

History of Nail Polish Facts, Videos, and More

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Videos, and More**



Hello everyone thank you for your support we are truly grateful for all your support, on week 293 we are sharing a post on the history of Nail Polish, from its origins to now, wow very interesting the developing of it and how much it has changed through the times, I am personally very thankful that it had because there were very toxic materials used to manufacture these products so nail polish has come a long way.

I usually let my nails breathe especially in winter. I only use nail polish for an event. I prefer it I am usually doing

many activities with my hands and the nail polish doesn't last me and I don't favor the chipped nail polish look. With that said here, we go with the post enjoy and please share so other people can learn about it.

Nail polish originated in China, and its use dates back to 3000 BC. Around 600 BC, during the Zhou dynasty, the royal house preferred the colors gold and silver. However, red and black eventually replaced these metallic colors as royal favorites. During the Ming dynasty, nail polish was often made from a mixture that included beeswax, egg whites, gelatin, vegetable dyes, and gum Arabic.

A FASCINATING HISTORY OF NAIL POLISH



3,000 BCE, CHINA

In one of the earliest known beauty rituals, aristocratic women in ancient China would soak their nails overnight in a concoction of beeswax, egg whites, gum arabic, and gelatin, adding dyes made from orchids and roses to color their nails.

600 BCE, CHINA

From the Zhou Dynasty onward, noblemen and women grew extremely long fingernails, which they protected with nail guards bejeweled in precious metals and gems. Long nails were a status symbol, signaling that the bearers didn't do hard labor.

50 BCE, EGYPT

Cleopatra had a dramatic streak, and it flowed all the way to her fingertips. Her beauty regimen involved dying her nails blood red with plant extracts. Always a trendsetter, she was among the first to apply color to just the nails, rather than the entire hand. (Queen Nefertiti had earlier popularized henna painting.)



1400s, PERU

To the Aztecs, eagles were a symbol of power, strength, and courage and were important motifs in battle preparation. Incan tribespeople used sharpened wood sticks and natural dyes to decorate their nails with eagles.



1878, U.S.

Mary Cobb opened America's first manicure parlor in Manhattan. Cobb proved to be an uncommonly independent entrepreneur, even for her day. She got a divorce, reverted to her maiden name, created her own line of products, and wrote one of the first guides to doing a manicure at home. In time, she held a monopoly on the country's emery boards and pink and red nail polish.



1932, U.S.

Revlon began using pigments rather than dyes in polishes, making it possible to develop new shades. Flappers flocked to the products and popularized the "moon manicure," painting the middle of the nail and exposing the crescents at the tips and the base.

1976, U.S.

Like French toast, French fries, and French kisses, the French manicure isn't French at all. Jeff Pink, an American makeup artist for the Hollywood stars, developed the color combination because he needed a nail look that would match the actors' wardrobe through multiple changes. He called it the "French manicure" as an homage to the original nail polishes across the pond.



2003, U.S.

OPI created Pawlish, a line of nail lacquer for dogs, to cater to groomers giving furry friends "pet-i-cures." (Unfortunately, it flopped.)

3,200 BCE, BABYLON

Back in the day, only tough guys wore nail art. Archaeologists know this because they discovered something surprising in the tombs of Babylonian soldiers: manicure kits. Before battle, warriors would stain their nails with green and black kohl as war paint. The look was supposed to strike fear into their enemies. Over time, nail painting became an elaborate pre-battle ritual.



1870s, FRANCE

One of the first commercial nail salons opened in Paris. Catering to fashionable men and women, the salon used creams, tinted oils, and powders to clean nails and buff them to a shine—that's why we call it nail "polish." This wasn't France's only big innovation in nail care. In the 1830s, King Louis's manicurist derived the first nail file from a dental tool.



1897, U.S.

American variety actress Titenia made waves when she pierced her nails with diamond-studded rings. The Chicago Times-Herald proclaimed that fingernail jewelry would be the next big fashion trend—but it never took off.

1917, U.S.

Cutex manufactured the first modern liquid nail polish. Nitrocellulose, the product's main ingredient, is also used to make car paint and film celluloid. During the Depression, Cutex would advertise its nail polishes, priced at 35 cents, as an affordable luxury like going to the movies. (Sure, but the movies smelled a whole lot better.)



1957, U.S.

One day, dentist Frederick Slack broke a nail at work. Using aluminum foil and dental acrylic from his dental laboratory, he shaped a faux nail and applied it to his finger. Slack later collaborated with his brother Tom to invent and patent the first acrylic nail extensions.

A Time-Consuming Process

from: <http://classroom.synonym.com/origin-nail-polish-9845.html>

While modern nail polish typically dries in a matter of minutes, that definitely wasn't the case with the rudimentary versions made in ancient China. Once women painted their nails, they typically had to wait for several hours. Some women even went to sleep hoping for it to dry fully by the morning.

Zhou Dynasty and Nail Polish

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Now you can dress your nails in the wondrous colors of ancient, exotic, Chinese lacquers. The lacquer-luster and color-brilliance of precious CHEN YU will turn your nails into gorgeous jewels! And CHEN YU lasts! Oh! how it lasts!... So hard to chip—it stays perfect so long, you'll wonder—will it NEVER wear away? Let's nails grow strong and long too—and, as everyone knows, long fingernails tell the world of the hand that is petted and loved! Choose from twenty lacquer shades—each breath taking! Associated Distributors, Sole U.S. Distributors, Chicago. Made in U.S.A.



