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ENROLL A NEW MEMBER

The Ohio Academy of Science was organized on December 31, 1891, at Columbus, was incorporated on March 12, 1892, and became affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science early in 1920. Its membership has grown from 59 charter members to more than 1200. The membership is representative of the educational and scientific institutions of the State and includes quite a number of persons outside the State.

AIMS—According to the Constitution: "The objects of this Academy shall be the promotion of scientific research and the diffusion of knowledge concerning the various departments of science." In addition to research and publication, the Academy aids in securing legislation which is favorable to scientific projects, as conservation, topographic and geologic survey, and in other important scientific projects.

MEMBERSHIP—Membership is open to all persons interested in science. Members engaged in scientific work may be elected "fellows." Each member receives The Ohio Journal of Science and the publications of The Ohio Biological Survey for the regular annual dues of $3.00. Institution and corporation memberships are also open to such organizations in the state.

SECTIONS—Each member is enrolled in one section for voting purposes, but is privileged to participate in the program of any section. To avoid excessive subdivision into sections as new fields of research develop, symposia which may cut across several fields of interest are scheduled at the annual meeting at hours which permit attendance of persons from various sections. Sections are listed below.

A—Zoology  F—Physics & Astronomy  J—Science Education
B—Botany   G—Geography   K—Anthropology & Sociology
C—Geology   H—Chemistry   L—Conservation
D—Medical Sciences  I—Mathematics

MEETINGS—Annual meetings are held at a time and place fixed by the Executive Committee and the Council on the basis of invitations extended by educational institutions presented at the previous annual meeting. A regional plan is followed, so all areas of the state are covered over a period of several years. In addition to the program of scientific addresses and papers, field trips are frequently arranged.

OFFICIAL ORGAN—From 1892 to 1903, the Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History and the technical series of Bulletins of the Ohio Experiment Station were the official organs of the Academy; in 1903 the Ohio Naturalist was made the official organ and continued as such until 1918 when the Ohio Journal of Science became the official organ. Its columns are open to members of the Academy for special contributions, subject to acceptance by the Editorial Board. Articles in all scientific areas appear in the Journal.

RESEARCH FUND—From 1898 to 1922, through the generosity of M. Emerson MacMillan, of New York, a fund was available annually for encouragement of research among the Academy members. An accumulation from this grant together with the annual grant from the A.A.A.S. makes grants for research available to Academy members. This fund is administered by a committee known as the Trustees of the Research Fund.

INFORMATION—Requests for information concerning any part of the Academy program should be addressed to the Secretary, who will either send a reply or will forward the request to the proper person for reply. The current Secretary is:

DR. RUSH ELLIOTT, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

THE OHIO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
(Affiliated with the A.A.A.S.), 19

I desire to become a Member of the Ohio Academy of Science. It is understood that my membership will begin immediately. Dues are attached* according to one of the following plans:

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PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS FOR PUBLICATION IN
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The following suggestions are presented in order to minimize revisions and editorial corrections. Uniformity of style and format necessitates attention to detail by authors even though many points may seem arbitrary. The cooperation of authors in the preparation of manuscripts will permit the publication of greater numbers of papers with the limited funds available.

STYLE. Recent issues of the Journal should be examined so that authors become familiar with its general style. Manuscripts should be neatly typewritten on 8½ X 11 inch paper with wide margins and double-spacing throughout, including title, footnotes, quotations, tables, literature cited, headings, and legends. Pages should be numbered consecutively. Extensive quotations in the text should be typed with slightly wider margins. Words and numerals to appear in italics should be underlined in the typed copy.

Leave a 3-inch margin at the top of the first page above the title. Title is to be typed in capital letters. Scientific names of organisms in the title should be underlined. The author's name should be typed in capital letters below the title. The address of the department, institution, city and state which are to be credited with supporting the author and his work should be typed (caps and lower case) below the author's name and underlined. If more than one institution is to be credited, their names should appear in the order corresponding with the authors' names.

Main headings are to be typed in capital letters, centered and not followed by a period; sub-headings are to be typed in lower case with the initial letter of main words capitalized and each word in the heading underlined. Sub-headings may be followed by a period. When the body of a paragraph, it is followed by a period and may be numbered. Text should begin below the author's address. Do not use a separate title page.

TABLES. Tables are to be typed, double-spaced, on separate sheets of paper, one table to a page, numbered consecutively, and placed in a group at the end of the manuscript. The reason for this is that the type in tables is set by hand and the tables are therefore separated from the regular text by the printer. Keep the number of tables at a minimum; numerous small tables especially should be avoided. When the headings for a number of tables are similar, an attempt should be made to combine the tabular data thereby avoiding numerous repetition of the same heading. Use a double horizontal line immediately below the title of the table and a single horizontal line below the column headings and at the bottom of the table. Do not use horizontal lines in the interior of the table. Use no vertical lines.

Footnotes to tabular data should be noted by asterisks, daggers, or other signs to avoid confusion with numerals in the table and with numbered footnotes elsewhere. The general style desired in tables can be seen by examining recent issues of the Journal.

The position of the tables in the text as preferred by the author should be indicated on the galley proof. Tables are referred to in the text as "table 1" or "(table 1)."

ILLUSTRATIONS. All illustrations are referred to as "figures" and should be numbered consecutively. They may be photographs, or line drawings in black India ink. Each figure or collection of figures in a plate should be identified along the bottom edge with author's name, figure number, and size after reproduction, and on the back with author's name and title of manuscript. Figures should be identified by unique consecutive numbers. Use of illustrations not original with the author must bear permission for use and credit to the originator. As many as possible of the illustrations should be grouped and mounted close together on heavy white cardboard for reproduction as a single cut. Grouping is economical because the photo-engravers charge for one-half page is about three-quarters of that for a full page and his minimum charge for small figures is about one-half that of a full page. Care should be taken to insure that a figure does not occupy any more space than necessary. Excessive white space should be eliminated.

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FOOTNOTES. Text footnotes should be avoided if at all possible. Reference to the literature is not permitted as a footnote but must be placed in the section on References or Literature Cited. Acknowledgments are incorporated in the regular text at the end of the summary, just before the literature cited.

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