

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
AND
DISSERTATIONS
ON THE
GROWTH AND PROPER CARE
OF THE
HUMAN HAIR.

BY A. GRANDJEAN.

No. 1 Barclay Street, Astor House.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY HENRY LUDWIG & CO.,
70 VESEY-STREET.

1848.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

DISSERTATIONS

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HUMAN HAIR.

BY A. GRANDJEAN.

No. 1 Twenty-Sixth Street, New York

1881

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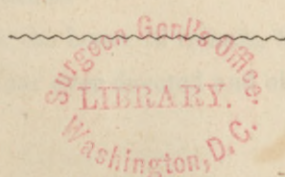
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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
AND
DISSERTATIONS
ON THE
GROWTH AND PROPER CARE
OF THE
HUMAN NAIL.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1848, by
A. GRANDJEAN,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

No. 1 Barclay Street Astor House

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY HENRY LUDWIG & CO.,
17 NASSAU STREET.
1848

DEDICATION.

To J. I. JANEWAY, Esq., M.D.

SIR,

I have never forgotten, nor shall I ever forget, the kindness which you were pleased to evince towards me on my first arrival in this country. Eighteen years have since elapsed. I was a stranger, and you extended your aiding hand towards me; you gave me the benefit of your great medical experience, and encouraged me to pursue those studies which have led to the discovery of those remedies for the Diseases of the Human Hair, which have now established my reputation.

I have, therefore, taken the liberty to dedicate this humble little work to you, as a lasting memento of my ever-enduring esteem and gratitude.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your ever devoted and obliged servant,

A. GRANDJEAN.

P R E F A C E .

IN thus giving the fruits of my experience and long years of unceasing study to the public, I consider that I am conferring a benefit on humanity in general. Many persons, who, from their occupations, and from their residing at a distance, may not be able to consult me personally; and they will, by a strict observation of the instructions I have given in this pamphlet, be enabled, in cases where there is no material difficulty, to treat the malady themselves. Should any difficulty arise, I should recommend their writing to me, stating the case, and I will immediately reply, with directions for their government.

I have been compelled to copy-right this publication, in consequence of the piracies to which my former ones were subjected. Persons who have not studied in the slightest degree even, take advantage of my experience, adopt my ideas, and publish them as their own. Of this the public should be aware.

A. GRANDJEAN.

N. B. In all cases, when patients apply by letter for advice, they must enclose \$5.

DISSERTATION ON THE HUMAN HAIR.

BY A. GRANDJEAN.

NO. 1.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

Before beginning this dissertation upon the hair of new-born children, it may be useful to enter into some preliminary observations, which will not appear irrelevant to persons who, from humanity or from filial affection, are pleased to interest themselves in the cultivation (may I be permitted to use the term?) of the most graceful ornament of the human head.

The beauty and the healthy growth of a plant or tree, incontestably depends upon the greater or less care with which its youth or infancy has been tended.

It is equally indispensable to have a precise idea of the phenomena which attend the formation of the hair before the birth of the child.

Previous to our birth, and during the first month of conception, there does not exist any appearance of the bulbs, which surround the roots of the hair; it is only about the middle of the second month, that the formation of the epidermis begins to be visible. Until four months and a half have elapsed, the skin is thin, colourless and transparent; at this period are perceived the sebaceous follicles upon the head, then begin to appear the capillary stems, under the form of downy fibres, lying imbedded in the skin, which then appears only an unctuous substance of the finest texture.

Before or after the birth of the child, this light down falls, and is replaced by a tube possessing much more consistency.

But it also happens, with some children, that this light down, instead of falling, attains considerable development, remains implanted, and covers the skin in every part of the body; the child is then in the position of some spoken of in ancient times, who were considered by men of little judgment, and by some old gossips, as bears, or goats; in short, as being the progeny of the devil, under the shape of a hairy animal; for their bodies, their faces, and their limbs, are entirely covered with hair. But it is simply nothing more than an exaggerated capillary development—in short, an irregularity in the laws of Nature, which must be classed among the series of monstrosities or numerous deviations which the works of Nature so frequently present.

We will now proceed to speak of the means which ought to be employed with regard to the hair of children, from the first day of their birth.

Immediately on their coming into the world, they are placed in the hands of persons who are considered the most capable of performing the first ablution, in order to rid the skin of the child of the sebaceous unctuous matter in which for three or four months almost every part of the child had been immersed.

I will not permit myself to enter here into the details of a lengthened discussion of the inconceivable barbarity of plunging, into water, more or less cold, the bodies of these little helpless creatures; I will merely observe, that the first cry which they emit, appears to be the result of the painful feeling occasioned by the impression of the air upon their bodies, plunged suddenly into an atmosphere colder than that

which they have quitted forever. The child has scarcely recovered from this commotion, when it has to undergo one of a still severer nature, by washing it, notwithstanding the evident proofs it gives of the excitement and pain which it endures; in short, the operation is no less continued, always accompanied by the cries of the child, and which mostly end in a violent fit of sneezing.

I trust I shall be excused for having written the above few lines, as they may be considered as being no part of my present subject; but I have done so in order that I may be able, in its proper order, to combat the continuance of a system highly destructive of the human hair.

As soon as this cruel immersion is completed, the child is wrapped up in a blanket or woollen shawl; and what will it be imagined is the effect produced by this animal substance on its soft, silky, little hair? It destroys it—consumes it—grates it away—as surely as will a hard steel file a bar of malleable iron.

Without in any way occupying myself with regard to the body of the child, I will state that which, in my opinion, should be done with regard to its head. Instead of washing the head with water, as soon as the new-born infant is placed in your arms, have two or three teaspoonfuls of sweet oil poured into your right hand, while with the left you support the head of the child, and rub it freely, making your hand turn round every part of the head; rub it, I again say, until the whole of the sebaceous substance appears to be dissolved by the oil, and then, with a moderately warm and very fine piece of linen—a cambric handkerchief for example—wipe it all off till the head is as dry as possible, and it will then remain as soft and clean as can be desired; I could also recommend the same easy, simple operation to be performed upon the whole of the body, knowing from experience that it would be beneficial; but I abstain from doing so, because it is not in my province. The head and hair are my sole domain.

This operation terminated, wrap up the body of the child, if it so pleases you, in flannel; but instead of covering its head with anything of the same texture, make a hood of some soft substance, which will not grate upon the hair, and consequently during the perpetual movements of the child, its little hair will not be subjected to the rude effects of a woollen wrapper.

After the second day, in order to assist nature and accelerate the shooting forth of the hair abundantly from beneath the derma, the phrenological parts numbered 13, 14 and 15, should have a very soft brush passed over them; but this must be done with considerable care, for it will be well here to remind young mothers that the bones of the head are but imperfectly formed, and that they are not completely closed or soldered together, if I may use the expression, until the child attains its tenth or twelfth year, according to some who have written upon the subject, and its third or fourth year, according to others. The former speak doubtless of the closing of the whole of the different joints or plates of which the skull is formed, while the latter speak of the *fons pulsatilis*—see the line of demarcation between Nos. 14 and 15. I have said above, that care must be taken with regard to Nos. 13, 14, and 15; and recommend that friction should be more forcible upon the remaining portions of the head, and principally on Nos. 1, 2, 5, 4, and 12, 7, 8, 9, and 19, it being clearly understood that care must be taken not to give anything like a blow with the brush on a child's head, for the whole life and destiny of an individual might be more or less changed by the more or less delicacy employed in brushing over those delicate organs, which enclose at once its genius and its intelligence.

The soft brush should be used twice a day, morning and evening, but never immediately after it has been fed. This will free the pores from the secretions which the perspiration leaves upon them, will facilitate the growth of the hair, strengthening at the same time the whole system, and will considerably assist the clearing off of the epidermis, which in new-born children exfoliates only from the second to the tenth day. It will be observed that this will produce a sensation of comfort in the infant, from a soft, slight murmuring noise which it will make, and which cannot be interpreted otherwise than an evidence of satisfaction, in which the care of a tender mother can never be mistaken.

In a short time, the infant will itself encourage this salutary operation by seeking to reach its head with its little hands, as if requesting that these frictions should be

continued. (Many nurses adopt this as a means of quickly getting their children to sleep.)

