GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF A MANUSCRIPT.
I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Canadian Mineralogist, a bimonthly 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 normally reviewed by two specialists selected by one of the Associate Editors. The review process and the preparation of accepted manuscripts for the typographer will be greatly facilitated if authors carefully note the following guidelines:

1) Text, references, and figure captions are to be double-spaced.
2) The title page shows the full name, affiliation, and complete mailing address of each author.
3) An informative abstract and keywords follow. The *sommaire* and *mots-clés* will be prepared by the editorial team if not submitted by the author.
4) Three copies of the manuscript are required, with figures and tables indicating the name of the first author.
5) The tables should be compactly designed (consult a recent issue), ready for electronic scanning. Figures and tables are to be printed in widths of 7, 10 and 14 cm and should be prepared at double that width with a 12-point font.
6) Captions for all figures are to be listed following the list of references.

New mineral species must have been approved by the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN), International Mineralogical Association (IMA). Data on new minerals are to be presented following the recommendations of Nickel & Grice (1998). Manuscripts on new mineral species are automatically sent to Dr. Joseph A. Mandarino, Technical Editor (New Minerals). Manuscripts presenting results of crystal-structure analyses are automatically sent to Dr. Robert T. Downs, Technical Editor (Crystal Structures).

The general style and format of the paper should conform to the usage in current issues of the journal. Webster's International Dictionary should be consulted for the preferred spelling. Mandarino (1999), Blackburn & Dennen (1997) and Nickel & Nichols (1991) should be consulted for the spelling and standard chemical formulae of mineral species. The use of a varietal name instead of the real name of a species is discouraged. Recommendations of the CNMMN in matters of nomenclature have recently been compiled (Martin 1998).

All measured or derived quantities of importance must be accompanied by their estimated standard deviations. The SI system of units should be used, although the Ångstrom (Å) is still preferred by many 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; an updated list is available at this website.

After acceptance, the revised text should be submitted in diskette form, or sent in by e-mail, along with two "hard" copies.

REFERENCES

BLACKBURN, W.F. & DENNEN, W.F. (1997): *Encyclopedia of Mineral Names*. The Canadian Mineralogist, Special Publication **1**.

KRETZ, R. (1983): Symbols for rock-forming minerals. *Am. Mineral.* **68**, 277-279.

MANDARINO, J.A. (1999): *Fleischer's Glossary of Mineral Species*. The Mineralogical Record, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

MARTIN, R.F., compiler (1998): *The Nomenclature of Minerals: a Compilation of IMA Reports.* The

Mineralogical Association of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

NICKEL, E.H. & GRICE, J.D. (1998): The IMA Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names: procedures and guidelines on mineral nomenclature, 1998. *Can. Mineral.* **36**, 913-926.

_____ & NICHOLS, M.C. (1991): *Mineral Reference Manual*. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, N.Y.

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF A MANUSCRIPT. II. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

General information concerning the preparation of articles to be submitted to this journal can be found in part I of these Guidelines. Specific information is presented here about the Abstract, References, Tables and Figures.

Abstract

The abstract describes the scope and principal findings of the investigation. Statements must be informative; instead of stating that "results of the experiments will be discussed", provide a summary of those findings. The abstract consists of one paragraph not to exceed 25-30 lines. Up to ten keywords accompany this abstract.

References

All references mentioned in the text, tables and figures should be listed in a strictly alphabetical order. The format and abbreviations are those of the *Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index*, which is available in all libraries. Each entry should contain the name of the author(s), the year of publication, the title of the article, name of journal (properly abbreviated), volume number, initial and final page of the paper. In the text, reference is made by author's last name and year of publication (*e.g.*, Ewing 2001). Where there are two authors, use an ampersand between the two names (*e.g.*, Jonsson & Broman 2002). Where there are more than two authors, use *et al.* (*e.g.*, Frost *et al.* 2002). Papers in preparation are not listed. Reference to a thesis includes the complete title, the name of the university and its location (*e.g.*, Verryn 2000). Reference to a book should include the publisher and city of issue (*e.g.*, Pekov 1998).

Tables

Tables, which are scanned electronically, should be numbered consecutively (in Arabic numerals) and introduced in the text in the same sequence. Titles (capitalized) should be brief. Material should be presented in a compact manner, with single spacing between lines wherever possible. Tables designed for photo reduction to 7 cm (single-column width) should be a maximum of 14 cm wide; for reduction to 14 cm, the original should not exceed 30 cm in width. Exceptionally wide tables can be positioned in landscape format on a page. Tables of unusual length or of interest to very few readers (*e.g.*, listings of structure factors, reams of chemical data) will be submitted (in duplicate) by the editor to the Depository of Unpublished Data, CISTI, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S2. Authors are encouraged to use the depository wherever possible.

