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It is hoped to publish the following papers in the next issue of the *Biochemical Journal*:

The formation of hydrogen carriers by haematin-catalyzed peroxidations. 1. Hydrogen carriers from certain acridine and quinoline compounds. By A. ALBERT and J. E. FALK


The effect of deamination and esterification on the reactivity of collagen. By JOANE H. BOWES and R. H. KENTEN

The behaviour of *Lactobacillus arabinosus* towards nicotinic acid and its derivatives. By H. McILwAIN, D. A. STANLEY and D. E. HUGHES

Distribution of glutamine and glutamic acid in animal tissues. By H. A. KREBS, L. V. EGGLESTON and R. HEMS

A method for determining the sedimentation constant of material of low molecular weight: studies on oxidation products of insulin. By H. GUTFREUND and A. G. OGSTON

Protease inhibitors:

1. Assay and nature of serum antiprotease. By E. S. DUTHIE and L. LORENTZ

2. Bacterial proteases and their inhibitors. By E. S. DUTHIE and L. LORENTZ

The measurement of radioactive sulphur ($^{35}$S) in biological material. By L. YOUNG, M. EDSON and J. A. McCARTER

A method for the colorimetric micro-estimation of thymine. By D. L. WOODHOUSE

Anaerobic leakage of potassium from brain. By K. C. DIXON

The activation of phosphoglucomutase by metal ions. By L. H. STICKLAND

The effect of the peroxide concentration and other factors on the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide by catalase. By P. GEORGE

Activity of the succinic dehydrogenase-cytochrome system in different tissue preparations. By D. KEILIN and E. F. HARTREE

The component acids of some seal blubber and liver fats. By T. P. HILDITCH and S. P. PATHAK


Studies in detoxication:


22. The metabolism of phenacetin (p-ethoxyacetanilide) in the rabbit and a further observation on acetanilide metabolism. By J. N. SMITH and R. T. WILLIAMS

23. The fate of aniline in the rabbit. By J. N. SMITH and R. T. WILLIAMS

24. The metabolism of p-phenetidine (p-ethoxyaniline) with some observations on the anisidines (methoxy-anilines). By J. N. SMITH and R. T. WILLIAMS

A method for continuous graphic recording of radioactive tracer concentrations from various body regions simultaneously. By M. REISS, F. E. BADRICK, JEAN M. HALKERSTON and J. H. WHITE
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General. Submission of a paper to the Editorial Board will be held to imply that it represents the results of original research not previously published; that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, and that if accepted for the *Biochemical Journal* it will not be published otherwise in the same form, either in English or in any other language, without the consent of the Editorial Board.

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names of all the authors should be given when reference is first made, e.g. (Osborne, Mendel & Ferry, 1919); subsequent citations should appear thus: (Osborne et al. 1919). Where more than one paper by the same author has appeared in one year the reference should be given as follows: Osborne & Mendel (1914a); Osborne & Mendel (1914b); or Osborne & Mendel (1914a, b); (Osborne & Mendel, 1914, 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 (1935: 2nd ed. Oxford: University Press). Examples of such abbreviations will be found in the current numbers of the Biochemical Journal and a useful list has recently been published in the Journal of Physiology (1945, 104, 223). 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:


Statistical Treatment of Data. In general the publication is not necessary of all the individual results of a number of similar experiments. A statement of the number of individual results, their mean value, the standard error of the mean value, and the extreme range (highest and lowest values in the series) is usually sufficient.

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Description of Solutions. Solutions of common acids and bases should always be expressed in terms of normality (n), and salts preferably in terms of molarity (m), e.g. n·HCl; 0·1 n·NaH₂PO₄. Fractional concentrations should preferably be expressed in the decimal system, e.g. 0·25 n·HCl (not n·4 HCl). The term 'per cent' must be used in its correct sense, i.e. g./100 g. of solution. For 'per cent 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.

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Microfungi should be designated as in Ainsworth & Bisby's (1945) A Dictionary of the Fungi, 2nd ed. (Kew: Imperial Mycological Institute).

Bacteria. The Editorial Board prefers that the nomenclature of Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology (1948), 6th ed. (London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox) should be followed. Where authors wish, for good reasons, to use a name other than that in Bergey's Manual, the name as in Bergey's Manual should be inserted in brackets at the first full citation, thus Chromobacterium prodigiosum (Serratia marcescens).

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