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Contributors

Hopgood, George.

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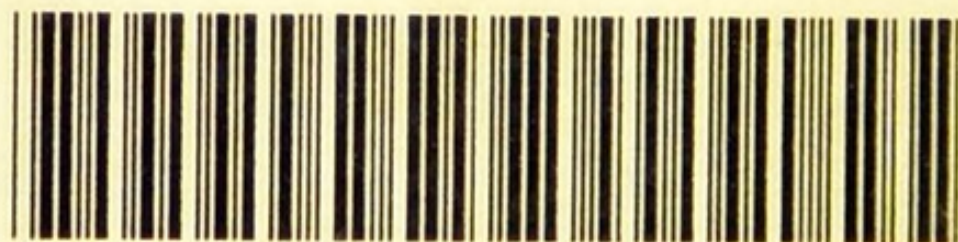
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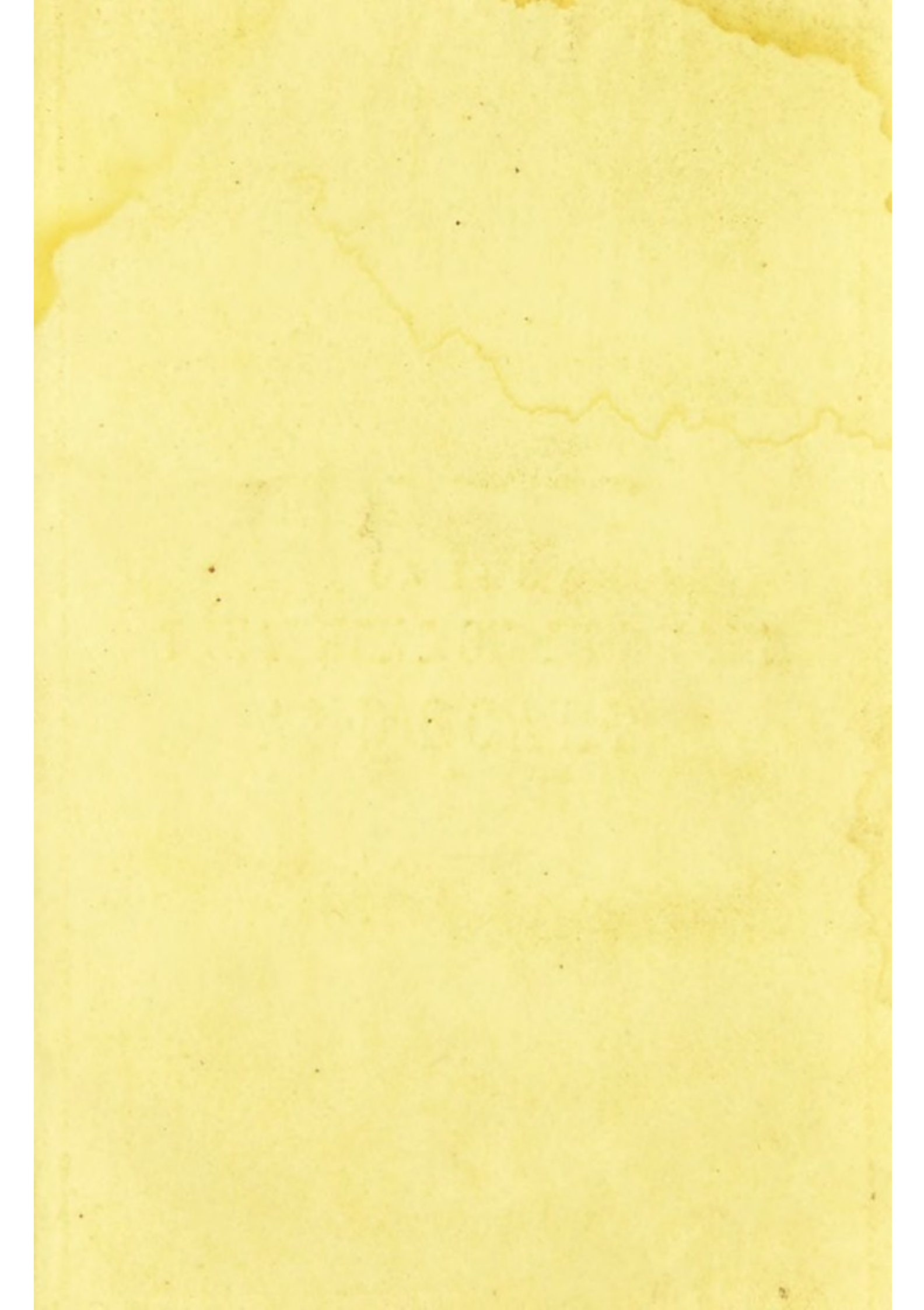
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P R E F A C E .

IN presenting the results of a long practical experience and close observation of the subjects treated of in the following pages, I have been chiefly anxious to correct the injurious practices in the MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR, which is fast denuding, or materially depreciating, this graceful ornament of the youth and beauty of England.

The able work "ON HEALTHY SKIN," by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, having given its authority to a very popular fallacy, and to what I conceive to be a most lamentable error on this point of his subject, which from its extensive circulation it is calculated to diffuse and perpetuate, I have felt more especially impelled to the task, and deemed it to be a duty.

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CHAPTER I.

STRUCTURE OF THE HAIR.

THE Hair has been compared to a bulbous plant, and described as being without nerves and blood-vessels, and therefore devoid of sensation. The bulb from which it grows is said to consist of three coverings or membranes, one over the other, the third or innermost constituting the nucleus. At the bottom of the bulb, the nucleus of which is a sort of bag, there is an opening connected with very minute vessels resembling roots; these convey nourishment from the blood-vessels which supply the necessary secretions to the hair. At the bottom of the bulb, about a dozen stumps grow together in a circular form, and, by their union constitute a round hollow tube, which is the hair.

Physiologists suppose that each bulb commands a separate artery of its own, of course very minute. When a hair is forcibly pulled out, pain is produced from the sensibility of the bulb, which must therefore be in direct communication with a nerve, and, consequently, with an artery. The white knob at the lower extremity of the hair, and erroneously termed its root, is only the part inserted in the sac of the bulb; it is the first formation of the collective stumps growing together which constitute each separate hair; and one of these, pulled out, is not thereby destroyed, but will grow again.

The hair, according to the analysis of the most experienced chemists, is composed of the following substances: 1—Animal matter; containing albumen and a very minute quantity of gelatine, in a hard form, as in the nails. 2—A white concrete oil; upon the proportion of this oil depends the smoothness or the harshness of the hair. 3—Another oil which gives the colour of the hair. 4—A small quantity of iron. 5—A few particles of the

protoxide of manganese. 6—A small portion of carbonate of lime. 7—A greater quantity of phosphate of lime. 8—A conspicuous quantity of silicic acid. 9—A very considerable quantity of sulphur. In some persons, when heated, the smell of the sulphur in the hair is very perceptible.