The color of the hair of children, as that of their eyes, and of their skin, the constitutional color as it is called, is not decidedly fixed until after they are three months old. The particular shade which the hair assumes after the birth, is sometimes determined by the temperature, or by the greater or lesser degree of density of the sun's rays illuminating the place in which they live. In all ages, the influence of light has been recognised on bodies of every nature; upon the hair and coats of animals its action is incontestable. It is well known that plants, when raised in darkness, droop and wither, and that they always present their faces, if I may use the expression, to that quarter from which any ray of light, however trifling it may be, gleams upon them. Light, or the solar rays, produce various combinations, which induce various colors: that part of a fruit, a peach or apple, for instance, which is most exposed to the action of the solar rays, is always the most highly colored. The color of the hair is generally found to be dark in southern countries and fair towards the north. However, it is by their hair alone that, immediately after their birth, some judgment may be formed as to whether they will be fair or dark. It is true, that subsequently, from a thousand internal and even external causes, modifications may take place in the constitution, and in the temperament; but as a general rule, the older a child grows, the darker do these different colors become. A change of climate, which naturally compels a change of food or the mode of living, effects also a change in the whole system, and consequently enriches or impoverishes the various fluids which nourish and support the hair.

I must, however, admit, that in the above I have generalized the subject, for it would be impossible to do otherwise in writing a dissertation of this nature, for the color of the hair and the complexion are not always influenced by the climate in which a child is born.

As a general rule, the hair is always lighter in early infancy, and it continues to acquire a darker shade from that time until the day when it loses its color altogether to turn white; until it attains that point, it becomes darker from month to month, and from year to year.

The hair of children is very often branched, that is to say, divided at the points; in some they are bifides, trifides, multifides; this is natural, and is not a disease excepting after they have become adults; the hair is generally planted obliquely: some of those on the back and upper parts of the head take a perpendicular direction, which constitutes the *epie*, which is after met with to the great dissatisfaction of many ladies, at the roots of the hair, in the middle or on one side of the forehead.

When the child is born in a healthy state, and there is no mucous formation on the top of the head, the very soft brush is the only thing that should be used, and in the manner explained above, and no sort of preparation should be applied; the use of the brush twice a day will be sufficient.

The greater the vital power observed in the growth of young hair, the less should external applications be employed: for the principal organs of the hair being concealed beneath the epidermis, in this position they receive the immediate action of the heat, which vivifies all the hidden springs that nourish them: by virtue of which the hair makes its selection of certain substances and rejects others; for it is in this mode that this organic body has the faculty of appropriating and assimilating to itself the nutritive particles which are digested in its bulbs, before they are distributed through its various formations. Therefore, when the hair has a perfectly healthy appearance, as I have said above, no description of preparation should be resorted to.

On the contrary, should a species of crassy covering be formed over the scalp, some time after the birth of the child, the mother should not fear that by removing it she would do her child an injury; there are some who think that this mucous secretion ought to be respected; but the practice appears to me to be erroneous. I have never seen, in my extensive practice, any accident arise from the removing of it, nor can there, if proper measures are pursued, and which I shall presently point out. If, on the contrary, and in order not to run counter to this old and foolish prejudice, the parents allow this crust to remain upon the scalp, numerous accidents may be occasioned by it; for example, the matter which remains beneath it, often

ulcerates the roots of the hair, weakens the vitality of the nervous membranes, and often prevents the recovering of these parts during several years; for having been weakened in early infancy, they never produce solid roots, and the hair falls at the age of from eighteen to twenty-five, never to re-appear.

The best method to be employed, is to prevent the formation of this unctuous crust; the moment that the skin is observed to be turning yellow, the skin should be delicately washed with a piece of very fine, soft linen, well saturated with the milk of the mother or the nurse.

Should the crust have been formed for several days, fresh cream should be applied to it twice a day, but without rubbing it, taking care to wipe off that which had been applied before, or it would become sour and acrid; should the crust be too tenacious to be removed in this way, apply simple Composition, No. 1. Should the disorder have gone beyond these first periods, then take advice.

By these simple means, it is rare that the crust, although it may have acquired some consistency, is not effectually removed, and that in the course of five or six days. By this it will be seen, that I do not advocate its being removed abruptly.

The best advice which I can give from the experience I have had, is to avoid the primary cause of the malady, and which is most frequently the use of caps.

It may not be considered out of place, were I here to give the result of observations which I made in Europe thirty years ago.

I observed that all nurses and all mothers in France, would not relinquish the old-established custom of covering a child's head from the moment of its birth. In the first place, with a small cotton cap; secondly, with a flannel cap; thirdly, with a smart cap, trimmed with lace, &c. I had almost forgotten the fourth cap, which is made of silk or satin, blue for boys, and pink and white for girls, and which is placed under the lace one that it may show through. *I have seen, good Lord, and with my own eyes*, mothers who by way of a second cap, covered their children's heads with a leaden coif. What shall I say of such a custom, which is as absurd as it is abominable? Shall I say that we are wiser in our generation? No! I will merely repeat the proverb, that Frenchman are, or ought to be, hot-headed.

Here in America, we encourage the growth of our children's hair by another method; their heads are exposed and free, from their tenderest infancy; and what is the result? That the heads of American children in general, taken in the mass, are exempt from that unctuous crust and other filthy humors which I have remarked upon the heads of most children in France. On the other side, the American mother has too exaggerated an idea as to the necessity of washing the heads of her children, and which produces, as I shall prove in my Dissertation No. 2, heads of hair which are dried up and have a yellow tinge, and are never flexible and silky. It would be much more reasonable to be satisfied with washing the heads of children only once each week, and even then I should recommend its being done only in case of their heads requiring it; for if they are cleanly, what is there to wash away? Only the richness of the hair and skin, which incontestably requires that nutriment which is thrown out from the capillary vessels to maintain its vitality and flexibility.

If from fancy or from necessity you wash your children's heads, do not omit to dry their hair and heads completely, otherwise you will incur the risk which you will also find pointed out in Dissertation No. 2.

IN CASES OF WEAKNESS, DRYNESS OF THE HAIR, OR ANY OTHER DETERIORATION, ASK ADVICE.—Otherwise make use of two very soft brushes; the one dry to brush during several minutes, every part of the head; the other should be impregnated with the Grandjean Composition No. 1, and the whole surface of the head brushed with it, so that all the hair will be anointed with an equal proportion of this softening preparation, and not forming separate unctuous patches, which might happen should it be applied merely with the hand.

When the hair of children has become thick, and which with many does not happen until they are from two to four years old, care should be taken in the case of boys to frequently refresh the hair by cutting off the extreme points,—but in the case of girls, it never should be done. I will, however, mention the result of my experience with regard to several of my own children.

1st EXPERIMENT. About twelve years ago, I cut off the hair of one of my chil-

dren ; I cut it close and kept it in that state until the age of four years, the period when I conceived that the roots of the hair were perfectly formed on every part of the head ; I then shaved the whole of the scalp, which I continued to do during several weeks. After that, I allowed the hair to grow to the length of about two inches, and I have kept it that length until the present time, April, 1848. The child, who is a boy, is now thirteen years of age. His hair is of a very dark chestnut color, strong, the tubes straight, but not very thick.

2d EXPERIMENT. I made an experiment of a precisely contrary nature on two of my other children. From their birth I allowed their hair to grow freely, without its being constrained in any way, or being covered either day or night by a cap. The scissors have never been applied to them ; the one is now eight years old, the other ten. They have light hair, one indeed pale light ; their hair curls naturally ; they have never used water to their hair, but from time to time a little of the Grandjean Composition No. 1.

3d EXPERIMENT. I allowed the hair of two other of my children to grow without any attention being paid to it ; the one a girl, the other a boy ; from their earliest infancy they have always gone bareheaded ; their hair has been washed very frequently with water, and also with soap and water : the one is five, the other seven years old, and the hair of both is lighter than that of their brother and sisters ; it is dry, breaks easily, has a yellow tinge, appearing as if burnt up, in fact, looking very much like hemp. One peculiarity I must mention here, which is, that the little girl, who is now nearly six years of age, had hair which from her infancy had always curled naturally ; but about two years ago, while playing with one of her sisters, the latter cut off the whole of her hair. Since this accidental cutting of the hair, it has grown again, but without the slightest wave in it ; it is, in fact, as straight as so many sticks.

