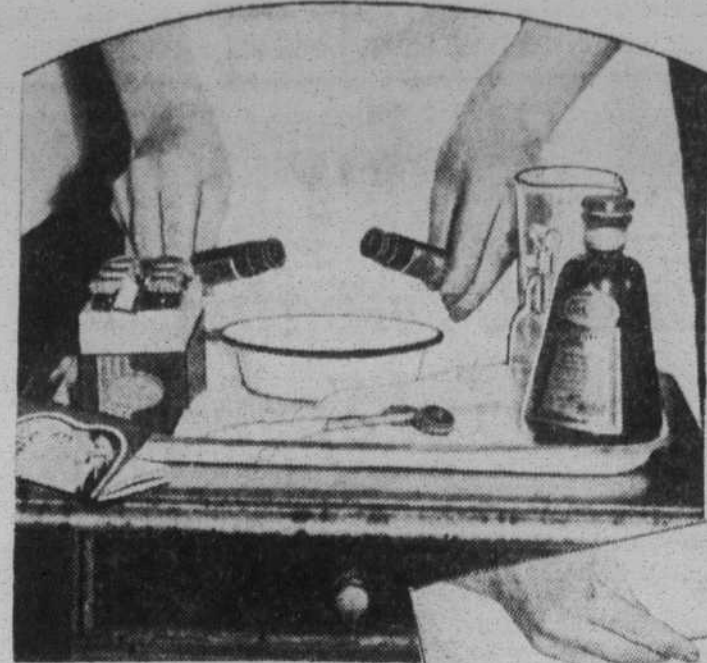


# Retouching the New Growth of Tinted Hair

## A Follow-Up Treatment for Dyed Locks After

### Gray Strands Begin to Reappear at the Scalp-Line



One Bottle Each of the Two Special Liquids Used in Tinting the Hair Are Usually Sufficient for One "Retouch" or Tinting of the New Hair as It Grows Out of the Scalp.

By Josephine Huddleston

**E**VEN after women have been assured that comparatively harmless preparations are available for tinting gray hair, many of them hesitate to venture into this field of beauty culture because of the doubt in their minds about the finished result when the new growth, which later appears at the scalp, makes its appearance.

This new growth need not be a serious matter, providing that an experienced and capable operator has tinted the hair originally.

One of the most important reasons why retouching the new growth so that it blends perfectly with the hair which has previously been dyed is a simple matter, it is as follows:

All reliable beauty operators who are honestly interested in developing a following in this branch of beauty culture, keep a complete, written record of the work done on every client's hair.

A small, but ample, sample of the hair was cut before the original tinting took place. Together with that sample of hair is placed a similar one, cut from the head AFTER the tinting was completed.

In addition to these two samples, innumerable notes were set down, giving the complete history of the exact amount of softening agent used, the length of time it remained on the hair, the amount of tint used and the characteristics revealed during the developing of the color after it had been put on the hair.



A Small Swab, Made by Rolling a Bit of Cotton Around the End of an Orange-Wood Stick, MUST Be Used for Retouching Instead of the Small Brush Usually Used for Applying the Dye.

Two important reasons are behind reliable shops who keep such records. One is that such a record eliminates all need for guessing about what was done on the original tinting, even when the same operator does the retouch work. Second, should the operator who tinted the hair originally not be available for some reason, any other operator in the establishment can continue caring for the patron, successfully, by merely referring to their written notes and using the information set down.

Several details of the retouching of previously tinted hair are different from the method of tinting the hair originally, and, although my idea in these articles is not so much to tell you how to tint your hair at home as to give you information which will lead to capable professional sources for this beautifying process, I want to point out these variations of applications and tell you why they are necessary.

When hair is tinted originally, the dye must be applied from the scalp itself to very near the ends of the hair to insure even color-

ing when the treatment has been completed. To do this, the tint is pressed against the scalp and drawn almost to the ends of each strand. Later when the liquid used for tinting is combed through the hair it is distributed to the very ends of each hair.

That application, fully developed and then shampooed and dried, serves to tint all hair present at that time, completely. It will remain tinted indefinitely.

If the hair stopped growing, eliminating the appearance of new telltale white hairs near the scalp, no further treatment would be required.