With regard to the thickness of the hair, the finest has been found to range from the 1-1500 to the 1-500 part of an inch; the coarsest from the latter number to 1-140 part of an inch. The mean average thickness was found to be 1-400; so that in ordinary cases, four hundred hairs laid side by side will cover the space of an inch.

The natural length of the hair of the head has been found to range between twenty and forty inches, the latter being unusually long; but in some instances the length has been known much greater, even two yards in length, and to trail upon the ground when the person stood erect. When hair is kept closely cut, it increases in strength and bulk. It has been calculated that the hair of the beard grows at

the rate of six inches and a half a year, and for a man of fifty, twenty-seven feet will have fallen before the razor.

The shape of the hair is cylindrical for the smaller kind, and more or less oval for those which grow to any length. The hairs of the head are never perfectly round, and are different in form and structure from any other hair belonging to the human frame: even the beard and whiskers, which are placed so near the hair of the head, are very differently formed, it neither grows so long nor has it the tendency to fall off; on the contrary, it remains till the latest period of life; it is of a frizzled and curly nature, and, when allowed to grow to any length, displays an undulatory form or waviness; if examined by means of a microscope, its form will appear triangular, and show a marked difference of construction from that on the head.

The hair of the eye-brows and that of the eye-lashes are modifications between those of the head and the beard; in the eye-brows there is more of the construction of the beard;

in the eye-lashes that of the head, with a dark colouring pigment in persons who have auburn, chestnut, brown, or black hair.

The shades of colour of the hair found among mankind, although various, are for the most part referrible to some prevailing type; for example, if we journey northward, we find the hair becoming lighter, and varied into colours known as flaxen, yellow, red, auburn, chestnut, brown, and black; while if we proceed to the south it deepens in its hues, and it will be found that the several varieties of the human species distinguished by brown, red, or black skins, have all black hair: this colour being almost peculiar to those races of men inhabiting the regions of the earth nearest the sun; whilst the different colours of hair combined with a light or dark skin, appear to have originated in extreme boreal and austral climates.

The fibrous portion of the hair is no doubt the source of its strength. A single hair of a boy eight years of age has been known to support a weight of 7,812 grains; one of a

man aged twenty, 14,285 grains; and the hair of a man of fifty-seven, 22,222 grains. The fibrous part of a hair is also the principal seat of its colour. In viewing a hair with the microscope, the pigment does not appear uniformly diffused through the fibrous texture. It is upon this unequal mingling of the coloured with the uncoloured portions that the tint of the hair depends; just as alternate lines of blue and yellow, produce upon the eye the appearance of green, blue and red, purple, etc.; and is the secret of the difficulty sometimes experienced by perruquiers in matching hair to the precise shade. The fibrous nature of hair may be described by comparing it with what children call "creeping grass," which put into the sleeve of a jacket at the cuff will work itself out at the shoulder; in the same way will a hair, when rubbed longitudinally between the thumb and the finger, move from its root to its point. The process of felting depends on this peculiarity.

This summary description of the hair I have collated from various writers on the subject,

the soundness of which my own observations and experience verifies; it is presented merely as an introduction to my views on the proper treatment of the hair, as a means of preserving this admired ornament of the person, in its charming and graceful characteristics, and of restoring by means of the plans I am about to lay down, aided by the NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM, the hair of those ladies and gentlemen to its natural luxuriance, which through unacquaintance with the subject, and injurious treatment and applications, may be fast decaying, or altogether disappearing.

CHAPTER II.

ON ERRONEOUS TREATMENT OF THE
SCALP AND HAIR.

ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., in his admirable work "*On the Management of the Skin*," says, "The *scurf* is a natural and healthy formation, and though it may be kept from accumulating, it cannot be prevented. It is produced on every part of the body where hair is found, although, from the more active growth of the hair of the scalp, the facilities for collecting, and the contrast of colour, it strikes the eye most disagreeably in that situation. Sometimes it happens, that instead of obtaining a free escape at the outlet of the tube, it becomes impacted with the unctuous substance of the skin. In this case the hair also is impeded in its onward movement, for although, from the position of

its scales, the hair is an agent in the prevention of such an occurrence, and would naturally carry obstacles before it, yet the impaction is sometimes too great for the power which it is capable of exerting. When a condition of this kind occurs, the hair makes pressure on the sensitive surface of the bottom of the tube, and the impression so produced, transmitted to the brain by the nerves, is felt as a sensation of itching, which though falling far short of pain, is nevertheless disagreeable. A natural remedy for the unpleasant sensation is at hand, the nail is conveyed to the seat of inconvenience, it disturbs the impacted matter, and the hair resumes its accustomed state. Those who are subject to a dry scalp know the suffering which this trifling impaction occasions, for where the unctuous substance is deficient, such a state is most likely to occur."

I have made the foregoing extract from the writings of this distinguished anatomist because it satisfactorily proves—first, that scurf is a healthy and natural production; and that nature has provided means for throwing it off;

and, secondly, that when these means fail, it becomes impacted with the unctuous substance of the skin, preventing the "onward movement" of the hair, and causing considerable annoyance from irritation. The accumulation of scurf is soon found to become saturated with the perspired matter, which lying near the roots of the hair, so weakens its vital energy, that at times, it will come off abundantly in the brush or comb.

Undoubtedly this is the primary cause of the falling of the hair, of its premature grey-ness, and that general paucity so much to be deplored. The secondary cause, I do not hesitate to say, is the very means put in force to remedy this state of things, and which, for want of practical experience, and the opportunity of sufficient personal observation, the writer "*On the Management of the Skin*" has, with many others, recommended. The advice to "immerse the head in cold water morning and night, and then to brush the scalp until redness and a warm glow are produced, once or twice a day," is doing more injury and

disfiguring the appearance of a larger number of both sexes than any one could imagine or calculate, except his daily avocations brought the baneful results of this practice especially under his observation.

In opposing the long received dogma that the hair is improved by irritating the scalp by frequent and violent brushing, immersion in cold water, etc., I feel that something more than mere words will be required of me. I will therefore attempt to show by analogous reasoning, that it is opposed to sense and reason, and by an every-day observation for a period of thirty years, that it has miserably failed in practice.

First—I assert that continued and frequent brushing of *ladies'* hair must be injurious to its growth, from the strong pull upon the roots, necessary to draw the brush through it. Some writers, not inaptly, have compared the hair to the stem of a plant. It has “its cellular pith in the centre, its dense wood encircling the pith, and its smooth and polished bark at the surface,” and I have to learn that any one

reputed in botanical science has yet discovered that pulling at the roots of a plant has increased its luxuriance. I think it will be conceded that such attention would rather tend to destroy it; if so, is it not a fair inference that similar violence done to such a graceful slender plant as the hair, must be anything but useful to it?

Secondly—Immersion in cold water morning and night is recommended. My thirty years' experience has not revealed to me the usefulness of this practice, nor do I believe there is any virtue in it. I have always found the hair of those who practised these immersions to be harsh, and to require more oleaginous applications to keep it at all smooth in appearance than those who let it alone. Such applications, however necessary they may be, do not compensate for the injury done to the natural secretions of the oil glands, which, in my humble opinion, frequent immersions seriously effects. I do not deny that the hair may be washed with advantage *occasionally*, if promptly dried, but morning and night

immersions, depend upon it, would be more beneficial "in the breach than the observance." Sea-bathing, by common consent, seems acknowledged to be injurious to the hair, by the prevailing use of the bathing cap, and living as I do in a watering-place, I have ample opportunities of witnessing the remarkable alteration for the worst that sea-bathing produces, when the bathing cap is dispensed with.