Chen Yu

LONG LASTING NAIL LACQUER

During the Zhou Dynasty of the 11th to 3rd centuries B.C., women of different classes wore nail polish, whether they were privileged or not. Nail polish color denoted the social status of a woman. In 600 B.C., royals painted their nails with silver and gold. Average Chinese women were permitted to wear light pink nail polish. The consequences of not abiding by the color regulations were extremely severe. Any lower-class Chinese girl who painted her fingernails in royal colors would have faced the death penalty. By the time of the Ming Dynasty (14th to 17th century), royal nail polish color preferences had switched to red and black.

Nail Polish in Ancient Egypt



Although the Chinese were pioneers in the origins of nail polish, Egyptian women (and men too) were also coloring their nails by 3000 B.C. Their methods for painting their nails differed from the formulas used by the Chinese, but the color still signified social status, with deep red hues reserved for

those of high rank. Ancient Egyptians often immersed their fingertips in reddish-brown henna, a type of dye extracted from flowering plants. Cleopatra, for one, was a big fan of henna for nail coloring. Ancient Egypt also produced some nail polish blends that were lacquer-like in a formula. Egyptian women frequently used berries to color their nails, too.



from:

<http://www.nailbargamax.it/the-history-of-nail-polish.html>

Different materials, techniques, and colors have transformed the use of nail polishes, always in line with the evolution of

tastes and trends. The origins of Nailart were India and China. The history of ancient and millennial civilization. During the Bronze Age, the henna, obtained from the powder of dried leaves, starts to be used also for nails decoration and in 1500 B.C, in Mesopotamia, China, and Egypt, appear the first nail polishes, obtained from a mix of powders of crystal, malachite, and sulfur.



Nefertiti and Cleopatra are remembered, among other things, as two of the most beautiful women of their time. It is no surprise, then, that they were the first to make something as iconic as red nail polish famous! During their respective

reigns, a societal hierarchy was indicated by the specific color worn. The stronger the shade of red, the more power the person possessed.

Although the practice likely existed earlier, sources suggest that Nefertiti, Queen of Egypt (14th century B.C.) colored her fingernails a ruby-red color. Nefertiti and her royal court would use henna (and sometimes even blood!) to color their nails.

The colors, that go from black to green, from red to gold, were used to define the belonging of a social class while sometimes, symbolizing the individual or tribal power. The colored nail polishes consist in real and unique representations, as traditional Incas narrations.

During the Medieval Age this practice was abandoned, and only restarted gaining popularity during the Renaissance in order to embellish the hands of noblewomen of that time. In the Victorian era, as explained in *Madame Bovary* – of Gustave Flaubert – with the protagonist Emma Bovary, a new nail polish became popular, made out of oil and chamois.



DIRECTIONS FOR MANICURING.

Thoroughly wash the hands in warm water with a good soap, allowing the tips of the fingers to soak in the water until the skin is soft. Take orange-stick, and with broad end push back the cuticle from the base of the nail, using the small end of the stick to those under the tip of the nail. Then dry the hands. Dip the orange stick into the nail bleach, cleaning under the nail and around it with the brush, then thoroughly remove the hands in clear water. Put a little of the Nail Pomade on the tip of one of the fingers, placing a touch on each nail and then rub in the palm of the hand in order to evenly distribute the use. Use the Beauty Brush for filling down the nails and smoothing them off, then, finally, sprinkle a little of the Powder on the palm of the hand at the base of the fingers, and rub the same of each hand alternately, very lightly over the proximal portion of the hand, and the result will be a beautiful polish. Take a damp cloth or towel and wipe away the powder which remains around the finger nail, and then again polish lightly on the hand without powder, and you will be delighted with the result.

From: <http://www.cosmeticsandskin.com/ded/polish.php>

Until the 1930s, polishing powders were the main preparations used to shine the nails plate. These were made in many forms including sticks, blocks, pastes, loose powder and even liquids but all used fine abrasives that were buffed on the nail to produce a shine During the 1930s powder polishes were largely replaced by liquid polishes that were painted on the nails to produce a more or less instant shine. Early forms of liquid polishes were made using a variety of materials but eventually, most were formulated using nitrocellulose.

Wax polishes



Many paste polishing powders included waxes to help suspend the powder, thicken the paste and add shine. If the abrasive was left out of this mixture then any shine produced would be due solely to the wax, which polished the nail plate in the same way that a polishing wax makes wood furniture shine.

Wax nail polishes were made as pastes or liquids and what they lacked in effectiveness they made up for in simplicity of

manufacture. Paste wax polishes were simple mixtures of substances like beeswax, ceresin, spermaceti and soft paraffin, melted together and poured into small pots.

Wax polishes could also be made as a liquid by dissolving the wax in a suitable solvent, either cold or gently warmed in a steam-heated mixing bowl. When applied to the nail plate the solvent evaporated leaving a thin layer of wax behind. As the solvent used was highly volatile, these liquid polishes had to be sold in sealed stoppered bottles.

Solvents and films

Liquid wax polishes were the first nail polishes that used a solvent to deposit a film on the nail plate. The film helped protect the nail and maintain the shine for a longer period of time, thereby reducing the need to rebuff the nail. Liquid wax polishes were often applied over a nail that had first been buffed with a polishing powder – so they simply helped to preserve the polished surface – but they could also be subjected to further buffing after the wax polish had dried.

