# GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF A MANUSCRIPT

The Canadian Mineralogist, a quarterly publication of the Mineralogical Association of Canada, covers the fields of mineralogy, crystallography, geochemistry, petrology and mineral deposits. Articles may be written in English or *en français*. All manuscripts submitted are reviewed by two scientists competent in the subject. The review process and the preparation of accepted manuscripts for the printer are greatly facilitated if authors carefully note the following guidelines (summarized in Table 1).

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Manuscripts should be typewritten (double-spaced, except for tables) on  $21.5 \times 28$  cm (or A4) format. Margins should be 4 cm wide. The original and two copies are required. The first page should show the title (brief, to the point), the name (including first name) and affiliation of the author(s) and a complete mailing address. An abstract should appear on page 2, and a *sommaire* on page 3. The text should begin on page 4.

References, tables and captions for the figures should be typed on separate sheets and placed after the text. Each page is to be numbered consecutively.

Illustrations, line drawings and photographs are numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. Line drawings, bearing the name of the author(s) for identification purposes, should be suitably drawn for reduction to either 7 (single-column width), 10 or 14 cm (double-column width). The original and two copies of each are required.

Equations and formulae should be set up clearly and simply. Equations are to be numbered (in parentheses, at right-hand margin) if they are referred to by number in the text.

New mineral species must be approved by the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names, International Mineralogical Association. The current chairman of the Commission is Dr. J.A. Mandarino, Department of Mineralogy and Geology, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6. Data on new minerals should be presented following the recommendations published in volume 22, pages 367-368. The format to be followed in the proposal is standardized (Mandarino 1985).

General style and the format of the paper should conform to the usage in current issues of the journal. Webster's Third New International Dictionary should be used for preferred spelling. Fleischer (1983) should be consulted for the correct spelling and formulae of mineral species. All measured or derived quantities of importance must be accompanied by their estimated standard deviations. The SI system of units should be used, except that the angström (symbol Å,  $\equiv 10^{-10}\,\mathrm{m}$ ) may be used instead of the nanometer (nm), and bar (and kilobar) instead of the pascal. Kretz (1983) provided a list of symbols for the rock-forming minerals.

# SPECIFIC INFORMATION

#### Abstract

All manuscripts should have an abstract describing the scope and principal findings of the investigation. Statements must be informative; instead of stating that "results of the experiments will be discussed", the author should provide a brief summary of those findings. The abstract should be double-spaced and not exceed 25 to 30 lines, each 60 characters and spaces long (~ 250 words). A maximum of ten keywords are to be listed below the abstract.

# Sommaire

A French version of the abstract and keywords is published with each paper written in English. The translation will be prepared by the editor if not provided by the author.

### References

All references mentioned in the text, tables and figures should be listed double-spaced, unnumbered and alphabetically by first author's name. The format and abbreviations must follow those used in current issues of this journal (see below). Each entry should comprise the name of the author(s), the year of publication, the title of the article, name of journal, volume number, initial and final page of the paper. Authors must check their list of references for accuracy. In the text, reference is made by author's last name and year of publication (e.g., Bell 1984). Where there are two authors, use an ampersand between the two names (e.g., Boivin & Camus 1981). Where there are more than two authors, use et al. (e.g., Marquer et al. 1985). Papers in preparation are not listed. Reference to a thesis includes the complete title, the name of the university and its location (e.g., Stevenson 1985). A reference to a book should mention the publishing house and city of issue (e.g., Hughes 1982).

#### Tables

Tables should be numbered consecutively (in Arabic numerals) and referred to in the next. Titles should be brief. Material should be presented in table form in a compact manner (Tables 1, 2) using single spacing wherever possible. Authors are urged to use an electric typewriter and Letter Gothic type for maximum legibility after reduction. Subscripts and superscripts look best if typed with a symbol element. Material for photo reduction to 7 cm should be a maximum of 14 cm wide; for reduction to 14 cm, the original should not exceed 30 cm. Exceptionally wide tables (original up to 40 cm across) can be positioned broadside on the page. A recent issue of the journal should be consulted for the preferred format of the tables.

Tables of unusual length or of interest to very few readers (e.g., results of modal analyses, structure factors) will be submitted by the editor to the Depository of Unpublished Data, CISTI, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S2. Note of such a deposition should appear in the text of the

#### TABLE 1. CHECKLIST OF GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS\*

Manuscripts are to be typewritten double-spaced.

The title page shows the name, affiliation and complete mailing address of each author.

Pages 2 and 3 contain an informative abstract and a *sommative*, respectively. The *sommative* is translated by the editorial staff if not submitted by the author.

The text begins on page 4.

Submit the manuscript in triplicate, with photographs and tables well labeled.

Photographs and tables are printed in widths of 7, 10 and 14 cm. Tables should be prepared at twice their eventual width using a Letter-Gothic element for maximum legibility. Authors must submit the original tables. Use <u>Symbol</u> element for subscripts (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>0). Captions for all the figures are to be listed on a separate sheet. The author is responsible for the accuracy of the references used.

