CHAPTER XVI

SPECIALITIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS

The field of cosmetics is a wide one where every one may glean at will. It is thus that so many products are placed upon the market for the care of the skin, the hair, the teeth, etc. Amongst these there are those which are really valuable, those which are passable, and those which, frankly, are bad, fail to achieve the desired end, and are generally offered at grossly exaggerated prices. One may, in fact, say that there are two classes of manufacturers, the competent ones and the incompetent. Further, many of the products mentioned in this chapter are made and sold by pharmacists, who should possess sufficient skill to prepare a first rate article. If they manufacture a useless product, they deliberately become quacks. The pharmacist, however, usually has too much professional dignity to lend his name to useless and inefficacious products. In the sequel are given some indications of the composition of a number of proprietary articles; it being understood that the details are not intended to represent the actual composition of the articles.

Ahl's Distilled Horse Grease.-- Said to assist the growth of the hair. Match with 2 parts of castor oil and 5 parts of olive oil.

Ahl's Hair Dye.-- Match with No. 1 solution of pyrogallic acid. No. 2 solution of nitrate of silver in ammoniac. No. 3 solution of potassium sulphide.

Afra.-- Hair dye. Use sulphate of copper and a chromium salt.

African Hair Dye.-- This is sold in two separate solutions. Match by: (1) solution of paraphenylenediamine; (2) hydrogen peroxide with Aureole and Phenix.

Allen's Hair Vigour.-- Match with 3 parts acetate of lead, 2 parts of sulphur, 14 parts of glycerine, and 8 parts of water.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer.-- Match with 17 grams of precipitated sulphur, 10 grams of tincture of cinnamon, 320 grams of glycerine, 26-5 grams of acetate of lead, and 630 grams of water.
SPECIALTIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS 391

*Ambrosia.*—Hair dye. Contains about 1 per cent. of acetate of lead.

*Anticrinine.*—A depilatory. Based on sulphide of strontium.

*Antipsilothron.*—Remedy against hair falling out. Match with an alcoholic extract of gall-nuts.

*Antolino.*—Depilatory. Based on sulphide of bariunm.

*Aphrodite.*—Hair dye. Match with an alcohol aqueous solution of chloride of copper, chloride of iron, hydrochloric acid, pyrogalol.

*Aricine (pommade d’).*—For the care of the hair. Match with an ordinary perfumed pomade.

*Audilano’s Nut Extract.*—Contains chlorides of iron and copper and pyrogallic acid.

*Aurode.*—Hair dye. Consists of 2 liquids. Match as follows: (1) 1 per cent. of metol, 0.3 per cent. of amidophenol hydrochloride, 0.6 per cent. of monoamido diphenylamine, 0.5 per cent. of sulphite of soda, and 98 per cent. of 5 per cent. alcohol (2) solution of peroxide of hydrogen. Mix and allow to stand in a dark place, then bottle off.

*Auricourea.*—This is similar to the last mentioned.

*Aurovite.*—Blond hair dye. Match with a solution of peroxide of hydrogen 2.8 per cent., and hydrochloric acid 0.76 per cent.

*Ayer’s Indian Hair Balsam.*—Match with water, glycerine, sulphur, and acetate of lead.

*Beard. Pomade, Roger.*—Match with 1 part of powdered cinchona bark and 1.5 parts of a fat pomade containing a little wax. Similar preparations are merely perfumed pomades, and beard lotions are often simply dilute alcohol, perfumed and coloured with a little tincture of gentian.

*Berauzion.*—A product to increase the growth of the hair. Match with 3 parts of castor oil, 3 parts of balsam of Peru, 4 parts of tincture of cinchona, 85 parts of alcohol, and 40 parts of rose-water.

*Beringuier’s Vegetable Hair Dye.*—Match with (a) a dilute
solution of pyrogallic acid in eau de Cologne, (b) a dilute solution of ferric chloride.

Butter's Depilatory.—Match with 150 parts of calcium sulphide, 75 parts of glucose, and 75 parts of starch, perfumed.

Boudet's Depilatory.—Match with 3 parts of sodium sulphide, 10 parts of quicklime, and 10 parts of starch.

Brandt's Dutch Capillary Balm.—Match with 1 part of tannic acid, 75 parts of white wine, 10 parts of alcohol, and traces of acetic ether.

Brasiline.—Described as a non-metallic hair dye. Match with a concentrated solution of potassium permanganate.

Braun and Jacoby's Hair Lotion.—A very greatly praised antiseptic acid hair restorer, composed of: quinine 0.14, glycerine 5 per cent., alcohol 89-8 per cent., water 25 per cent., balsam of Peru 2 per cent., inactive perfumes, and traces of lead (Ph. Z.).

Brown's Pomade Philocom.—Match with an ordinary pomade, with 5 per cent. of pyrogallic acid and a trace of potash.

Brylon.—Hair dye. Match with solution of nitrate of silver, etc.

Buhlingen's Hair Preservatives.—Match with (1) a pomade containing 15 per cent. of cocoa butter; (2) a "preservative," containing 20 parts of tincture of arnica, 5 parts of glycerine, and 50 parts of water, and (3) a "shader" which is tincture of arnica, and (4) tannic acid soap.

Buhlingen's Rhesma.—Match with 15 parts of lime, and 3 parts of sulphide of arsenic.

Bully's Aromatic Vinegar.—Match as follows: 150 grams alcohol, 625 grams eau de Cologne, 30 grams balsam of Peru, 500 grams tincture of benzoin, 60 grams acetic acid (60 per cent.), 2 grams oil of mace, 80 grams lemon oil, 1 gram oil of lavender, 5 grams oil of bergamot, 10 grams tincture of musk. Mix the ingredients, allow to stand for three weeks and filter with carbonate of magnesia.

Butte's Depilatory.—Match with 3 parts of tincture of iodine, mixed cautiously with a mixture of 6 parts of turpentine oil, 8 parts of castor oil, 48 parts of alcohol, and 60 parts of collodion.

Cactus, Pomade de.—This is sold as a hair developer. Match by bruising 125 parts of thorny cactus, boil with water, add turmeric and soluble indigo to colour, and filter the liquid. Then add 750 parts of water, 60 parts of glycerine, 15 parts of tannic acid, 7.5 parts of rosemary oil, and 4 parts of fennel oil.

Capillarine.—Match with alcohol, onion juice, cognac, balsam of Peru, and fat.
Capillary Balm, Marquart.—Match with nitrate of lead and sulphur.