When nitrocellulose polishes appeared, the need for buffing was reduced and eventually disappeared. However, old habits died hard and reference to buffing – either before or after applying a nitrocellulose polish – were still occurring up until the outbreak of the Second World War.

Before applying varnish, if it is to be used, the nails must be well polished with the buffer and one of the various preparations now in favor, which are generally made in stone, powder, or cream form. ... Never apply varnish to a nail that has not been burnished in this way; otherwise, the natural gloss of the nail will eventually disappear. ... Care must be taken in its application to obtain an even surface. Work is

always from the lunule down towards the fingertips.

Many French women to-day varnish from the entire base right over the nail. This is not really very becoming. The half moon showing is always rather intriguing. Dip the brush in the varnish and then press against the bottle so that only a portion remains on it; this guards against the excess of varnish, which usually results in a blob on the nail. Make an even sweep with the brush from the half-moon down to within $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the edge, or where it can be seen that the nail ceases to adhere to the flesh. The amount on the brush is usually sufficient for two lengths of the nail. Be careful not to allow the varnish to contact with the edges of the cuticle, as this spoils the effect. Allow to dry and apply a second coat, and once again when the enamel has completely dried use the buffer.

Nail Enamels

- Nitrocellulose
- Solvent, like toluene
- Pigments: minerals or organic lakes
- Plasticizer like DEP, camphor
- Resin for film strength and flexibility:
Toluene Sulfonamide Formaldehyde,
Polyester...

Varnishes and lacquers

Once the idea of applying a film of polish to the nail with a suitable solvent had taken hold, the door was opened to using other varnishes and lacquers, many of which had been developed in the nineteenth century. The range of materials used included shellac, gum benzoin and cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose). Although these liquid nail polishes appeared early in the twentieth century it took a while for serviceable polishes to be developed and for the idea to catch on.

When industrial lacquers and varnishes began to be used, it became possible to source nail polishes from larger and older lacquer firms that had the technical knowledge to deal with this dangerous material and the facilities to produce polish in bulk. This left nail polish companies with the relatively simple tasks of bottling, packaging, selling and distributing the polish meaning that they could to start with relatively small overheads. A number of new nail polish firms began in this way, perhaps the most important of which was Revlon.

The wise manufacturer selects one of the private label house to make his enamel. Elaborations and special effects can be worked out.

The danger from fire—perhaps even explosions—is so great that the risk isn't worth the result. Private label houses in many cases have spent years in perfecting their clear lacquer. They have studied every conceivable coloring material and know its behavior in nail lacquer. Most of all they know the dangers of the business and are adequately protected.

Many successful businesses have been built in this field by delegating the manufacture of nail lacquer to the private label house.

Given the relationship with the varnish and lacquer industry, it is understandable that many early liquid nail polishes were known as varnishes or lacquers. However, they were also referred to as polishes or enamels by cosmetic companies and beauty writers of the time. Unfortunately, the story of nail

polish in the twentieth century is muddled by the fact that the terms polish, lacquer, varnish and enamel were used haphazardly and covered a wide range of nail products.

Benzoin polishes

Benzoin-based nail polishes provided a reasonably good shine to the nail but they took longer to dry, required buffing to bring out the shine and had a tendency to become brownish in color, so could not compete with cellulose nitrate polishes in the long run.

Poucher (1932) provides us with a formulation for a gum benzoin polish, tinted pink with a small amount of eosin, perhaps to hide the brown, but a similar product could be made that was completely clear.

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on this sheet if you are interested in some of these packaging advantages. Smear some oil or grease across the unlacquered, turned-back section and on to the lacquered sheet. Notice how the unprotected part spots, while this coated side, being nonabsorbent to grease and oil, can be wiped clean.



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Nitrocellulose polishes

Nitrocellulose – also known as cellulose nitrate – is produced by immersing cellulose in nitric acid, or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, for a short time. A common source of the cellulose in the United States was cotton and when nitrated it was known there by such names as pyroxylin, nitrocellulose, nitrocotton, soluble cotton or guncotton, in part depending on the composition of the cellulose nitrate which varied according to how much the cotton had been acted on by the nitric acid.

A number of uses were found for cellulose nitrate in the nineteenth century including the manufacture of explosives, celluloid (an early plastic), nitrate film stock, varnishes and artificial silk. Some of these technologies relied on the fact that partially nitrated cellulose could be dissolved in organic solvents – like alcohol, ether, and acetone – and when these evaporated a clear film was left behind.

Collodion and liquid court plaster

Collodion was first produced in 1846 when Louis-Nicolas Ménard [1822-1901] and Florès Domonte produced a clear gelatinous liquid by dissolving pyroxylin (a partially nitrated cotton) in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and ether. Its discovery was put to good use the following year when John Parker Maynard [1817-1898], a Boston physician, discovered that dried collodion formed a clear, waterproof, protective film over a wound. Maynard's discovery gained wide medical acceptance and led to a number of commercial forms of this liquid medical dressing being put on the market, generally badged as liquid

court plasters.

Early liquid court plasters tended to contract and crack on drying but a flexible form was later developed an important advance. It used plasticisers like Canada balsam and castor oil to produce a film that could bend and flex with the skin.

In 1882, John H. Stevens [1853-1932] patented the use of amyl acetate as a solvent for pyroxylin. It produced a more durable, transparent film than that generated from using ethyl alcohol and ether, and it found a number of industrial uses including the development of nitrocellulose-based wood and metal lacquers.

