A New Concept in Microscopy . . .

BAUSCH & LOMB
STEREOMICROSCOPES

"Power Pods" and "StereoZoom" magnifications are part of an entirely new concept in microscopy. You get continuous flow of magnifications by merely turning the StereoZoom dial . . . no refocusing necessary.

Power Pods . . . the bodies of the stereomicroscopes . . . are completely self-contained units, interchangeable in the stands offered. Four Power Pods are available, 2 fixed models — 1X and 2X, and 2 variable — 1X through 2X and 0.7X through 3X. 3.5X through 120X extended range of magnification is possible.

You'll find Stereomicroscopes unparalleled in precision work. For details contact your local S/P office . . . the one source for all your laboratory supplies.

1586 Frebis Lane, Columbus 6, Ohio
Phone: HIkckory 3-9731

PLAN TO ATTEND

Next Annual Meeting

of

THE OHIO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio

April 21-23, 1960
TURTOX HUMAN SKELETONS

We examine hundreds of human skeletons each year to select the most perfect for articulating and mounting. This work is done in our own laboratories by osteologists who have spent many years becoming experts in the preparation of fine skeletons.

In our Catalog No. 61 (pages 256 through 264) we illustrate and describe a large selection of human skeletal material. This includes unmounted skeletons, articulated and mounted skeletons of several types, skulls, spinal columns, and many special preparations. Also offered are the various individual bones of the human skeleton and skull.

GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SUPPLY HOUSE, Inc.
8200 So. Hoyne Ave., CHICAGO 20, ILLINOIS

1857 103 YEARS of 1960

QUALITY PRINTING and DEPENDABLE SERVICE

- SCIENCE AND EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS
- COMMERCIAL FORMS
- BUSINESS STATIONERY

MONOTYPE COMPOSITION  LETTERPRESS PRINTING

THE SPAHR & GLENN CO.
50 EAST BROAD STREET COLUMBUS 15, OHIO
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 numerals to appear in italics should be underlined in the typed copy. Acceptable symbols should be used for stylistic purposes.

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 title page.

TABLES. Tables are to be typed, double-spaced, on separate sheets of paper, one table to a page, numbered consecutively, and placed 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. 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 and use no vertical lines. Tables should be planned and prepared with proper spacing so that such lines are not necessary.

Footnotes to tabular data 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 preference 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 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, figure number, and size after reproduction, and on the back with author’s name and title of manuscript. Use of illustrations not original 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 (7¼”). 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 12 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 publication. Photographs of original illustrations, a photographic copy of each (no larger than 8½ X 11 inches) should accompany the manuscript to facilitate its transmisal 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 must 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 capital letters and centered. Examine recent issues of the Journal for the detailed form. References are referred to in the text as Patterson (1940) or (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.
INTRODUCTION TO PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

by Bernard S. Meyer, Professor and Chairman, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, The Ohio State University
Donald B. Anderson, Provost, The University of North Carolina
Richard H. Bohning, Associate Professor of Botany, The Ohio State University.

The long-awaited shorter version of Meyer and Anderson's Plant Physiology, a leading text for nearly two decades is now ready. The new book, Introduction to Plant Physiology, offers a compact, thoroughly up-to-date presentation for one-semester courses. While following the general approach of its respected forerunner, it is carefully revised to cover important recent advances.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS:

Beginning with basic physico-chemical principles, the authors cover plant cells, the entrance and exit of materials from plants, and the water economy of the plant. A discussion of enzymes and pigments then leads into the various synthetic processes, including photosynthesis. The final chapters concern energy transfers, the movement of substances from organ to organ within plants, and growth phenomena in all their aspects.

444 pages, $7.50

Van Nostrand Company, Inc.
20 Alexander Street, Princeton, N. J.