Capilline.—This is suggested as a substitute for captol (q. v.). It is a condensation product of chloral hydrate, tannic acid, and resorcin. It is a chocolate-coloured powder, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in cold water, glycercine, chloroform, and ether. Its alcoholic solution mixes to a clear solution with castor oil. It is partly soluble in boiling water. Mindes, the inventor, gives the following prescriptions: Eau capilline: 1 gram of capilline, 1 gram of chloral hydrate, 0.5 gram of salicylic acid, 2 grams of alcoholic solution of soap—then add 70 per cent. alcohol to 100 grams. Perfume with 5 drops each of mirbane, geranium oil, and lavender oil. Capilline oil: 2 grams of capilline, 2 grams of chloral hydrate, 64 grams of 96 per cent. alcohol, 30 parts of castor oil, and 3 drops each of mirbane, lemon oil, and lavender oil. Pomade capilline: 2 grams of capilline, 1 gram of salicylic acid, 10 grams of 96 per cent. alcohol, 27 grams of castor oil, 50 grams of cocoa butter, 10 parts of spermaceti, and 5 drops each of mirbane, oil of geranium, and oil of lemon.

Capilliphore.—A hair lotion, slightly turbid, pale yellow, perfumed, slightly acid, of specific gravity 0.937. Match with water, alcohol, butyric ether, and traces of resin.

Captol Hair Lotion.—This is a medicinal preparation, in the form of a dark brown powder, hygroscopic and only slightly soluble in cold water, but more so in hot water and in alcohol. It is unaffected by acids, but is decomposed by alkalis, which turn it black. It is employed as a hair lotion in the form of a 1 to 2 per cent. alcoholic solution. From the chemical point of view, captol is a combination of chloral and tannic acid. As a remedy for sourf and dandruff it is employed as follows: Captol, tartaric acid and resorcin, 1 gram each, salicylic acid 0.7 gram, castor oil 0.5 gram, 65 per cent. alcohol 100 grams; and perfume to taste. Captol pomade is prepared as follows: Captol and tartaric acid, 1 to 2 grams each of lanoline 5 grams, petroleum jelly 90 grams; perfume to taste. The addition of 5 per cent. of sulphur is useful in removing old dandruff, etc.

Cay est.—(Beard fixer—de' Haby). To match this use extract of malt 5 parts, alcohol 7.5 parts, and saturated solution of salicylic acid 100 parts.

Chromocombe.—Match with two solutions, (1) tincture of gall-nuts; (2) solution of nitrate of silver and acetate of iron.
Circassian Balm. Hair dye. Match with acetate of lead and sulphur.

Clariol. — Hair dye. Match with acetate of lead and milk of sulphur.

Chlorogène. — Hair dye. Match with silver nitrate.

Chromide. — Hair dye. (1) Solution of pyrogallol, (2) solution of silver nitrate.

Cromine. — Ammoniacal nitrate of silver.

Dandruff Cure.—Chloral hydrate 62-5 grams, resorcin 31-25 grams, tannic acid 31-25 grams, alcohol 236-5 c.c., glycerine 118-3 c.c., rose-water 227-2 c.c. Work this into the affected part, assisted by a comb, every day at first, then twice, and finally once a week.

Davency’s Hair Dye.—Match with hyposulphite of ammonium 30 grams, acetate of lead 15 grams, water 1 litre, alcohol 15 grams, glycerine 15 grams, oil of bitter almonds 10 drops.

Depilatory Paste-Browning. — Calcium sulphide perfumed with musk.

Depalyn’s Pomade.—Match with 250 parts of beef suet, 4 parts of acetate of lead, 8 parts of balsam of Peru, 30 parts of alcohol, and 1 part each of tinctures of cantharides, cloves, and cinnamon.

Eau d’Afrique. — Hair wash composed of three solutions: (1) a solution of silver nitrate, (2) a solution of 8 per cent. sodium sulphide, (3) a perfumed solution of silver nitrate.

Eau d’Ange (E. Ange of Paris’ hair lotion). — Contains pilocarpine as its active element.

Eau de Castille.—A hair dye containing 10-16 per cent. of sodium hyposulphite, 1-67 per cent. of lead acetate. The remainder is water.

Eau Charbonnier.—A hair dye composed of two solutions: (1) a solution of 1 per cent. pyrogallol, (2) about 2 per cent. silver nitrate, 0-89 per cent. copper sulphate, 4 per cent. ammonia, and 93 per cent. water.

Eau de Fies.—Contains 0-21 per cent. lead oxide, 5-46 per cent. sodium hyposulphite, 1-35 per cent. glycerine, 0-39 per cent. ammonia, and 92-5 per cent. water.

Eau de Figaro.—A hair dye containing lead sulphide. Another product of this name is composed of (a) a solution of silver nitrate containing copper sulphate, (b) a solution of sodium sulphide, (c) a solution of cyanide of potassium to remove the silver stains.
Eau de Zénoble.—This contains chiefly a solution of sodium hyposulphite, sodium sulphate and acetate, a little free acetic acid and lead sulphide.

Eau Gold Feen.—Is the same as Auréoline.

Eau Sublime de Fèvilles.—An inoffensive hair dye containing glycerine, sulphur, and 1·5 per cent. lead sulphide.

Erasmus Wilson's Hair Wash.—Composed of: 3000 parts of oil of almonds, 3000 parts of ammonia, 2500 parts of rosemary alcoholate, 60 parts of tincture of cantharides, and 35 parts of oil of lemon (Ph. 1').

Fioroline.—A hair balsam composed of wax, fat base, balsam of Peru, and inactive perfumes.

Fos.—(A dye for the beard). It is a solution of 2 per cent. paraphenylenediamine, which applied to the beard with a solution of 2 per cent. sodium hydrate dyes it black.

Glycoaster.—A hair wash which, according to Dr. Weller, is composed of different essences dissolved in a yellow liquid containing 35·22 per cent. alcohol, 61·64 per cent. glycerine. It contains also 0·19 per cent. of a body similar to cardol, of a very bitter taste (probably capsicain).

Hair Lotion to stop hair falling out.—Resorcin 2·5, chloral hydrate 5, tannic acid 5, tincture of benzoin 1·5, castor oil 4, alcohol to 250 grams. This lotion gives good results.

Jaborandi Hair Tonic.—For strengthening the hair. Contains 1 gram cantharidin, 0·2 gram of pilocarpine, 50 grams of acetic ether, 2000 grams of rectified spirit, 60 grams of castor oil, 40 drops of rosemary oil, 12 drops of neroli oil (W. D.).

Kallmyopin.—A hair dye in pomade form containing in addition to the usual fat base, lead carbonate, sulphur, and a little tincture of cantharides.

Kascha.—A hair dye composed of an alcoholic solution of pyrogalol, and a perfumed ammonia solution of silver (Ch. Z.).

Kohol or Kohool.—A dye greatly used in England and even in France. It is simply a solution of Indian ink in rose-water. It is made by dissolving about 15 grams of Indian ink in a fine powder in 1 litre of boiling rose-water.

Kosirol.—Hair dye. Paraphenylenediamine base.

