

## PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Articles may be written in English or French. General style should conform to the usage in current issues of the journal. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* should be used for spelling. Manuscripts from residents or non-residents of Canada, on subjects of general interest in mineralogy, crystallography, geochemistry, petrology, and mineral deposits, as well as reports of specialized research in these fields, will be considered for publication. All manuscripts are subject to review by one or more scientists, competent in the subject.

*Publication of accepted articles will be facilitated if manuscripts and illustrations are checked carefully before they are submitted.* Authors will be charged for unnecessary deviations from the usual format and for changes in the proof that are considered excessive or unnecessary.

### GENERAL

(1) Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, on  $21.5 \times 28$  cm ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  by 11 in.) paper. Margins should be 4 cm ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.) wide to allow for copy marking. The original and two copies are required.

(2) The first line of the first sheet of the manuscript should have the title, the second line the authors' names, and the third line the institution or institutions from which the article is a contribution (with city and province or state). If possible in the title, words should be substituted for chemical formulas, Greek letters, or other odd typography. The second page should contain the abstract, and the third page, the start of the main text.

(3) References, tables, and legends for illustrations should be typed on separate sheets, double-spaced, and placed after the text.

(4) Each sheet of the manuscript should be numbered.

(5) Illustrations, line drawings and photographs (singly) should be numbered consecutively from 1 up, in Arabic numerals, in the order to which they are referred in the text.

For line drawings either three sets of good photographic copies, or the original drawings plus two sets of copies are required. Line drawings should be designed and drawn with line-width and size of lettering suitable for reduction to either single-column or double-column width.

Glossy prints of photographs should be submitted in triplicate. Where photographs are grouped, one set should be mounted in an arrangement suitable for reduction to the width of a single column (7 cm or  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in.) or full page (14.3 cm or  $5\frac{5}{8}$  in.), no more than 21 cm ( $8\frac{1}{4}$  in.) long after reduction. The other sets should not be mounted.

(6) The authors' names, title of the paper, and figure number should be written in the lower left-hand corner of the sheets on which the illustrations appear.

(7) Equations and formulas should be set up clearly and simply. Superscripts and subscripts must be legible and carefully placed; unusual and Greek characters should be identified clearly. Numbers referring to equations should be in parentheses and placed flush with the right-hand margin of the text. The metric system must be used wherever possible.

(8) New mineral names must be approved by the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names, International Mineralogical Association (Fleischer 1970). The current chairman of the commission is Dr. A. Kato, Department of Geology, National Science Museum, 3-23-1, Hyakunincho, Shinjuku, Tokyo 160, Japan.

**ABSTRACT** — All manuscripts, including notes, should have an abstract of not more than about 200 words indicating the scope of the work and the principal findings.

**REFERENCES** — References should be listed alphabetically by authors' names, unnumbered, and in the form used in current issues of this journal. In references to papers in periodicals, the authors' names should be followed by the year of publication, title or article, name of journal, volume, and initial and final page numbers. All citations should be checked with the original articles and each one referred to in the text by the authors' names and the year of publication. Where the citation in the text contains more than two authors, the first should be used and followed by *et al.*, as for example, Smith *et al.* (1969). Only references cited in the text, figures, and tables should be listed.

Sample entries and recommended abbreviations are listed at the end of these instructions.

**TABLES** — Tables should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals and each table referred to in the text. Titles should always be given but should be brief; column headings should be brief and descriptive matter in the tables confined to a minimum. Numerous small tables should be avoided.

Structure factor tables will be published provided that they are not of unusual length, and provided that the author supplies the data in a *compact* form, in appropriate format suitable for clear reproduction. Glossy photographic reductions are preferred. Tables requiring more than one journal page must be arranged so that maximum use is made of the space available.

Tables of unusual length, or of a quality unsuitable for journal reproduction, will be submitted by the editors to the Depository of Unpublished Data, National Science Library, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Note of such a deposition should be made in the text of the manuscript. Authors are encouraged to use the depository wherever possible.

Ordinary tables should be prepared with an electric typewriter using LETTER GOTHIC type. Material for single-column reduction should be spaced to a width of 14 cm (5½ in.); for double-column reduction, widths of up to 30 cm (12 in.) are permitted. A recent issue of the journal should be consulted for the exact format. The original typed tables must be submitted with the manuscript.

**LINE DRAWINGS** — Drawings should be carefully made with India ink on white drawing paper, blue tracing linen, or coordinate paper ruled in blue only; any coordinate lines that are to appear in the reproduction should be ruled in black ink. Paper ruled in green, yellow, or red should not be used. All lines must be of sufficient thickness to reproduce well. Decimal points, periods, and stippled dots must be solid black circles large enough to be reduced if necessary. Letters and numerals should be made neatly, and be of such size that the smallest lettering will be not less than 1 mm high when the figure is reduced to a suitable size. Many drawings are made too large; originals should not be more than 2 or 3 times the size of the desired reproduction. Wherever possible, two or more drawings should be grouped to reduce the number of cuts required. In such groups of drawings, full use of the space available should be made; the ratio of height to width should conform to that of a journal page (14.3 cm × 21 cm or single column 7 cm × 21 cm) but allowance must be made for the captions. If large drawings are made, glossy photographic prints (20 by 25 cm or less) are acceptable, convenient, and facilitate handling the manuscript prior to printing.

