

STYLES FOR MID-WINTER WEDDINGS

WHITE AND GREEN ARE THE PROPER COLOR SCHEMES IN CHURCH AND HOME

WEDDINGS are the only social functions where Dame Fashion finds her iconoclastic progress balked by the powers of tradition and sentiment. In the ballroom she may supplant the stately minuet by ragtime two-steps, and the musicale of old drawing-room days may give place to polite vaudeville, but weddings will be weddings to the end of the chapter. With a delicate touch she may alter decorations and other trifling details, but in many of the more important points the bride of 1933 goes back two or three generations for precedent, as well as for the family bridal veil.

Happy is the bride whom the sun shines on and who also is enveloped in the veil that her mother and her grandmother wore. It may be a trifle yellow with age, but it will reek with lavender or rose petals odors and lend a distinction not to be secured from the latest importation in real lace. The ancestral veil is bound to occasion comment and rouse envy in the hearts of prospective brides, whose grandmothers were not thoughtful enough to hand down that accessory of their wedding frocks.

Green and white are unquestionably the correct colors for the mid-winter wedding. Indeed, this is a white winter in all sorts of decorations, a fact upon which interested parties may be congratulated, for no other color scheme is at once so simple and effective. If it be a church wedding, white flowers harmonize most correctly with the dignified surroundings; and if the ceremony is at home, they prove decorative with any furnishings.

For church weddings chrysanthemums make the best showing, smaller blossoms being dwarfed by their surroundings. In large churches, where the altar is banked with palms, florists are resorting with great success to the artificial plants. At St. Bartholomew's, the millionaires' church, in New York City, a florist recently employed artificial coconut palms which towered to the ceiling and were banked in by smaller varieties. The palms nearest the chancel and around the choir stalls were natural. Artificial plants are set in Christmas tree holders and are cheaper and much easier to handle.

In a house wedding few palms are employed, as every inch of floor space is needed. Laurel or Southern smlax is used effectively, and roses and carnations are less cumbersome than chrysanthemums. The decorations for a house wedding should be lighter than for a church function, and they reflect more accurately the taste of the bride and her mother.

A very beautiful effect was attained at a recent house wedding where the decorations were in the inevitable green and white. A broad staircase in the square hall, which was in full view of the guests assembled in the drawing-room, was wreathed in smilax, caught with white rosebuds. Down this came the procession, headed by six young girls in the simplest of white frocks of mousseline de soie, carrying lilies of the valley and maiden-hair ferns. They sang the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" and formed an aisle at the foot of the stairs through which the rest of the bridal party passed into the drawing-room. The well-trained but girlish voices sounded the keynote for the entire function, which was marked by an



Dainty frock for the maid of honor. Mousseline de soie with medallions of lace. Skirt finely tucked from waist line to hem. Pointed bertha of pleated mousseline de soie.



Wedding gown for quiet home wedding. Foundation of peau de soie, shaped blouse outlined by cascades of chiffon caught by pearl clasps. Sleeves of shirred chiffon.

elegant simplicity which can be attained in one's own home. It was at this same wedding that the

little flower girl carried lilies of the valley in a pale green basket of exquisite workmanship, and the bride's cake was distrib-

uted in wee boxes of silver and white brocade, tied with silver cord. The matron of honor is still seen at

church weddings, but she is apt to be too stately a figure for the simpler house function. In fact, unless a house is truly

palatial in size and appointments, the bridal party should be small. The length of church aisles lends itself admirably to

a retinue of pretty girls and broad-shouldered men, but the same number of people make the average drawing-room look small and cramped.

In the matter of wedding dresses there is no happy medium. Either you are much befrilled and befrilled, or you are severely plain. Either you are enveloped in clouds of tulle and lace, or you wear a satin or silk which literally stands alone and is made accordingly. And a high-necked frock you must wear, no matter what the material employed.

A recent bride who rebelled on this one point and introduced a surprise effect said it was the one cloud in the otherwise brilliant wedding day sky. Every woman who came up to wish her joy fixed a disconcerting gaze on that V-shaped neck.

Pearls are the preferred jewels for the bride's ornaments, and they are also introduced in the passementerie used in trimming the dress. The new drops or pendants, formed of seed pearls, are used extensively in combination with satin and peau de soie.

