

RULES FOR SURGEON GENERAL'S CATALOG

Subject headings beginning a column will be set in case 14 caps, flush in the folio line above each column; this is also done where a subject continues from a preceding column.

Aside from case 14 subject headings (which are set flush, first word in capitals) and the case 13 subheadings (which are preceded by a flush 2-em half-blunt dash), all entries will be set in paragraphs, Half Revised Statutes measure.

~~Indent overruns in subject subheadings 4 ems.~~

Where the subject is the name of an individual, it is set in case 13 (first name in caps) indented 1 em.

Use 6-point slug above and 2-point lead below flush headings and case 13 sub-headings.

No lead will be used after a "See also" cross reference.

Six-point annotations will be separated from regular 6-point journal entries by a 2-point lead, and the same will be used in changing to 8-point author entries.

In "Author" cards, where a 6-point book annotation is followed by other entries such as biographical material, make a separate paragraph of the latter:

Forms no. 13 of McGraw ser.

For biography see Akkade. The life of ...

In nonconsecutive figures of years use: 1899-1901, 1901-3, 1915-17.

Use a comma in *all cases* after the family name, e. g., SEATON, Edward.

Separate the years of birth or death from the Christian name or initials by a comma, e. g., SEATON, Edward, 1847-1915 or SEATON, E., 1847-1915.

At the end of the name, or, if there is a year, after the last number use a period as in the above sample. Do not use the period if the number is merely the year of birth, e. g., Ainsworth, William, 1900-, but place a 3-em quad after the dash and before the title of the book, e. g., Ainsworth, William, 1900- Surgical theories, etc. Where this occurs with the first of joint authors, a 2-em quad will be used in place of the missing date. The latter course will also be followed where only date of death is given. A roman ampersand (&) will be used with joint authors, using a comma after Christian name of preceding author.

In all 8-point entries additional editions of a publication by the same author will be run in the same paragraph as the original entry, using

the introductory 2-em dash (—) and "Also" set in caps and small caps. This must not, however, be done in the case of rare old editions, each of which will begin a new paragraph.

Original language of book titles must remain, with or without translation, *in all cases*.

Where an author is followed by a "joint-author" entry, a dash (2-em in 8 point and 3-em in 6 point) will be used to designate the first author *in all cases*, and if there be additional works by these, one dash will be used to designate both names.

Use 2-em dash for author or authors if they are exactly the same as the previous entry; otherwise repeat the names in full, including Christian name.

In author cards the complete name will be printed in the same style of type, e. g., STANLEY, Sir Henry M[orton] 1875-1922. In these the Christian names will not be abbreviated, unless the full name is unknown.

If the author is an association or institution and is not preceded by a name of city or State, print it in case 13, first word all caps.

No double punctuation will be used, and a bracket or parenthesis will eliminate punctuation, either before or after, except in case of abbreviations.

Brackets will be used for matter supplied by the indexer, e. g., Seaton, E[dward] 1847-1915.

The period is not used in abbreviations which include the last letter of the word, as Mme, Dr, Mr, etc., but otherwise the period must be used.

In case there is but *one* portrait, plate, preliminary leaf, or chart, use: port, pl., p.l., ch.

Volume number is set in bold-face type in all cases.

In journal entries the volume number will be set in case 129 followed by a colon in the same type.

Where pagination in journal entries is consecutive use: 10-5, 41-6, 100-5, 120-35.

Do not use accented capital letters.

Do not use "Dr" with names of authors.

Do not use hyphens with French Christian names or initials.

Cities, States and countries forming part of a title are not abbreviated, except U.S., and those like New York, which becomes N. York.

Abbreviations are lower cased, except in English and German.

Bump all single-letter abbreviations (also M.&S.J.); this applies also to 2pl., v.1, 2fig., etc.

In "See" reference cards the Christian name should go in roman.

Titles of journals are printed in case 13 in the main text.

In subject book cards the entire name of the author (association or institution) or the title of a journal goes in caps and small caps.

In authors' names the prefixes *de* and *von* are placed after the Christian name.

Scientific names are capitalized only when used as the Latin name of a genus, order, or species.

Paragraph indentations are 1-em, except in 6-point which is 1½ ems. Use S. as abbreviation for Saint in all cases.

PLACE OF PUBLICATION IN JOURNAL CREDITS

Each credit must have some characteristic by which the country of origin of the journal can be readily recognized; otherwise the place of publication must follow the abbreviation. Features which will make the latter procedure unnecessary are:

(a) A geographical name in the credit proper, such as Am., deut., scand., fr., ital., belg., ned., sven., russ., polon., etc. In the following examples the characteristic is italicized:

Tr. Ophth. Soc. *U. Kingdom.*

Tristate M.J.