Figures

All lines and points must be of sufficient weight to reproduce well after reduction. Letters and numerals should exceed 1 mm in height after reduction. Figures are submitted in an electronic format or are scanned by the typographer. Prints should be made on glossy paper, with strong contrast. They should be cropped 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, ..., or a, b, ...) should appear directly on each photograph. Symbols drawn in photos should conform to the list of mineral symbols available at this web site.

REFERENCES

EWING, R.C. (2001): The design and evaluation of nuclear-waste forms: clues from mineralogy. *Can. Mineral.* **39**, 697-715.

FROST, B.R., MAVROGENES, J.A. & TOMKINS, A.G. (2002): Partial melting of sulfide ore deposits during medium- and high-grade metamorphism. *Can. Mineral.* **40**, 1-18.

JONSSON, E. & BROMAN, C. (2002): Fluid inclusions in late-stage Pb–Mn–As–Sb mineral assemblages

in the Långban deposit, Bergslagen, Sweden. *Can. Mineral.* **40**, 47-65.

PEKOV, I.V. (1998): *Minerals First Discovered on the Territory of the Former Soviet Union*. Ocean Pictures, Moscow, Russia.

VERRYN, S.M.C. (2000): *Natural and Synthetic Phase Relations of Cooperite, Braggite and Vysotskite*. Ph.D. thesis, Univ. of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa.

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF A MANUSCRIPT.
III. CLOSING REMARKS

The question of page charges and tips on "geowriting" conclude this series of guidelines.

Page charges and reprints

No page charges are assessed. No extra costs are levied to compensate the publication of figures in color. Instead, authors are encouraged to purchase either 100 or 200 reprints of their work using a form that accompanies the galley proofs.

Tips on "geowriting"

Scientific articles are presented for publication in order to disseminate the findings of a research project paintakingly done over many months or years and at great expense. In the rush to get the paper submitted, the text rarely is allowed "shelf time". Many authors employ fuzzy writing to convey their high-quality scientific findings to a world-wide audience, which is rather disconcerting.

One recurrent problem-area in the mineralogical and petrological literature concerns, surprisingly, the use of the plural of mineral names.

Mineral names are to be used in the singular as collective nouns. In a hand sample of garnetiferous schist, for instance, it is incorrect to report that the "garnets" are zoned, unless, of course, the author wishes to emphasize the presence of more than one kind of garnet in the metamorphic assemblage, an unlikely situation. A geochronologist working on such a schist may well report that "the zircons are water-clear and devoid of an inherited core". The author should state that grains of zircon, not zircons, are water-clear. Oddly enough, the (mis)use of the plural in this context never extends to quartz; one never reads that a granite contains quartzes, or that the quartzes are anhedral and have a granoblastic texture.

On the other hand, the schist is quite likely to contain feldspars (one K-feldspar, the other plagioclase); if sufficiently mafic, it may well also contain pyroxenes (orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene). Here, the use of the plural is perfectly justified. The ambiguity in scientific writing arises when an author describing a two-pyroxene mafic schist mentions that "the pyroxenes display a porphyroclastic texture"; is reference being made to multiple grains of one pyroxene or to both pyroxenes? Consider a report about a plagioclase-bearing schist in which high-temperature plagioclase of composition An_{18} has exsolved to a peristeritic assemblage of An_1 and An_{25}. That "the plagioclases are compositionally homogeneous" might imply that both host and lamellae are homogeneous (correct usage) or that the countless grains of plagioclase in this sample have a constant bulk composition (loose usage). Whatever has happened to one grain certainly has happened to all the rest in the schistose rock.

Le même problème est encore plus répandu en français. "Les olivines du gabbro sont transformées en serpentines". Combien d'olivines le gabbro contient-il? Il est fort probable que l'auteur de cette phrase n'a trouvé qu'une seule génération d'olivine dans son échantillon. Mais qu'en est-il des serpentines? Le produit d'une pseudomorphose de l'olivine mène couramment à la lizardite, mais celle-ci pourrait très bien avoir été remplacée ultérieurement par l'antigorite, ou bien recoupée par le chrysotile. Dans ce cas, l'auteur a tout à fait raison de se servir du pluriel. Le lecteur de cette phrase très simple doit donc filtrer l'information, pour en venir à l'opinion que l'auteur a manqué de précision dans l'utilisation du pluriel dans le premier cas, mais a peut-être été très précis dans son utilisation de "serpentines".

In a delightful book on the preparation of a scientific paper, Day (1988) stated that "the key to scientific writing is clarity. Successful scientific experimentation is the result of a clear mind attacking a clearly stated problem and producing clearly stated conclusions." I recommend Day's book to all contributors to this journal who agree that the text needs the same degree of clarity and refinement as the tables and figures.

REFERENCE

DAY, R.A. (1988): *How to Write & Publish a Scientific Paper* (3rd edition). Oryx Press, Phoenix, Arizona.