LINIMENTA.

LINIMENTS.

THESE are compositions which have the consistence of oil or balsam; so as to allow them to be easily rubbed upon the skin. They are in general more active remedies than cerates or ointments; and act as local stimulants, relieving deep-seated inflammations and pains.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS, Lond. *Liniment of Verdegris.*

"Take of Verdegris powdered, *an ounce;* Vinegar, *seven fluid ounces;* Clarified Honey, *fourteen ounces.* Dissolve the Verdegris in the Vinegar, and strain it through a linen cloth; then, having added the Honey, boil down the mixture to a proper consistence."

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS, Dub. *Oxymel of Verdegris.*

"Take of Prepared Verdegris, *one ounce;* Wine Vinegar, *seven fluid ounces;* Clarified Honey, *fourteen ounces.* Dissolve the Verdegris in the Vinegar, and strain it through a linen cloth; add the Honey, and boil the mixture to a proper thickness."

This preparation, which is improperly named a liniment by the London College, is detergent and escharotic. In the above state it is used for taking down fungous flesh; and conderably diluted, is an useful stimulant to foul ulcers, which it clears and excites to a more healthy action. It has been employed as a gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; but we cannot recommend it.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS, Lond. *Stronger Liniment of Ammonia.*

"Take of Solution of Ammonia, *a fluid ounce;* Olive Oil, *two fluid ounces.* Shake them together until they unite."

OLEUM AMMONIATUM, Edin. *Ammoniated Oil.*

"Take of Olive Oil, *eight parts;* Water of Ammonia, *one part.* Mix them."

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ, Dub. *Liniment of Ammonia.*

"Take of Caustic Water of Ammonia, *two fluid drachms;* Olive Oil, *two fluid ounces.* Mix them."

Syn. Liniment volatil (*F.*), Ammonium liniment (*G.*), Linamento volatile (*I.*).

In these preparations a chemical union takes place between the alkali and the fixed oil, and produces a white soap, which is kept fluid by the water of the solution of ammonia. It is an excellent rubefacient, and is efficaciously employed in cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied round the throat; and to relieve rheumatic pains, is rubbed upon the skin over the affected part, often with the addition of a little camphor, or, what is preferable, some Extract of Belladonna. We have found a medium proportion of solution of ammonia,

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or half a fluid ounce to two fluid ounces of oil, form a preparation better fitted for general use than the above.

LINIMEN'TUM AMMO'NIÆ SUBCARBONATIS, Lond. *Liniment of Carbonate of Ammonia.*[1]

"Take of Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, *a fluid ounce;* Olive Oil, *three fluid ounces.* Shake them together until they unite."

This preparation is also a fluid soap, but the combination of the oil and alkali is prevented from being so perfect by the carbonic acid of the subcarbonate. It is also much less soluble in water, and after a little time, the soapy matter separates from the water. It is intended for the same purposes as the strong liniment, which can be readily rendered as mild by the addition of oil; and therefore this may be regarded as a superfluous preparation.

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS; sive OLEUM LINI CUM CALCE, Edin. *Liniment of Lime-water.*

"Take of Linseed-oil, Lime-water, of each, *equal parts.* Mix them."

LINIMENTUM CALCIS, Dub. *Liniment of Lime.*

"Take of Lime-water, Olive Oil, of each *three fluid ounces.* Mix them."

These are solutions of earthy soaps, formed by the chemical union of the lime and the oil. They are thick, of a white colour, and devoid of acrimony, and are very advantageously applied to burns and scalds. The soapy matter separates from the water, when it is kept for a little time, and therefore it is always better to prepare it only when it is wanted.

LINIMEN'TUM CAM'PHORÆ, Lond. *Liniment of Camphor.*

"Take of Camphor, *half an ounce;* Olive Oil, *two fluid ounces.* Dissolve the Camphor in the Oil."

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM, Edin. *Camphorated Oil.*

"Take of Olive Oil, *four parts;* Camphor, *one part.* Mix them so as to dissolve the camphor."

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM, Dub. *Camphorated Oil.*

"Take of Camphor, *half an ounce;* Olive Oil, *two fluid ounces.* Rub them together."

These solutions of camphor in fixed oil are very useful embrocations to glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and to joints affected with rheumatic pains. Mr. Ware recommends them with the addition of half an ounce of the solution of subcarbonate of potass, to be applied to the eyelids night and morning in incipient amaurosis.

LINIMEN'TUM CAM'PHORÆ COMPOS'ITUM, Lond. *Compound Liniment of Camphor.*

[1] Linimentum volatile, P. L. 1745. Linimentum Ammoniæ, P. L. 1787.

