

Science In the Realm of Beauty

Facial Examinations by Experts Determine Treatment for a Healthy Complexion

Photos Posed by Dorothy Stewart, Under Direction of Miss Valiere



The Skin Is First Thoroughly Cleansed with a High-Grade Cream in the Usual Way and All Excess Cream Is Then Removed with Tissues, as Shown Here.



lie a few of the years that have passed.

Just how many of those years which have been lived can be wiped from the skin is another matter. We all know that the judicious use of proper creams, ointments and make-up improve the appearance to a great extent. Just how much improvement can be achieved by their use will be shown during the next year to a far greater and more definite extent than ever before in the history of beauty culture.

By the Use of the Dermoscope the Expert is Able to Make a Thorough Study of the Skin. The Powerful Instrument or Lens Reveals Even the Most Minute Blemishes, Not Only on the Surface but Below the Surface of the Skin as Well.

been able to view the skin in its true state and with their high scientific background have known "secrets" of the skin which the average beautician in the average beauty shop couldn't hope to understand because, after all, they were beauticians and not doctors. Unless an unusual, medical condition of the skin is present, proper diagnosis and treatment are exceedingly simple. If one can see the skin as it is, not as it appears. And this new dermoscope permits a clear, true vision of the skin.

Its use is more scientific than one realizes at first, for the novice can see things in the skin when looking through the dermoscope that were unnoted when that skin was surveyed with the naked eye.

However, before being permitted to use the dermoscope professionally, beauty operators must take a post-graduate course; a course which is given under the direction of scientists so that the

basic skin conditions are made familiar to the dermatologist; dermatology being a coined word to indicate a beautician who has specialized in the use of the dermoscope to make diagnosis of the skin. Trained by science to recognize and prescribe for the average skin; being competent to prescribe for the beauty needs of the average skin of the average patient in a highly constructive manner.

Previous to the development of this plan, all beauty operators who had been graduated from reputable schools knew these basic facts concerning skin conditions, but applying that knowledge was an exceedingly trying process. Being able only to see the surface of the skin, (what was going on under it) was mostly guesswork UNLESS the inner condition had developed to such a state that the abnormal condition was readily seen by the naked eye.

Even before skin imperfections are made visible to the naked eye, the cause of those imperfections is going on underneath. The dermoscope, although it apparently only magnifies the vision so that one may study the infinitesimal structure of the skin, gives a certain transparency which seems to let one see through the skin as well as view it in its magnified state.

Before examining any skin with the dermoscope, the skin must be cleansed so that a clean surface is viewed. Having done this, we look through the dermoscope to gain new, wonderful and helpful information.

Perhaps it is a slight dryness which was unnoted before, a dryness which, however slight, indicates that the dead cells are being thrown off too quickly and that, unless something is done to bring this process of natural elimination back to normal, a dry, coarse-

When Blackheads Are Present a Special Instrument Is Used as Shown Above to Remove the Condition Without Bruising Delicate Skin Tissues. Then an Astringent Cream Is Massaged into the Pores, as Shown at Right, to Offset Any Oiliness Revealed by the Dermoscope.

pored, leathery skin condition will develop ere long. Perhaps it is the beginning of an excessive oily condition that the dermoscope reveals; a condition which, if not corrected so that the dead cells are thrown off more quickly, will develop into a shallow, wrinkled

complexion, with the ever-present possibility of enlarged pores, blackheads or even acne. All this is told by the outer layer of skin, called the Epidermis.

The second layer of skin, called the Corium, gives elasticity to the skin. When these elastic tissues are poor and beginning to shrivel, the outer layer of skin will appear wrinkled and saggy. A fine, firm outer layer of skin indicates that the elastic tissues are abundant and healthy.

The Subcutaneous tissue forms the third layer of skin. It is here that the fat cells which feed the elastic tissues of the second layer, the Corium, are found. This third layer also is the skin's shock absorber, acting as a sort of resilient pad for the nerves and blood vessels.