Kroincchrome.—Hair dye. Alcoholic solution of pyrogallol, and an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate. Another product of this name has been found to consist of: (1) pyrogallic acid dissolved in a mixture of rectified wood vinegar and alcohol in equal parts, and (2) a solution of 30 parts of nitrate of silver
in 900 parts of distilled water, with ammonia, q.s. to dissolve
the precipitate first formed.

**Kuhn's Nut Extract.**—Match with pyrogallic acid and azo-
dyes.

**Lanoline hair lotion.**—Digest 4 parts of quillaia bark in
36 parts of water for four days. Decant and add 4 parts of alcohol.
Filter the liquid. To 40 parts of the filtrate, heated to the
melting point of lanoline, add 12 parts of anhydrous lanoline and
make up to 300 parts with 15 per cent. alcohol. A little extract
of cinchona, balsam of Peru, quinine, tincture of cantharides,
ammonium carbonate, menthol, etc., may be added. The
preparation is a yellowish, milky liquid with an oily layer which
is easily mixed in by shaking. It is one to be well recommended.

**Lasen's Hair Elixir.**—Match with a solution of salt and tannic
acid.

**Lasen's Hair Cure.**—The hair should be well washed every
day with a strong tar soap, then rinsed well and dried. The tar
soap may be replaced by a mixture of 15 parts of carbonate of
soda, 15 parts of carbonate of potash, 70 parts of soap, and
200 parts of rose-water. Afterwards the hair is well rubbed
with: (1) a solution of 0.6 part of mercuric chloride in 25 parts
of alcohol, 25 parts of glycerine, and 250 parts of water; (2) a
0.1 per cent. solution of β-naphthol in alcohol; (3) oil con-
taining 2 per cent. of salicylic acid. The treatment should be
applied regularly every day for several weeks.

**Lasen's Pomade for Baldness.**—This contains 2 grams of pilo-
carpine hydrochloride, 4 grams of quinine sulphate, 10 grams of
precipitated sulphur, and 20 grams of balsam of Peru, in 80
grams of beef tallow.

**Leuten's Hair Dye.**—(1) Solution of nitrate of silver, coloured
with aniline blue; (2) a dilute solution of calcium sulphide.

**Lorocaine.**—This is an American hair-growing remedy. It
is said by the maker to contain naphthol, yolk of egg, tannic
acid, oil of jasmine in a fatty oil, tinctures of arnica and sage,
and cognac. It is very expensive. It has been said that a
similar preparation consists of a solution of resin soap in alcohol
and water, coloured and perfumed.

**Mde. A. Tennut's Depilatory.**—According to an analysis made
in the Dresden municipal laboratory this is nothing but melted
pine resin.

**Melanochrome.**—The usual pyrogallic acid and nitrate of
silver solutions match this dye.
SPECIALITIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS

_Melanogen._—Matched by: (1) 10 grains of carbonate of magnesia and 20 grams of glycerine in 30 grams of distilled water; (2) 10 grams of potassium chromate, 30 grams of glycerine, and 80 grams of water. The two are mixed as desired to give varying yellow shades of a creamy paste.

_Moustachine._—Match with 120 grams of mastic resin, 35 grams of soap, 150 grams of castor oil, 17.5 grams of lavender oil, and 2-5 kilos of alcohol. Macerate for four days and filter.

_Naphthol Hair Lotion._—β-Naphthol 20 parts, glycerine 100 parts, rum 100 parts, alcohol 280 parts, orange-flower water 100 parts, distilled water 400 parts, bergamot oil 1 part, otto of rose 0-5 part, vanillin 0-1 part, spearmint oil 2 drops. Mix and filter.

_Naquet’s Hair Lotion._—Match as follows: 50 parts of bismuth subnitrate and 100 parts of cream of tartar are boiled for thirty minutes with 600 parts of water. The liquid is decanted, and the residue boiled with 400 c.c. of water. The liquids are mixed and to the mixture is added caustic soda solution until faintly alkaline.

_Neril._—Hair dye. Pyrogallic acid and nitrate of silver.

_Neumann’s Depilatory._—This is prepared by boiling together for half an hour 15 parts of sulphide of arsenic, 30 parts of burnt lime, and 5000 parts of 36° Bé. potash solution.

_Nigrine._—Ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate.

_Oil of Nut Extract._—Boil 30 grams of green nuts in 350 c.c. of water and dissolve in the mixture 3.5 grams of resorcin; filter and make up to 250 c.c. by adding water. Then add 15 grams of tincture of cantharides, 45 grams of glycerine, and perfumes as required.

_Origae._—Match with an ammoniacal solution of bismuth with sulphur in suspension.

_Papilline._—To prevent hair falling out. Match by extracting 15 parts of orris root with 100 parts of alcohol, and adding 50 parts of spirit of lavender and 15 parts of tincture of benzo’s.

_Peru Water._—Three parts of castor oil, 3 parts of balsam of Peru, 4 parts of tincture of rhatany, and 100 parts of alcohol.

_Phenix._—Appears to be a paraphenylenediamine dye similar to Auricole.

_Phenomenal Hair Dye._—In two solutions: (1) a solution of pyrogallol; (2) a silver solution.

_Philippsohn’s Dandruff Liquid._—(1) Tincture of cantharides 10 grams, balsamic perfume mixture 10 grams, glycerine 3 grams, alcohol to 150 grams. The parts affected are to be well dressed.
with this with a sponge. (2) Resorcin 1.5 grams, tannic acid, 1.5 grams, glycerine 3 grams, balsamic perfume mixture 10 grams, alcohol to 150 grams. This is also applied with a sponge.

_**Pinaud's Eau de Quinine.—** According to T'scheppé (W. D.) this liquor contains no quinine, salicylic acid, tannin, cantharides, or metallic salts. The formula given for it are: (1) tincture of rhhatany 2 parts, tincture of cantharides 1 part, alcohol 50 parts, lavender alcohocate 5 parts, glycerine 7.5 parts, sulphate of quinine 1 part; (2) sulphate of quinine 2 parts, tincture of cantharides 20 parts, tincture of rhhatany 40 parts, lavender alcohocate 100 parts, glycerine 150 parts, alcohol 1000 parts, cognac 250 parts, eau de Cologne 250 parts; (3) alcohol 250 parts, alcoholic solution of soap 100 parts, tincture of cinchona 50 parts, balsam of Peru 25 parts, bergamot oil 10 parts, oil of orange 10 parts, geranium oil 10 parts (W. D.).

_**Puebla's Mexican Balsam.—** A sulphide of potash paste in water.

_**Puebla's Mexican Tincture.—** A silver nitrate dye.

_Puritans.—* Hair dye. Match with 40 parts of glycerine. 100 parts of water, 3 parts of carbonate of soda, 15 parts of calcium sulphide, and 1.3 parts of sulphide of zinc.