I am now making some other curious experiments on the hair of two other of my children, of which I cannot yet give any account, but shall do so in some of my future dissertations.

I therefore conclude from the experiments I have made :

That the human hair ought never to be wounded by scissors or any other cutting instrument. Assimilating the hair of man to a tree : you cut but the points of the branches of the latter, and never the stem, without risking its entire destruction, and consequently, I would only allow the hair to be refreshed by cutting the extreme points once every week.

That the cutting of the hair never increases the quantity, but only thickens the tube.

That every separate hair, like unto a plant, is each in itself a complete body, possessing a point or head, a stem, and root or foot ; that consequently, when you suddenly deprive it of any of its fair proportions, you wound it, or at least derange the natural ascension of the fluids which give it nutriment—that if you have thus shortened it once or several times, you should continue to do so. But if as in experiment No. 2, you have never deprived it of any of its proportions, let nature play her own sublime part, and you will obtain an admirable, perfect and silken head of hair.

MY OPINION WITH REGARD TO THE CUTTING OF THE HAIR.

It is incontestable, that cutting of the hair has a very marked influence upon the organs which compose the scalp, and above all, upon the effect of perspiration; this is diminished or increased by the greater or smaller quantity of hair that is removed; the person who at the present moment has from 19 to 25000 separate hairs upon his head, and which in the course of two or three years may be reduced to some 5 or 6000, must consequently perceive a total change in his whole system; in the first place, by a diminution of perspiration, which was excited by the natural weight of so much hair; secondly, if we admit that every hair required for the preservation of its vitality the eighth part of a drop of substance, which in every twenty-four hours would amount to some two or three thousand drops, we should readily conceive that our health must suffer from so disproportionate a change, and we should be able to account for numerous maladies, the causes of which have been hitherto undiscovered: such as *tic douloureux*, permanent or periodical catarrhs, dreadful diseases of the eyes, the teeth, the ears, which may all proceed from the repercussion of the humors induced by so sudden a change. That animal oil, which was intended for the nutriment of the hair, the roots being no longer in existence, is carried into other channels, which being surcharged, may produce by their overflow the maladies of which we have spoken.

The cutting of the hair, above all in children, should not be guided by fashion, but in conformity with the more or less thickness of the hair, the state of the health of the child, remembering in all cases that the hair covering the portions Nos. 13, 14, 15, of the cranium, as marked on the phrenological diagram, should never be cut short. I have already stated above, that these portions of the heads of children are always delicate: the person who is charged with this operation should know with art how to diminish those parts which are too thick, and he should skillfully preserve the hair upon those portions of the head where it is thin, so as to maintain the necessary vital warmth.

The shaving off of the hair, or its being close cut when it is falling off, above all with regard to young children, is always prejudicial; for let it be understood ONCE FOR ALL, that in all accidental falling of the hair produced by sickness, or rather by the medicines administered, the bulbs having thrown out the roots which hold no longer to the head but by the simple pressure of the pores of the skin, every time the fingers or a comb are passed through it, falls off in greater or smaller quantities, and on examining the roots it will be found that they are white and dried up. I therefore ask every intelligent reader, whether, in such a case, either the shaving off or the cutting of the hair could cause the bulbs to reproduce the nutritive juices and communicate them to the hair from which they are separated. As a general rule, I will assert that, in all cases where it has been conceived that the hair could be made to shoot forth again by shaving of the head, that people have been deceived by an old prejudice, and that the hair which has grown again after such shaving of the head would have grown of itself without having had recourse to such an operation.

It is, however, proper to admit, that the cutting of the *extreme points of the hair*, stimulates the bulbs and favors the growth of it; and I will say lastly, that gentlemen of the medical profession can cite a thousand accidents which have ensued from shaving of the head.

The shaving or the cutting of the hair or of the beard, is, if I may be permitted to speak out boldly, but a mere caprice of the imagination or of fashion; cut your garments short or long, round or square, as your fancy pleases to direct, but your hair!

ah! have mercy, ladies, have mercy on your hair! Muffle up your graceful forms and your agile limbs in dozens of yards of all the varied fabrics of the universe, and of all the colors of the rainbow, if such be your fancy; but it is not the less true, that every admirer of the fair sex would think you a thousand times more beautiful, a thousand times more graceful, if your snowlike shoulders were modestly covered and overshadowed by waving clusters of rich glossy hair. That simple and natural mantle would, in my opinion, be of far greater value than the sable or ermine cloak, which you delight to wear. But, you will say, fashion requires it. Were I in my turn to invoke fashion to my aid, and, above all, the fashions of past ages, I could prove to you that a luxurious head of hair has been in almost every country considered the greatest, the most graceful, the most beautifying ornament of woman. But to prove to you the ridiculous vagaries of fashion, even in our own days, I would request you to travel with me, in imagination, round our terrestrial globe, and you would then be able to form some judgment as to which is the most rational portion of it, and where the hair is worn or shaped in the least ridiculous mode. Would you consider it to be the Mahometan, who shaves his head quite smooth, and allows his beard to grow to its full length? Or, what would you say to the Chinese, who leaves but one tuft on the top of his head, and this tuft he encourages to grow, by every means he can employ, until it reaches down to his heels? And yet in Turkey and in China, such is the fashion! But let your imagination return to your own shores, and you will see the Yankee, as we call him, a Bostonian in fine, who shaves his face and his temples two inches above his ears. During this long voyage, I might amuse your imaginations by pointing out to your admiration thousands and thousands of modes of cutting and trimming the hair and beard, but I see that you are already exclaiming, enough! enough! I therefore pause, being fully persuaded that you are intimately convinced of the more or less unnatural and ridiculous modes which exist of torturing, extracting, cutting or shaving, the hair and beard; I think then, having thus proved to you that all these different methods of abusing this part of our being, are, purely and simply, caprices of the imagination and of fashion; that you will allow it would be much better that we should be a little more reasonable and wise, that we should not bestow such unnecessary care and trouble on our hair. Look at the different races of animals, who merely shake themselves and smooth down their furs. No animal, excepting man, who is the first link of the innumerable chain of beings possessing the capillary system—none of them, I say, seeks to disguise itself and to appear other than it really is, but man, who with regard to his hair and beard conducts himself in a really ridiculous and extravagant manner.

The Creator, in his divine wisdom, took particular care to furnish the chin of man with a protecting beard; the several cavities in his face, such as the eyelids, the ears, the nostrils, are furnished with defences against the entrance of any substance that might prove obnoxious to them. His head is covered with long and numerous silky filaments. Examine and study carefully why each of these different portions of his head has been thus furnished, and you will see in this, and not without surprise and admiration, you will see, I say, an order, a comprehension, and a forethought, which could be only the divine work of God.

Therefore, assist nature only by means which are simple and natural in themselves, and such as I have endeavored to point out above: and I repeat that which I said at the commencement of the dissertation addressed to young mothers, "The beauty and the healthy growth of a plant or tree, incontestably depends upon the care with which its youth or infancy has been tended."

NUMBER 2.

XEROTRIXIA.—DANDRUFF.

Women are more subject to dandruff than men generally are. One of the causes for the formation of these secretions on the heads of women is, the bad habit which many of them have of binding up their hair, and leaving it for several days without even untying it; consequently, the perspiration being thus confined in it, becomes acrid, and affects the skin, and the hair itself acquires a disagreeable and almost insupportable odor from the humors being kept thus concentrated. The perspiration is separated from the blood in the skin by exhalatory vessels; sometimes it is disengaged in almost imperceptible quantities, whilst at others it oozes forth copiously; but in either case it would be advantageous that the patient should every morning, before making use of liquid No. 2, allow the hair to take an air-bath, if it may be so termed, by letting it fall loose over the shoulders, and separating it every now and then by passing the fingers through it. It should remain thus exposed to the action of the air for half an hour, and longer, if the person can spare the time; by doing this, the substances which form the perspiration, and which so much conduce to the concretion of dandruff, would gradually evaporate, and the liquid No. 2, being then applied, would, in a short time, restore the skin to a healthy state. (The substances which compose perspiration are, a considerable proportion of aqueous matter, acetic acid, hydrochlorate of soda, a small quantity of terreous phosphate, and a fractional part of the oxide of iron.) It is during sleep that we perspire most freely; after our meals it is precisely the reverse; and therefore is it, that, on first rising in the morning, we should, rather than at any other time during the day, give our hair the air-bath of which we have spoken, and which, in all cases, would have a salutary effect in preventing the formation of dandruff.