Despite the efforts of modistes to introduce moire as a wedding dress fabric, it has not attained any popularity. You must take your choice between the sheen of satin or the flutter of chiffon.

For house weddings mousseline de soie and point d'esprit hold their own for maid of honor and flower girl. For church ceremonies heavier goods are employed, broadcloth for the bridesmaids and albatross or similar soft fabrics for the wedding maid who carries the flowers. For the latter styles are very simple when the heavier textures are employed.

It is a mistake to think that just any dress suit will do for the groom. He receives as much attention from his tailor as the bride from her modiste. The tailor is apt to think this is one occasion of a man's life when he is the cynosure of many critical feminine eyes, and he forthwith introduces the small details which distinguish this year's evening suit from last season's.

A suit recently sent home by a Fifth-avenue tailor showed several innovations in the finishing. The stripe down the side of the trousers was of a tightly woven silk braid in a distinct pattern and very different from the absolutely plain effect of last year. The braid which finished the top of the waistcoat was irregular in its weave, like a coarse double-edged saw, and visible only upon close examination. The same pattern appeared on the buttons, and the coat had a deep and clearly defined cuff.

A single spray of lilies of the valley, or a very small rosebud, is used for the groom's boutonhole. The bride's bouquet is still of the shower type, each blossom being tied to a narrow ribbon. White roses and lilies of the valley are the favorite combination, although those who are ready to pay 75 cents to \$2 a blossom may select white orchids.

For the going-away gown the new tailored effects are chosen. This means tailored lines in the cutting, but considerable elaboration in the trimming. Even lace is introduced in such a costume and is not considered incongruous, no matter how heavy the fabric.

IMPRESSIVE AIDS TO BEAUTY

KATHLEEN is in a reflective mood. It might even be called a dejected mood, for she sits with downcast head and her pose suggests a model for "Melancholy." As she is in the neighborhood of that age called "sweet sixteen" her troubles, let us hope, are but trifles as light as thistle down.

"In the first place," she asks herself, "how can I keep my hands smooth and white, my hair glossy, my waist trim and my back flat, for I cannot afford to visit manicure, hairdresser or a gymnasium? Of course, any one can be beautiful if any one has money enough."

Given a little common sense, a little patience and a little time, Kathleen, you may read the royal road to loveliness, let your purse be as light as it will. The lovely Leabias and beautiful Arabellas who spend money freely for every "aid to beauty," for costly potions and fragrant lotions, are not the only attractive maidens in the world.

If any girl will take herself in hand, she may really accomplish wonders.

If one would be really attractive, the figure must take preference of the complexion. The complexion of the wide-eyed, sweet, young thing of 16 should take care of itself. The figure at that age often needs much attention, much more than it receives.



Massage, instead of brushing for the hair and scalp.

Shoulders, the shoulder blades particularly, must be looked to, so that they may be as flat as the traditional shoulder.

If they protrude a little, Kathleen, a series of exercises must be inaugurated and 10 minutes, night and morning, devoted to athletics in scanty attire so that every movement may be unimpeded. Before trying to turn one's self into a Greek maiden, one must stand correctly and take deep, full breaths. Then, rolling the shoulders backward, hold both arms partly upraised for a moment, and gradually swing them until the right arm is straight up and the left arm at a right angle to the body. Then, standing on the tip of the toes, stretch the arms to their greatest length, turning the hands constantly backward and forward. Practice these movements daily if you have the interest of your shoulder blades at heart, and always keep the following rules tucked away in your brain for immediate reference:

To retain girlish waist line, walk or stand with the hands clasped behind the head and the elbows wide apart.

Stand erect at short intervals during the day, head up, chin in, chest out and shoulders back.

Stand now and again during the day with all the posterior parts of the body touching a vertical wall as much as possible.

Put the hands on the hips with the elbows back and the fingers forward.

To retain a girlish waist line there are still other exercises.

One movement which should be practiced at least three times a week is managed as follows: Lie flat on the floor, face up. Then, with straight knees and extended instep, raise the legs slowly and lower them as slowly. At first the elevation is very slight. A few days later the angle may be 90 degrees, and still later 45 degrees. Make a distinct pause each time before lowering the limbs.

The amount of elevation may be indicated by "slightest elevation," "all the way up," and "half way up."

For a second waist line exercise, still lying flat on the floor, raise the arms on a line with the shoulders and rotate them as rapidly as possible.