"Take of Camphor, *two ounces;* Solution of Ammonia, *six fluid ounces;* Spirit of Lavender, *a pint.* Mix the Solution of Ammonia with the Spirit; then from a glass retort, by a gentle heat, distil a pint. Lastly, dissolve the Camphor in this distilled liquor."

This is a very useful stimulant application to sprains, bruises, and rheumatic pains. It is also an excellent vehicle for introducing opium into the habit by means of friction. An embrocation composed of f℥jss. of this liniment, and f℥ss. of tincture of opium, warmed and rubbed over the surface of the abdomen, very quickly allays the pains of flatulent colic.

LINIMEN'TUM HYDRAR'GYRI, Lond. *Liniment of Mercury.*

"Take of the Stronger Mercurial Ointment, Prepared Lard, of each, *four ounces;* Camphor, *an ounce;* Rectified Spirit, *fifteen minims;* Solution of Ammonia, *four fluid ounces.* First rub the Camphor with the Spirit, then with the Lard and Mercurial Ointment: lastly, drop in gradually the Solution of Ammonia, and mix the whole."

This liniment is stimulant and discutient. It is employed as an embrocation to parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, and tophi; to indolent swellings, and to discuss morbid collections of fluid. One drachm should be rubbed on the affected part night and morning. When largely used, it salivates sooner than mercurial ointment.

LINIMEN'TUM SAPO'NIS COMPOSI'TUM, Lond. *Compound Soap Liniment.*[1]

"Take of Hard Soap, *three ounces;* Camphor, *an ounce;* Spirit of Rosemary, *a pint.* Dissolve the Camphor in the Spirit, then add the Soap, and macerate in the heat of a sand-bath, until they be dissolved."

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA; vulgo, LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM, Edin. *Camphorated Tincture of Soap;* commonly called, *Liniment of Soap.*

"Take of Hard Soap, sliced, *four ounces;* Camphor, *two ounces;* Volatile Oil of Rosemary, *half an ounce;* Alcohol, *two pounds.* Digest the Soap in the Alcohol for three days, then add the Camphor and the Oil, frequently shaking the mixture."

Syn. Kampferliniment (*G.*).

These preparations are stimulant and anodyne, and may be advantageously applied against local pains, and in bruises rubbed upon the parts.

TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII; vulgo, LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM, Edin. *Tincture of Soap and Opium;* commonly called *Anodyne Liniment.*

[1] Linimentum saponaceum, P. L. 1745.

"Take of Hard Soap sliced, *four ounces;* Opium, *one ounce;* Camphor, *two ounces;* Oil of Rosemary, *half an ounce;* Alcohol, *two pounds.* Digest the Soap in the Alcohol for three days, then to the strained solution add the Camphor and the Oil, frequently shaking the mixture."

The addition of the opium to the soap liniment, renders it in many cases of rheumatism and local pains, more useful than the simple liniment: but if any effect is particularly desired from the external application of opium, it will be obtained with more certainty, by dissolving the opium in olive oil.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ, Lond. *Turpentine Liniment.*

"Take of Cerate of Resin, *a pound;* Oil of Turpentine, *half a pint.* Melt the Cerate, then add to it the Oil of Turpentine, and mix them."

This liniment was introduced into practice by Dr. Kentish, at that time a surgeon in Newcastle, as a dressing to burns immediately after they happen, and until the loosening of the eschars. Dr. Kentish's plan was first to bathe the parts with warm oil of turpentine, and then to apply over them plasters thickly spread, of this liniment; at the same time that he supported the strength with wine, opium, and cordials. After the life of the parts appeared to be restored, purges were given, the cordials omitted, and mild emollient dressings applied.[1] We have had several opportunities of witnessing the good effects of this plan of treatment.

CATAPLASMATA.

CATAPLASMS.

CATAPLASMS are in general extemporaneous preparations; but the two following formulæ are introduced into the Pharmacopœias to fix the proportions of the ingredients.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI, Lond. *Yeast Cataplasm.*

"Take of Flour, *a pound;* Yeast of Beer, *half a pint.* Mix, and expose the mixture to a gentle heat, until it begin to swell."

The inflation is produced by the extrication of carbonic acid gas, on which the efficacy of the cataplasm depends; and which is evolved by the heat applied to the mixture exciting the fermentative process. In this state it is applied to painful gangrenous, or foul ulcers; and soon corrects the fœtor of the

! *Essays on Burns*, &c. by Edward Kentish, 1797 and 1800.