Thirdly—My greatest and gravest objection, however, is "to brushing the scalp until redness and a warm glow are produced." Let me call the attention of ladies to those parts of the head where the brush has been able to strike with effect, namely, the partings of the hair. Are these not the spots which first become grey and bald, while half an inch away from them, where the skin is protected by the hair, quite a different state is apparent? And so with the crown of the opposite sex, the skin is more exposed to the attacks of the brush, and long before any other portion of the hair shows symptoms of decay, the crown is beat

completely bald. To me it appears a natural consequence, that if you strike, although but seldom, with sharp and pointed bristles, (and after a little use, bristles become as pointed as pins) a fine and delicate structure like the scalp, you must necessarily destroy its tone; but when this is carried to the extent of two or three times a-day, and when after inflammation is produced, fuel is added to the flame by the application of a lotion comprising "Vinegar of Cantharides and Eau-de-Cologne," I will undertake to say that no one who could endure such treatment would have, ere long, a tuft of hair left upon his head.

It is very evident, if we only look around us, that such mal-practices cannot be performed with impunity. Observe the effect of a man's stock upon the lower part of his whiskers; if it is high enough to press against the skin the tone of it is destroyed, and the part disturbed becomes grey long before the upper portion; go still further, observe the spots which first become grey upon a horse, Is it not where the saddle or the harness, or the shafts press him

unduly? Do not the skin of the hands, or any other part of the body, become callous by undue pressure or friction? And so it is with the scalp—I have observed it for years—where hard and frequent brushing has been the rule, the scalp has first become sore from the punctures made by the brush; healings after healings take place, scurf, while the head is tender, accumulates; the sensitiveness of the skin is in time neutralized by the treatment, when fiercer and more determined brushing ensues, because from the callous state of the skin it can be borne with less pain, and the result is that the hair tubes become hermetically sealed.

Such is the history in numberles cases that have come under my personal observation, and I am fully convinced, that more disfigurement and baldness have resulted from this mistaken course of treatment, and natural anxiety to preserve unimpaired the elegance and luxuriance of the hair, than from the opposite extreme of insufficient attention or entire neglect.

With these strong evidences, I have felt it a part of my duty to combat this prevailing error, and have endeavoured with all earnestness to work out my views, and to make careful observation. I can truthfully assert that this studied scrutiny has added force to my previous convictions; and though I find that I am diametrically opposed in my view of the proper treatment of the scalp, to secure the healthful preservation of the hair both as respects colour and quantity, to such a distinguished physiologist as Mr. E. Wilson, still I feel I should be shrinking from a manifest duty I owe to my kind patrons, and all who may unwittingly be pursuing this injurious practice, did I not honestly place the result of my *practical experience* against this gentleman's *theoretical deductions*, and, without pretending to one atom of scientific knowledge, lay claim to an unprejudiced arbitrement on what I conceive to be an interesting and important question to all, and more particularly to the Ladies of Great Britain.

CHAPTER III.

M. CAZENAVE ON THE TREATMENT OF THE HAIR.

IN entertaining the views expressed in the foregoing chapter, I find I am not entirely alone, but in the main supported by M. Cazenave, physician to the Hospital of St. Louis, at Paris, and who is esteemed by Dr. Burgess and others second to no one as a Dermatologist. In a translation of his work by the latter gentleman, "*On Diseases of the Human Hair*," I find the following striking remarks:—

"The shedding of the hair may be occasioned, or at least greatly facilitated, by the very means adopted for dressing and adorning it. The *too frequent* use of hard brushes, fine-tooth combs, etc., and particularly the use of

those cosmetics which are recommended for the cure of *alopecia*,* must be enumerated in the same category with those causes of destruction of the hair already pointed out." And again, on reference to management, he says, "The dress of the hair best adapted for females and especially for young girls, is that which keeps the hair slightly raised, drawn as little as possible, carefully smoothed and arranged in large bands, so as to permit the air to permeate; to unfold it morning and evening, and brush it *lightly but carefully*:—in a word, to dress it in such a manner as will not require *dragging or twisting*, but, leave it free."

With regard to treatment, he says, "For senile or congenital alopecia nothing can be done, but alopecia resulting from general disease, or from profound constitutional disturbance, will disappear in most cases with the removal of the cause which produced it. However, in this and similar instances, the efforts of nature may be assisted *by useful and efficacious remedies*."

* Loss of Hair.

The general tenor of M. Cazenave's views on the Management of the Hair, accord so much with the results of my own experience, that I was astonished at the resemblance when they were first brought under my notice. This coincidence afforded me considerable satisfaction, as M. Cazenave had devoted his attention to the subject, as a physician, for a period of twenty years, and feeling that his views, founded on scientific knowledge, would naturally have great weight with many that would be slow to receive mine on the subject, opposed as they are to those entertained by Mr. E. Wilson and the general practice. I have often observed that the best, and in many cases the only way to break through an erroneous system which has been long cherished and practised, is to place, if possible, opinion against opinion; and when, as in this case, the parties stand acknowledged as authorities in the particular line of science to which the dispute refers, and are found to advocate directly opposite views on a particular point, it becomes evident that one or both must be in error, and the question

becomes an open one ;—" When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

I was not prepared, however, to find a list of cosmetics (not his own) appended, having "some claims to attention," of the clumsiest compounds imaginable, after a very sweeping and repeated condemnation of them all ; but the fact is not to be denied, that *in England* the scalp cannot be kept free from irritation, or with any degree of comfort, nor the colour or general appearance retained for any lengthened period, without the assistance of some useful and efficacious preparation. Whether this arises from the nature of the climate, or the peculiar nature of the English diet I will not pretend to say ; but if in *France* "no other agent than the brush and comb is required," I need not tell my readers that something more is required in this country, wherever comfort and elegance are appreciated.

It has been satisfactorily shown in a previous chapter, on the authority of Mr. E. Wilson, that "*scurf is a natural and healthy formation.*" From its abundant accumulation

on the scalp in this country, it is imperatively necessary that some removing agent should be employed. I also find that M. Cazenave is of opinion that nature may be assisted by "a useful and efficacious remedy," and though his condemnation of the popular agents employed for that purpose is as forcible as it is correct, I find that his own system of treatment is rather of a *negative* kind than otherwise; I have therefore presumed to offer my NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM as a *positive* remedy; so as to fill up the hiatus, which neither of these gentlemen have attempted.

