

In the case reported above it was the left side of the head and face which was most injured by the explosion and the fall of earth, the labyrinthine lesions were more marked on this side, and the twitching of the eyelids was confined to this side. It was solely on the left side that the hairs were whitened. This influence of local causes is illustrated by cases which have been recorded of partial canities on parts submitted to pressure.

SUBSTITUTES FOR GERMAN DRUGS

The war has brought forcibly to our notice the extent to which the Germans had been allowed to control the British drug trade. Many drugs hitherto regarded as British products have been found unavailable or procurable only at greatly enhanced prices owing to the fact that they were "made in Germany," whilst others are difficult to get because they were products made by one or other of our Allies whose factories have been put out of action by the war. Practitioners will be glad of information which will enable them to distinguish "alien" from "allied" productions and help them in the selection of suitable substitutes which will enable them to prescribe with due regard to patriotism and economy as well as the welfare of the patients.

The Prescriber (January and March, 1915), publishes the following list of the more important of these products with their chemical equivalents. The list is by no means complete, but in case of doubt the best procedure is to prescribe the drug under its original name and to add the words "British substitute," leaving the selection to the pharmacist.

- Airol: Bismuthi Oxyiodogallas.
- Alypin: Amydricainæ Hydrochloridum.
- Antipyrin: Phenazonum.
- Anusol: Sanusin.
- Aristol: Thymolis Iodidum.
- Aspirin: Acidum Acetyl-salicylicum, B.P.
- Benzozol: Guaiacol Benzoas.
- Bromipin: Brominol.
- Chloralamid: Chloral formamidum, B.P.
- Creosotal: Creosoti Carbonas.
- Cystopurin: Urosolvène.
- Dermatol: Bismuthi Subgallas.
- Dionin: Ethylmorphinæ Hydrochloridum.
- Diuretin: Theobrominæ et Sodii Salicylas, B.P.