However, when that new growth does make its appearance at the scalp, it must be touched up to match the rest of the hair.

The new growth must be softened with peroxide, as was done to all the hair when originally tinted, but application of peroxide must not overlap onto the originally tinted hair. It is of major importance that the tint, when applied, must not overlap either.

Therefore, instead of applying the softener (peroxide) with the small brush generally used when all the hair is to be treated, a small cotton swab must be substituted.

A bit of cotton is twisted around the end of an orange wood stick or wooden skewer, and this is used for applying the softener... which is barely allowed to meet the old, already tinted growth.

The same method of applying the tint itself is followed and in retouching the new growth, the

Photos, Courtesy Miss Frances Macmillan, New York.



Having Dipped the Swab Into the Tinting Solution, It Is Carefully Applied to the New Growth, Beginning Close to the Scalp and Extending ONLY to the Point Where Previous Tinting Is Evident.

dyed liquid NEVER is combed through the hair.

Last week's article about the original tinting of the hair contained information which I want every one of you who are interested in this subject to have. Therefore, if you missed last week's article, a copy should be obtained from this newspaper. It is to your interest to read that article.

In it, I referred to various types of dyes used for tinting the hair. Some of these are apt to prove harmful. To help you in a more complete understanding of the contents of most bottles of hair tint the following list is compiled.

There are more than two hundred brands of hair tinting preparations on the market today. Some of them are listed as "restorers" other as "regenerators" others more frankly as tints.

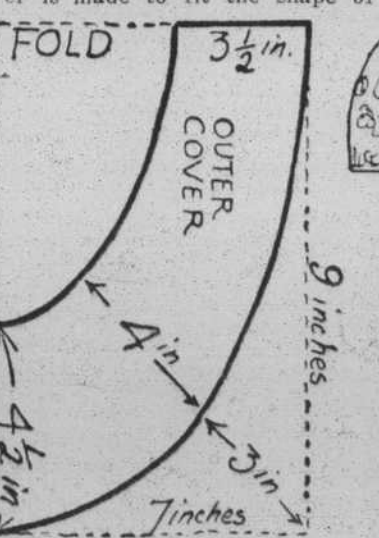
Despite the confusing array of trade names and functions of these preparations... all of them are dyes. Most of them can be

classified, even by the novice, with the following information.

Lead dyes, usually this type of preparation appears colorless, although sometimes a yellowish-white substance may be seen in the bottom of the bottle. Then again, but less frequently, lead dyes come in sets of two powders, to be mixed with glycerin and water, but when mixed the sulphur will settle to the bottom, giving the same effect of colorless liquid with a yellowish-white substance.

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This hanger is the wire variety with two wooden clothes pins over the cross piece, to hold a skirt. The coat part of the hanger is made to fit the shape of



This Sketch Shows the Shape and Gives the Dimensions for Cutting Out the Outer Cover for the Hanger After It Has Been Padded. This Cover May Be Made from Any Attractive Scraps of Silk, Satin or Flowered Cretonne.



With Both Sides of the Head Retouched So That the New Growth of White Hair Near the Scalp Blends Perfectly With the Rest of the Hair Which Was Previously Dyed for the First Time.

Most paraphenylenediamine preparations, in their directions, suggest a test, as follows: to aid the user in determining whether or not she is apt to react unfavorably to the use of these dyes.

A small area of skin, back of the ear, partly covered with hair and partly free from it, should be painted with the tint solution and, when dry, it should be covered with collodium. This it should remain protected for twenty-four hours. If, at the expiration of that time no head-ache, itching, swelling, abrasions, nausea, or like disturbance has made its appearance it is generally and rightfully assumed that the tint may be safely used by that person. If, however, any of these symptoms appear, consult your doctor at once.

Expert treatments, together with wisely selected preparations, usually result in perfectly tinted hair which defies detection by all except experts in hair tinting. And I've seen experts who wouldn't have gone on the proverbial witness stand and swear that a particular head of hair was tinted, although the rest of us knew that it was.

Therefore, it is possible and, usually, if you have the skin test first and react normally to it, perfectly safe.

Before leaving you today, please let me urge you again to read both this and the previous article carefully, before venturing into the tinting of your hair. Disaster, both in the resultant effect on the hair and health may be your lot, if a careless selection and application of dye is made, while a result near to perfection is possible if you choose wisely.