Besides being able to determine the exact state of the skin, and other, vitally important, features is stressed. We all know that the skin, naturally, tends to thicken

and become coarser as we grow older. This is a natural thing and cannot be helped, any more than we can stop breathing at will and continue to live indefinitely. But the dermoscope reveals the true age of the skin as well as its normal, dry or oily condition. Either dryness or oiliness, you know, may be present on the very young skin without aging it.

If Necessary the Face Is Given a Patting Massage to Stimulate the Circulation and Help Build Up the Soft, Undernourished Areas. The Neat Little Patter Shown Above May Be Had in Various Colors for Use in Your Own Boudoir.

The reason why the age of the skin is deemed so important is because it enables one to use the proper strength preparations. We realize that, while the very young girl may need preparations to nourish or correct a dry or oily skin condition, the youth of her skin insures response from a milder treatment than would be required to bring about the same proportionate improvement in a skin ten or fifteen years older.

I haven't told you half the things about this new method that I want to, but I'm running out of space! Therefore, I shall have to be content for the moment, hoping that I've aroused your interest sufficiently for you to look into this method more deeply yourself.

Before leaving you, however, I want to explain this. When you find a dermoscope in the hands of a beauty operator you can be certain that that operator has taken the post-graduate work necessary to using it. The manufacturers of this device have arranged its distribution in such a manner that only accredited, post-graduate beauticians can have it. In other words, it is placed in the hands of a beauty operator only after she has finished her post-graduate work in an accredited manner. It is for her use only and if by some change she no longer carries on the work, the dermoscope is returned to headquarters and not put into use again until another post-graduate operator has earned her right to use it.

This is one of the days I wish I had the whole page to fill!

By Josephine Huddleston
Author of "My Secrets of Charm."

How old is your skin? Is it younger than your years, is it just as old as you are or does its appearance suggest years which are not yet lived?

These questions are of vital interest to every woman. They should be answered accurately, at once, if careful analysis and clever treatment is to make your skin be-

Two, terribly important to you, reasons for this are the great improvement in preparations themselves and, an innovation in beauty culture which makes it possible to see the skin as it actually is. This business of seeing the skin in its true condition is accomplished by the use of a dermoscope, newly perfected and just now being put into practical use in beauty salons over the country.

Of course, doctors long have

Making a Cover for the Book

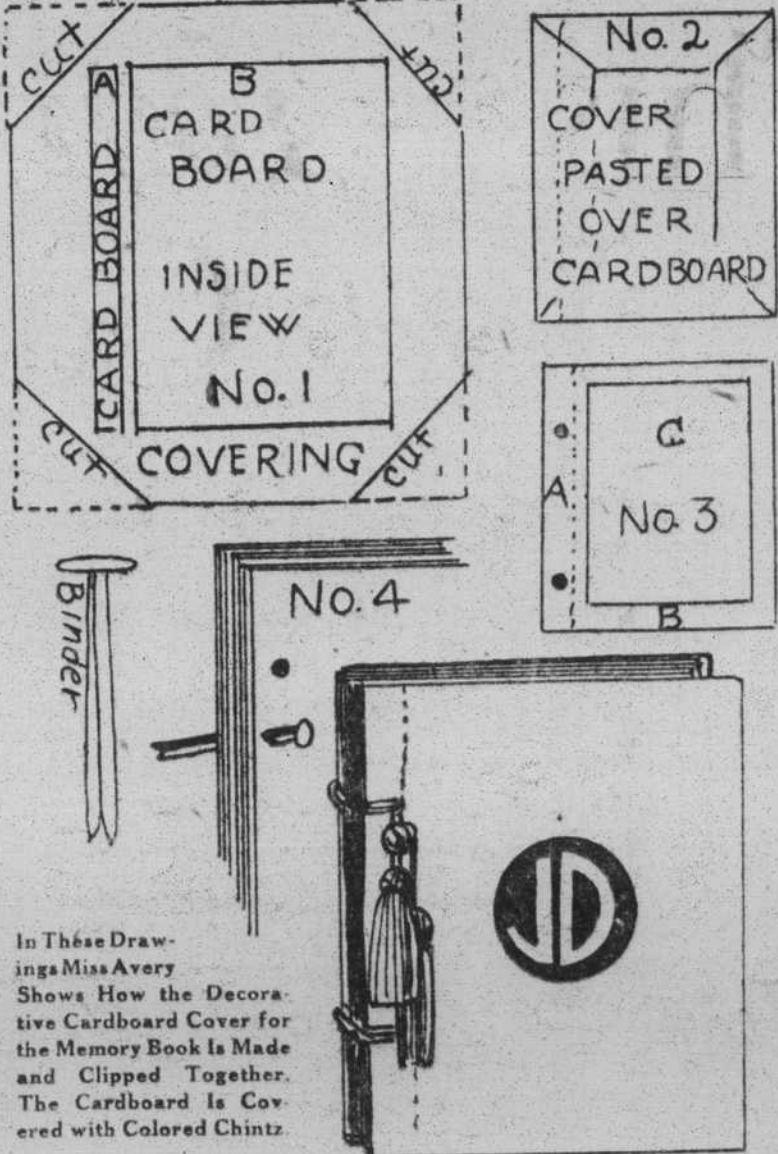
This Loose-Leaf Design Allows for Extra Pages

