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 CHAP. XVIII.

## OLEOSA.—OILY PREPARATIONS.

THE preparations included in this chapter, under this name, are combinations of expressed oils with more active substances, principally designed for external application, the oil moderating their action, or communicating a convenient form.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM, *vulgo Linimentum Volatile*. Ammoniated Oil, commonly called Volatile Liniment.

“Take of Olive Oil, two ounces; Water of Ammonia, two drachms. Mix them.” The same preparation has a place in the Dublin Pharmacopœia, under the name *Linimentum Ammoniacæ*. In the London Pharmacopœia, a stronger preparation is ordered, *LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS*, consisting of Water of Ammonia, half an ounce; Olive Oil, two ounces. Another is inserted under the title *LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS*, composed of Water of Carbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce; Olive Oil, three ounces, which, both from the nature and proportion of its ingredients, is milder.

In these compositions, the alkali combines with the expressed oil, forming a thick white saponaceous compound. They are all used as rubefacients, and are convenient for application; a piece of linen moistened with any of them being applied to the part, or sometimes friction being

made with the liniment for a short time. The composition of the Edinburgh College seems on the whole best adapted to general use, as of medium strength, and, if necessary, it is easy to render it a little more active.

**OLEUM CAMPHORATUM.** Camphorated Oil. (Linimentum Camphoræ, *Ph. Lond.*—Ol. Camph. *Ph. Dub.*)

“Take of Olive Oil, two ounces; Camphor, half an ounce. Mix them, so as that the camphor may be dissolved.”

This is a form under which camphor is frequently applied externally as a stimulant and anodyne, and is the most convenient one, when it is to be applied by friction. It is sometimes rendered more active by the addition of a little ammonia.

**OLEUM SULPHURATUM.** Sulphurated Oil. (Oleum Sulphuratum, *Ph. Lond.*)

“Take of Olive Oil, eight ounces; Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce. Boil with a gentle fire, in a large iron pot, stirring constantly until they unite.” In the London Pharmacopœia, the proportion of sulphur is two ounces to eight of oil.

This process, though apparently simple, is attended with some difficulty, the oil being very liable to boil over, or its vapour to catch fire. It is one too unnecessary, for although the composition has been recommended in catarrh, asthma, and phthisis, it has fallen altogether into disuse. It is extremely acrid and offensive. When employed, it was given in a dose from ten to thirty drops.