**PHOTOGRAPHS** — Prints should be made on glossy paper, with strong contrasts. They should be trimmed so that essential features only are shown, and mounted carefully, with rubber cement, on white cardboard. To reduce the number of cuts required, two or more photographs should be mounted together with not more than 3 mm between them.

**PAGE CHARGES AND REPRINTS** — No page charges are assessed, and reprints are supplied at printer's cost. A reprint order form accompanies the galley proofs sent to authors.

#### REFERENCE

FLEISCHER, M. (1970): Procedure of the International Mineralogical Association Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names. *Amer. Mineral.* 55, 1016-1017.

#### Recommended Spelling and Abbreviation

alkalis	fluvioglacial	north-northeast
aluminum-bearing	footnote	orebody
analyses	infrared	northeast
analysis	iron-formation	percent
analyze	labor	percentage
centre	low-grade (adj.)	program
characterize	map-area	rare-earth
chocolate-brown (adj.)	metasedimentary (adj.)	recognize
color	metavolcanic (adj.)	reflection
coexist	metre	relict (adj.; residual)
cooperate	footwall	selvage
cross-section	freshwater (adj.)	subcell
crystallize	grey	superlattice
data (pl.)	greywacke	sulfate
draft	groundmass	sulfide
diamond-drill hole	halo, haloes	sulfosalt
drillhole	overall	sulfur
dyke	oxidized	ultraviolet
ferromagnesian	hanging wall	wall-rock (adj.)
fine-grained	northeast	X-ray

A	ampere	mA	milliampere
at.	atomic	m. y.	million years
av.	average	mV	millivolt
bar	— —	min.*	minimum
calc.*	calculated	M	molar
°C	degrees Centigrade	mo.	month
D	density	No.	number
DTA	differential thermal analysis	N	normal
e.g.	exempli gratia (for the sake of example)	obs.*	observed
est.*	estimated	p., pp.	page, pages
et al.	et alii (and others)	ppb	parts per billion
exp.	experimental	ppm	parts per million
Fig.	Figure	n	refractive index
hr.	hour	sec.	second
i.e.	id est (that is)	sp. gr.	specific gravity
kbar	kilobar	TGA	thermogravimetric analysis
kcal	kilocalorie	tp.	township
kV	kilovolt	V	volt
max.*	maximum	vol. (V)	volume
meas.*	measured	wt.	weight
		wt. %	weight %

\*omit period when used as a subscript

### Sample Entries for References

#### REFERENCES

- BOYLE, R. W. (1968a): The geochemistry of silver and its deposits. *Geol. Surv. Can. Bull.* 160.  
 ——— (1968b): Fahlbands, sulfide schists, and ore deposition. *Econ. Geol.* 63, 835-838.  
 ——— & DASS, A. S. (1967): Geochemical prospecting — use of the A horizon in soil surveys. *Econ. Geol.* 62, 274-276.  
 QUARASHI, M. M. & BARNES, W. H. (1963): The structure of conicalcrite. *Can. Mineral.* 7, 561-577.  
 ———, ——— & BERRY, L. G. (1953): The space group of conicalcrite. *Amer. Mineral.* 38, 557-559.

#### ABSTRACTS

- BALDWIN, D. A. & TURNOCK, A. C. (1974): Cordierite-hercynite granoblastites at Rat Lake, Manitoba. *Can. Mineral.* 12, 428 (Abstr.).  
 HODA, S. N. & CHANG, L. L. Y. (1972): Phase relations in the systems  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S-PbS-Sb}_2\text{S}_3$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S-PbS-Bi}_2\text{S}_3$ . *Geol. Soc. Amer. Program Abstr.* 4, 539-540.

#### THESES:

- PRINGLE, G. J. (1972): *A Technique for the Determination of the Feldspar Crystallization History in a Tholeiite Sheet*. M.Sc. thesis, Univ. New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.  
 ROY, D. C. (1970): *The Silurian of Northeastern Arrostook County, Maine*. Ph.D. thesis, Mass. Inst. Tech.

#### BOOKS

- DEER, W. A., HOWIE, R. A. & ZUSSMAN, J. (1962): *Rock-Forming Minerals* 2. Longman's, London.  
 PALACHE, C., BERMAN, H. & FRONDEL, C. (1951): *The System of Mineralogy* 2, 7th ed. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

#### ARTICLES IN BOOKS

- POOLE, W. H. (1967): Tectonic evolution of Appalachian region of Canada. In *Geology of the Atlantic Region* (E. R. W. Neale & H. Williams, eds.), *Geol. Assoc. Can. Spec. Pap.* 4, 9-51.