_Rutina.—* Hair dye. Match with 11 per cent. of glycerine, 0.6 per cent. of lead acetate, a trace of carampl, and water to 100.

_Rausch's Hair Lotion.—* Match with alcohol 47.5, water 50.15, glycerine, quinine (and a substance not identified) 2.35 per cent.

_Redwood's Depilatory.—* Match with a paste of barium sulphide and starch.

_Richard's Hair Dye.—*(1) Pyrogallic acid; (2) nitrate of silver; (3) sulphide of potassium.

_Rohorantum.—* A lotion for baldness. Match with glycerine and eau de Cologne. Another preparation of this name contains alcohol, nitric ether, acetic ether, ambergris, rose-water, glycerine, and perfume.

_Russma Helvetica.—* Match with strontium sulphide, chalk, oxide of zinc and peppermint oil.

_Salicyl Shampoo.—* Five hundred c.c. of rotemary water, 250 c.c. of rose-water, 175 c.c. of bay rum, 15 c.c. of ammonium carbonate, 15 grams of sodium carbonate, and 0.06 gram of salicylic acid.

_Santa Violetta.—* Hair lotion. Match with water, 'alcohol, glycerine and borax.
SPECIALITIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS

Sea Foam.—A dandruff remedy. Liquid soap 118 c.c., potassium carbonate 30 grams, alcohol 414 c.c., water 414 c.c. In the alcohol 2 c.c. of oil of bay should be dissolved. Colour with tinure of tumeric. If the disagreeable odour is not objected to, wood spirit may be used in place of alcohol, when the latter is more abundant and is easily removed by rinsing.

Shampoo Powders.—The following are various formulae for shampoo powders: (1) borax 22-5, dried carbonate of soda 30, extract of quillaiia 15, perfume to taste; (2) borax 90, dried carbonate of soda 180, powdered soap 90, perfume to taste; (3) borax 90, camphor 5, powdered cochineal 2-5, oil of rosemary to taste; (4) borax 30, dried carbonate of soda 30, camphor 1-2, oil of rosemary to taste; (5) carbonate of ammonia 1, borax 1, powdered quillaiia bark 2, perfume with oil of bay.

Tea Lotion.—Fifty grams of bay rum, 50 grams of glycerine, 50 grams of alcohol, 350 grams of strong infusion of tea (10 per cent.).

Tohma.—Match with 10 per cent. of glycerine and 90 per cent. of water tinted red and holding a little sulphur in suspension.

Tonic Shampoo.—Three hundred grams tinure of quillaiia, 125 c.c. of eau de Cologne, 100 c.c. of glycerine, 0-06 grain of pilocarpine nitrate, 2 grams of quinine sulphate, 1 litre of orange-flower water.

Triogene.—Hair lotion. An alcoholic water solution of alkaline reaction containing ammonia, boric acid, salicylic acid and glycerine.

Turkish Dye.—Gall nuts are reduced to fine powder, made into a paste with a little oil, and heated in a vessel until no oil vapours are given off. The residue is crushed and made into a thick cream with water, and mixed with salts of iron and copper. This is dried and the powder is known as Rastikpetra or Rastik Yazi. When perfumed with anbergeris, etc., it is known as Karso. It has great tinctorial properties and softens the hair.

Vandueli’s Hair Powder.—A white, crystalline, inodorous powder, and almost entirely soluble in water. Match with 5 parts of salicylic acid, 5 parts of boric acid, and 45 parts of borax.

Vitaline.—Match this hair lotion as follows: Sulphate of quinine 3 grams, alcohol 600 grams, oil of bitter almonds, 12 drops, tinure of capsicum 30 grams, aromatic vinegar 300 grams.

Washing Liquid.—(1) Colophony 12 parts, alcohol 1000 parts, perfumed with bergamot and musk; (2) caustic potash 15 parts,
ammonia (sp. gr. 0.960) 5 parts, glycerine 30 parts, rose-water 750 parts, orange-flower water 200 parts; (3) caustic potash 1 part, ammonia (0.960) 3.5 parts, glycerine 15 parts, alcohol 42 parts, rose-water to 600 parts. In using these liquids, the hair is soaked with them, and then put into the ordinary curlers for the usual time.

White’s Hair Dye.—Match with acetate of lead and sulphur.

TOOTH WASHES AND PASTES

Agathol.—Match with an alcoholic solution of peppermint, with a little vanilla, and coloured red.

Alcool de Menthe.—Ricipé.—Match with an alcoholic solution of peppermint.

Alkaline Eau Dentifrice.—Bicarbonate of soda 5 grams, carbonate of ammonia 0.3 gram, tincture of myrrh 1 gram, eau de Cologne 10 grams, lavender water 3.75 grams, water to 175 grams.

Anathine.—(Eau dentifrice). Match as follows: red sandal-wood 25 grams, guaiac wood 25 grams, myrrh 15 grams, cloves 15 grams, cinnamon 10 grams, oil of cloves 2 grams, oil of peppermint 2 grams, cochineal 10 grams, alum 0.1 gram, caustic potash 0.1 gram, 96 per cent. alcohol 1500 grams, rose-water 500 grams. Macerate for eight days and filter.

Antiseptic Eau Dentifrice, Huchard.—Match as follows: boric acid 40 grams, eucalyptol 1 gram, salol 2 grams, menthol 0.25 gram, thymol 0.1 gram, alcohol 100 grams. Colour with cochinical, perfume to taste.

Azymol.—A yellowish-red liquid, with an odour of peppermint. It is an antiseptic suitable for a mouth-wash or a skin lotion. Match as follows: menthol 1 gram, oil of peppermint 2 grams, saccharine 1 gram, vanillin 0.5 gram, fuchsin a trace, tincture of rhathany 4 to 5 grams, alcohol (96 per cent.) 92 grams. A little salicylic acid may be added.

Carmineol.—A powder of alkaline reaction for making into eau dentifrice, with a sweet taste and a peppermint odour. Match by mixing, carmine 0.5, sugar of milk 95, bicarbonate of soda 2, oil of peppermint 3.

Coca Tooth Paste.—Chalk 100 grams, powdered soap 30 grams, powdered cuttle-fish 30 grams, tincture of coca 50 grams, carmine to colour. Perfume with 20 drops each of oils of peppermint, rose, and ylang-ylang, and make into a paste with water.
SPÉCIALITIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS

Comme-Il-faut Tooth Powder.—Ten grams of finely-powdered pumice stone, 400 grams of chalk, 10 grams of chlorate of potash, 10 grams of powdered borax, 40 grams of silicate of soda in fine powder, 40 grams of salol, 1 gram of saccharine, 1 gram of otto of rose, 1 gram of oil of neroli, 1 gram of vanillin, 4 grams of oil of peppermint, 4 grams of aniseed oil and 40 grams of powdered orris root.

