

Some geometrical considerations concerning the design of tablets: corrigenda

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to several small errors in my paper entitled "Some geometrical considerations concerning the design of tablets" (Cleave, 1965). These are:

- p. 700, 6 lines from bottom: Suppose $l \geq d$
- p. 701, equation (6): $-24\sigma^3t^2$
- p. 701, equation (8): $+d(3G + 2D - 6d)$
- p. 701, 10 lines from bottom: $(3G + 2D)/d = 12 + \mu$
- p. 702, 3 lines from bottom: $3/31, 12/77, 3/7$

Department of Mathematics,
Queen's Building,
University Walk,
Bristol, 8.
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J. P. CLEAVE

Reference

Cleave, J. P. (1965). *J. Pharm. Pharmac.*, 17, 698-702.

Pharmacopoeias and Formularies

BRITISH VETERINARY CODEX 1965. Published by the direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Pp. xxv + 843 (including Index). The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, 1965. 105s. (U.K. postage, 3s.).

The period since the publication of the first edition of the *British Veterinary Codex* in 1953 has been marked by the introduction into veterinary practice of many new chemotherapeutic agents, and a supplement to the Codex was published in 1959 in an attempt to keep pace with the spate of drugs. The second edition of the Codex incorporates the established new remedies, and the opportunity has been taken to remove obsolete drugs and vaccines. Fifty-seven drugs and chemicals and 18 vaccines have been introduced, but the additions have been more than balanced by the deletion of over 100 drugs and chemicals and 10 vaccines. The additions include anthelmintics, antiprotozoal agents and insecticides. It is interesting to note how the development of veterinary practice is reflected in many of the inclusions. Space has been found for most of the important new antibiotics, anaesthetics, adjuncts to anaesthesia, anti-inflammatory agents and a number of diagnostic agents.

Part I of the Codex is devoted to monographs on drugs and chemicals, Part II is concerned with vaccines and sera, and Part III with new preparations. Amongst these are Depot-tablets of Cobalt Oxide, the so-called cobalt "bullet", a solid preparation containing cobalt which is given by mouth and remains in the reticulo-rumen for several months releasing small quantities of cobalt for utilisation by the rumino-micro-organism in the manufacture of vitamin B₁₂.

It is difficult to take exception to any of the inclusions. There are, however, one or two drugs now in current use which have been omitted, but no doubt the delays of publication are in part an explanation of these omissions. Although Haloxon, Dioxathion and Metriphosphate have been included, other organo-phosphorus compounds seem to have an equal claim. It is unlikely that all the inclusions and deletions would satisfy everyone.

Most of the deletions are well-justified; it is surprising that many found a place in the first edition. The deletion of certain drugs has involved other