Within the last few years, several persons have invented compositions, which, they pretend, are beneficial to the hair; among others, there is a mixture sold by some apothecaries, of which castor oil is the principal component; but there is nothing more prejudicial in its effects upon the hair than this same castor oil, or which more encourages the secretions that form dandruff. By turning to the United States Dispensatory, page 466, you will find the following remarks upon it:

“Castor oil is a thick, viscid fluid; as found in the shops, it is often tinged with yellow, and has an unpleasant smell; when exposed to the air, it slowly thickens.”

Adulterated with other oils, it is frequently sold for the pretended purpose of encouraging the growth of hair. Nothing can possibly be more fallacious; and proves clearly, that the self-styled inventors, after having vainly endeavored to sell their compositions, such as bear's grease, beef marrow, Macassar oil, etc., etc., have been compelled to imagine something with a new name, which, they assert, affords nourishment to the hair. Some of them present the public with what they term *Elixir of Riccini*; others call it, more modestly, *Prepared Castor Oil*. I may, perhaps, be allowed to observe, that had I ascertained that castor oil possessed any of the virtues thus attributed to it by them, I should have adopted it in some of my compositions; but, on the contrary, I have convinced myself, by actual experiments, that this thick, viscous oil, instead of being beneficial, is highly injurious to the hair; and I seriously advise all persons who desire to keep the hair in a cleanly state, and feel any pride in its appearance, never to make use of these filthy and disgusting preparations, and for the following reasons: From the mere heat of the head, castor oil in a short time becomes rancid; it acquires an acrid property, which on being confined with the perspiration, at once attacks the roots of the hair, and soon destroys them. It mats the hair, stops up the pores, prevents the proper action of the nutritive fluids, and must inevitably encourage the secretion of dandruff.

Advice given to a Lady who consulted Mr. Grandjean in a Case of
INVETERATE DANDRUFF.

All the maladies to which your hair is subject, proceed from the too abundant use of water. As a general rule, the hair ought never to be washed. Hair is an unctuous body in every part of its formation, being formed from the fluids of the whole system, and, consequently, should be considered and classed as an animal body, and any washing whatsoever, whether with an alcoholic or strong alkaline mixture, or even with pure water, induces the decomposition of the hair. From the too frequent use of water, the hair becomes dried up, liable to break and split, turns more and more light, until it becomes gray; grows irregularly, and produces an accumulation of acrid mucus, from which dandruff is formed. This effect is produced by the water arresting the proper action of the pores, by contracting and closing them, and thus preventing the due ascent of the nutritive fluids, which cannot follow their natural course. The action of the water causes the bulbs to become overcharged, and consequently inflames them; forcing them to decompose the sap, and secrete a viscous humor, which spreads itself over the roots of the hair, and forms that which you denominate dandruff. However, when you are using the Grandjean Composition, you may, should you be so disposed, even plunge your head several times a day into water, because the unctuous particles of the Composition paste, No. 2, which the hair and scalp have imbibed, and with which the pores have become impregnated, repel the injurious effect which the water would otherwise produce. See what the eminent and scientific Dr. JOEL SHEW says, in his *Manual of Water Cure*, page 59, in regard to the shower-bath:—'Within three years, since shower-baths are getting to be the fashion, I have known a number of persons materially injured, in consequence of this loose kind of advice. A great many patients are too weak to take the cold shower-bath.'

'The shower-bath SHOULD NEVER BE TAKEN UPON THE HEAD. * * * * *
 The head should never be beaten by water, etc., etc.'

'Head baths, from time immemorial, cooling and other applications to the head, have been much depended upon in that virulent and dangerous disease, phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain. When all other means had failed, certain obstinate affections of the head have been known to give way by a constant stream or effusion of cold water upon the part.'

It will be seen from this, that Dr. Shew's opinion clearly coincides with mine; and the head never should be bathed excepting in severe inflammatory cases. My long experience and minute examination of the subject, ought to entitle my advice to some consideration. If, however, from long habit you cannot forego the satisfaction of plunging your head into cold water, be careful before doing so to impregnate the hair and scalp with a sufficient quantity of the paste, Composition No. 2, for the reasons stated above. No washing, no shower-bath, would ever clear the hair of dandruff; whereas, after using the compositions for a few days, you will perceive an evident improvement. Their action on the scalp is to soften the epidermis, nourish the pores, restore to the hair itself its natural elasticity, and consequently prevent its breaking or splitting. The clearing away of these innumerable pellicles from the roots of the hair, restores a wholesome action to the bulbs, and it soon resumes its glossiness and beauty. To avoid a possibility of a return of the disease, the use of the liquid and paste, No. 2, should be continued for a short time after the entire disappearance of the dandruff.

Nothing can be more detrimental to the hair, than to allow these particles to remain on the head; they cover the roots, and prevent the young hair from attaining its proper strength; the vivifying moisture, instead of passing up into the hair, is filtered by the pores, and dried up; from the want of this necessary nourishment the roots decay.

For dry, white, flourey dandruff, (Xerotrixia,) the scalp should be well impregnated every evening with paste No. 2, and in the morning, a very small quantity of the liquid No. 2.

For yellow, greasy dandruff, (Hidrotisic,) the roots of the hair should be saturated every evening with liquid No. 2, and in the evening a very small quantity of paste No. 2 should be applied.

NUMBER 3.

FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR.

The most important point to be considered during the falling of the hair, is the cause by which its fall has been produced ; it will be necessary to question the person who is thus suffering from loss of hair with much patience and discrimination, in order to ascertain from their replies the nature of the remedies which will prove most efficacious to arrest the progress of the malady. To offer to the public one sole Composition calculated to prevent the falling of the hair, when this may be induced by numerous different causes, would be as vain as it would be impossible. As an example : the ingredients used to prevent the fall of hair occasioned by the use of mercury, would not be in any way efficacious in cases where it has been the consequence of malignant and intermittent fevers. The preparations which I prescribe for the latter maladies would not be of any avail in the partial falling of the hair from the cranium—the Composition which I employ in this last case would produce no effect in those of general baldness, and so with regard to all other cases, which can only be properly treated after due consideration of the causes by which they have been produced, it being clearly understood that regard must always be had to the age of the individual, his constitution, the peculiar quality of his hair, which has always an intimate relation with the texture of his skin.

There is one thing which, in my extensive practice, has always caused me much surprise, and for which I have never been able to account, and that is the answer I receive from ninety persons out of a hundred. People appear to forget that it is impossible an effect can exist without its cause. I ask them :

“ What is the state of your general health ? ”

“ Very good,” is their reply.

“ But you have been sick lately ? ”

“ Not for a minute even during my whole life.”

But I, who see from certain signs, that the patient must be mistaken, continue my inquiry.

“ Is not your stomach out of order ? do you not suffer from dyspepsia ? ”

“ Oh yes ! that is true, I suffer sometimes from indigestion, and have racking headaches, but otherwise I am always in perfect health.”

“ Ah ! very well ; you will have the goodness to use No. 3.”

Another swears that he has never suffered from the slightest indisposition.

“ What ! are you not sometimes troubled with a cold in the head ? ”

“ Oh ! as to that, I am very subject to it,” replies the patient ; “ but that has nothing to do with the falling of my hair.”

“ You are very much mistaken ; be pleased to use Composition No. 1, every night and every morning ; and before exposing your head to the action of the air, use the liquid preparation No. 1. By this simple treatment you will have no more colds in the head, and your hair will cease to fall.”

When a person comes to consult us, and will speak out frankly—when this same person assists us, as we may say, in a measure to discover the real cause which has produced the falling off of his hair, we can come more readily to our conclusions, and can prescribe with much more certainty and satisfaction.

What are the causes which occasion the falling off of the hair ? They are innumerable.