Other tints of this type appear in one bottle with a tablet to be dissolved, the bottle containing the dye material and the tablet being peroxide; some times the dye is offered in powder form, contained in capsules, with the single dark bottle containing peroxide.

## What One Girl Wore---

By Betty Brownlee

**H**HEY! HEY! Here's another Summer season quickly doing the disappearing act. In fact, speaking in terms of the fashion world, the Summer season has really been officially closed for the past few weeks.

The Summer clothes that are left on the racks are really just remains. Buyers have been getting in Fall clothes for some time now, so that they'll be all ready for those up-to-the-minute people who must have the latest first.

But if you are taking a late vacation, this is the time when, if you know how to shop, you'll be able to select bargains in Summer clothes. And don't feel extravagant about buying them so late in the season, for you can always start next Summer with them.

There are clothes you can choose to take away for the late Summer vacation that you can use when you get back to town, too.

Consider, for instance, the stunning pajama ensemble sketched today. This makes a lovely beach costume and will be equally smart for you to use for lounging when you get back to town.

They're made of bright red wool and the trousers are cut very full almost on the lines of a skirt. There are slit pockets over the hips and white buttons are used effectively as trimming. The bodice is cut in that very new and popular guimpe effect and underneath you see a very tailored, short-sleeved white crepe blouse with a mannish collar. The finishing touch is a red and white striped tie.



For Lounging or Beach Wear This Stunning Pair of Pajamas Is Offered. Fashioned of Red Wool. They Are Cut in the Popular Guimpe Effect and Worn With a Tailored White Crepe Blouse. White Buttons Trim the Pajamas, Affording a Bright Contrast.

## Household Question Box

By Mary D. Wilson

**DEAR MRS. WILSON:** Please tell me the best method of keeping the icebox clean and odorless during the Summer months. Thank you. Mrs. J. J.

Care in wiping up immediately any spilled crumbs or liquids, and in covering all foods that have penetrating odors will make thorough washing necessary not oftener than once a month save in the very hottest weather.

Remove the food and ice, wrapping the latter in an old piece of carpet or many thicknesses of newspaper to prevent melting. Take out and scrub the racks, scald thoroughly, and put in the sun to dry. Wash the interior of the ice chest with a small clean scrub brush and tepid water containing a little dissolved washing soda. (Never use soap.) If the lining is of zinc, put a wet cloth over a skewer and run around all corners, cracks and seams. Wipe out with a damp cloth and then with a dry one and let stand with doors wide open until thoroughly dry. A special brush with a long, flexible wire handle should be kept for cleaning the drain pipe,

which should be flushed, after washing with at least a gallon of boiling water containing plenty of washing soda. It is advisable to repeat this flushing of the pipe once every week or ten days, even though the general cleaning is only done at longer intervals. A teapot is a convenient implement for the purpose.

**DEAR MRS. WILSON:** Please tell me how to remove a dry paint stain from an unwashable printed crepe frock. Thank you. Miss C. A. M.

Either fresh or dry stains can be removed from delicate materials without injury by sponging with chloroform.

**DEAR MRS. WILSON:** Please tell me how to remove spots from an oiled floor. Mrs. R. T.

Sponge with turpentine. For obstinate spots, dip the moistened rag in powdered rottenstone. When clean, renew the oil on the part treated.

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

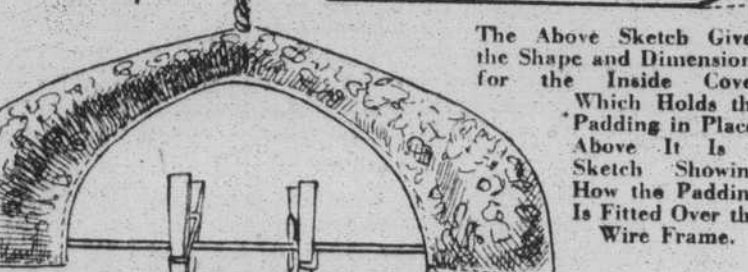
## Making Coat-Hangers That Fit

By Winifred Avery

**T**HERE is a good reason for the covering of this coat-hanger, besides keeping the coat from slipping off easily. Every time that I've taken down a silk or knitted coat and find that the shoulders stick up like a Chinese roof from being on a hanger that's all wrong, I've threatened to think up something about it—and here it is.