Cosmine.—This is a reddish-brown liquid with a marked peppermint and geranium odour, and may be matched as follows: water 40 per cent., alcohol 60 per cent., with traces (0-3 per cent.) of formalin, extracts of myrrh and rhatany, saccharine, and oils of geranium and peppermint to perfume.

Dentatine (Tooth Paste).—Match with 700 grams of powdered soap, 1000 grams of fine chalk, 50 grams of benzoic acid, 10 grams of thymol, 10 grams of myrtol, 40 grams of peppermint oil, and 1400 to 1500 grams of glycerine.

Diatomite Tooth Paste.—Fine kieselguhr 450, alum 150, myrrh 75, oil of cloves 3, glycerine 150. Colour with cochineal.

Diatomite Tooth Powder.—Fine kieselguhr 3000, levigated chalk 3000, powdered soap 3000, otto of rose 12, oil of cloves 60, oil of peppermint 30, sugar of milk 400.


Frankel's Formaldehyde Mouth Wash.—Match with a solution of oils of peppermint, cloves and cinnamon in dilute alcohol containing 2 per cent. of formalin.

Priesley's Eau Dentifrice.—Match with 6 litres of 90 per cent. alcohol, 1-5 litres of water, 15 grams of oil of lemon, 40 grams of oil of peppermint, 10 grams of oil of fennel, and 25 drops of otto of rose.

Eau Dentifrice, Ebermann.—Match with orange peel 100 grams, cinnamon 50 grams, cloves 20 grams, aniseed 60 grams, sage 50 grams, benzoin 35 grams, cochineal 20 grams, alum 20 grams, alcohol 1000 grams, oil of peppermint 10 grams, and aniseed oil 2 grams.

Eau Dentifrice—" Eugénie!"—Match with rhatany root 100 grams, cinnamon bark 5 grams, water 80 grams, salicylic acid 1 gram, alcohol 200 grams. After filtration perfume with 10 drops of oil of peppermint, 2 drops of oil of cloves and 3 drops of oil of ylang-ylang.
Eau dentifrice, Forell.—To match this, macerate for eight days 18 grams each of aniseed, cloves, and cinnamon in 800 grams of alcohol and 400 grams of distilled water. Filter, and add to the filtrate oil of peppermint 12 grams, tincture of benzoin 12 grams, spirit of cochlearia 70 grams, and again filter.

Eau Dentifrice, Lefoulon.—Match as follows: tincture of vanilla 15 grams, tincture of pyrethrum 125 grams, spirit of peppermint 30 grams, spirit of rosemary 30 grams, spirit of roses 60 grams.

Eau Dentifrice, Miller.—Match with benzoic acid 3 grams, thymol 0.25 gram, tincture of eucalyptus or rhatany 15 grams, alcohol 100 grams, oil of peppermint 20 grams.

Eau Dentifrice, Pierre.—Match by macerating for three days 15 grams of aniseed in 200 grams of 90 per cent. alcohol; filter and colour pale red. Perfume with 60 drops each of oils of peppermint and aniseed.

Eau Dentifrice, Putze.—Thymol 0.5 gram, menthol 0.5 gram, absolute alcohol 50 grams, tincture of rhatany 30 grams, peroxide of hydrogen (12 volumes) 120 grams.

Eau Dentifrice—Rutherford.—Match with boric acid 20 grams, oil of wintergreen 10 grams, glycerine 110 grams, alcohol 150 grams, water 600 grams. Or, thymol 0.25 gram, benzoic acid 3 grams, tincture of eucalyptus 15 grams, alcohol 100 grams, oil of peppermint 0.75 gram.

Elixir Dentifrice des Benedictins.—Digest for eight days in 10 kilos. of 96 per cent. alcohol, 300 grams of Mitcham peppermint oil, 50 grams of aniseed oil, 5 grams of calamus oil, 50 grams of bruised cochineal and 50 grams of cream of tartar. Filter. The cochineal and cream of tartar may be replaced by an aniline colour.

Kalodont.—Match as follows: dissolve 300 grams of soap in 1000 grams of glycerine and work into the solution 500 grams of precipitated chalk and 160 grams of calcined magnesia, so that it is incorporated into a smooth paste. Perfume with 4 grams each of cinnamon and peppermint oils, and colour with a solution of 0.5 gram each of carbonate of potash and carmine in 10 c.c. of water. An alternative method is as follows: Take 1 gram of carmine, 4 grams of 10 per cent. ammonia, 60 grams of 70 per cent. alcohol, 100 grams of precipitated chalk, mix and allow to dry in the air. Then add, chalk 300 grams, powdered orris root 100 grams, finely-powdered pumice 50 grams, sugar flavoured with coumarin 5 grams, saccharin 0.1 gram, oils of peppermint
and neroli 150 drops each, oil of lemon 50 drops, oil of cinnamon 50 drops, oil of almonds 15 drops, otto of rose 5 drops, oil of spearmint 5 drops, tincture of vanilla 100 drops, ess-bouquet 150 drops. Well mix the whole with 50 grams of powdered soap, 200 grams of glycerine and 200 grams of gum arabic.

_Naphthol Tooth Powder._—Chalk 500 grams, ortis root 500 grams, ß-naphthol 20 grams, soap powder 150 grams, carmine 60 grams, oils of lavender, lemon, and bergamot 7 c.c. of each, oil of wintergreen 128 drops, and otto of rose 40 drops.

_Odol._—The composition of this has always been a matter of dispute, and the original proprietors have denied that any salol is present, although many published analyses claim that it is. It may well be that salicylic acid and phenol are added as ingredients and that some combination of the two takes place to form some salol. The following are claimed to be good copies of the original: (1) Water 16.7 per cent., alcohol 79 per cent., menthol 1.85 per cent., saccharine 0.041 per cent., salicylic acid 0.018 per cent., mineral matter 0.2 per cent., salol and methyl salicylate 2.05 per cent.; (2) 85 per cent. alcohol 9.7 per cent., salol 2.5 per cent., saccharine 0.04 per cent., peppermint oil 0.5 per cent., with traces of clove and caraway oils.

_Odontine._—Match with soap 70 grams, chalk 180 grams, magnesium carbonate 145 grams, sugar 75 grams, carmine 0.75 gram, peppermint oil 6 grams.

_Peroxide Tooth Paste._—Precipitated chalk 25 grams, soap 5 grams, glycerine and peroxide in equal parts to form a paste.

_Phylacodon._—Soap glycerine, and chalk perfumed with peppermint oil.