TABLE 2. SYMBOLS COMMONLY USED IN THE CANADIAN MINERALOGIST\*

α, b, c, α, β, γ	cell parameters
X, Y, Z or [100], [001]	directions of the crystallographic axes
CuKaı	type of radiation used
d (th Å)	interplanar spacing, in ångström units† indices of refraction
ε, ω, α, β, γ, η	measured density, calculated density
$D_{m}$ , $D_{x}$	number of formula units per cell
$(hkl), \{hkl\}$ 2v, 2v <sub>x</sub> , 2v <sub>x</sub>	face symbol, form symbol optic axial angle
Ma, Ga	million years, billion years
mg, mL, Mg	milligram, millilitre, megagram
kV, mA, µm, s	kilovolt, milliampere, micrometre, second
K, °C, kbar, Pa	kelvin, degree Celsius, kilobar, pascal

<sup>\*</sup> In each table, the title should be brief and descriptive; other information should be presented in footnote form. Original table is 14 cm wide. Use single spacing wherever possible. Centre the title. † In an abstract, the five or eight most intense diffraction-maxima of a newly described mineral species should be listed thus:  $[\underline{d} \text{ in } \mathring{A}(\mathbf{1})(hkl)]$ . Here, I represents relative intensity, on a scale of 10 or 100.

manuscript. Authors are encouraged to use the depository wherever possible.

# Line drawings

Drawings should be carefully prepared using India ink on white drawing paper. All lines and points must be of sufficient weight to reproduce well after reduction. Letters and numerals should made neatly and of such a size as to exceed 1 mm after reduction. Originals should not be more than 2 or 3 times the size of the printed version. Unreduced glossy prints of line drawings are acceptable, convenient, and facilitate handling of the manuscript prior to printing. Material for photo reduction to 7 cm should be a maximum of 14 cm wide; for double-column reduction, the width should not exceed 30 cm.

# **Photographs**

Prints should be made on glossy paper, with strong contrast. They should be trimmed so that essential features only are shown. Bar scales should be drawn directly on the photos. The author may wish to group up to six photographs under one figure number; in this case, an identifying letter (A, B, etc.) should appear directly on each photograph, and should be mentioned in the caption that will be printed below the array. Where photographs are to be grouped, one set should be mounted in an arrangement suitable for reduction. The array should not exceed 21 cm in length after reduction (with space allotted for the caption).

# Page charges and reprints

No page charges are assessed. Either 100 or 200 reprints may be ordered using a form that accompanies the galley proofs. Special arrangements may be made at that time to order more than 200 reprints. The extra cost of printing photographs in color is charged to the author.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The editor acknowledges the assistance of Vicki Trimarchi in preparing these guidelines.

### REFERENCES

Bell, B.R. (1984): The geochemistry of Lower Tertiary basic dykes in the Eastern Red Hills district, Isle of Skye, and their significance for the proposed magmatic evolution of the Skye Centre. *Mineral. Mag.* 48, 365-372.

<sup>\*</sup> The original of this table measures 14 cm in width.

- Boivin, P. & Camus, G. (1981): Igneous scapolitebearing associations in the Chaîne des Puys, Massif Central (France) and Atakor (Hoggar, Algeria). Contr. Mineral. Petrology 77, 365-375.
- FLEISCHER, M. (1983): Glossary of Mineral Species 1983. The Mineralogical Record, Tucson, Arizona.
- Hughes, C.J. (1982): Igneous Petrology. Elsevier, Amsterdam.
- Kretz, R. (1983): Symbols for rock-forming minerals. Amer. Mineral. 68, 277-279.

- Mandarino, J.A. (1985): In search of the perfect mineral description. Geol. Assoc. Can. - Mineral. Assoc. Can. Program Abstr. 10, A37.
- MARQUER, D., GAPAIS, D. & CAPDEVILA, R. (1985): Comportement chimique et orthogneissification d'une granodiorite en faciès schistes verts (Massif de l'Aar, Alpes Centrales). *Bull. Minéral.* 108, 209-221.
- Stevenson, R.K. (1985): Implications of Amazonite to Sulfide-Silicate Equilibria. M.Sc. thesis, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.

# The Stillwater Complex, Montana: Geology and Guide

**Edited** by

# Gerald K. Czamanske and Michael L. Zientek 1985

This unique guide to the classic Stillwater Complex will appeal to research geologists, teachers, students and those interested in mining history in the United States. The 412-page volume comprises 28 individual contributions by more than 30 active research workers, as well as a comprehensive bibliography of Stillwater literature. The volume is nearly equally divided between: (1) discussions of what is known of the complex and its geologic setting and (2) detailed road logs and walking traverses to localities carefully selected to illustrate the nature of this famed layered mafic complex. Among the 150 photographs are many that will delight history buffs. More than 180 line drawings and four large back pocket maps present much new information. Prepared in co-operation with the U.S. Geological Survey. Released July 22, 1985. Special Publication 92 of the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology. Price: US \$28 (postpaid). Order from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Maine Hall, Montana Tech, Butte, Montana 59701, U.S.A.

The Mineralogical Association of Canada gratefully acknowledges the financial contribution of the Geological Survey of Canada toward the publication of papers arising from the London symposium on the Geochemistry of Mineral Deposits (the first papers in this issue).