liquid(s) and solid(s). Usually, the concentration is up to 75 wt. %, based on total liquid (s) and solid(s). For a highly homogenous distribution of the salt in the carrier liquid, the concentration usually is up to 50 wt. %, in particular up to 40 wt. %, more in particular up to 30 wt. %, based on total liquid(s) and solid (s).

The composition in general comprises a carrier liquid other than water. The carrier liquid is usually a non-aqueous liquid, and is preferably essentially free of water. In particular, a liquid is considered essentially free of water, if the water content is too low to cause visual agglomeration of the salt particles. More in particular, a liquid is considered essentially free of water if the water content of the liquid is less than 0.5 wt. %.

One or more essentially non-polar compounds are particular suitable for forming the carrier liquid, as in such compounds the aluminium salt typically remains substantially undissolved. In principle, it is possible though to provide a composition of the invention with one or more polar liquid compounds.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the carrier liquid comprises at least one compound selected from the group of silicone oils and liquid organic compounds, (i.e. liquid at 25 ˚C).

The silicone oil may be volatile or non- volatile. As used herein, "volatile" refers to those materials which have a measurable vapour pressure at ambient conditions (25 ˚C). Such volatile silicone oils may be cyclic or linear. A description of various volatile silicone oils is found in Todd, et at., "Volatile Silicone Fluids for Cosmetics", 91 Cosmetics and Toiletries, 27-32 (1976), incorporated by reference herein. Preferred volatile silicone oils include those having from about 3 to about 9 silicon atoms. Cyclic volatile silicones useful herein include cyclic dimethylsilicones, wherein the number of silicon atoms preferably is 3-7. Linear volatile silicone oils include those of the formula:
$(CH3)_3$ Si-O- [$Si(CH_3)2$ -OJn-$Si(CH_3)$, wherein n preferably is 1 to 7. Linear volatile silicones generally have viscosities of less than about $5x10^{-6}m^{2}\cdot s^{-1}$ (about 5 centistokes) at

25 °C, whereas the cyclic silicones generally have viscosities of less than about $10x10^{-6}m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ (about 10 centistokes). Examples of volatile silicone oils useful in the present invention include: Dow Corning 344, Dow Corning 345 and Dow Corning 200 (sold by Dow Corning Corporation); 7207 and 7158 (sold by General Electric Company); and SWS-03314 (sold by SWS Silicones Corporation). In particular, good results have been achieved with cyclomethicone.

Non-volatile polyalkyl siloxanes useful herein include polydimethyl siloxanes with viscosities of from about $5x10^{-6}m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ to about 100,000 $x10^{-6}m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ (about 5 to about 100,000 centistokes) at 25 ˚C. Such polyalkyl siloxanes include the Vicasil series (sold by General Electric Company) and the Dow Corning 200 series (sold by Dow Corning Corporation). Polyalkylaryl siloxanes include poly methylphenyl siloxanes having viscosities of from about $15x10^{-6}m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ to about $65x10^{-6}m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ (about 15 to about 65 centistokes) at 25 ˚C. These are available, for example, as SF 1075 methylphenyl fluid (sold by General Electric Company) and 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid (sold by Dow Corning Corporation). Useful polyether siloxane copolymers include, for example, a poly oxy alky Ie ne ether copolymer having a viscosity of about $1200x10^{-6}m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ to about $1500x10^{-6}m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ (about 1200 to about 1500 centistokes) at 25 ˚C. Such a fluid is available as SF- 1066 organosilicone surfactant (sold by General Electric Company). Polysiloxane ethylene glycol ether copolymers are preferred copolymers for use in the present compositions.

In particular one or more liquid organic compounds may be selected from the group of liquid alkanes; esters, in particular selected from the group of alkyl esters, benzoate esters, fatty acid esters and fatty alcohol esters; hydrogenated polyalkenes; glycols; and ethers, in particular PPG-ethers.

Preferred liquid organic compounds include liquid compounds selected from the group of isopropyl myristate, isopropylpalmitate, polyorganosilicones (e.g. phenyl-silicone), hexylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, ethanol, poly-lower alkoxylated cetyl alcohols, di-n-butylphthalate, diethyl sebacate, di-isopropyl adipate, neopentylglycol dihexanoate, hydrogenated polydecene, PPG-14 butyl ether, and o-ethyl, ethyl-carboxylmethyl phthalate, including mixtures thereof.