The first chapter of M. Cazenave's valuable little work is employed by his translator, Dr. Burgess, in describing an apparatus for fuming the scalp in certain chronic diseases involving loss of hair, which from analogous reasoning he fancied would be attended with good results. Dr. Burgess gives *no particulars* of the success of his discovery, though he says that he has made the trial and found that he had not deceived himself; but the machinery, the mineral agency, and time employed in the

process, will make even a trial of its efficacy very problematical, unless something more tangible be known of its results, which I rather suspect are not as yet demonstrable. It is apparent to me that this is another of those theoretical deductions, prematurely given to the world before cases of a practical nature have been sufficiently realized to support it, or to induce its adoption by the public.

CHAPTER IV.

PROPERTIES OF THE NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE HAIR CREAM.

It is held as a sound principle of action by many, that you should never decry or destroy one system, unless you are prepared to substitute a better in its place. In deference to this view, the justice of which I acknowledge, I for many years, abstained from attacking the mischievous system of stimulation by means of hard brushing, but having prepared an Elegant Article of the Toilet, which I have called "NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE HAIR CREAM," and having tested its properties most rigorously, and proved the value of them to demonstration, I now most respectfully, but confidently, lay its invaluable qualities before those ladies

and gentlemen who have not yet become acquainted with its usefulness, or experienced its comfort and value.

The NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM will be found, on its proper application to the scalp, entirely to remove the necessity for brushing "morning, noon, and night," in order to remove the scurf from the scalp. After a few applications the most dense accumulations will come easily away, with the aid of a Box-wood Comb, which I keep specially prepared for the purpose. The suffering from irritation is completely allayed, and the feeling of relief and comfort experienced by those who have been suffering from this cause, after having their heads dressed and cleaned according to my system, has been acknowledged to be of the most satisfactory and pleasurable kind. I have had the honor of receiving the cordial approbation and generous recommendation of a numerous and distinguished class of patrons, who have cheerfully testified its superiority over every other article ever before presented to their notice for similar purposes.

The NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM has also been distinguished by the general approval and recommendation of the medical gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood in which I reside, and by others resident in London, some of whom have kindly provided me with written testimonials, stating its effects to be "truly surprising," and that in cases of *pityriasis* it had been used with "unfailing success." Its sedative and cleansing properties, have, in numerous instances, secured it a place in the laboratories of the faculty. I have also in addition, innumerable letters bearing evidence of its improving and restoring qualities upon the hair, demonstrating that where the NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM is applied, neither scurf nor secretions of any kind can ever accumulate; and that in cases where these annoyances have for long periods existed, its use has quickly eradicated every vestige of them.

In carrying out my system of treatment, by affording repose to the debilitated scalp instead of employing violent means of stimulation, the simple rule of cause and effect is at

once exemplified, for in removing the irritating cause, and applying the sedative remedy, a natural and healthful vigour is substituted for an artificial and diseased condition.

As soon as this is affected, Nature renews with a bounteous hand the fast-decaying tresses; showing her liberality to all those who respect and obey her physical mandates; and at the same time cautioning those who heedlessly neglect or recklessly abuse them that such things cannot be performed with impunity. As well may we expect to keep our bodily health by an excessive supply of inward stimulants, as we may a healthy scalp by outward stimulants. Both are violations of natural physical laws, and bring down sure and certain punishment upon all those who heedlessly oppose them.

CHAPTER V.

DISEASES OF THE HAIR.

BALDNESS.

BALDNESS will occasionally visit the young as well as the mature and old; it may be limited to the crown of the head, or extend over the entire scalp; and is found more frequently to visit men than women.

Healthy, strong, and well-developed children are sometimes born without any trace of hair on the scalp, and remain without for the space of twelve months or two years after birth. This is of rare occurrence, and could be avoided altogether by pursuing the treatment which I have endeavoured to describe and explain.

Baldness of old age is a natural consequence of the system, and cannot be correctly classed with diseases of the head; though I do not

hesitate to assert again, that by proper treatment, and at very little cost of time or money, it might in the generality of cases be warded off to a late period of life. Whatever tends to produce relaxation and want of tone in the cutaneous vessels, hastens the period of baldness. It is from these causes that the hair falls after fevers, consumption, and various kinds of eruptions of the head. In senile baldness, where it is the result of the obliteration of the organs which secrete the hair, no treatment it is obvious can avail; but in all other cases, whether arising from functional disturbance or from local disease, as soon as the constitutional cause which occasioned it is removed, the hair will soon re-appear; and where my NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM is applied, and attention is paid to the system of treatment I have here laid down, the new hair will be found often to excel in luxuriance and beauty the former growth.

LOSS OF HAIR IN PATCHES.

In the course of my experience, I have seen a great many instances of baldness in spots,

which Mr. Wilson ascribes to disorders of the nerves which supply the skin. I will not presume to dispute their origin, but I have known cases where the skin has been "white and as smooth as if polished," which have only yielded to the application for ringworm, while others I have known cured in a short period of time, by the use of caustic, applied at intervals. I have repeatedly removed them myself by means of my NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM, rubbed vigorously on the spots with the tips of the fingers, at an early stage of their appearance; but it often requires the more painful application of caustic, or aromatic vinegar, to effect the cure of these very unsightly bald patches.

In advising friction in the case of bald spots, I wish to guard against the appearance of confuting my own arguments, and therefore desire to be understood as not condemning irritants in every case that may arise; they are, no doubt, in many special cases highly beneficial. What I raise my voice against, is making the use of them a daily practice

where no positive disease is to be combatted. In any and every case, however, even though the strongest irritant may, in certain diseased conditions, be desirable, I do most unhesitatingly maintain, that sharp-pointed bristles is a mischievous instrument to employ, and more particularly in removing the epidermal scales of the head.

GREY TUFTS AND PATCHES.

It has been often asserted that when the colouring principle of the hair has once ceased to flow, it never flows again:—that it is like a fountain, the source of which is dried up. This, I think, is a conclusion not verified by the facts, for in some cases of grey patches, I have found the NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM instrumental in restoring the original colour of the hair. In all cases where it has been regularly taken into use, the line of growth from that time becomes as marked and distinguishable as two different coloured hairs could possibly be; the new growth being improved in texture, brightness, and depth of colour, clearly showing, by the more copious

elaboration of the colouring fluid, that the economy of the skin has been invigorated, and the power of the nervous system locally strengthened. The difference may be compared to that of a meadow, invigorated by an autumnal shower after a summer's drought, which is sometimes seen to bear upon its new and verdant growth, the sunburnt top, and which, like the hair, is never again restored to its former appearance.

When early greyness shows itself in the hair, we may accept it as a consequence of deficient tone in the scalp; this deficiency may readily be supplied by the use of the NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM, preventing its further change for years to come; and should there exist good bodily health, even to the time of the "sear and yellow leaf," when as a faithful monitor of decay, the "frosty pow" shall be welcomed with cheerfulness and honour.

SUDDEN BLANCHING OF THE HAIR.

The blanching of the hair in a single night, if true, denotes a powerful sympathetic affinity

between the nerves and the hair. We have many apparently well-authenticated statements of this phenomenon on record; among which I may instance the case of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, whose hair, it is said, changed to grey within twenty-four hours, occasioned by the horrors of the revolutionary fury of her time. It is admitted very generally that the hair produced after such a night of mental suffering may be white, but that the hair already grown, being supposed out of the reach of the living textures, should become suddenly blanched, is received by many, as well as myself, with considerable caution and reservation.