_Pulsinelli’s Tooth Powder._—Match as follows: 25 grams of precipitated chalk, 5 grams of powdered cuttle fish, 5 grams of ortis powder, 2.5 grams of myrrh, 12.5 grams of chloride of potash, 6 drops of oil of peppermint. (The chloride must be carefully mixed or an explosion may occur.)

_Salol Tooth Powder._—Salol 5 grams, phosphate of lime 25 grams, chalk 25 grams, magnesium carbonate 25 grams, bicarbonate of soda 12 grams; oil of peppermint and carmine to taste. Another formula is, salol 4 grams, phosphate of lime 20 grams, chalk 20 grams, magnesium carbonate 20 grams, bicarbonate of soda 15 grams; perfume with peppermint oil.

_Saxon Dentifrice, Bergman._—Match with powdered soap 35 grams, alcohol 20 grams, sugar 15 grams, and oil of peppermint q.s. Dry.
Saxon Dentifrice, Frohmenn.—Match with thymol 0.25, extract of rhatany, 1 gram dissolved in 6 grams of hot glycerine, calcined magnesia 0.5 gram, bicarbonate of soda 4 grams, soap 30 grams, oil of peppermint q.s.

Stomatol.—A colourless tooth wash with slightly alkaline reaction. Match as follows: alcohol 70 per cent., water 25 per cent., glycerine 5 per cent.; add traces of soap, about 2 per cent, of oil of peppermint, and a trace of terpene hydrate. It is possible that a little pine resin is dissolved in the alcohol. This is a good germicide and quite harmless.

Tiliit.—A tooth wash matched as follows: Alcohol 70 grams, tincture of myrrh 24 grams, anchoil 2 grams, oils of peppermint and sage, 3.5 grams, thymol 0.5 gram.

Tooth Powder, Jenkins.—Thirty grams of precipitated chalk, 15 grams of powdered orris, 7 grams of powdered soap, 7.5 grams of powdered pumice, and 8 drops of wintergreen oil.

Tooth Powder, Munry.—Wood charcoal 250 grams, cinchona bark 125 grams, sugar of milk 250 grams, oil of peppermint 15 grams, oil of cinnamon 8 grams, essence of ambergris 2 grams.

Tooth Powder, Simon.—Match with chalk, starch and orris root, coloured with carmine.

Trybol.—A tooth wash consisting of an alcoholic extract of various plants such as chamomile, arsiciu, sage, etc., perfumed.

Victoria Dentifrice.—Mix 500 grams of precipitated chalk with 7 c.c. of solution of carmine and 20 c.c. of water and dry. Add 120 grams of cuttle-fish powder, 30 grams of soap, 30 grams of borax, 30 grams of orris root, 120 grams of sugar, 40 drops of carbolic acid, and 7 c.c. of oil of wintergreen. Mix and sieve.

COSMETICS FOR TREATMENT OF THE SKIN

Agathine.—Match with benzoin, starch, oxide of zinc, silicate of magnesia, and water.

Agathol.—Match this powder with starch and talc, coloured with carmine and perfumed with rose.

Amandine.—Use 60 grams of gum arabic, 150 grams of honey, 100 grams of moist soap, 950 grams of fatty oil of almonds, and 2 grams of essential oil of almonds.

Bainne de Glaciers.—To protect the skin against a hot sun. Oxide of zinc 12.5 grams, starch 12.5 grams, petroleum jelly 25 grams, lanoline 50 grams, a little cosin may be added to colour.
SPECIALITIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS

After use, the application is wiped away with a towel, and then washed away with soap and water.

Bauaue de Sérail.—A so-called beauty preparation. Match with glycerine and water perfumed with rose.

Borated Talcum Powder.—Match, this (1) with 250 grams of powdered boric acid, 2250 grams of finely powdered talc, and 15 c.c. of oil of geranium, (2) boric acid 125 grams, stearate of zinc 125 grams, talc 225 grams, oil of jasmine 15 c.c. The boric acid should be mixed with the oil, the other ingredients added, and the whole sieved.

Borsyl.—To "prevent" perspiration. Match with boric acid 30 parts, silica 18 parts, magnesia 11 parts, borax 10 parts. Perfume.

Camphre Glacial.—Suet 18 parts, spermaceti 12 parts, white wax 12 parts, camphor 5 parts.

Cosmetoline.—Thirteen grams of lanoline, 13 grams of glycerine, 4 grams of tincture of benzoin, 1.75 grams of boric acid, perfumed with rose.

Crème Brésilienne.—Mixture of petroleum jelly, zinc oxide and borax perfumed with neroli.

Crème-célotte.—White wax and spermaceti 80 grams each, fatty oil of almonds 600 grams, glycerine 160 grams, distilled water 120 grams, borax 5 grams, coumarin 0.03 gram. Qtto of rose 1 gram, oil of bergamot 0.5 gram, oil of neroli 0.5 gram, oil of ylang-ylang 0.3 gram, oil of orris 0.1 gram, essence of ambergris 0.3 gram. Colour red.

Crème de Psyche.—For cracked lips. White wax 30 grams, fatty oil of almonds 150 grams. Melt and add 3.75 grams of balsam of Mecca, and 0.5 gram of lead acetate.

Crème d'Iris.—0.5 gram of borax, 2 grams of talc, 10 grams of oxide of zinc, 85.7 grams of glycerine ointment. Perfume with tuberos.

Crèmes Simon.—Match as follows: Crème jaune: starch, oxide of zinc, tale and glycerine. Crème de massage: white petroleum jelly perfumed with vanilla. Freckle cream: borax, benzoic acid, glycerine and water, perfumed with neroli. Crème de toilette: powdered soap, starch, and glycerine, coloured with cochineal.

Cucumber Cream.—Wax 30 grams, spermaceti 30 grams, benzoated lard 75 grams; 6 cucumbers cut in slices, 50 grams of powdered borax. Melt the fats, add the cucumbers and the borax, stir well, allow to stand for twelve hours, melt and filter.
through linen, cool quickly and stir in another 10 grams of borax.

Eau de Ridé.—An excellent preparation to soften the skin and cure chapped hands. Mix with propyl alcohol 50 grams, ethyl alcohol 20 grams, water 400 grams, ammonia 10 grams, chloroform 5 grams, ether 5 grams.

Eucalyptus Toilet Vinegar.—Extract of cassie, violet and jasmine, each 30 c.c., otto of rose 10 drops, oil of neroli 4 drops, oil of bergamot 10 drops, eucalyptol 10 grams, alcohol 30 c.c., dilute acetic acid 175 grams.

Freckle Cream.—Solid fat with subnitrate of bismuth and perfumed with rose.

Fresch Milk of Roses.—Mixture of benzoin 30 c.c., tincture of storax 30 c.c., otto of rose 10 drops, alcohol 15 c.c., rose-water 1 litre.

