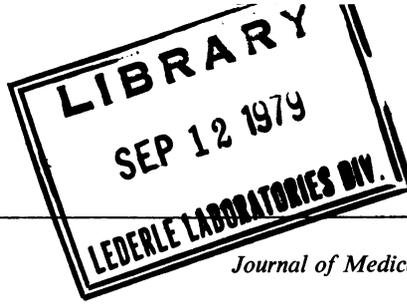


# Announcement

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*Journal of Medical Genetics*, 1979, **16**, 245

In accordance with the Vancouver agreement many medical journals are to standardise the instructions they issue to authors on the preparation of articles. References will be cited by the numerical system already familiar in many journals, including the *British Medical Journal*. A paper (or book) cited in the text is referred to there by a superscript number. In the list of references the papers (or books) appear in the numerical order in which they are first cited in the text, not in alphabetical order by the authors' names. For convenience in preparing the typescript the reference number may be typed between parentheses on the line, not superscript. The titles of journals will be abbreviated in accordance with the style of *Index Medicus*. In the typescript they should be abbreviated in that style.

Three examples follow:

<sup>1</sup>Green AB, Brown CD, Grey EF. A new method of measuring the blood glucose. *Ann Rheum Dis* 1980; **64**: 27-32.

<sup>2</sup>Green AB, Brown CD. *Textbook of Medicine*. London: Silver Books, 1980.

<sup>3</sup>Grey EF. Diseases of the pancreas. In: Green AB, Brown CD, eds. *Textbook of Medicine*. London: Silver Books, 1980: 349-62.

This journal will change to the numerical system from January 1980 and authors submitting papers are asked to adopt it now in order to facilitate editing.

Copies of the Vancouver agreement (50p, post free) are obtainable from the Publishing Manager, British Medical Journal, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, UK.

# Book review

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*Journal of Medical Genetics*, 1979, **16**, 328

## **Genetics and Ophthalmology**

By C. Gregory Keith. (Pp. ix + 116; Figures + Tables. £9.00.) Edinburgh, London, and New York: Churchill Livingstone. 1978.

This is a concise, accurate, and easily readable book which is a welcome addition to those already available on genetics and ophthalmology. Ophthalmologists, and particularly those in training, will find it a useful guide to the many genetically determined disorders in which the eye is involved. Geneticists will find it a useful reference book as long as an accurate diagnosis has been made. Most of the genetically determined ocular disorders are men-

tioned, and there are useful references and suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter.

As an introduction to the subject this is the best book available, but its conciseness will limit its usefulness for genetic counselling. To give two examples, the short sections on microphthalmos and on retinitis pigmentosa would provide little help to a geneticist faced with a sporadic case of either condition but, in fairness, both these topics would require many pages to do them justice.

This book can be recommended to every ophthalmologist and geneticist in training, and will be a useful addition to their libraries.

BARRIE JAY

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## **Announcement**

### **THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN GENETICS**

The 24th Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in Tokyo from 3-5 November 1979. For information write to the General Secretary: Associate Professor S. Takemura, Institute of Brain Research, University of Tokyo School of Medicine, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113, Japan.