LOOSENING AND FALL OF THE HAIR.

A very erroneous notion has long been prevalent that a tendency in the hair to fall off may be checked, and the strength of this natural ornament permanently restored, by shaving the head, and repeating the operation three or four times. *I never knew a single case where it was of the slightest benefit.* I believe

it may advantageously be kept of a moderate length, but the growth of the hair is injured by being cut so near the roots; and when shaving is continued for any length of time it undoubtedly produces baldness. This is fully exemplified in the tonsure of the Roman Catholic priesthood, who at their ordination have a circular portion of the crown of the head shaved, and who invariably become bald at the particular spot over which the razor has passed. It is at best a disagreeable process, and has very generally fallen into desuetude, and ere long will be numbered with the many fallacies of the past.

The loosening or falling of the hair is, more or less, a periodical, and, no doubt, a natural process. After fevers and colds it will almost invariably take place, and often in alarming and excessive quantities; it may be more noticeable in females, and my opinion is that they are more subject than males to this inconvenience; and married ladies will, no doubt, recollect that they lose a considerable quantity of hair after their confinements.

These cases are far from being of the serious nature which many often imagine them to be; and if a proper treatment be pursued, the young hair will come again with renewed vigour, and be often found to excel in beauty and quantity the crop which it supplants.

In cases of this description there should be no violence, no immersion in cold water morning and night, no dry rubbing, no "brushing of the scalp till a warm glow is produced," but a careful and tender treatment. If this plan is not followed, the sudden loss of the hair which remains will most probably ensue, before the young hair that was hastening to supplant it has grown in any sufficient quantity to make an appearance; but what is of much more important consideration, improper treatment may for a long time check the young growth, or permanently curtail its luxuriousness and beauty.

The NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM will be found invaluable in these cases, for by its use the skin of the head may be kept perfectly clean, nutrition will be supplied, irritation

allayed, and the state of repose so requisite and desirable will be more easily afforded, together with ease and comfort.

The frequent use of astringent lotions I believe to be opposed to the healthy state of the scalp and to the growth of the hair; but when an excessive loosening takes place I have found the application of EAU DE COLOGNE and water, in equal parts, very beneficial in checking this disposition. This lotion, while it is pleasant and refreshing, is at the same time as harmless as any astringent can be, and if not at hand, always easily obtainable.

CHAPTER VI.

HINTS FOR CLEANING THE HEAD.

As gentlemen find comparatively but little difficulty compared with ladies in this needful operation, I will endeavour to describe for the information of the latter, the method I have adopted and strictly follow, in my attendance upon them, leaving the former to follow the same routine, if they think well of it, simply assuring both ladies and gentlemen, that though these directions may appear somewhat supererogatory, they are of great importance to the healthful preservation of the hair, and will prove, if carried out, a source of much personal comfort.

If the scalp should be *loaded* with scurf, let the CREAM be rubbed well into it, with the

tips of the fingers. To effect this properly, the hair must be divided or parted over every inch of the head, so as to get at the skin without the interposition of the hair; let it remain a night without further molestation, to give it time for action, and do not clean till the next day.

In ordinary cases let the NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM be applied in the way described, and proceed at once to clean in the following manner:—After the hair has been thoroughly combed out with a Dressing comb, take one of my Box-wood Cleaners and pass it steadily over the scalp, from the crown downwards, keeping a steady and easy pressure upon the skin of the head. When you have brought the comb as far as you can, easily, lift it out from the head, so as to avoid dragging the comb through the long hair.

When a lady's hair is very thick, it will be found desirable to divide it at the back, about half-way down, so as to get at the skin of the head freely with the comb, and also to avoid pulling at the roots of the hair.

When the Box-wood Cleaner has been passed carefully over every part of the scalp, let the dressing comb be again used, and get as much as possible of the loosened dandruff from the hair by passing the Box-wood Comb this time through it; but should any resistance be found to the passage of the comb, let it be lifted out, and inserted again immediately below, if found to be necessary.

In finishing with the brush, a great deal of care and gentleness should be always employed, as it is in the heedless use of this instrument that so much injury to the hair and scalp is daily being done. Let the attendant's left hand be placed over the cross-parting slightly pressing the front hair, so as to lessen the pull at the roots and protect the parting from the brush, then, *with a long-haired and flexible soft brush*, lightly sweep the hair from root to point, delivering the brush with a turn of the wrist.

Do not prolong the brushing a moment longer than is necessary to clean the hair from the dust and loosened dandruff, nor attempt

on any account to remove accumulations from the scalp by the agency of this or any other sort of brush; recollecting that it is a most mischievous instrument when improperly applied, and a most useful one when employed with judgment and discrimination.

A few such operations will be found sufficient to take away the most dense accumulation of dandruff or other secretions. This once effected, it will be found, in most cases, that twice a week will be often enough to apply the CREAM, and that a perfectly clean head and healthy scalp will be secured, accompanied with a light and pleasant feeling. The whole process may be accomplished in a very short time, and with very little trouble.

A small quantity, if any, of the CREAM need ever be applied *to the hair* if the scalp is well dressed with it, as sufficient will brush out from the roots to give it a bright, smooth, and beautiful appearance.

If these hints are not clearly understood by ladies wishing to adopt it, they are invited to HOPGOOD AND Co.'s HAIR CUTTING AND

PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT AT RYDE, should it be convenient to them, where it will be fully explained and performed, or communicated to any personal attendant any lady may bring with her.

CHAPTER VII.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

By attention to the foregoing hints, the colour and luxuriance of the hair may be preserved to a lengthened period of life, more especially if the bodily health be sustained by proper exercise, temperate diet, absence of nervous excitement, and by maintaining the skin of the body in a healthy state by daily ablutions.

A celebrated writer on the skin, Hufeland, remarks :—"The skin must not be considered merely as a common covering to defend us from the sun and rain, but as one of the most important organs of our body, without the incessant activity and agency of which there can be neither health nor long life; and in the neglect of which, in modern times, lies the

secret source of numberless diseases and evils that tend to shorten our existence."

The hair can only be kept healthy by cleanliness and attention, and a proper action of the skin of the head, effected by the means and in the way I have indicated. If these means are diligently followed, baldness, in my humble opinion, will be confined entirely to those whose pursuits necessitate great excitement of the brain, whose misfortunes have produced intense anxiety of mind, in whom fear has led to organic disturbance, or who have yielded to intemperance of any kind.

In my experience as a hair dresser I have frequently observed the many objectionable practices followed by ladies in the arrangement of their hair, which often greatly deteriorates this graceful ornament. One of the most injurious is that of binding it in a mass behind, close to the roots, and with such tightness that the hair is almost pulled from the head. I have seen this carried to such an excess as to raise red pimply sores along the roots; it has a very unseemly appearance, to

say nothing of positive injury done to the hair, much of which is half-torn from the head.