1st. It may perhaps be useful to state here, that some persons are afflicted by a permanent fall of the hair ; that is to say, that their hair falls daily and incessantly,

but it also shoots forth again uninterruptedly ; these persons are generally fair, their health tolerably good, but are subject to some chronic infirmities.

2d. Persons who have suffered from illness, during the treatment of which they have been subjected to the internal injection of medicines, which have induced the impoverishment of the fluids, and particularly those which affect the brain. The too copious subtraction of blood ; observance of a strict regimen, as to diet, during more than five days ; the loss of that quantity of organic matter destroyed daily, in order to furnish to the imperious demands of our secretions, a result which demonstrates that by an insufficient alimentation all our organs are deteriorated and destroyed ; and above all, the bulbs of the hair, which being the smallest vessels in our being and placed at the upper extremity, and which, from their minuteness, are sooner desiccated than our great capillary vessels ; the latter possessing much more matter, can better sustain themselves against this general drain, and consequently perish only with ourselves. If therefore it be proved that, by too rigid a diet, our body falls into a state of general deterioration, and subsequently into decrepitude, it can very readily be proved, that after having passed through these different phases of sickness, and their treatment, that it is natural the hair should fall.

3d. HEREDITARY BALDNESS. There are families who, from time immemorial, have been bald from father to son. These are generally born with the finest heads of hair imaginable ; they have generally wide, elevated, capacious foreheads ; their hair is fine, silky and curling ; but two or three years after they have attained the age of puberty, their hair begins to fall from the upper part of the head, and those observers who take a pleasure in criticising bald heads, cry out, "*Like father, like son!*" They have, however, the satisfaction of being enrolled in the class of witty and intelligent people ; whereas the man whose thick hair, from the lowness of his forehead, mingles with his eyebrows, may generally be classed among the stupid and imbecile. I do not, by any means, intend to class baldness in the list of monstrosities entailed by hereditary descent, such as, deafness and dumbness, imbecility, idiocy, hair lip, umbilical hernia, &c., &c., &c. ; all I intend to prove is, that baldness is often hereditary.

This disposition, with regard to hereditary baldness, will sometimes, as it were from mere caprice, leap over a whole generation, although the succeeding one will be affected by it. It is sometimes more general in one branch of a family than in another. One brother is entirely bald, and another not so much so ; the children of the first will lose their hair in early life, while their cousins will become so at a much later period, and not to the same degree. It is therefore natural to conclude, that it cannot be otherwise. In fact, persons who are soundly constituted in every respect, will produce children of sound stamina ; as from parents who are bald must proceed children who will become bald in their turn, although their bodily health may in every respect be excellent, and they are generally long-lived : for I could cite numerous instances of men who have attained from their eightieth to their ninetieth year, and who have been bald for upwards of sixty years.

The father and mother being in a weak state of health, is also one of the causes for their offspring becoming bald in early life ; above all, if the latter should be of weak constitution, and they lead an indolent, luxurious and sedentary life. The descendants of these children, from the concurrence of these causes, will necessarily become bald also.

HEREDITARY BALDNESS NOT INCURABLE.

In the month of May last, I minutely questioned 432 bald persons, and I found that 321 out of that number were bald from hereditary descent.

Hereditary baldness is not incurable, as a great number of persons have imagined ; the only circumstance which renders it incurable, is when the person who is afflicted by it allows it to proceed too far before applying a remedy. If all persons would read this article attentively, and would examine the head of their father or grandfather, and see by that that he is likely to become bald, or would judge from the signs we have described above, namely, a high, capacious forehead, &c., if they would do this between the age of 18 and 23 years, it would still be time to remedy the evil by using Compositions No. 3 and 4, and by attending to my prescriptions. But if, as in most

cases, they only apply to me when all the hair is gone, when there is no longer any down on the top of the head, when even the appearance of the pores exists no longer, in a word, if they wait until the skin of the cranium is completely smooth and more shining than that of the forehead, then it is indubitably proved that the bulbs are desiccated, their capsules destroyed, and the capillary channels altogether closed. All these signs being combined, we frankly acknowledge that there would be much difficulty and little certainty in making the hair grow again of sufficient thickness to cover the cranium. *We can, however, do this in almost all cases*; but there are few persons who would allow us to treat their case in the way we should desire, or who would minutely follow the directions we should give them; for almost all of them would wish to see their hair shoot forth again without subjecting themselves to any personal care or trouble. It is useless for us to repeat to them, that we do not sell hair-seed; that our No. 4, despite the virtues it possesses, cannot always succeed in long-neglected cases; and that, in short, we have never recommended it as hair-seed, an article which we acknowledge, moreover, we have not yet discovered. It has already been clearly shown what our opinion is with regard to shaving of the head and the use of wigs; we will merely observe here, that their use is altogether in opposition with our opinion, and which has been formed after mature deliberation; seeing that we have ascertained by our experience, that they occasion a numbness of the scalp, which is often highly disagreeable from their compressing the nervous fibres of the cervical muscles, and of the *os frontis*, and consequently produce *cephalgia*, pain in the teeth, &c., &c.

I will venture here to make an observation, which, I doubt not, will appear just to all well-informed and thinking persons. An hereditary malady, which, in former days, afflicted the inhabitants of every portion of the globe, has now almost entirely disappeared—I allude to leprosy. Other cutaneous affections, even syphilis itself, has lost much of its brutal intensity. The great progress we have made, our civilization, have introduced a vast perfectionment in the hygeian treatment, the most important of all studies; and when certain men have been able to modify and almost to chase from the earth maladies which for ages had afflicted the whole human race, it does not, to me, appear impossible to devise a method by which hereditary baldness may be either prevented or radically cured, and in the following way:—As it is impossible for us to intervene in the first instance to correct or to prevent the transmission of hereditary baldness, all that is left for us to do is to combat it. Our prescriptions and the advice which we have given to young mothers in our dissertation, No 1, may be of some efficacy in preventing it, and we may hereafter give an opinion with regard to adults of from 15 to 18 years of age, which may be of some importance as to the choice of the trade or profession in which those persons should be employed who are threatened with hereditary baldness, as well also as the locality in which they should live, the mode of clothing, diet, &c.; for, as I have already said, as all contribute to the formation of our being, so every particular circumstance becomes as an agent either beneficial or destructive. Those persons who have not the facility of consulting me personally, can undertake their own cure, and they will derive great benefit from the Compositions No. 3 or 4, in all cases of hereditary baldness.

FALL OF THE HAIR PRODUCED BY CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

A circumstance well worthy of remark is, that emigrants from all countries are continually obliged to consult me some two or three months after their arrival in this, our terrestrial paradise; the general burden of their complaints is: "I arrived in this country only a short time ago; when I first landed in New-York I had a fine head of hair, but latterly it has begun to fall, and in such quantities, that if it continues I shall soon have none left."

This, however, by proper and careful treatment, may at once be remedied. My Composition, No. 3, by giving tone to the bulbs of the hair, invigorates the whole surrounding surface, and arrests the progress of the evil.

I must, however, observe, that without due hygeian treatment, and that too of a well considered and judicious nature, there can be no proper *acclimation*, whether it be of the body in general or the hair. There can be no doubt that individual cir-

cumstances do not less influence the progress than the ultimate event of our slow or speedy acclimation, and consequently upon the indispositions more or less serious which cause our hair to fall. It will readily be understood, that persons arriving from Europe must, sooner or later, pay the tribute which they owe to so great a change in their mode of existence, in short to their being transplanted into a different climate to that which nature had destined them to live in. The European emigrant arrives in this country with an excess of active and calorific power. I have remarked that persons of a sanguine temperament, with muscles well developed, and florid complexions, complain more than others of this temporary fall of their hair. I have also met with many nervous and impressionable people, which the French are generally, who feel the same effects of climate.