## RECOMMENDED JOURNAL ABBREVIATIONS

Abh.	Abhandlung	Geochem.	Geochemistry	Prof.	Professional
Abstr.	Abstract	Geochim.	Geochimica	Pt.	Part
Abt.	Abteilung	Geog.	Geographical	Publ.	Publication
Akad.	Akademi, Akademiya	Geol.	Geological		
Amer.	America, American	Geophys.	Geophysical	Quart.	Quarterly
Ann.	Annales, Annual	Ger.	Germany		
Appl.	Applied	Ges.	Gesamt, Gesellschaft	Rec.	Recueil
Arb.	Arbeit	Govt.	Government	Rech.	Recherches
Arch.	Archives			Rep.	Republic
Assoc.	Association	Imp.	Imperial	Rep.	Report
Astron.	Astronomical	Ind.	Industry, Industrial	Res.	Research
Astrophys.	Astrophysical	Inorg.	Inorganic	Resour.	Resources
Aust.	Australia	Inst.	Institute	Rev.	Review
Austral.	Australasia	Int.	International	Roy.	Royal
		Invest.	Investigations	Russ.	Russian
		Izv.	Izvestiya		
Beibl.	Beiblatt			Samml.	Sammlung
Beih.	Beiheft			Sb.	Sbornik
Beil.	Beilage	J.	Journal	Schr.	Schrift
Beitr.	Beitrag	Jahrb.	Jahrbuch	Schweiz.	Schweizer, Schweizerische
Ber.	Bericht			Sci.	Science, Scientific
Brit.	British	Lab.	Laboratory	Sect.	Section
Bull.	Bulletin	Lett.	Letters	Sed.	Sedimentary
Bur.	Bureau	Lit.	Literary	Seismol.	Seismology
				Ser.	Series
Calif.	California	Mag.	Magazine	Soc.	Society
Can.	Canada, Canadian	Mat.	Materials	Spec.	Special
Chem.	Chemistry	Math.	Mathematics	Spectrochem.	Spectrochemistry
Circ.	Circular	Medd.	Meddelelse	Spectros.	Spectroscopy
Coll.	College	Meet.	Meeting	Stand.	Standards
Collect.	Collection	Mem.	Memoir	Sum.	Summary
Comm.	Commission	Met.	Metallurgy	Suppl.	Supplementary
Commonw.	Commonwealth	Mineral.	Mineralogy	Surv.	Survey
C.R.	Compte Rendus	Mining		Symp.	Symposium
Conf.	Conference	Mitt.	Mitteilung		
Congr.	Congress	Mol.	Molecular		
Contr.	Contribution	Monatsh.	Monatshft	Tech.	Technical, Technological
Conv.	Convention			Tids.	Tidsskrift
Cosmochim.	Cosmochimica	Nachr.	Nachricht	Trans.	Transaction
Crist.	Cristallographie	Nat.	Natural, National	Transl.	Translation
Cryst.	Crystallography	Nature			
		Nank.	Nankovi	Univ.	University
		Nord.	Nordish	Untersuch.	Untersuchung
Dep.	Department	Norges			
Deut.	Deutsch, Deutschland	Norweg.	Norwegian	Ver.	Verein
Div.	Division	N.Y.	New York	Verricht.	Verrichtung
Dokl.	Doklady			Vol.	Volume
		Obs.	Observatory	Volc.	Volcanologique
Ecol.	Ecology	Obshchest.	Obshchestvo	Vses.	Vsesoyuznoye
Econ.	Economic	Oceanog.	Oceanography		
Ed.	Edition	Org.	Organic	Wiss.	Wissenschaft
Elec.	Electrical	Organ	Organization		
Eng.	Engineering			Yearb.	Yearbook
Engl.	England				
Erfakr.	Erfahrung	Pap.	Paper	Z.	Zeitschrift
Exp.	Experimental	Petrog.	Petrography	Zap.	Zapiski
		Petrology		Zb.	Zbornik
Fed.	Federal	Phil.	Philosophical	Zentr.	Zentralblatt
Foren.	Forening	Phys.	Physics	Zh.	Zhurnal
Forh.	Forhandling	Planet.	Planetary	Ztg.	Zeitung
Forsch.	Forschung	Prelim.	Preliminary		
Fortschr.	Fortschritte	Proc.	Proceedings		
		Program	Program		
Gen.	General	Progr.	Progress		

length:  $\mu\text{m}$  = micrometre  
 mm = millimetre  
 cm = metre  
 m = kilometre  
 km = metre

volume: ml = millilitre  
 cc = cubic centimetre  
 l = litre

weight:  $\mu\text{g}$  = microgram  
 mg = milligram  
 g = gram  
 kg = kilogram  
 t = tonne