Liquid court plasters were also formulated using amyl acetate rather than ethyl alcohol and ether.

Given the developments in nitrocellulose-based medical dressings, and industrial varnishes and lacquers, it was almost inevitable that someone would produce a nitrocellulose-based nail polish. Exactly when the crossover happened is open to question, with most cosmetic chemists placing this landmark event in the history of nail polish in the late 1910s or early 1920s. However, evidence suggests that it took place a good deal earlier than this. For example, the Bijou Chemical Company of New York was putting their Bijou Fluid into a nail polish/enamel as early as 1903. Given that this preparation also formed the basis for their liquid court plaster, a metal lacquer, an adhesive, and a leather waterproofer, there seems little doubt that Bijou Fluid was a flexible collodion containing nitrocellulose, and that their nail polish was nitrocellulose-based.

Unfortunately, the situation regarding liquid nail polishes produced before 1920 is far from clear. As I have already noted, there were numerous liquid nail polishes on the market before 1919, but it is difficult to know whether they were made as liquid abrasive powders, liquid waxes, liquid benzoin

polishes or liquid nitrocellulose polishes, without access to their original formulation.

Nail polish and automobile paint

One reason why some have suggested that nitrocellulose nail polishes were developed in the 1920s is the belief that they were inspired by developments in glossy car paint, specifically the Duco Paint that E. I. du Pont de Nemours developed for General Motors in 1923. This seems unlikely. Although it is true that Duco Paint is based on nitrocellulose, came in a wide range of colours, and was advertised as having a fast-drying, tough, durable, waterproof finish, Duco was designed to be sprayed on not painted on, required at least twelve hours not minutes to dry, and only had a satin sheen so required further polishing to develop a high gloss (E. I. du Pont de Nemours, 1925). This, and the 1923 date suggests that the development of Duco Paint coincided with a greater use of nitrocellulose in nail polish but was not directly responsible for it; both products evolved from the varnish and lacquer industries.

Celluloid film stock and nail polish

Nitrate (celluloid) film was patented by Hannibal Williston Goodwin [1822-1900] in 1898. It was later reinvented by the Eastman Kodak Company – which started a legal dispute which was not settled until 1914. Eastman Kodak reportedly made

their celluloid film stock by dissolving pyroxylin in a mixture of methyl alcohol, amyl alcohol and amyl acetate (Sabin, 1904, p. 113). Camphor was added as a plasticiser and the resulting film was then coated with a photosensitive gelatin emulsion.

Given that nitrate film was liable to catch fire, it was dangerous to store and was often sold as scrap after a movie had played out in cinemas. A nail polish could be made from this film scrap by stripping off the gelatine and then dissolving the remaining film in amyl acetate and acetone or other solvents.

The preparation used by photographers which consist of celluloid obtained from scrap sources and dissolved in amyl acetate is widely employed.

The work consists of cutting up the scrap and charging into a comparatively large mixing pan, because of the space occupied. Amyl acetate and acetone are poured into the pan and heat gently applied.

The consistency of the product can be varied by the amount of scrap added and should be reduced to a syrupy condition. some selected perfume is then added in the usual manner and the charge emptied.

Scrap celluloid was widely used to make nail polish early on but the practice began to disappear in the 1930s. Using scrap celluloid film was cheaper but the presence of any synthetic camphor adversely affected the brightness of the finish so its use had declined by the time the Second World War broke out. When nitrocellulose supplies were diverted for the war effort there was a renewed interest in using celluloid film stock but this faded when normal supplies resumed after 1945.

Color

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and

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The first nitrocellulose nail polishes were generally made in a clear 'Colourless' or pink 'Natural' shades. The pink color was produced using dyes like carmoisine, safranine, erythrosine or phloxine. By the end of the 1920s nail color had become more obvious, with many companies making enough shades enable nail polish to match the clothing colors that a woman was wearing. Mother of pearl polishes, made by adding in fish-scale essence, also made an appearance.

Although companies like Glazo made nail polishes in a wide range of colors, manicurists could also mix up colors to meet the needs of individual clients. Unfortunately, it is clear how a manicurist accomplished this for their society clients. Some materials such as gold, silver or pearl powder could be mixed directly into clear polish as could some colors. It is also possible that manicurists first applied color to the nail and then covered this with a clear nail polish. Clients could return the following day to have it replaced with something more suitable or use a remover.

Very pink fingernails and sometimes blood red nails have been popular for some time with women in London. The latest idea, however, is to have fingernails to match dresses. At a recent function, a lady was observed in a Parma violet chiffon frock, and Parma violet fingernails to tone exactly. The idea is an off-shoot of the matching craze which is sweeping over London and Paris just now.

A well-known London beauty specialist is pushing the craze, and her clients arrive with samples of the frocks they will wear in the evening to have their nails "done!". Mauve, violet, blues, greens, orange, yellows and reds are used. One girl wearing a pearl-colored satin frock had her fingertips enameled a lovely pearly tint, which looked really pretty. The enamel comes off quite easily with a special preparation used for the purpose so that there is no fear of one's blue or green fingers clashing next morning with one's favorite orange jumper suit.

Some nail polish firms used this idea as well. Cutex, for example, sold a clear nail polish in the 1920s that came with a separate tint which could be used to produce a polish with different degrees of color.

In the more somber depression years of the 1930s, bright colors went out of fashion to be replaced by subdued reds and smokey-reds.

