

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

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Form of Papers Submitted for Publication. The onus of preparing a paper in a form suitable for sending to press lies in the first place with the author. Authors should consult a current issue in order to make themselves familiar with the practice of the *British Journal of Nutrition* concerning typographical and other conventions, use of cross-headings, lay-out of tables, etc. Attention to these and other details (mentioned below) in the preparation of the

typescript before this is sent to the Editors will shorten time required for publication. The need for undue amount of editorial revision caused by badly prepared typescripts will lead to delay in publication for which the Editors can accept responsibility. Papers on specialized aspects of subject should be presented in such a way as to make them intelligible, without undue difficulty, to the ordinary reader of the *Journal*. In any case sufficient information should be made available to permit repetition of the public work by any competent reader of the *Journal*.

Papers intended for publication should be in double spaced typing on one side of sheets of uniform size with adequate margins. Top copies only should be submitted packed flat. The paper should be written in the English language, the spelling being that of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and should, in general, be divided into following parts: (a) Introductory paragraph, containing reasons for publication of the work; (b) Experimental methods adopted: with chemical papers the experimental part will normally appear towards the end, but with other types of publication Methods should appear after Introduction; (c) Results: these should be given as concisely as possible, with the help of figures or tables; (d) Discussion: it is desirable that the presentation of the results and the discussion of their significance should be considered separately; (e) Summary: this should be a brief narrative (not more than 5% of the length of the paper) in the tense of what was done and of results and conclusions. The paragraphs of the summary should be numbered. (f) References: these should be given in the text in the form Barnett & Robinson (1942), (Culbertson & Thomas, 1942) where a paper to be cited has more than two authors, names of all the authors should be given when first mentioned, e.g. (Osborne, Mendel & Ferry, 1919); subsequent citations should appear thus: (Osborne *et al.* 1919). Where more than one paper by the same authors appeared in one year the reference should be given as follows: Osborne & Mendel (1914*a*); Osborne & Mendel (1914*b*); or Osborne & Mendel (1914*a, b*); (Osborne & Mendel, 1914*a*, 1916; Barnett & Robinson, 1942).

References. At the end of the paper references should be given in alphabetical order according to the name of the first author of the publication quoted, and should include the authors' initials; the title of the paper should not be included. Titles of journals should be abbreviated in accordance with the system used in the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* (1934: 2nd ed. Oxford University Press). Examples of such abbreviations will be found in the current numbers of the *British Journal of Nutrition* and a useful list has recently been published in the *Journal of Physiology* (1945, 104, 232). References to books and monographs should include the town of publication and the name of the publisher, as well as the date of publication and the number of the edition to which reference is made. Thus:

- Barnett, J. W. & Robinson, F. A. (1942). *Biochem. J.* 36, 364.
 Culbertson, C. C. & Thomas, B. H. (1934). *Rep. Ia agric. Exp. Sta.* 1933-4, p. 51.
 Doisy, E. A., Somogyi, M. & Shaffer, P. A. (1923). *J. biol. Chem.* 55, xxxi.
 Fairley, N. H. (1938). *Nature, Lond.*, 142, 1156.
 Hennessy, D. J. (1941). *Industr. Engng Chem. (Anal. ed.)*, 13, 216.
 King, H. (1941). *J. chem. Soc.* p. 338.
 Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1914a). *J. biol. Chem.* 17, 325.
 Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1914b). *J. biol. Chem.* 18, 1.
 Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1916). *Biochem. J.* 10, 534.
 Osborne, T. B., Mendel, L. B. & Ferry, E. L. (1919). *J. biol. Chem.* 37, 233.
 Starling, E. H. (1915). *Principles of Human Physiology*, 2nd ed. London: Churchill.

Statistical Treatment of Data. In general the publication is not necessary of all the individual results of a number of replicated tests. A statement of the number of individual results, their mean value, and some appropriate measure of their variability, is usually sufficient.

The methods of analysis followed should be indicated, but statistical details, such as an analysis of variance tables, need not be given unless they are relevant to the discussion. A statement that the difference between the mean values of two groups of data is statistically significant should be accompanied by an indication of the level of significance attained.

Illustrations. Illustrations, which should be approximately twice the size of the finished block, should each be on a separate sheet, packed flat and bearing the author's name. Diagrams should be in Indian ink and should be drawn on plain white paper, Bristol board, or faintly blue-lined paper. Curves based on experimental data should carry clear indications of the experimentally determined points. Letters, numbers, etc., should be written lightly in pencil. On the back of each figure should be written the author's name and the title of the paper. Legends and captions should be typed separately from the illustrations, each on a separate sheet, and numbered correspondingly with the relevant illustration. Figures should be comprehensible without reference to the text. In the case of photographs glossy prints are required; clips should not be used and care should be taken to avoid heavy pressure when writing on the backs.

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Chemical Formulae. These should be written as far as possible on a single horizontal line. With inorganic substances, formulae may be used, particularly in the experimental portion, at the discretion of the editors. With salts it must be stated whether or not the anhydrous material is used, e.g. anhydrous CuSO_4 , or which of the different crystalline forms is indicated, e.g. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Description of Solutions. Solutions of common acids, bases and salts are preferably defined in terms of normality (N) or molarity (M), e.g. N-HCl; 0.1 M- NaH_2PO_4 . The term '%' must be used in its correct sense, i.e. g./100 g. of solution. 10% HCl means 10 g. of hydrogen chloride in 100 g. of aqueous solution, and should never be used to indicate a ten-fold dilution of laboratory concentrated hydrochloric acid. For 'percent by volume', i.e. ml./100 ml., the term '% (v/v)' may be employed. To indicate that a given weight of substance is contained in 100 ml. of solution, the term '% (w/v)' (weight per volume) may be used.

Symbols and Abbreviations. Authors should refer to current numbers of the *British Journal of Nutrition* for information in this connexion. The chemical nomenclature adopted is that followed by the Chemical Society (see *J. chem. Soc.* 1936, p. 1067). For the nomenclature of amino-acids *Brit. J. Nutrit.* 1947, 1, 109, should be consulted; an explanatory comment on the rules has been published in *J. biol. Chem.* 1947, 169, 237. With a few exceptions the symbols and abbreviations are those adopted by a committee of the Chemical, Faraday and Physical Societies in 1937 (see *J. chem. Soc.* 1944, p. 717). Spectrophotometric terms and symbols are those proposed by the Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists (see *The Analyst*, 1943, 67, 164). For mathematical notation and numerals the rules laid down in *Proc. roy. Soc. A*, 1909, 82, 14, should be followed. The attention of authors is particularly drawn to the following symbols: m = (milli) = 10^{-3} and μ = (micro) = 10^{-6} . Note also that ml. (millilitres) should be employed instead of c.c., and μg . (micrograms) instead of γ .

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