By Winifred Avery

LAST week I suggested making a memory book, the pages of which were to be kept in a ten-cent loose leaf binder until there were enough to put into a permanent cover. Here's how you make said cover.

The outside is of glazed chintz, figured or plain. The stiffening is cardboard such as the laundry sends home in the family shirt. I'll assume that your old book cover is seven by eleven inches—which seems to be the usual size. The new cover is the same. Number one drawing shows the chintz covering with the cardboard stiffening in place. The strip marked "A" is one by eleven inches. One quarter inch is allowed between A and B. The B piece is seven inches, covered by eleven inches. Sketch number two shows the chintz folded over both A and B. The dotted line indicates the space you have left between A and B—the better to bend the back, my dear! The paste used for this is ordinary wash-day cooked starch, applied with paper-hanger technique, and a paint brush.

Number three shows the finished back with C cardboard piece, six and three quarters by ten inches, covered with the chintz, glued over B so that all edges that were turned over first are covered. Holes to fit with your sheets are punched in strip A. Next, by fair means or foul, thrust brass binder clips through the sheets just below the punched holes, as I have shown. Open the ends that protrude beyond the sheets, so that they will keep the sheets from tearing out when they are turned. A cord is then laced through the punched holes of the covers and sheets and tied firmly. A tassel can be added for extra "elegance."



In These Drawings Miss Avery Shows How the Decorative Cardboard Cover for the Memory Book Is Made and Clipped Together. The Cardboard Is Covered with Colored Chintz.

Not only have I made memory books for myself in which I've collected data pictures, clippings, and souvenirs in chronological order, but I've made books as gifts. Such a book, containing pictures covering some ten years or so of one's life would mean a lot more on the

old birthday than a bird cage cover or a souvenir spoon with a picture of Niagara Falls running up the handle.

Questions may be sent with enclosed stamp for reply to Miss Avery in care of this newspaper.

Household Question Box

By Mary D. Wilson

DEAR MRS. WILSON: Is there any way of whitening ivory toilet articles that are gradually becoming yellow? Thank you.

MISS R. Your toilet articles can be improved by washing them with soap and water and putting them in the sun to dry. Do this several times and the yellow color will disappear.

DEAR MRS. WILSON: In cleaning stains out of silk fabrics with gasoline, is there any way of preventing the ring that forms when the fabric dries? Thank you.

MRS. E. H. L. When cleaning with gasoline, to prevent the ring or circle, add a little salt to the gasoline.

DEAR MRS. WILSON: Please tell me how to wash a pongee dress. Thank you.

MISS EDITH. The methods of washing are the same for all washable silks. Prepare a lukewarm, creamy suds of white soap, immerse the garment, and cleanse by gentle squeezing and lifting up and down in the water, without rubbing. Rinse in

clear, lukewarm water, repeating as many times as may be necessary to remove every trace of the soap. Pull the frock into shape, hang in the shade until thoroughly dry, and iron on the wrong side with a warm, not hot, iron. If there are creases which cannot be ironed out, cover those portions with a damp cloth and press over it.