Still again, lie down on the chest and raise the head and shoulders up as far as possible, repeating many times.

Indeed, all of these exercises, to be of any value, must be repeated, but not to

the length of fatigue. This last movement, or to try to improve a "scrappy one," changing stiffness into beauty.

To develop the muscles of throat and neck, practice deep breathing, out of doors preferably, in the pure air, and then every night go through a few exercises.

Throat and neck, too, must receive attention. One sees faces that are bewitching, eyes that are entrancing, mouths that are tempting, but throat and neck—well, it is only once in a while that a girl possesses a round, full, pillar-like throat and a neck that is smooth and clear skinned.

Is it not worth while, then, to take the trouble to keep a pretty throat in good condition, or to try to improve a "scrappy one," changing stiffness into beauty?

For a girl to be her own manicure requires an outlay of not more than a dollar and a half, which purchases all the implements and supplies necessary for a year's use, or more.

This includes an orange-wood stick, safety scissors, a file, a large polisher, or "buffer," as the professional calls it, a box of nail paste and one of powder.

A basin of warm, soapy water is needed, in which the hands are first immersed, to soften the nails. Indeed, nails should never be cut without first holding them in water. Use a nailbrush, and then the orange-wood stick to clean the nails.

The flesh about the nail is pushed gently back with the stick. With the safety scissors the nail is cut in the desired shape, the file being used to level the edges. Rub a little of the rose-tinted

paste on each nail, dust on some of the powder, and then use the polisher, touching lightly with an even stroke.

Don't let either paste or powder work into the skin around the nails.

If the nails are very brittle they should not be cut until they have been rubbed with almond or sweet oil.

Good looks depend almost more upon the appearance of the hair than upon fair complexion, sparkling eyes, a rose-bud mouth or pearly teeth, and all these good points are set off to better advantage by the hair.

The trouble about hair is that the care is usually misapplied. The energy is put into brushing it instead of the scalp. Brush the scalp more and the hair less in order to increase the vitality of the scalp. The hair has a certain length of life. When the end of that time comes it falls out, and if the scalp is in good condition a new hair comes in its place. The scalp should be brushed with a softer brush to stimulate the circulation. Use the fingers to rub or massage the scalp vigorously. Place one hand on the brow, the other on the back of the head. Press the fingers well into the scalp and with a

quick movement bring the hands toward each other.

To know how to train shimmering tresses to ripple and wave and flow is quite necessary in this era of Lady Teasdale curls, Marcel waves and Gainsborough ringlets.

In the first place, much brushing is necessary to make the hair pliable, but the brush must be immaculately clean, which necessitates washing it at least twice a week in water containing washing soda.

There are many curling fluids. An old-fashioned but good one is made by pouring

a pint of boiling water over about half an ounce of quinine soda. Let this stand for several hours, then strain and bottle, adding two drachms of cologne or alcohol and a few drops of violet or rose perfume. It may be necessary to thin this with a little water before using.

The best method of procedure with a curling fluid is to pour a little into a shallow basin and apply to the hair by means of a clean hair brush. Afterward roll the hair on keds or papillotes. Hair thus put up keeps in curl for two or three days.

Toilet essentials for the care of the hair include a good brush and comb, a bottle of hair tonic, which need not cost over 50 cents, and a shampooing lotion, made by mixing together five grains of camphor dissolved in one-half ounce of alcohol and two drachms of powdered borax.

A small bottle of alcohol is also needed on the dressing table, for a little of it diluted with water removes dandruff.

For beautifying lotions for the toilet table the maiden fair does not need any high-priced, expensive creams in still higher-priced crystal and silver bottles and jars.

The really necessary and most helpful articles are humble in origin and their price not worth mentioning.

Salt, for example, is a panacea for many ills. A little dissolved in warm water will cure the disfiguring inflammation of eyelids, reddened by a long walk in the wind.

If used for a gargle it allays any slight irritation of the throat, and a little should occasionally be used in the water in which one's teeth are brushed, as it helps to harden the gums.

A few drops of tincture of myrrh in the water used for brushing the teeth sweetens the breath.

Glycerine is an old friend, and 10 cents' worth will last for two or three months. Diluted with one-third water, it suits most skins best, clear glycerine being irritating.

