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PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE OHIO JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

The following suggestions are presented in order to minimize revisions and editorial corrections. Uniformity of style and format necessitates attention to detail by authors.

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. Acceptable symbols should be used for units of measurement; e.g., see Science 120: 1078, 1954.

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 and first 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; subheadings are to be typed in lower case with the initial letter of main words capitalized and each word in the heading underlined. Subheadings may be centered or located at the beginning of a paragraph. When a subheading appears at the beginning of a paragraph, it is followed by a period and a dash. Text should begin below the author's address. DO NOT USE A SEPARATE PAGE for the table of contents.

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. Type in tables is set separately and the tables are therefore separated from the regular text by the printer. 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 and use no vertical lines. Tables should be planned and prepared with proper spacing so that such lines are not necessary.

Main headings are to be typed in capital letters, centered and not followed by a period; subheadings are to be typed in lower case with the initial letter of main words capitalized and each word in the heading underlined. Subheadings may be centered or located at the beginning of a paragraph. When a subheading appears at the beginning of a paragraph, it is followed by a period and a dash. Text should begin below the author's address. 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; subheadings are to be typed in lower case with the initial letter of main words capitalized and each word in the heading underlined. Subheadings may be centered or located at the beginning of a paragraph. When a subheading appears at the beginning of a paragraph, it is followed by a period and a dash. Text should begin below the author's address. Do not use a separate page for the title of the table.

FOOTNOTES. Footnotes to tables should be noted by asterisks, daggers, or other signs to avoid confusion with numerals in the table or 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 2." Impressions of figures should be typed, double-spaced, in a list on a separate sheet of paper included with the manuscript to go to the printer. They should not be affixed to the figure which goes to the engraver.

ILLUSTRATIONS. All illustrations are referred to as "figures" and must be numbered consecutively. They may be photographs or line drawings in black India ink. As many as possible of the illustrations should be grouped and mounted close together on heavy white cardboard for reproduction as a single cut as grouping is more economical. Each figure or collection of figures in a plate should be identified along the bottom edge with author's name, number, and size after reproduction, and on the back with author's name and title of manuscript. Use of illustrations is not to deal with the author must bear permission for use and credit to the originator.

Make the size and proportions of each group of illustrations suitable for reduction to the width of the printed page (4½") and any portion of the length (7½"). Care should be taken to insure that a figure does not occupy any more space than necessary. Excessive white space should be eliminated. Line drawings for reproduction are often made too large. As a general rule the dimensions should be no greater than 9 X 15 inches. If carefully drawn they need be no more than 50 percent larger than the size desired when in print. Original drawings should be submitted for making engravings. In addition to the original illustrations, a photographic copy of each (no larger than 8½ X 11 inches) should accompany the manuscript to facilitate its transmission to the reviewers.

Projected illustrations (usually fold-out maps) will be accepted for publication only by special arrangement with the editor and assumption of incurred additional expense by the author.

Magnifications stated in the figures or in the explanation of the figures should refer to the magnification after reduction. Or a scale may be drawn on the figure which will automatically indicate the size of the original regardless of reduction.

Explanation of single figures should be typed, double-spaced, in a list on a separate sheet of paper included with the manuscript to go to the printer. They should not be affixed to the figure which goes to the engraver.

Explanation of figures assembled together in a plate may be typed, double-spaced, on a separate sheet of paper with the heading EXPLANATION OF FIGURES IN PLATE. Figures are referred to in the text as "figure 1" or "fig. 1."

Each figure must have a suitable legend, even though it may be completely described in the text.

FOOTNOTES. Footnotes to tables are permissible as described above. Reference to the literature is not permitted as a footnote but must be handled as described below. Acknowledgments are incorporated in the regular text at the end of the summary, just before Literature Cited.

Text footnotes are to be avoided and only two kinds are permissible. A footnote on the title may be used to state "Department publication No. . . . " or "Supported by a grant from . . ." or "Part of a dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment . . ." A footnote on the author's name may be used to state "Present address . . ." or "Fellow of the . . ." All other material or comments should be incorporated in the text. If text footnotes are used, they should be typed, double-spaced, in sequence on a separate page and put at the end of the manuscript.

REFERENCES or LITERATURE CITED. References to scientific literature should be accumulated in a list, arranged alphabetically by author's last name, and typed, double-spaced on a separate sheet of paper at the end of the text. They should not be numbered. The page should be entitled REFERENCES or LITERATURE CITED, typed in caps and centered. Examine recent issues of the Journal for the detailed form. References are to be included in the text as Patterson (1940) in case of more than two authors, " et al. " may be used in the text, but all coauthors must be listed in the reference section. Total number of pages should be given for books.
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