Glycerine Toilet Balm.—Zinc oxide 15 grams, glycerine 60 c.c., rose-water 60 c.c., carmine 0.03 gram, oil of neroli 2 drops, oil of bergamot 2 drops.

Honey and Almond Cream.—Soak, peel, and bruise 30 grams of bitter almonds, and rub the meal through a sieve. Mix it with the yellow of one egg and 60 grams of honey. Add 24 drops of lemon oil, 24 drops of clove oil, 30 drops of bergamot oil, and finally 60 grams of fatty almond oil and well mix.

Honey Cream for the Hands.—Honey 60 grams, soft soap 60 grams, solution of potash 4 grams, fatty oil of almonds 300 grams, oil of cloves 10 grams, oils of bergamot and bitter almonds 60 drops each.

Glycerine and Honey Jelly.—Mix 60 grams of glycerine with 27.5 grams of water, warm, and add 10 grams of honey and then 2.5 grams of gelatine. Perfume with otto of rose, and pour into tubes whilst warm.

James’ Styptic Fluid.—To cure freckles. From 2 to 10 grams of hydrochloric acid, 25 grams of alcohol, 25 grams of rose-water and 5 grams of mucilage of gum arabic.

Kaldoderm.—To soften the hands. Wheat starch 2 kilos, almond meal 500 grams, powdered orris root 500 grams, extract of rose 500 c.c., glycerine 175 c.c. Knead into a smooth peste.

Kalydor.—Mix as follows: bruise 1000 grams of almonds, add 5 kilos of rose-water and work into a homogeneous milk; strain, add 75 grams of ammonium chloride, 150 grams of cherry laurel; water and 1 gram of corrosive sublimate dissolved in 150 c.c. of alcohol.
SPECIALITIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS


Massage cosmétique (Dornier).—Oak bark 4 grams, aniseed 8 grams, thyme flowers 8 grams, sage leaves, rosemary twigs, hyssop twigs, lavender flowers, vermouth twigs, camphor and peppermint twigs each 8 grams; macerate for fifteen days in 1 litre of 45 per cent. alcohol, add 4 grams of alum, allow to stand, and filter.

Menthol Cream.—For chapped hands. Alcohol 15 grams, menthol 2-5 grams, glycerine 12 grams, water 200 grams, powdered tragacanth 4 grams. Colour with carmine solution. Soak the tragacanth in the alcoholic solution and add the water warm.

Milk of Lilies.—Oxide of zinc 2 grams, talc 2 grams, glycerine 4 grams, rose-water 200 grams.

Mimi.—A well-known cosmetic. Match with 90 per cent. of chalk, 10 per cent. of starch, and perfume with musk and vanilla.

Nail Varnish.—Tincture of benzoïn is commonly used (simple not compound).

Oleaginous Face Cream.—Lanoline 250 grams, lard 50 grams, glycerine 1183 c.c., rose-water 355 c.c., oil of geranium 15 c.c., sufficient fatty oil to make a soft paste. Mix the fats and add the glycerine and rose-water and finally the oil of geranium.

Parisian Soap Powder.—Eight grams of powdered soap, 16 grams of farina (horse chestnut, preferably), 1 gram of caustic potash, and 2 grams of orris powder. Perfume with equal parts of lavender and bergamot.

Peroxide of Hydrogen Cream.—According to Kühl, this is best prepared by heating hydrogen peroxide solution into lanoline, and perfuming to taste. Or a cold cream basis may be used, in which no boric acid is used, but a solution of hydrogen peroxide incorporated.

Perspiration Remedy.—Fifty grams of lavender water, 50 grams of peppermint water, 50 grams of tincture of myrrh, 50 grams of tincture of quillaja, 20 grams of benzoïne of soda. Apply three times a day by means of a towel soaked in water and wrung out and then sprinkled with a little of the remedy.

Rice Powders are composed of rice starch with talc in various proportions. Wheat starch and cornflour are often substituted.

Theatrical Rouge Powder.—Usually starch, talc, etc., coloured with Rose Bengal or carmine.
Skin Lotion, "Eau de beauté."—Glycerine 250 grams, rose-water 7.5 grams, elder-flower water 7.5 grams, orange-flower water 7.5 grams, eau de Cologne 30 grams, tincture of benzoin 7.5 grams, water 500 c.c. Shake during eight to fifteen days, and alter.

* Violet Talcum Powder. —From 125 to 250 grams of powdered orris and 2250 grams of fine talc, perfumed with a little ionone.

Wart Cure.—According to Daniel, the best way to get rid of warts is by means of a 40 per cent. formaldehyde solution (formalin). Apply every day to the wart with a small piece of wood, rubbing well. In a few days the wart will shrivel up and drop off without leaving a wound.

**SOAPS, UNGUENTS AND DISINFECTANTS**

Anthrásol.—Match with purified tar oil, rectified and colourless, and rectified oil of cade.

Boroglycerine.—Match with 24 grams of glycerine, 1 gram of boric acid, 5 grams of anhydrous lanoline, 10 grams of water, 70 grams of white petroleum, 2 drops of otto of rose and 2 drops of bergamot.

Chieline is a vegetable cream (paste or solid) for treatment of scurf and dandruff. Match with 5 grams of zinc oxide, 5 grams of talc, 30 grams of powdered soap, 4 grams of lanoline, 5 grams of tincture of benzoin, 46 grams of water, and 5 grams of glycerine. Solid chieline is used in place of medicinal soap. It is matched by a soap of the following composition: water 8-6 per cent., fatty acids 62-24 per cent., glycerine 4-66 per cent., medicated, and containing about 14 per cent. of carbonate of soda.

Empyroform.—This is said to be a condensation product of formaldehyde and tar, and is recommended for the removal of freckles.

Erudol is an ointment recommended for massage treatment. It is easy to remove by washing. It is said to contain ichthyol, soft soap and sedative drugs.

Formalin Cream.—Twenty parts of lanolin, 10 parts of ozonised liquid paraffin, 120 parts of water, and 5 per cent. of formalin.

Formalin Soap.—Liquid soap containing 10 per cent. of formalin. Used as a disinfectant in surgery and in domestic practice. It is useful to decolorise linen in the laundry.
SPECIALITIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS

Iodised Soaps.—To avoid the disadvantage of free iodine, iodised soaps are used as substitutes. They do not stain the skin, or if stray solutions cause a stain, it is easily removed by ordinary soap. (1) Iodine 15 grams, oleic acid 15 grams, alcohol 10 grams, strong ammonia 4 grams. This gives a soap paste soluble in most solvents except oils. (2) A soap soluble in oils is obtained with 30 grams of iodine, 60 grams of oleic acid, 10 grams of ammonia, and paraffin oil to 600 c.c. (3) Glycerol-iodised soap; iodine 30 grams, alcohol 130 grams, oleate of ammonia 30 grams, glycerine to 300 c.c. Oleate of ammonia is obtained by mixing oleic acid and ammonia in alcohol.