If a teaspoonful of acetic acid is added to about one ounce of glycerine, diluted with water, stains are more easily removed from the fingers. There should al-



For flattening the shoulder blades.

ways be a jar of fine white sand, oatmeal or cornmeal on the washstand for use whenever the hands are washed. Oatmeal is best.

If the face has a shiny, oily look, soft tissue paper, such as men use for shaving is the remedy. Rub the face over with this, and after a week's use you will wonder how in the world you have ever done without it.

No young de riv for a youthful face, but after the bath a sprinkle of powder over arms and neck leaves an agreeable fragrance and is a subtle method of giving a flower-like presence.

After all the most attractive girl is the one who, although she studies her mirror a good deal, does not neglect her heart.

"If you have a good heart," some one flippantly remarks, "you should also have a good hat."

Clothes, of course, should be tasteful and stylish, but they need not be expensive. They should show in subtle ways that they have been well chosen and that you have not only made the most of yourself, but of every penny you have spent on dress.

Let your clothes be fresh and carefully put on, with no staring pins or loose ends. About the entire woman let there be an unmistakable air of good grooming. Look as though you had used somebody's soap.

When invited to any place, compliment your entertainer by looking your best.

The girl we like—the successful, popular girl—is she who appreciates the fact that she cannot have the first choice of everything in the world.

She is the girl who is not aggressive and does not find joy in exciting people.

She is the girl who makes the world a pleasant place because she is pleasant herself and not inclined to sadness. Laughter is a far more popular tonic than tears.

She is the girl who is slow to anger and quick to forgive.

She may be dark or fair, slender or well developed, tall or stout, for there is no special mark which distinguishes the most lovable type of girl. The only way in which she may be known is by the multitude of those who love her.

KATHARINE S. MORTON.
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Short Athletic Exercises to Keep the Figure in Perfect Trim

WOMEN IN COMMERCIAL ART

WHERE one woman was employed in what is termed commercial art 10 years ago a dozen women now have places.

Some have learned the lithographer's trade. Others are designers in the big grocery houses, getting up the labels and catchy home scenes that entice pickle jars and preserve holders. A number are busy in the big factories that supply the novelties found on stationers' counters.

A good proportion of the clever bits made in illustrating the virtues of soap and of various housecleaning powders are due to women. In New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and other centers where big advertising agencies flourish, women workers supply the ideal faces and subjects that are used for trade illustration.

Few busy lithographic houses will take girl apprentices, but girls who have learned the trade outside are welcome to employment. Most women in the business have been taught stably by lithographers interested in them. They are all good workwomen. Those who are able to design as well as lithograph are especially useful.

One New York woman owns and man-

ages in person a lithographing and job printing business. She was an apprentice of the house years ago, and made her way up from the ranks.

She attends to most of the details of the business. In her opinion there is much less risk in a woman's hiring a housekeeper to attend to her home affairs and her children's wants out of school hours than in employing a manager to look after the business.

A woman is at the head of the art department of a big preserving and pickling house. She gets up the labels and colors the names for the various new brands. She also devises the pictures and announcement placards sent out to advertise the firm's exhibits, and is responsible for the general plan of the exhibition stands and decorations that are set up in the various cities.

The proprietors of mineral water rights employ women in the display department of their different branches throughout the country to think up original ways of presenting the goods in attractive order. Many of the artists, working often against time, get their designs from historical or dramatic subjects. If the designs are apt and taking they are not expected to be original. But they must not be hackneyed.

A successful woman artist draws up the

advertisements for a biscuit factory. A Western house noted for rare conserves and luncheon accompaniments employs a woman to ornament the stone jars for its goodies. A Chicago lithographing house which helps numbers of merchants and manufacturers to celebrate the merits of their goods, owes considerable of its wit and mirth to a woman partner.

Two sisters in a Western city have made a reputation of their novel application of photography to commerce. Wherever trade advertisements are known these women have pushed their work. And the only criticism heard is that the work is almost better than is needed.

A Massachusetts woman, an artist of ability, who some years ago could not have believed it possible that she had any business instincts, is now turning out pictures appropriate for business calendars, which are snapped up readily as bids for trade.

A woman lithographer, who is likewise a botanist, works in the art department of an American scientific institute. She draws on stone the structural forms of plants and growths that are needed to illustrate the research work in a herbarium. There are other artists employed in registering the important groups and classifications, but this woman is especially valued on account of her trained discrimination and accuracy.