Lately, the cult of the colored fingernail—gold, mother of pearl, blood red, or tinted to match the gown—marks us as to hand consciously. Pointed fingers with nails trained like pencil tips, and colored in unnatural tones, makes lovely hands look like the claws of some exotic bird and not the warm and human hands that have charmed lovers down the ages.

Transparent polish

With the exception of pearl and metallic types, most nail polishes used in the 1920s were transparent, either clear or colored with dissolved dyes. They were generally applied across the center of the nail, leaving the lunula (half moon) and free edge visible. Having color only across the center of the nail plate was believed to make the fingers look long and elegant.

Opaque polish

By 1930, opaque (cream) nail polishes were becoming fashionable in Europe. Initially, these cream polishes were

made by European companies or smaller American firms that had a presence there and only became more common in the United States after Revlon started up in 1932 and Cutex began selling them after 1934.

Revlon



1932 When Revlon launched the first ever opaque nail enamel, it was referred to as cream enamel – the product was created using blended pigments, instead of dyes – this enabled a vast choice of colors. The nail enamels were only available in beauty salons to start with. 1937 The nail enamel was launched into department stores & pharmacies.

In 1939, when Revlon began to make lipsticks, they heavily promoted the notion that nail polish and lipstick should

match, a fashionable French trend that had first appeared in the 1920s. Cutex had previously pushed this idea when it introduced its own line of lipsticks in 1935.

Even earlier, two other American companies, Peggy Sage and Glazo, were producing nail polish shades to match lipsticks no later than 1930, even though neither firm made a lipstick at that date. Peggy Sage matched their nail polishes lipsticks from other companies in Peggy Sage salons and when Revlon became a much bigger threat in the late 1930s Peggy Sage entered into an agreement with seven cosmetic companies operating in the United States – Schiaparelli, Lelong, Lenthéric, Charles of the Ritz, Du Barry, Dorothy Gray and Coty – to match Peggy Sage nail polishes with their lipsticks. This was a stop-gap solution with most of these lipstick manufacturers soon making their own nail polishes.

Modern nail polish

By 1930, there was a general agreement about the characteristics of an ideal liquid nail polish. It should be harmless, easy to apply, dry quickly and evenly, harden well, resist chipping and abrasion, be waterproof, have an even color that did not stain the nail, be stable in the bottle, and have a pleasant smell. Unfortunately, early nitrocellulose nail polish formulations did not share all these qualities. Their adhesion was poor if colored they often stained the nail, and they took a relatively long time to dry. Many early nail polishes did not even have a dedicated nail polish remover, being lifted by applying another layer of polish or by using acetone.

The use of nail enamel is now almost universal. It is a rapid means of acquiring a brilliant lustrous finish and may if

desired, be applied without previously burnishing the nails. The only disadvantage it possesses is that of coming off in streaks after a few days. This is not very noticeable when a colorless enamel is applied, but if a tinted one has been used the effect is grotesque. Before applying the second coating of enamel, the remains of the first must be removed. This may be done by painting on the enamel itself and then rubbing off with a cloth, or better still, by using Acetone in the same way.

By the end of the 1930s, dedicated nail polish removers had been added to most manicure lines.

Components

All modern nail polishes have four main components: a film former, solvents, resins and plasticisers. Colored nail enamels also contain pigments and pearlescent materials and may also include suspension agents to help stabilize the suspended pigments. Other ingredients such as U.V. filters and proteins were added to more recent formulations.

Film former

The film-former is the glossy coat that is left on the surface of the nail after the solvents have evaporated. As previously noted, before the Second World War a range of substances was used to generate the film – including gum benzoin, shellac, and waxes – before nitrocellulose became the film-former of

choice. Since then, other film-forming substances have been proposed as substitutes for nitrocellulose – one of the earliest being cellulose acetate, also used in 'safety film'. Although there are nitrocellulose free nail polishes on the market today, nitrocellulose is still the commonest film-former used; it has a low solvent retention and dries quickly to form a waterproof, tough film.

Nitrocellulose is outstanding for its hardness, toughness, resistance to abrasion, and excellent solvent release. It is interesting to note that nitrocellulose is also the oldest man-made substance among the film-forming agents which dry solely by evaporation and without any subsequent oxidation or polymerization.

As noted earlier, nitrocellulose comes in a range of grades depending on how nitrated it is. This affects its volatility and solubility; highly nitrated nitrocellulose being more volatile and less soluble, lower nitrate forms being less volatile and more soluble.

The second characteristic of nitrocellulose that affects its use in nail polish is the length of the polymer chains that make it up. Shorter chains result in a more brittle film that has a lower viscosity, while longer chains make it softer and more viscous. Polishes that have a low viscosity will not adhere well to the brush and will not give a thick enough coat, while those that are very viscous will not flow easily and leave a coat that is too thick and streaky. Nitrocelluloses with medium length polymer chains are the types most commonly used in nail polishes, identified as E27 and E32 in Europe or $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ RS grades in the United States.

Plasticisers

Nitrocellulose produces a tough transparent film but as it is also brittle, the polish will crack and flake if it is used alone. To make the polish more flexible, solid and liquid plasticisers are used. Liquid plasticisers, such as castor oil, produce a soft flexible polish, while solid plasticisers, such as camphor, generate a harder film. To get the best of both worlds both types were used. Camphor and castor oil were two of the commonest plasticisers used in early nail polishes. Castor oil is no longer used and although camphor is still found occasionally in some polishes, both of these early plasticisers have been largely replaced by better substitutes.