The ladies are less subject than the men to this baldness, produced by acclimation; there is, however, a great disproportion in number with regard to different nations. Ladies from Germany and the northern parts of Europe, in general do not in comparison lose their hair in such great quantities as the English ladies; the latter much less than the French; the reason for this to me appears perfectly simple; there exists in the habits, in the nutriment to which the English lady has been accustomed, a greater analogy, a greater coincidence with the habits and the food of the Americans; or, in a word, I may say that the English lady experiences little diversity excepting in the climate; but it is different with the French lady, who, in addition to the change of temperature, which she has to endure, has to subject her stomach to a gastric labor which is quite new to her; for after being accustomed to repasts prepared with all the delicacy of the most refined culinary art, she is, for the most part, reduced, on her arrival in America, to dishes seasoned in a most peculiar way, and to the taste of which her palate does not become accustomed until after a long lapse of time. In short, instead of the exquisite refinement of a French table, which nothing in this country can remind her of, and which with her has become a necessity, instead of the delicate crisp pastry which she has all her life been accustomed to, the French lady has placed before her some highly-spiced fruit pies, which have been warmed, it is true, but never thoroughly cooked. However, the number of French ladies who require to adopt means to prevent the falling of their hair, is, as compared with the gentlemen of the same nation, only in the proportion of two to five. This disproportion can very readily be accounted for; there are a thousand reasons which tend to accelerate the fall of hair in men who expatriate themselves in order to seek their fortunes in a distant land. *Acclimation*, anxiety, an irregular course of life, business, speculations, gains or losses, &c., &c., &c., which have great influence on the nervous system; whereas the French lady, who leads a sedentary life, loves her home, is consequently less susceptible than the man, of being subjected to those indispositions which invariably are attended by a loss of hair.

The revolution then which takes place in our system from a change of climate, is effected more or less promptly—first of all from the thickening of the fluids necessary to digestion occasioned by the change of air, of food, and above all of water; also by the sudden checks which perspiration receives from the violent changes in the temperature, from hot to cold, and to which the French, in particular, are not habituated. This brutal shock, the term I hope will be excused, occasions a total overthrow of our general functional activity, the lungs being the first to be affected by it, then the liver, after that the skin, and it consequently throws into utter disorder the vessels connected with the bulbs, naturally producing the fall of the hair. It is, on this account, that in my opinion steam vessels, by shortening, in an extraordinary degree, the time occupied in making passages from Europe to America, have the disadvantage of doing away with a gradation useful to our system, and which was afforded by the comparatively slow progress of sailing vessels, which by degrees approach the centre of an influence altogether novel to our nature.

As I have shown, the causes which induce the fall of the hair are but very few in number. Sickness, hereditary baldness, advanced age, for in the word sickness, I include the falling off of the hair during the period of acclimation, and many other accidental causes, of which the detail would be superfluous in this dissertation, and which produce a fall of the hair only as a consequence of some indisposition or disorder of our system, or in some portion of it; being thoroughly convinced, from the

experience I have had, that people are laboring under profound error, when they declare to me that they are in the enjoyment of perfect health, that they have never suffered from sickness, and that they have no reason to assign for the gradual disappearance of their hair.

We must now retrograde to review in due order the causes we have cited above, and prescribe in the clearest way of which we are capable, the remedies to be applied.

If a person has been subjected to a course of calomel, and has taken it in large quantities, (for I have met with several cases in which people having been treated in this way, and losing their hair in consequence of it, have been afflicted by trembling fits, paralysis, vertigo, swelling of the hands and feet, ulceration of the gums, loss of teeth, asthma or consumption; for such is the long retinue of diseases which generally follow the use of mercury in any shape, and give evidence of their existence within three or four months after it has been taken,) persons I say who have been subjected to this treatment may expect to suffer from partial alopecia. In its first period, partial alopecia makes its appearance by one or more irregular patches totally denuded of hair, leaving no sign of any description of inflammation; on the contrary, these denuded places are of dead white and colorless, without leaving the slightest appearance of the roots of the hair, and they increase always irregularly until the total disappearance of the hair of the eyebrows, of the beard, and even the hair from every part of the body, till it gradually becomes general alopecia.

For this description of baldness, recourse should be had to an emollient liniment, in order to cleanse the skin and soften the spring of every pore: then, after a few days of this treatment, I should recommend the use of a strong preparation of the Composition No. 4, accompanied with slightly alterative medicine, and a diet more or less succulent, according to the temperament of the patient. When the alopecia is only slight, the common preparation, No. 4, will suffice.

I have also treated a great number of cases, in which quinine, taken in certain doses, has produced a partial or general falling of the hair.

For all other cases of the loss of hair, it will be necessary to have a particular consultation; where this cannot be effected, from the parties living at a distance or from any other cause, I should advise the use of No. 3, which will promptly stop the fall of the hair, and cause it to shoot again after a very short lapse of time, and in its primitive beauty. Should the hair have been falling during a considerable period, it would be well to use No. 1 for about a week, and after that No. 3, until the young hair shall have shot forth; and when it has attained the required length and thickness, then to have recourse again to No. 1, the well-known virtue of which is to soften the hair, while at the same time it thickens it. The use of it renders the skin supple and elastic, which allows the pores to resume their normal functions, the incontestable effects of which the hair will very soon experience. From the time that the young hair shows itself and until it has attained its perfect growth, it will be well to treat it with great delicacy, and not to subject it to any violent shock, such as the shower-bath, inordinate friction, &c., &c.

As to those cases of the hair falling in consequence of sickness, where I cannot be personally consulted, I should, in general, prescribe for young children and delicate ladies having a fine skin, the daily use of No. 1; and for persons more strongly constituted, or who suffer merely from a periodical yearly loss of hair, the No. 3, being perfectly convinced that the use of No. 3, in these cases of baldness, will always bring back the hair to its normal state; but always and in all cases it will be a shade or two darker than it was previous to the use of this Composition.

FALL OF THE HAIR FROM IMPROPER TYING.

This paragraph and those which follow it, are addressed to the ladies only; they alone are, for the most part, guilty, when they are attacked by baldness; and which with them is always partial, being confined generally to the phrenological portions of the head, Nos. 8, 7, and 5, that is to say, above each ear. Other ladies become bald between the portions 14 and 15; others at the back of the head, represented by Nos. 5 and 2; while with the men it is generally the portions Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 15, which become so, the first of these numbers being ordinarily denuded of hair before the others.

The moment that a lady takes off her hat to show me the state of her hair, at a glance I can at once perceive the cause of her baldness ; and I at once say to her, Madam, you have become bald from your own fault solely ; you have destroyed your hair by the daily use of a ribbon ; the hair which every morning is strained and compressed by a ribbon being tightly bound round it, must perish in course of time ; for it cannot receive the necessary nutriment from the bulbs, which are themselves dragged out of their natural seat, cannot duly perform their functions, and being continually subjected to this dragging process, become dried up and die. Ladies, let me implore you never to tie your hair ; the practice is altogether unnatural ; you may twist it, braid it, if you please, but secure it only by a comb ; in a very few days you will become accustomed to this mode, and from that time the nutritive juices necessary to the maintenance of your hair will ascend in their natural course, and in a very short time you will be agreeably surprised to find a marked improvement in its appearance. Otherwise, should you obstinately continue to employ the ribbon, there is nothing in the world which can prevent your becoming bald in three or four different places ; for, as I have before said, you absolutely drag out your hair by the roots, you present one of the most suicidal appearances of which nature is capable, that of a bald-headed woman, for you have wilfully and wantonly destroyed one of the loveliest ornaments bestowed upon your sex.

I shall not here enter into any lengthened disquisition with regard to baldness attendant on old age : I shall only say, that, let the age of the person be what it may, the progress of such baldness may be very materially arrested by the daily use of the Composition, No. 3.

NUMBER 4.

BALDNESS FROM AGE.

With persons who become bald by age, the loss of hair commences by very slow and at first almost imperceptible degrees, even to the most experienced eye. The loss of hair takes place without any visible alteration on the surface of the scalp.

It is with men alone, that the upper surface of the cranium becomes completely denuded of hair, beginning, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, at the division No. 10, of the phrenological diagram. This deterioration operates so slowly, that the individual commences only to be surprised and uneasy at it, when he perceives by means of double looking-glasses, a bald spot, often not larger than a six-cent piece. Then begins the application of remedies, some of which have been so publicly vaunted, but which all tend to the same result, namely, a head completely bald, after the expiration of some five or six years, with the exception of the region immediately above the ears, and the hind part of the head.

