI units must be used, as explained in British Standards Institution publication BS 5555: 1981 (Specification for SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units). Until SI units are widely understood, it is permissible to give the equivalent value in other units in parenthesis. Symbols and abbreviations used are those of British Standard, 5775 (Specification for Quantities, Units and Symbols).

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOLUTIONS

Normality and molarity should be indicated thus: N-HCl, $0.1 \text{ m-NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$. 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)'.

OFFPRINTS

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

JOURNAL OF DAIRY RESEARCH

Volume 58 Number 1 February 1991

CONTENTS

Original articles	Pages
Lack of effect of epidermal growth factor treatment in late-pregnant ewes on	
subsequent lactation C. B. GOW, D. J. SINGLETON, M. J. SILVAPULLE and G. P. M. MOORE	1-11
Omitting the dry period between lactations does not reduce-subsequent milk production	1 14
in goats	
P. A. FOWLER, C. H. KNIGHT and M. A. FOSTER	13–19
Influence of liner design on mouthpiece chamber vacuum during milking J. A. NEWMAN, R. J. GRINDAL and M. C. BUTLER	21–27
Performances of falling film evaporators R. S. JEBSON and M. IYER	29–38
Study of the fouling of inorganic membranes by acidified milks using scanning electron microscopy and electrophoresis I. Membrane with pore diameter 0.2 μ m H. ATTIA, M. BENNASAR and B. TARODO DE LA FUENTE	39–50
Study of the fouling of inorganic membranes by acidified milks using scanning electron microscopy and electrophoresis II. Membrane with pore diameter $0.8~\mu m$ H. ATTIA, M. BENNASAR and B. TARODO DE LA FUENTE	51–65
Heat stability of recombined concentrated milk; changes in calcium activity and pH on sterilization	31-03
MA. AUGUSTIN and P. T. CLARKE	67-74
Study of acid milk coagulation by an optical method using light reflection S. BANON and J. HARDY	75–84
Fast protein liquid chromatography purification of hydrophobic fraction of bovine milk proteose-peptone and characterization by bidimensional electrophoresis JM. GIRARDET, A. MATI, T. SANOGO, L. ETIENNE and G. LINDEN	85–98
Influence of concentration of milk solids on the dissociation of micellar κ -casein on heating reconstituted milk at 120 °C	85-98
H. SINGH and L. K. CREAMER	99-105
Variation in the <i>N</i> -acetyl neuraminic acid content of bovine κ -casein G. ROBITAILLE, KF. NG-KWAI-HANG and H. G. MONARDES	107–114
Polyclonal antibodies to human milk caseins M. ŠIMÍCKOVÁ, B. A. LANG and L. SLEPIČKA	115–125
Psychotrophic flora of raw milk: resistance to several common disinfectants B. SUÁREZ and C. M. FERREIRÓS	127–136
Characterization of Lactococci and Lactobacilli isolated from semi-hard goats' cheese T. REQUENA, C. PELÁEZ and M. J. DESMAZEAUD	137–145
Short communication	
Rapid isolation and estimation of polysaccharide from fermented skim milk with Streptococcus salivarius subsp. thermophilus by coupled anion exchange and gel- permeation high-performance liquid chromatography	
T. DOCO, D. CARCANO, P. RAMOS, A. LOONES and B. FOURNET	147-150

© Proprietors of Journal of Dairy Research 1991 Printed in Great Britain by the University Press, Cambridge