Resins

Resins are added to nail polish to help it adhere to the nail plate so that chipping or peeling are reduced. They can also make the polish tougher and improve gloss. Two main forms are used: natural resins – like benzoin, de-waxed dammar, mastic sandarac, shellac and benzoin – and synthetic forms.

Until the 1930s, most of the resins used were natural and they suffered from a number of drawbacks. Some, like benzoin, darkened when exposed to light and most required some burnishing of the nail plate after the polish had dried to bring out the full gloss. Being natural products there was also the issues of batch uniformity and rising costs.

In 1938, the synthetic resin, toluene-sulphonamide-formaldehyde (TSFR or TSAfr), was introduced into nail polishes and gained wide use. As well as being colorless and transparent it made the nitrocellulose film tougher and improved its adhesion. Unfortunately, in 1943, TSFR was identified as a common cause of allergic contact dermatitis.

Symptoms could appear around the nail but a common site of an allergic reaction was the eyelids, due to users rubbing their fingers against their eyes when their eyes were 'tired'.

TSFR is still found in nail polishes today, generally listed either as tosylamide/formaldehyde resin or toluene sulfonamide/ formaldehyde resin, but some manufacturers avoid it. Some go even further and along with camphor and dibutyl phthalate (DBP) – an early plasticiser banned by the European Union in 1976 – sometimes specifically list TSFR as being absent.

Solvents

There are a large number of solvents that can be used for nitrocellulose-based nail polish. Selecting which to use and in what proportion depends on some factors including drying time, cost and odor. It might be thought that fast drying solvents would be ideal, but this is not necessarily the case. If the nail polish dries too quickly, the film may be streaky, and the rapid evaporation can cool the polish below the dew-point causing clouding (blushing), particularly on humid days when the water content of the air is high. Best results are therefore obtained by including a range of solvents, some of which have a slower rate of evaporation.

Color

As mentioned previously, until the 1930s nail polishes were

primarily colored with soluble dyes like carmoisine, safranine, erythrosine, and phloxine. These were easy to incorporate into nail polish, the only major problem being that they often stained the nail.

The first nail polishes that included suspended particles first appeared in the 1920s. These were the pearl polishes – made with fish essence from fish scales – and metallic polishes – that used bronze, silver or gold metallic pigments. The use of other suspended pigments such as titanium dioxide and iron oxides occurred in the late 1920s when opaque cream polishes were developed. In the United States, these became more common a few years before the 1938 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) and the introduction by the American Food and Drug Authority (FDA) of an approved list of colors that could be used in cosmetics. By this time, the fashion for matching nail polish and lipstick had taken hold in the United States, and similar pigments began to be used in both lines.

The early pearl and metallic polishes experienced a degree of sedimentation – settling out of the solid particles – but the problem became acute when cream polishes replace transparent forms. The issue was made more difficult by the fact that that sedimentation occurred at different rates for different particles. For example, pearl essence made from fish scales settled more slowly than made from bismuth oxychloride.

Of particular concern was titanium dioxide. Being white and heavier than the iron oxides it settled first, and once settled it was difficult to get it back into the mixture. A number of solutions to the problem were tried over the years: some early polishes included a stirring stick to mix the polish before use; the iron oxides were deliberately coarse ground so that they would settle with the titanium dioxide to produce a residue that was reddish rather than stark white; the titanium dioxide was dyed so that when it settled it was not as noticeable; new ingredients were added to try to reduce the problem; bottles were designed to hide any sediment that

might appear; and instructions were added that suggested shaking the bottle vigorously before use.

The ultimate solution to the problem was to develop a nail polish that was highly thixotropic, that is, one that was thick and viscous when still, but thin and less viscous when applied. Some compounds were tried over the years, but synthetic bentonite and hectorite clays proved to be the most effective and, although not without their problems, many nail polishes contain stearylalkonium hectorite or stearylalkonium bentonite to this day.

Base coats and top coats

One way to achieve good adherence, reduce staining and improve hardness, color and gloss were to use a base coat before applying the polish and then follow that with a top coat. The three products contained similar ingredients but differed in the amounts used. The base coat had more resin to help it adhere to the nail and reduce chipping, while the top coat contained less resin but more plasticiser and nitrocellulose to improve gloss and resistance to wear. In between these two, a layer of color was applied although top coats often contained color as well.

The first base coat (undercoat or foundation coat) appears to have been developed by Perma-Nail in New York in 1946. It was quickly followed by others including Everon (Revlon, 1946), Fulpruf Undercoat (Elizabeth Arden, 1947) and many others. I make note of this product mainly because they were the cause of numerous reports of allergic contact dermatitis. Subsequent products of this type showed similar problems.

Base coats and top coats formed a part of many professional manicures well up to the end of the twentieth century but for the average consumer they were too much trouble and in the 1950s many manufacturers made the point that their polishes did not require either, Charles of the Ritz is one of the first to do so with their Fresh Paint polishes.

Bottles

No discussion of nail polish can be complete without a mentioning of their bottles. Nail polish is now sold in bottles capped with a screw top lid – to help reduce solvent evaporation – with a brush attached to the cap. However, early nail polishes came with a brush that was not integrated with the bottle but was included in the box as a separate item.