The practice of strong plaiting is another very objectionable practice. It pulls at the roots, compresses the hair too closely, and prevents a proper circulation of air through it. If plaits are worn, they should be loosely made. They should never be practised on the hair of children. Until girls are fourteen years of age, the hair should be allowed to flow freely over their shoulders, and not suffered to grow to any great length.

Ladies should never allow the hair to out-grow its strength, or it will be weakened, and very probably fall off. As soon as the ends become split, an inch or two should be cut off. As the hair strengthens it may be allowed to grow longer, but I have always found it a beneficial custom to have the points cut once a month, or every six weeks.

I would, in conclusion, impress again upon ladies, the importance of abstaining from puncturing the skin of the head by hard or pointed bristles. Let the brush be composed

of long and flexible bristles; use it only for sweeping the dust from the hair; do not attempt to clean the scalp by its agency; avoid striking the partings with it; and study to preserve the hair from as much restraint as is compatible with the fashion in which it is dressed, and the peculiar arrangement of the toilet

CHAPTER VIII.

RINGWORM.

“RINGWORM,” says Dr. Burgess, in his valuable work on Diseases of the Skin, “is one of the most ill-used complaints in the whole range of pathology.”

M. Gruby asserts, that the scurfy powder, which under the microscope, is seen to be a vegetable parasite, is the medium by which ringworm is transmitted from one patient to another.

The symptoms of ringworm are thus described by Dr. Burgess: “The peculiar tonsure looking discs—the mealy or furfuraceous secretion—the dry, uneven state of the skin—the rough sensation it gives to the touch, from its elongated follicles—the broken, scattered, and ragged hairs, occupying the diseased patch, which is only partially bald, and in several

cases, the dry, hard, fissured, and dirty-looking incrustations, will distinguish this from all other eruptions of the head."

This gentleman, who candidly acknowledges that the faculty know little or nothing about the cure of this obstinate complaint, recommends the vapour of iodine and sulphur, conveyed through a fumigating apparatus of his invention, as the best remedy for its cure: while Mr. Wilson is content to recommend soap and water, small-tooth comb and brush, as auxiliaries, and oil of sweet almonds with yellow bees-wax, as a domestic curative. He also adds, "I have seen the desolating misery caused by this disease, and its mistreatment, and I desire to warn the sufferer in time from a similar fate—BEWARE OF THE POPULAR REMEDIES FOR RINGWORM."

I quote this gentleman's warning, because I wish to re-echo it, not for the purpose of alarming the timid, but to encourage and make known to the many sufferers from this virulent disease, which has baffled the skill of the most eminent medical practitioners that it can be

radically cured in from fourteen to twenty-one days, without any probability of failure, if a remedy I am about to describe be only carefully and properly applied.

I boldly assert this fact on the strength again of my practical experience, having applied it myself, having seen it applied, and having given the receipt in many instances for application; in all of which it has invariably succeeded. In some of these cases, medical treatment had previously been employed in vain, under high professional advice.

I had the receipt intrusted to me, by a reverend and benevolent gentleman of the name of Yard, who had witnessed its efficacy in the West Indies, with the full conditional understanding, that I would spread the knowledge of its usefulness to the utmost of my power.

Since that time I have endeavoured faithfully to discharge my engagement, and now, in pursuance of this duty, I embrace the present opportunity of giving it general publicity, in the full hope, that under the divine blessing,

it may continue to alleviate the sufferings of the rising generation, till, in their increased wisdom, they may discover something more simple, and more immediately effective still in its results.

Some few writers on the subject, are of opinion that Ringworm is *not* contagious. This opinion, so contrary to all experience, will, I trust, lead no one to abandon that caution which has hitherto been so prudently and strictly followed. If any one should feel himself tempted to yield up his better judgment to such hazardous opinions, let me entreat him first to enquire of the heads of those families and schools who have fallen under the ban of this distressing malady, whether it is advisable, or even justifiable to do so. I also have seen the desolating misery caused by this disease, and would add to Mr. E. Wilson's caution just quoted, another,—BEWARE OF THEORETICAL OPINIONS.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy for Ringworm to which I have alluded, consists of a *Plaister* and an *Ointment*;

I shall first give the receipts for the preparation of these applications, and then detail the mode of employing them.

THE PLAISTER.

Gunpowder (finely powdered)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc (in powder)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Resin Ointment	1 ounce.

Warm the Resin Ointment, and mix well with the other ingredients.

THE OINTMENT.

Spermaceti Ointment	1 ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc (in powder)	1 dram.
White Precipitate (in powder)	1 dram.
Milk of Sulphur	2 drams.
English Oil of Lavender	12 drops.

The solid ingredients to be pulverized and well mixed together with the Spermaceti Ointment.

DIRECTIONS FOR DRESSING.

WHEN there are two or three spots on the head, let it be clean shaved; a ring of hair may be left, for the sake of appearance, if the disease does not extend to the forehead or neck. When confined to one spot, the hair need only be shaved from around it to twice its size.

Let the *Plaster* be then spread evenly, as thick as a sixpence, on a soft thin piece of leather, the full size of the place it is desired to cover, snipping the leather so that the plaster may lay close to the scalp; cover the whole with a close fitting cap. Let it remain on the head for forty-eight hours. When taken off, the scalp will be found somewhat tumefied and raised in watery pustules, with the dressing of the plaster tenaciously adhering; this should be first taken off as clean as possible with a paper-knife, and then afterwards well-washed with *warm soft water and Castile or Soft Soap*.

When perfectly clean and dry, put on the *Ointment* with the finger, gently rubbing it in, and place a clean piece of linen oven the place. Wash it every morning and renew the *ointment*, covering it with a fresh piece of linen. For fear of contagion, let the plaster and linen always be immediately burnt when taken off.

In removing the dressings and washing the head, care must be taken that the discharge is not allowed to run upon the face or neck, as it will sometimes cause excoriations.

Should the *Plaister* fail to draw the disease in pustules to the surface of the scalp, put on another the same as the first, before applying the ointment.—This I have never known necessary when properly applied.

It is advisable before this treatment is adopted to let the system be invigorated by a course of ferruginous tonics and vegetable bitters, and a nutritious but unstimulating diet.

In this remedy there is no trifling or playing with the disease; it forcibly attacks and draws virulent matter to the surface, making a thorough cure. If there are more spots than one on the head, they must be treated in the same way, at the same time.

In about fifteen or twenty days you will find no remains of the disease, and with the aid of the NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM, the hair will speedily be restored to its original appearance, and not a vestige will remain of this obstinate and miserable complaint.

CHAPTER IX.

HEALTHY SKIN—GOOD COMPLEXION.

COLD CREAM.

THE NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM having so remarkably established its usefulness in respect to the skin of the head, I turned my attention and observation to the subject of the skin in general; and became convinced that the *sedative and cleansing* properties found so beneficial in the one case, by certain modifications, might be made equally so in the other. I have, therefore, prepared a COLD CREAM, which will be found to impart smoothness and suppleness to the skin, to shield it from the baneful effects of our changing atmosphere, and, by promoting the healthful action of its minute vessels, give increased tone and beauty to the complexion.