Lavoderm.—A soap compound said to contain about 30 per cent. of mercury-casein. It is used in parasitic affections of the skin.

Liquid Medicinal Soap (Wilbat).—This is prepared in the cold as follows. Cotton oil 200 grams, 91 per cent. alcohol 300 grams, water 325 grams, caustic soda 45 grams, potassium carbonate 10 grams, ether 15 grams, phenol 25 grams. The oil, 200 grams of the alcohol, and caustic soda are placed in a bottle and when saponification in the cold is complete, the remainder of the alcohol and the carbonate of potash dissolved in the water are added. The phenol and ether are then added and the whole well shaken. It should be kept in a cool place in well-stoppered bottles. Phenol may be replaced by other medicaments.

Liquid Naphthal Soap (Terrier).—Liquid soap 10 grams, soft soap 10 grams; dissolve these in 500 c.c. of water, add 10 grams of olive oil and shake frequently for several days. Add 2.5 grams of naphthal, and perfume with lemon oil.

Liquid Glycerine Soap.—Dissolve 11 grams of caustic potash in 30 grams of alcohol, add 60 grams of nut oil and leave the mixture at 30° until saponification is complete. The soap formed is dissolved in an equal weight of glycerine.

Lysopate.—This is a mixture of 10 per cent. of lysol with neutral soap, of such consistency that it can be squeezed from metal tubes. It is easily miscible with water to a slightly opalescent solution and the lysol retains its full efficiency. Phenopate is the corresponding preparation of carbolic acid but contains 50 per cent. of phenol.

Marble Powder Soap.—According to Dr. Schleich, this is prepared as follows: dissolve 50 grams of newly-made resin soap, cut up very small, in 1500 grams of distilled water at water-bath temperature, and stir continually. When boiling add
PERFUMES AND COSMETICS

slowly 150 grams of stearine, and then 150 grams of wax; add to the mass 7000 grams of finely sifted marble powder; and then add 300 c.c. of water to replace that which has evaporated. The mass should attain a syrupy consistency almost as thick as honey. The heating should be continued for at least an hour and a half to ensure complete sterilisation.

Mellinger's Repellent Soap.—Saponify 453 grams of glycerine, 907 grams of solid fat, 907 grams of coconut oil and 1844 grams of castor oil with 1814 grams of 33 per cent. caustic wash. Add to this soap 113 grams of amidon and 907 grams of sodium sulphite. Perfume with 113 grams of citronella oil.

Nérotine Soap.—This is a dark brown soap, weakly perfumed with bergamot. It is composed of 5 per cent. tobacco extract (equals about 0.4 of nicotine per piece), 5 per cent. sulphur, and 90 per cent. soap paste. According to Dr. Mareuse and Dr. Tänzer this soap gives excellent results in the treatment of itch and similar maladies.

Ozonoform.—A disinfectant for the sick room, resembling sanitis. It is an ozonised pine or turpentine product.

Pâte cirale de Schleich.—Melt in a water-bath 100 grams of pure yellow wax, adding drop by drop 8 grams of 10 per cent. ammonia and then 150 grams of sterilised water while stirring continually, until the mass has the appearance of cholestern. The emulsion should be perfectly homogeneous and should have a neutral reaction. This is obtained by adding melted wax or ammonia as necessary. The water can equally well be made alkaline by adding sodium carbonate (5 c.c. of centinormal \( \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \)).

Pâte stérale de Schleich.—Melt in a water-bath 100 grams of stearine, adding drop by drop 10 grams of 10 per cent. ammonia. Remove from the water-bath and add drop by drop 100 grams of water made alkaline with 100 grams of \( \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \). Stir until the mass attains the consistency of a paste; then add more ammonia to obtain a product soluble in water. Finally add 50 grams of water.

Peronol Soap.—This is used to prevent contagion with itch, and to cure this malady in its last phase contains 10 per cent. of benzylbenezic ether which corresponds to 1 per cent. peronol.

Peronols.—These are products based on peroxide of hydrogen, to which are added various disinfectants, such as salicylic and carbolic acids, naphthol, thymol, camphor, menthol, etc. They
SPECIALITIES AND SECRET PREPARATIONS

are colourless liquids miscible with water. A 3 per cent. solution of peroxide, containing traces of phosphoric acid to preserve it, is used, and the other medicament is added in the proportion of 1 to 2 per cent. The finished product contains 33 per cent. of alcohol. From 5 to 10 per cent. solutions are used for disinfectant purposes.

Phentozene.—An antiseptic recommended for colds in the head. Match with 52 parts of acetic acid, 2 parts of menthol, 2 parts of phenol, 2 parts of camphor, 2 parts of eucalyptus oil and 2 parts of lavender oil.

Puroform.—Antiseptic and disinfectant composed mainly of zinc salts, aldehyde, thymol, menthol, and eucalyptol. It is an excellent non-irritating germicide.

Sänger's Soap.—This is made, according to Dr. Schleunk, by drying at 100° and sifting rough sand, to obtain equal-sized grains. Seven or 8 parts of this sand are added to 1 part of soap solution prepared as follows: a soda soap is dissolved in water and boiled until the soap begins to precipitate again, then a little ammonia is added. After cooling, the ammonia which has volatilised is replaced.

Sapodermine.—A medicinal soap, non-irritating and used in dermatological practice. The medicament is mercury-casein containing 6–8 per cent. of mercury. The soap itself contains 0.2 to 1 per cent. of mercury.

Sapoform.—A formaldehyde soap, recommended as a disinfectant. Mix 110 c.c. of oleic acid with 60 c.c. of alcohol; add 20 grams of caustic potash in 60 c.c. of water. Allow to stand for twelve to twenty-four hours and add 260 c.c. of formalin. The product is miscible in water and can be used in a 2 to 3 per cent. solution instead of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate solutions.

Sapomenthol.—Ointment used for gout, rheumatism, and similar affections. It is rubbed in two or three times a day on the parts affected, which are then wrapped round with flannel. It is a mixture of soap, menthol, ammonia, camphor, alcohol, and essential oils.

Soap to Prevent the Hair Falling Out.—This is a liquid soap paste, with the addition of extracts of nettle root, quinquenna, parsley, glycerine, and borax. It gives good results in the treatment of seborrhoea.

Dr. Unna's Sodium Peroxide Soap.—For removing freckles, etc. Dr. Töllner's formula is as follows: 30 parts of liquid
paraffin and 70 parts of medicinal soap are thoroughly mixed with 2:20 parts of hydrogen peroxide. It is best applied at night before retiring; in severe cases it may be applied three times a day in the following manner. The paste is lathered on the face with a piece of damp wadding until it begins to sting, when it is quickly removed by washing.