From careful inspections which have been made beneath the surface of the skin, in some of the cases, it has been remarked, that the small tube in which the hair is lodged, dries up, and gradually disappears; and finally detaches itself from the small nutrimental nerves which furnished its vitality. This change having taken place, all is then over—the hair can never be restored; but, as I have before remarked, this change is operated with more or less rapidity. It has also been observed, that after the hair has fallen, the cavity in which the bulb was inserted, insensibly diminishes and closes up, leaving that part of the skin of the head upon which the hair had grown, smoother and more shining than that of any other part of the body.

In cases of an opposite nature, which although they may at first appear more alarming, they are, on the contrary, always followed, more or less promptly, by the reproduction of the hair. In these cases, it is only necessary to follow a simple course of treatment, which being skilfully adapted to each particular case, will make the hair grow even more luxuriantly than before, whether it be a partial, accidental, or general falling of the hair.

It is well known, that most maladies have a considerable influence upon the hair. When the patient is recovering it falls, and sometimes even prior to his convalescence. I must, however, in this, except one disease especially, and that is pulmonary consumption, during which the hair and eyelashes grow most vigorously, and appear, if I may use the expression, to gain beauty and luxuriance at the expense of the lungs. It may not, perhaps, be misplaced, to venture humbly to hint to the gentlemen of the faculty, that it might be well in such cases to order the hair of the patient to be removed entirely.

All hair will, from time to time, change its nature; this depends entirely upon the fluids secreted by the bulbs, which are more or less rich in nutritious substances destined to foster the growth of the hair. In all cases of baldness consequent upon sickness, the hair invariably can be reproduced. In proof of this we will cite the following results, obtained from the dissection of the scalps of persons who have lost their hair from casual sickness; and secondly, of persons who have become bald from age.

In dissecting the scalps of the first-mentioned class, it was found that at the depth of about a line and a half beneath the epidermis, all the roots of the hair were in a healthy state; full of life, and ready to shoot forth, and often at the bottom of

the bulb was observed a small light hair, which, although almost imperceptible, had begun to grow. In these cases, it will be readily conceived, that the hair would not, if aided by proper treatment, have been long in re-appearing.

In the second class of cases above-mentioned, everything on the contrary gave evidence of deterioration and decay; consequently there would have been no resource against it. The important consideration, then, is, to arrest such a deterioration before it has proceeded to so advanced a stage, and which may be effected by proper treatment and attention.

CONSULTATION ON BALDNESS.

A, _____

Age, _____

Residence, _____

Disease, Alopecia of the Cranium. Bald about 10 years.

This baldness is hereditary, and has not been occasioned by the fever by which you were attacked about ten years ago. Nevertheless, had your hair at that time been subjected to a proper treatment, it would have grown more vigorously, and have been finer than before. I have had the good fortune to produce this desired result in every case that has been presented to me, where the patient has not delayed consulting me till it was too late to render my system of treatment available. You have been wrong in wearing a wig, for that is always in direct opposition with the natural operation attending upon the growth of young hair.

After diseases which are accompanied or followed by a loss of hair, and a subsequent reproduction, the following is the mode in which it is operated: the fresh sap, in ascending, fills the capillary bulbs with new substances; and soon a young hair shoots up from the bulbs, which, in the first instance, is so weak, that where a wig or a false scalp is worn, it is with difficulty that it can pierce through the epidermis, which has been rendered hard by their constant friction. If the young hair succeeds in piercing through this first obstacle, it then meets with a second, which naturally prevents it from acquiring that vigor, development, and those substances contained in the vital air, which are requisite to its formation; and all these circumstances united, are a hindrance to its proper growth, and render the reproduction of the hair impossible; for being deprived of them, it withers away, dries up, and dies.

Your case is a hopeless one. However, if you will be attentive, and strictly follow my prescriptions, you will, in a short time, be amazed at the result. If, for instance, you should ask of me anything, which a man possessing some experience in diseases of the hair is capable of doing; if, in short, you do not require me to perform impossibilities, I can satisfy you. I can prevent your baldness from increasing, as it has done heretofore, year by year; I can strengthen the soft down, which now covers the phrenological portions of your cranium, 13, 14, and 15; in fine, I can make the whole of your hair shoot forth again; but it will never be as strong as it was twelve years ago; it will, however, be thick enough to cover your head tolerably, excepting at No. 10, where your hair first began to fall, and which has now become too hardened, in a circumference of three or four inches. This spot may perhaps be covered by some few straggling hairs, but it would be very difficult to make them regain sufficient body to enable the pores of their tubes to pump from their capillary bulbs the nutritive substances requisite for their due growth, etc., etc.

Mode of Treatment.—Every evening use a very hard hair-brush to the parts, 5, 2, 3, 4, but above all brush No. 5 most vigorously. Brush your head for about five minutes; that is to say, the phrenological portions, No. 10, 15, 14, 13; these parts rather more lightly, but long enough to warm the skin. Never brush otherwise than in the direction in which the hair grows. This operation terminated, take of the Grandjean Paste Composition, No. 4, about the size of a hazlenut, and rub it in, in such a manner that the skin absorbs it perfectly; then, should any of it still remain

upon your fingers, anoint the hair of the whole head with it, excepting No. 1, 5, 2, 3, which, in your case, will never require any other composition than a hard brush, for by the irritation it produces it accelerates the circulation of the blood, and creates a deposition upon the irritated parts, and those immediately surrounding them, of nutritious substances.

Your case requires that you should never wear a nightcap, and should you find it impossible to dispense with one, at all events avoid using one made of any animal substance, such as wool. As soon as you get out of bed in the morning, rub your hair strongly with both hands, passing your fingers through it, and leave it for some minutes in this disordered state, so that the atmosphere may have time to penetrate to the roots; this will purify the hair. After this, comb your hair with a small tooth-comb, which should be of box-wood, in order to cleanse it perfectly from the secretions which have collected upon it during sleep. You must have six combs, which I send you herewith, so that the first you use may remain six days unemployed, in order to give time for it to dry; and use the six in this way alternately; so that you have every morning a perfectly dry comb.

Having got through this operation, dip a small piece of sponge in the Grandjean liquid Composition, No. 4, and rub the bald parts of your head with it.

You *must not fail*, once every week, to cut off the points of your hair, the strong as well as the weak;—I mean to say by this, that during some time you must cut off every week the growth which nature has produced.

NUMBER 5.

TO RESTORE THE COLOR OF THE HAIR.

When the great chemists, Thenard and Vanquelin, analyzed the human hair, they were far from imagining that thirty or forty years subsequently to their labors on this subject, their discoveries were to serve as the basis of a system of treatment which should prevent the human hair from turning white.

But it will be asked, how can the hair be prevented from becoming white? Many will exclaim, it is impossible! it is sheer quackery! How is it, then, that on a wild crab tree delicious peaches are produced, apples, and, in short, all the most succulent fruits? How is it that on the stem of a white rose, roses of all colors are made to shoot, whose perfume far surpasses that of the parent flower? If my memory serves me rightly, I read, about four years ago, a report which was made to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, that Dr. B—— of Bordeaux, had discovered the means of giving to the wood of any tree the color which he wished, and this by infiltration at the root of the tree, of various compositions, which being imbibed by the fibres, combined themselves with the natural juices of the tree, and formed by their chemical contact such and such a color. In our times there is nothing astonishing in all this, for man has discovered and can play at will with the secrets of nature. But let us look back to those days when these secrets were still hidden, and we shall find that there were then men as sceptical with regard to the success of these phenomena as there are in our times with regard to that of preventing the hair from turning white.

Upon going into this interesting analysis of the hair, we find that it is composed of nine different substances, viz.:

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| No. 1. An animal substance similar to mucus. | No. 5. Carbonate of lime. |
| 2. A concrete of white oil. | 6. Oxide of manganese. |
| 3. A greenish-black oil. | 7. Oxidized or sulphuretted iron. |
| 4. Phosphate of lime. | 8. Silix. |
| | 9. Sulphur. |

Black hair is composed of these nine substances. The greenish-black oil it contains imparts the color, and this oil is produced from animal substances of a mucous nature, combined with oxidized and sulphuretted iron. Red hair is also formed from the same substances, only that the oil secreted, instead of being green, is red. White hair is also formed from the same substances, less the iron and the green oil, but having in exchange for these the phosphate of magnesia. *I consequently conclude that all hair is naturally white*; from this, it is naturally shown, that all hair may be rendered white by depriving it of the substances just mentioned. The only thing necessary to be done, would be to treat it as we do linen when it first comes from the loom, that is to say, after having immersed it in water, it is spread upon the grass, exposed to the heat of the sun, and by degrees it becomes as white as snow. The difference in the color of hair, arises from the different fluids which are secreted by the bulbs in which it is formed, depending upon the state of health of the individual, etc. Hair becomes gray or white, because, at a certain age, or from accidental causes, the green oil and iron withdraw from the tubes and are replaced by a portion of phosphate of magnesia, which filtrates into the tube, and it consequently appears white.