Generally speaking, the proper daily ablu-

tions and periodical warm bathing, together with exercise in the open air, are sufficient to keep the skin in a healthful condition. But the skin of those who are unfortunately afflicted with organic defects, or bear the germ of hereditary disease, can never be brought to the same point of beauty obtained by those in whom no such defects exist, without some specific remedy to give it that soft and smooth appearance, so desirable and attractive.

The general disturbance of the system consequent upon the habits of pleasure and exposure to night air, often so effects the colour and appearance of the skin, even in those of tolerably robust health, that something is necessary to restore its beauty, and more especially in ladies, whose appearance is much deteriorated by any discoloration or eruptions, as well as by relaxation of fibre, which deprives it of its gloss and suppleness.

The appearance of the skin in respect to gentlemen, is of little consequence, except so far as regards health; the face and hands being the only part exposed to view; and,

moreover, appearance with them is not so much a *desideratum*; but still, no man of refined taste would allow his face or hands to be disfigured with blotches or pimples, if he could by any possibility avoid it. In many cases it is the effect of intemperance and over-indulgence, and would be more permanently removed by abstaining from such habits, than by any external application. Where, however, it originates in hereditary complaints or predisposition, its appearance may be palliated, if not entirely prevented.

Exposure to the air will often give to the skin a tendency to become rough and chapped in cold weather; and in hot weather, freckles, sun-burns, red spots, and frequently a burning irritation, almost insupportable, will be found most annoying, and difficult in many cases to avoid.

As a remedy for these local disturbances, the COLD CREAM will be found a most valuable agent; its use will protect the skin from those defects occasioned by extremes of temperature, maintaining it sound, smooth, and supple; and

in cases where smarting, burning, or irritation is experienced, an immediate relief will follow its application.

After the morning's ablution, the body should be well rubbed with a dry rough towel, and then anointed all over with the CREAM, well rubbing it into the skin with the hands, and afterwards using a towel till it is no longer greasy. Every morning, the face and hands, and that part of the neck of ladies which is exposed to view, as also their arms, should receive a portion of the COLD CREAM, to be well rubbed in with the hands and towel in the same way. By this practice, ladies may brave with impunity the severity of the seasons, and enjoy in the open air their daily exercise, and with a decided advantage to their health; on which depends so much a clear and beautiful complexion.

The COLD CREAM will also be found a sedative antidote to the stings of wasps and bees, and bites of other insects; extracting the inflammation and pain, and allaying, from whatever cause arising, every kind of irritation;

sheathing and softening the asperities of the humours, and relaxing and making supple the solids.

These outward applications must on no account, however, be received as substitutes for out-door exercise; they are merely to be considered as valuable auxiliaries, aiding, and assisting by their immediate local action, in removing disagreeable appearances; and will be found more especially useful as a shield or defence against the effects of our ever changing atmosphere upon the skin.

Mr. Wilson, says, "Exercise in so far as practicable, should be *regular*; a daily purpose is to be answered by its use * * * The injurious effects of neglected exercise, cannot be better illustrated than in the medical history of those who are compelled to lead a sedentary life. In such persons, we find a pallid and discoloured skin, depressed spirits, incapacity for exertion, headache, frequent palpitations of the heart, fulness of the head, dyspepsia, tendency to biliousness, and general imperfection and irregularity of the alimentary functions."

The importance of blending some object of interest with exercise, to make it beneficial, is eloquently argued by the same writer, "What is it," he remarks, "that makes the difference between the exercise of youth, and that of the felon on the tread-wheel—between the pedestrian in the Isle of Wight or Switzerland, and the pedestrian from Chelsea to the bank—between the light and quick footsteps wending to Greenwich Park, and the dull tread of the nursery-maid at home? It is not mind? Is it not the young and buoyant joy of the school boy that inspirits his laugh and his leap? While, silent and morose, humbled, not convinced, the felon suffers his monotonous existence, moving it is true, but not in exercise."

"Joy," says Hufeland, "is one of the greatest panaceas of life. No joy is more healthful, or better calculated to prolong life, than that which is found in domestic happiness, in the company of cheerful and good men, and in contemplating with delight the beauties of nature. A day spent in the country, under a serene sky, amidst a circle of

agreeable friends, is certainly a more positive means of prolonging life, than all the vital elixirs in the world. Laughter, that external expression of joy, must not here be omitted. It is the most salutary of all the bodily movements; for it agitates both the body and the soul at the same time; promotes digestion, circulation, and perspiration, and enlivens the vital power in every organ."

Should these few cursory remarks, together with the quotations from the writings of able and scientific men, induce any of my kind patrons to reflect how closely united is physical health with beauty of person, and influence them to adopt the hints so loosely scattered and vaguely expressed, I feel that I shall not have laboured in vain, and that I shall be justified in using it as an extenuating plea for any charge of presumption that may be brought against me, for appearing, in this instance, chiefly as "the gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."

TESTIMONIALS.

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THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS FROM MEDICAL  
GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS, ARE RESPECTFULLY  
SUBMITTED FOR PERUSAL.

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Ryde, April 15, 1847.

I have for some years observed Mr. Hopgood's treatment of the Hair and Scalp. Mr. Hopgood has conceived that dandruff and loss of hair are frequently the result of irritation of the skin. He has succeeded in manufacturing a "CREAM," which is most successful in removing this condition, and I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to its beneficial results. I have witnessed its effects in removing dandruff and irritation, and in restoring the hair, to an extent truly surprising.

THOMAS BELL SALTER, M.D.

My dear Sir,

Ryde, June 6, 1845.

I feel much pleasure in being able to recommend
(with confidence) your NUTRITIVE CREAM, in all cases

of irritation of the scalp, and accumulation of dandruff, or pityriasis, in each of which I have freely used it, and with unfailing success.

Believe me to be, yours respectfully,

JOHN A. WALCOTT, M.D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

30, Carlton Place, Southampton,
January 27, 1847.

MRS. FOSKETT, the Lady whose hair Mr. Hopgood attended when she resided at Sandhill cottage, Ryde, will thank Mr. Hopgood to forward her, at Southampton, an Eleven Shilling Bottle of his NUTRITIVE CREAM, which shall be paid for by a Post-office Order on delivery.

Mr. Hopgood will be pleased to hear that Mrs. Foskett has no longer any bald spot upon her head, the whole surface being covered with young hair, and the skin appearing to be in a healthy condition.

Sir, Vernon Square, Ryde, Nov., 1847.

I have much pleasure in here stating (in justice and gratitude to yourself, and for the good of others) a case which has come immediately under my own eyes, and bears undoubted testimony to the efficacy of your NUTRITIVE CREAM.

My niece had from childhood suffered much from irritation of the skin of the head, and a constant accumulation of dandruff, which every application had failed to remove, and any attempt to do so was attended with great

pain; from time to time, medical aid had been resorted to, and lotions, etc., applied, but unsuccessfully. At length, while on a visit at Ryde, in the Autumn of 1846, she was induced to make use of your excellent CREAM, which, in a remarkable short time, gave ease, and ultimately effected a total cure. She is now quite well, and ever expresses her gratitude for your kind attention added to the assistance of the NUTRITIVE CREAM. I beg likewise to state that I consider the above CREAM has effected much good in many other cases which have come under my observation, and I can confidently recommend it, and shall at any time be ready to give this testimony personally to any one desiring more explicit information.