DEAR MRS. WILSON: Must woolen garments be packed with camphor balls to prevent them from being moth eaten? Or is there any other safe method that you can recommend? Thank you for the helpful advice you have given me so often.

MRS. E. G. I. To afford adequate protection to woolens without recourse to moth balls, brush and air them thoroughly, fold, and wrap in several thicknesses of newspaper, pasting down the ends securely. Then wrap in a second cover of newspapers and tie with stout cord.

In this column each week Mrs. Mary D. Wilson will answer all questions concerning the household.

What One Girl Wore...

By Betty Brownlee

ACCESSORIES are always interesting to talk about. And it's an important subject, too. The little things we must assemble to make our costumes perfect must be given thought and consideration. Accessories can either make you or break you, sartorially speaking.

The right gloves, scarf, etc., can completely transform last year's suit so that it wouldn't recognize itself. And the wrong gloves, scarf, etc., can mar even the latest and most fascinating Paris creation. Far-reaching in their influence are these little gadgets and, accordingly, not to be taken lightly.

The drawing today shows you the kind of accessories that are super-chic and correct for early Summer wear. The vagabond sailor hat of fine black linen has just the right amount of smart jauntness. Its tailored band and quill trimmings are of linen too, starched white linen printed with a black dot.

The six-button-length gloves are of white kid and dotted in black. They have hand-sewn seams which give them just that little bit of bulkiness that characterizes the correct sports gloves.

The dainty sandals are black and very useful for town wear. The straps are perforated and underlaid and edged with white kid.

A rather large black kid hand-bag boasting a touch of white as trimming would be the appropriate one to complete this effective ensemble.



An interesting group of accessories for early Summer: The Hat of Black Linen Employs White Starched Linen Dotted in Black to Fashion Its Smart Trimming; White Kid Slip-On Gloves Are Dotted in Black; the Black Calf Saddle Boots Perforated Straps Underlaid and Edged With White Kid.

APPETIZING MENUS FOR THE WEEK

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	Orange Juice Bacon and Eggs Coffee	Grapefruit Ready-to-Eat Cereal with Sliced Bananas Coffee	Baked Apple Scrambled Eggs on Toast Coffee	Tomato Juice Cocktail Wheat Cakes Maple Syrup Coffee	Orange Juice Codfish Cakes Tomato Sauce Toast	Grapefruit Ready-to-Eat Cereal Muffins Coffee	Strawberries and Cream Waffles Honey Coffee
Luncheon	Cream Cheese and Pear Salad Cookies	Tomato Bisque Jelly Omelet with Melba Toast	Cold Cuts Potato Salad Iced Tea	Combination Salad Russian Dressing Steved Pears Cookies	Cheese Crackers Fruit Salad Tea	Creamed Mushrooms on Toast Escalloped Tomatoes Gingerbread	Melon Alphabet Soup Roast Beef Pan Roasted Potatoes Corn Saute Creamed Spinach Waldorf-Salad Ice Cream
Dinner	Vegetable Soup Pork Chops Creamed Potatoes Apple Sauce Endive Salad French Dressing Chocolate Blanc Mange Coffee	Fruit Cocktail Roast Spring Lamb Pan Roasted Potatoes Fresh Green Peas Dandelion Salad Cocoanut Pie	Chicken Consomme Baked Veal Loaf Baked Potatoes Fresh String Beans Lettuce and Tomato Salad Fruit Compote	Antipasto Minute Steak French Fried Potatoes Hearts of Lettuce with Thousand Island Dressing Fruit Jello	Clam Chowder Macaroni au Gratin Lettuce and Cucumber Salad French Dressing Cherry Pie	Liver and Bacon Mashed Potatoes Creamed Onions Hearts of Lettuce with Roquefort Dressing Tapioca Pudding	Petit Four Demi-Tasse Cold Roast Beef Potato Salad Layer Cake

*The Week's Favorite Recipe—Macaroni au Gratin.

Boil macaroni and strain. Now put it into a fireproof dish which can be sent to table, sprinkle with grated store cheese and dot over with bits of butter. Cook in a moderate oven for a few minutes to melt cheese and brown surface.