With the introduction of titanium dioxide and iron oxide pigments in the 1930s, triangular shaped bottles became more common for a number of reasons: they ensured that pigments settled on the bottom of the bottle, rather than on the sides of the glass containers; the shape also minimized any signs of floating artifacts or streaks that might appear at the top of the polish; and it also gave the bottle a low center of gravity that helped prevent it from tipping over and spilling.

The introduction of thixotropic nail polishes made the use of triangular bottles to disguise artifacts largely redundant and enabled nail polish manufacturers to experiment with the wide variety of bottle shapes we see today.

Moon Manicure



The first modern manicure was known as the “moon manicure”. To achieve this look the cuticles were cut, free edges filed into

points, and polish was applied to the nail but not to the moon and tip. Covering the entire nail with lacquer was considered extreme and improper. Red was considered the most ladylike color, but pale pink, nude, white and peach were also popular. It was considered important to choose a lacquer that would complement your outfit as well as match your lipstick.

In the 1940s and 1950s, the half moon style was still popular and there were dozens of colors introduced, including green, yellow, blue, mauve, and black. Matching nails with your clothes were still in vogue.

The 1960s



The fashions of the 1960s were far more relaxed than in previous decades. Instead of the half moon manicure, it was customary to paint the entire nail. Colors were less vibrant, including coral, purple and frosty blue hues.

The 1970s



Eventually, colors evolved to the full spectrum, such as various reds, oranges, and eventually the French manicure style polish, says Pattie. “The shape changed from almond-shaped to square nails around the mid-70s through to the 90s, and French manicures became extremely fashionable.”

The 1980s



In the 80s creativity abounded and women went wild with nail art. This included multiple polish color applications to one nail, airbrushing, hand painting, embellishments, feathers, foil art, bright shades of pink, neon hues, real gold nails, and nail charms, Just about anything has experimented with to create designs. Longer lengths were in and a square shape.

Various products were introduced to enhance the nails and their length, to include gels, tips, 'organic' nail powders and advanced types of acrylic blends.

The 1990s



After the run of nail art, consumers became more aware of their nail 'health' and products advanced in this direction. "Late 90s to early 2000, natural nails became popular again." Black also had its heyday with the grunge crowd.

The 2000s



Into the 2000s, nail polish colors evolved to every and all shade. Various gel products and gel polishes were introduced, 3-D nail art, glitter, and Japanese style art are now seen on all types and classes of women. The shape has also gone back to the original almond shape and even to a more dramatic stiletto shaped nail.

Now



Recently, the evolution of nail appliqués has become the biggest trend, The first appliqués were introduced by the Minox brand in 2007, and now Dashing Diva is the innovator in the field, offering appliqués with embellishments to make producing the popular 3-D art styles a breeze for anyone. Gel polishes are also trendy, although removal is difficult.