A preparation, composed of an unctuous animal and ferruginous substance, ap-

proaching as nearly as possible to the mucus above-mentioned, and a given quantity of oxydized iron and 60-100ths of acid properly combined ; this preparation, together with the . . . of a certain proportion of the dissolved roots, which cannot be determined until the state of the hair is ascertained by inspection. This, I say, will effect the decomposition of the substance which causes the hair to appear white ; by a continuous application of it the hair would be restored to its primitive color, unless, indeed, the hair has become altogether white, and for several years ; for, in that case, the phosphate of magnesia has been secreted by the bulbs in too large a quantity to be decomposed without affecting other portions of the system. In the same manner, a preparation, composed of stearine combined with iron and manganese, used under proper direction, would make red hair become of a darker color, or might even render it nearly black. Red hair would also become brown by using an alcoholic preparation, in which is infused a given quantity of the bark of the elder tree. This last remedy should be applied twice a day, and as hot as it could be borne. In fine, it is well known that the hair, whether red, auburn, or white, will, when placed in contact with salt of lead, mercury, lead and bismuth, or their oxides, turn black, or rather assume, most frequently, a dark purple color. Of this species of preparation, the one most used in New-York, although under different names and forms, is composed of lime, litharge and calcined carbon.

CONSULTATION ON GRAY HAIR.

Name, _____

Age, _____

Residence, _____

Disease, Precocious Canitia of the Hair.

It is necessary, in the first place, to explain the causes which principally induce the hair to become white before the age ordinarily assigned by nature. For example: a young person may be in such a state of health, that the cutaneous organs may be so much enfeebled, and the fluids of the system so much impoverished, that the hair will necessarily assume the same appearance as of canitia from old age.

Other causes may also be assigned for this. Periodical headaches; wounds upon the cranium; studious applications, especially at night; excesses of all descriptions, particularly sensual pleasures; washing the hair with alcoholic or alkaline preparations, etc., etc.; indulging too much in either strong coffee or tea; eating eggs, salt fish, roast meats, etc., too frequently, without a due proportion of vegetable food. We will suppose that the person who is the subject of this consultation, has on his head to white hairs: he must every morning, before using the liquid No. 5, above all over the temples white hairs for a week; the second week only must be every morning; the third week every morning, and after that every morning during the ensuing two or three months. The white hair must not be all from the same spot, but at the distance of an inch from each other; the of too many white hairs from the same spot, would have the effect of causing the surrounding dark hair to become white: because the too abundant portion of white matter remaining there that would have been secreted by the hair which were would be absorbed by the neighboring tubes, and consequently injected into the dark hair. If, as I have said, you at the required distance, the blood, which circulates through our system from eighteen to twenty times every minute, would carry off the particles of white matter. But in cases where nearly all the hair has become white, the quantity of phosphate of magnesia is too abundant to be carried off by the blood.

After the white hair, make use according to the directions of the paste and liquid marked No. 5; besides this, create a considerable irritation at the back of the neck by rubbing either with a coarse towel or flesh brush, which will accelerate the circulation—restore and invigorate the secretion—sulphuretted iron—and in almost all cases will, by degrees, restore the hair to its primitive color.

As I have spoken of sulphuretted iron, I must again chemically explain that hair is composed of nine different substances. Of these nine substances, the one which causes it to appear brown or black, is a smaller or larger quantity of sulphuretted iron; either by age or accidentally, the iron is drawn from the bulbs, and is succeeded by the phosphate of magnesia, which, being infiltrated into the tubes, in the place of the sulphuretted iron, causes it to appear white. All hair is white, in fact, or nearly so; for it is only the various substances which it receives into the transparent tubes, that it assumes such or such a color.

NUMBER 6.

As the Composition No. 6, is prepared only for absolute diseases of the scalp, such as Ring Worm, Scrofula, Tetter, Scald Head, as it is vulgarly called, Pustules, &c., &c., it will be always necessary that the patient should, in these cases, call upon me personally, that I may judge of the stage to which the malady has attained, and prescribe accordingly.

Persons residing at a distance from New-York should forward to Mr. Grandjean a statement, giving the minutest details of the disease they are suffering under, and which will be immediately replied to by his sending them the Composition necessary to its cure, and instructions as to its application.

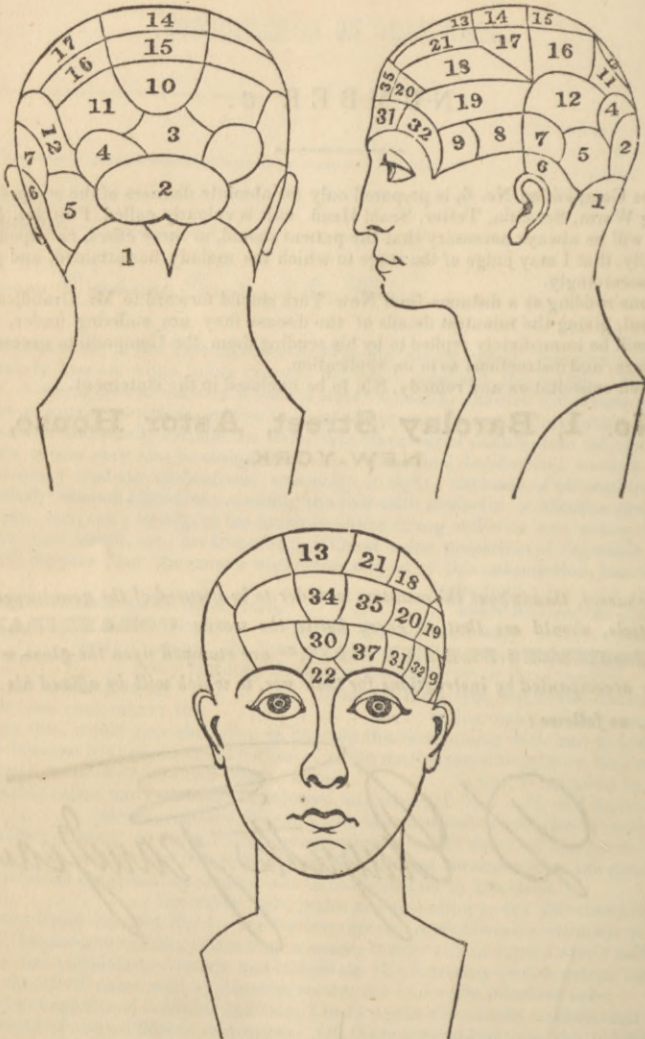
Written consultation and remedy, \$5, to be enclosed in the statement.

**No. 1, Barclay Street, Astor House,
NEW-YORK.**

Purchasers, throughout the country, in order to be assured of the genuineness of the article, should see that on every bottle the words "GRANDJEAN'S COMPOSITIONS FOR THE HAIR" are stamped upon the glass, which will be accompanied by instructions for their use, to which will be affixed his signature, as follows :


D. Auguste Grandjean.

The following Phrenological Diagrams are intended to represent by numbers those portions of the Head mentioned in the preceding Dissertations; and are inserted



here to assist persons who can only consult Mr. Grandjean by letter, which, in all cases, should be addressed to him,

No. 1 Barclay Street, Astor House,
NEW-YORK.



GRANDJEAN'S HAIR COMPOSITION.

- No. 1.**—Simple and emollient preparation for keeping the Hair in a state of perfect health.
- No. 2.**—To cure dandruff.
- No. 3.**—Prevents the hair from falling off.
- No. 4.**—To be employed to cure baldness.
- No. 5.**—To prevent gray hair.
- No. 6.**—Prepared for diseases of the skin of the head.
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Consultation Office, No. 1, Barclay Street,
NEW-YORK.