J. *Maine M. Ass.*

J. *méd. fr.*

Arq. *indoport. med.*

Austral. J. Dent.

Bull. Soc. zool. *France.*

Bull. *U.S. Nat. Mus.*

(b) A unique proper name, such as—

Atti Accad. naz. *Lincei* (also identified by "Atti")

Arch. urol. *Necker.*

C. rend. Lab. *Carlsberg.*

Atti Lab. *Mosso* (also identified by "Atti")

(c) The characteristic language of the credit.—It is assumed those having Japanese names are published in Japan; those having German names in Germany; those having Russian names, in Soviet Union; those having French names, in France; those having Spanish names, in Spain; those having English names, in the United States, etc. And thus all those published in Austria, all journals in English published elsewhere than in the United States, all Belgian journals and all Spanish journals published outside of Spain must carry the place of publication, unless excepted by *a* and *b*.

If the title of a journal is readable in more than one language, or if the country of origin or the language could be recognized from only a single letter or accent, the place of publication must be given. Certain abbreviations (*a*) clearly show the language, while others (*b*), do not, as shown in the following:

(a) Abh., Atti, Boll., Beitr., C. rend., Erg., Gazz., Gior., Riv., Wschr., tschr., tskr., Ztg., Zschr., Zbl., Rass.

(b) Abstr., Acta, An., Ann., Arch., Bol., Bul., Bull., Cron., Fol., Gaz., J., Rev., Tr.

Note the following examples:

J. méd. biol., Moskva.

J. méd. chir., Par.

J. mikrob., Moskva.

J. obst. gyn., Par.

Rev. méd. Par., and also Puebla, Rosario, S. Paulo.

The following abbreviations of geographical names will be used where the place is not a part of the title, and also in "book" entries:

Afr.	Africa	Liverp.	Liverpool
Alb.	Albany	Lond.	London
Amst.	Amsterdam	Los Ang.	Los Angeles
Augsb.	Augsburg	Lpz.	Leipzig
B. Air.	Buenos Aires	Madr.	Madrid
Balt.	Baltimore	Melb.	Melbourne
Barcel.	Barcelona	Méx.	México
Berl.	Berlin	Mod.	Modena
Birm.	Birmingham	Montev.	Montevideo
Bord.	Bordeaux	Montpel.	Montpellier
Bost.	Boston	Münch.	München
Bresl.	Breslau	Münst.	Münster
Brschw.	Braunschweig	N. Y.	New York
Brux.	Bruxelles	Nap.	Napoli
Bucur.	Bucuresti	Nürnb.	Nürnberg
Budap.	Budapest	Oxf.	Oxford
Cale.	Calcutta	Paderb.	Paderborn
Cambr.	Cambridge	Pal.	Palermo
Chie.	Chicago	Par.	Paris
Cincin.	Cincinnati	Phila.	Philadelphia
Darmst.	Darmstadt	Pittsb.	Pittsburgh
Detr.	Detroit	Portl.	Portland
Dresd.	Dresden	Regensb.	Regensburg
Dubl.	Dublin	Rio.	Rio de Janeiro
Düsseld.	Düsseldorf	S. Louis.	Saint Louis
Edinb.	Edinburgh	S. Franc.	San Francisco
Fir.	Firenze	S. Paulo.	Sao Paulo
Frankf.	Frankfurt	Springf.	Springfield
Freib.	Freiburg	Stockh.	Stockholm
Glasg.	Glasgow	Strasb.	Strasbourg
Gött.	Göttingen	Stuttg.	Stuttgart
Gravenh.	's Gravenhage	Tor.	Torino
Hamb.	Hamburg	Tüb.	Tübingen
Heidelb.	Heidelberg	Upps.	Uppsala
Helsin.	Helsingfors or Helsingi- sinki	Utr.	Utrecht
Innsbr.	Innsbruck	Venez.	Venezia
Kbh.	Kjøbenhavn	Warsz.	Warszawa
Königsb.	Königsberg	Wash.	Washington
Lanc.	Lancaster	Wiesb.	Wiesbaden
Lisb.	Lisboa	Würzb.	Würzburg
		Zür.	Zürich

Grieſew. = Greifswald
 Indianap. = Indianapolis
 Freib. i. B.

Manch., N.H.
 Louisv. - Louisville
 Leningr.
 Marl.
 Wis.