A. RENDALL.

In adding my testimony to the value of Mr. Hopgood's CREAM, I may state that I had used for many years Bear's Grease, and had taken great pains to procure it genuine, but found it utterly inefficacious for the removal of dandruff, or for the retaining of the hair, which at length began so rapidly to fall off, that I had nearly decided to have my head shaved, and to wear a wig. A friend recommended to me the application of Hopgood's NUTRITIVE CREAM: I immediately put myself under Mr. Hopgood's care, and in the course of two or three months, by the constant use of the CREAM, and the use of a soft Brush, not only was the dandruff entirely removed, but a fresh growth of hair appeared on those places where it had recently fallen off, the new hair being of its original colour.

HENRY GODDARD.

Sept. 27, 1847.

45, Edward Square, Kensington,
Sir, Sept. 28, 1847.

For some years I had been suffering (the expression is not too strong) from what I suppose I must still call irritation of the skin of the head. I had at different times taken advice of three medical men;—*one* an eminent skin doctor—none of them gave it any name. One prescribed merely an outward application, another added aperients, alteratives, and tonics, and the third a somewhat similar treatment. All agreed in assuring me that it was not in any way infectious. For this I found great cause to be thankful: and after long perseverance, but no permanent benefit, I had ceased to expect any remedy. I had not then made trial of your NUTRITIVE CREAM. My brother, who was acquainted with these circumstances, proposed to me, in a manner more than persuasive, that I should allow you to cut my hair. I consented because I could give no good reason for refusing to do so, and the cause of discomfort was pointed out to you. You made very light of it, and on condition that I followed your advice, you promised me speedy relief. On the following morning, and within a few hours of my leaving the Isle of Wight, I paid you another visit, partly to provide another bottle of CREAM, and partly because you had expressed a wish to see my head again, and I was unwilling to prevent by my own waywardness any benefit that might result; but I now tell you honestly, that had *faith* on my part been necessary to the *cure*, I should not now have the great pleasure of telling you that I consider it *complete*. For the last six weeks my head has required nothing but the most ordinary care. I suffer not the slightest irritation, and my head and hair are as free

from dandruff, and everything of the kind, as this sheet of paper. After this statement you will not be surprised to learn that I am desirous of obtaining a further supply of the CREAM. For this purpose I enclose a P. O. Order for One Pound, and I shall be obliged if you will forward its worth in NUTRITIVE CREAM at your earliest convenience, and by whatever conveyance you judge most economical. I should be glad that the packet contained one or two small bottles, as I am very anxious that it should be known, and I intend to send one to my medical man. In giving you these particulars I consider I am performing only an act of justice due to you, which I should be most sorry to withhold, as I shall always regard myself much indebted to you.

I therefore beg you to believe me, Sir,

Your obliged well-wisher,

ELIZABETH LE CAPPELAIN.

MRS. PEARSON has great pleasure in informing Mr. Hopgood that she has had recourse to his NUTRITIVE CREAM after having suffered for a twelve-month from irritation of the skin of the head to a very painful degree ; she has applied it for six weeks, and now finds herself perfectly cured.

I have much pleasure in stating the following case, and in adding my testimony to the efficacy of HOPGOOD'S NUTRITIVE CREAM.

About four years ago I was induced to try the CREAM, having for a long period suffered from irritability of the

skin of the head, to such a degree, that the application of a comb or brush was a most painful operation, and always attended by the falling off of a quantity of hair, threatening me with baldness in the course of a short time.

Mr. Hopgood, who has paid great attention to the nature of the skin of the head, attributed the irritation and falling off of hair to dandruff, and after using the CREAM my head and hair were restored to their natural state.

Having made use of this CREAM for nearly four years, I have lost no opportunity to recommend it to numerous friends, who have all experienced a like benefit, and I feel convinced that this valuable invention requires only to be more generally known, in order to secure the confidence and patronage of the public at large.

G. F. CROSTHWAITE.

Eldon Villa, Ryde, July 28, 1847.

Sir,

I most willingly add my testimony to the benefit I have received from the use of your CREAM, in allaying all irritation, and most effectually destroying all dandruff from my head. I am only doing an act of justice thus to state that my own experience would lead me to believe, that no scurf can arise or exist where this preparation is fairly applied, and I shall be ready at any time to give a reply personally to any Lady or Gentleman wishing for the information here stated.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JON. WORSLEY, *Solicitor*.

Ryde, May 4, 1847.

Mr. Hopgood,

East Cheap, London,
July, 1847.

I write to you for a supply of your NUTRITIVE CREAM, not for my own hair, which has grown astonishingly, but for my wife, who is quite distressed for a little of the CREAM for her infants; she finds it most useful in allaying inflammation caused by chafing, etc., as well as irritation caused by scurf. Mrs. G. hopes you will take an early opportunity of sending this comfort to her, and she will feel greatly obliged.

I remain, yours truly,

G. GRIFFITHS.

MRS. BUTT has much pleasure in stating that Mr. Hopgood's NUTRITIVE CREAM has been of the greatest service to many of the Young Ladies under her care, and that it has much improved their hair. It has also been very beneficial to the members of her own family.

La Solitude, Ryde, Sept. 20, 1847.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the very great benefit I have received, and at the same time adding my testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Hopgood's NUTRITIVE CREAM, in cleansing and completely allaying all irritation of the skin of the head, and likewise its wonderful effect in thickening and promoting the growth of the hair.

JOHN STOWER.

Ryde, Oct. 9, 1847.

17, Albion Street, Hull,

Sir,

April 29, 1853.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the great benefit I have derived from using your NUTRITIVE CREAM for cleaning the head; I had tried Bear's Grease, Macassar Oil, and almost every other preparation used for removing dandruff (from which I suffered very much) but without obtaining the desired object; about eighteen months ago, I was recommended to try your CREAM, since which time I have never used any other preparation, I am so satisfied with the result.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN LOFT.

Since my commencement in business, I have been applied to by several Perfumers to vend various articles for improving the hair; I have done so in many instances from the promises made that the makers would advertise;—even then the sale was small.

I must say your invaluable NUTRITIVE AND SEDATIVE CREAM requires no advertisement; the quality is very satisfactory, and any one using it once must experience its very cleansing and strengthening effects on the hair in every particular, and I have great pleasure in stating that the sale with me is very much increasing.

I am, yours very respectfully,

J. WANSTALL.

Wholesale Agents.

Messrs. J. GOSNELL & Co., 12, Three-King Court, Lombard Street, City
Mr. W. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's
Messrs. DIETRICHSEN & HANNAY, 63, Oxford Street
Messrs. BUTLER & CRISPE, 4, Cheapside
Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street
Mr. J. SANGER, 150, Oxford Street
Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street
Messrs. I. J. BATSFORD & SON, 1, St. Martin's Court
Mr. R. HOVENDEN, 5, Great Marlborough Street
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