This hanger is the wire variety with two wooden clothes pins over the cross piece, to hold a skirt. The coat part of the hanger is made to fit the shape of

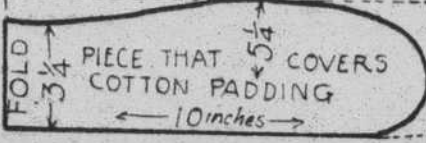
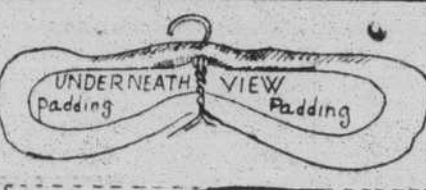
Padding the Shoulders to Keep Your Dresses In Shape



This Drawing Shows How the Plain Wire Coat-Hanger Is Made Not Only More Serviceable by the Padded Shoulder Molds But More Attractive at the Same Time. The Clips Are to Hold a Skirt.

my shoulders. The measurements for the covering that I've given here may not exactly fit your own shoulder dimensions, but this will fit in almost all the smaller sizes. When cutting a pattern for your hanger, it would be well to lay your coat down on the pattern and see that the shoulder hump on the hanger will come in the right place.

Cut your pattern as I've shown in the diagram. Seam the top of the outer covering on the machine. Pad the shoulders out with cotton, making the padding



The Above Sketch Gives the Shape and Dimensions for the Inside Cover for the Inside Cover Which Holds the Padding in Place. Above It Is a Sketch Showing How the Padding Is Fitted Over the Wire Frame.

extend around the back. In the underneath view, I've shown how the padding is arranged. Lay the padded covering down and arrange the smaller piece over it, making the straight edge come toward the back. The curved edge will come around the hole for the hook and fit over the front part of the padding. Arrange with pins until smooth, and then sew by hand. Now fit the cover over the hanger, also arranging with pins, and then sew in place by hand. You'll find that you have a hanger that fits your clothes and holds the coat out in place at the back of the neck as well.

Questions may be sent to Miss Avery in care of this newspaper with 3-cent stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

## APPETIZING MENUS FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Oranges Oatmeal Cream, Toast Coffee	Bacon and Eggs Muffins Coffee	Peaches Fried Eggs Toast Coffee	Bananas Flaked Cereal Milk Toasted Muffins Coffee	Grapes Minced Ham on Toast Coffee	Melon Flaked Cereal Cream Graham Gems Tea	Grapefruit Cream of Wheat Muffins Coffee
Vegetable Soup Crackers Tea	*Creamed Chipped Beef on Toast String Bean Salad Cooks Cold Beverage	Bacon and Tomato Sandwiches Coffee	Pea Soup Crackers Layer Cake Milk	Vegetable Salad Muffins Tea	Egg Salad Russian Dressing Toast Milk	Celery Roast Loin of Pork Glaced Sweet Potatoes Baked Tomatoes Lettuce Salad Lemon Pie Demi-Tasse
Meat Loaf Mashed Potatoes String Beans Apple Pie Coffee	Corned Beef and Cabbage Boiled Potatoes Rice Pudding Coffee	Corned Beef Hash Baked Green Peppers Lima Beans Coffee Cake Demi-Tasse	Broiled Steak Creamed Onions Lyonnaise Potatoes Cole Slaw Chocolate Pudding Coffee	Boiled Fish Egg Sauce Cauliflower Spaghetti Stewed Fruit Cookies Coffee	Veal Stew New Vegetables Cocoanut Pie Coffee	Shrimp Salad Toasted Muffins Coffee

**\*This Week's Favorite Recipe—**  
**Creamed Chipped Beef on Toast**  
Pick apart one jar of salted beef. Have ready a pan of boiling water and put the beef into the water. Turn off the light and allow the beef to soak until the water is merely warm. Drain off the water. Make a rich cream sauce and into it place the small bits of beef. Mix thoroughly and serve on toast with parsley garnish. This simple dish which you can easily see takes but a short time to prepare, makes an attractive and delicious luncheon dish, and it will be very popular with the family.