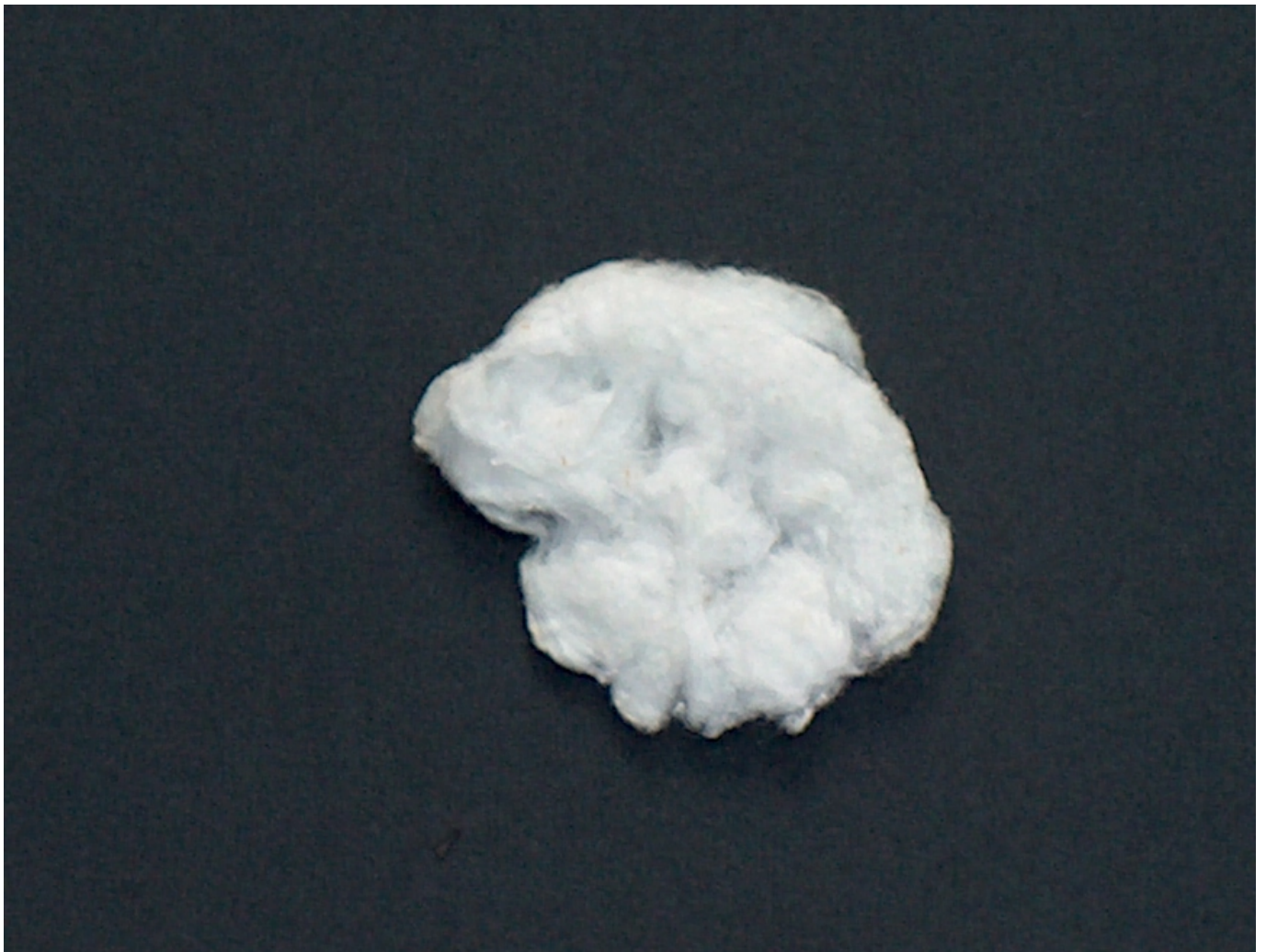
Modern nail polish



from: http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Nail_polishes.aspx

Modern nail polish is sold in liquid form in small bottles and is applied with a tiny brush. Within a few minutes after application, the substance hardens and forms a shiny coating on the fingernail that is both water- and chip-resistant. Generally, a coating of nail polish may last several days before it begins to chip and fall off. Nail polish can also be removed manually by applying nail polish “remover,” a substance designed to break down and dissolve the polish.

Raw Materials



There is no single formula for nail polish. There are, however, a number of ingredient types that are used. These basic components include film forming agents, resins and

plasticizers, solvents, and coloring agents. The exact formulation of a nail polish, apart from being a corporate secret, greatly depends on choices made by chemists and chemical engineers in the research and development phase of manufacturing. Additionally, as chemicals and other ingredients become accepted or discredited for some uses, adjustments are made. For example, formaldehyde was once frequently used in polish production, but now it is rarely used.

The primary ingredient in nail polish is nitrocellulose (cellulose nitrate) cotton, a flammable and explosive ingredient also used in making dynamite. Nitrocellulose is a liquid mixed with tiny, near-microscopic cotton fibers. In the manufacturing process, the cotton fibers are ground even smaller and do not need to be removed. The nitrocellulose can be purchased in various viscosities to match the desired viscosity of the final product.

Nitrocellulose acts as a film forming agent. For nail polish to work properly, a hard film must form on the exposed surface of the nail, but it cannot form so quickly that it prevents the material underneath from drying. (Consider commercial puddings or gelatin products that dry or film on an exposed surface and protect the moist product underneath.) By itself or used with other functional ingredients, the nitrocellulose film is brittle and adheres poorly to nails.

Manufacturers add synthetic resins and plasticizers (and occasionally similar, natural products) to their mixes to improve flexibility, resistance to soap and water, and other qualities; older recipes sometimes even used nylon for this purpose. Because of the number of desired qualities involved, however, there is no single resin or combination of resins that meets every specification. Among the resins and plasticizers in use, today are castor oil, amyl and butyl stearate, and mixes of glycerol, fatty acids, and acetic acids.

The colorings and other components of nail polish must be contained within one or more solvents that hold the colorings and other materials until the polish is applied. After application, the solvent must be able to evaporate. In many cases, the solvent also acts, as a plasticizer. Butyl stearate and acetate compounds are perhaps the most common.

Finally, the polish must have a color. Early polishes used soluble dyes, but today's product contains pigments of one type or another. Choice of pigment and its ability to mix well with the solvent and other ingredients is essential to producing a good quality product.

Nail polish is a "suspension" product, in which particles of color can only be held by the solvent for a relatively short period of time, rarely more than two or three years. Shaking a bottle of nail polish before use helps to restore settled particles to the suspension; a very old bottle of nail polish may have so much settled pigment that it can never be restored to the solvent. The problem of settling is perhaps the most difficult to be addressed in the manufacturing process.

In addition to usual coloring pigments, other., color tones can be added depending on the color, tone, and hue of the desired product. Micaceous (tiny reflective minerals), also used in lipsticks, are a common additive, as is "pearl" or "fish scale" essence. "Pearl" or "guanine" is literally made from small fish scales and skin, suitably cleaned, and mixed with solvents such as castor oil and butyl acetate. The guanine can also be mixed with gold, silver, and bronze tones.

Pigment choices are restricted by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which maintains lists of pigments considered acceptable and others that are dangerous and cannot be used. Manufacturing plants are inspected regularly, and manufacturers must be able to prove they are using only FDA approved pigments. Since the FDA lists of acceptable and unacceptable pigments change with new findings and

reexaminations of colors, manufacturers occasionally have to reformulate a polish formula.

Today's Manufacturing Process

The modern manufacturing process is a very sophisticated operation utilizing highly skilled workers, advanced machinery, and even robotics. Today's consumers expect a nail polish to apply smoothly, evenly, and easily; to set relatively quickly, and to be resistant to chipping and peeling. In addition, the polish should be dermatologically innocuous.

Mixing the pigment with nitrocellulose and plasticizer

1 The pigments are mixed with nitrocellulose and plasticizer using a "two-roll" differential speed mill. This mill grinds the pigment between a pair of rollers that are able to work with increasing speed as the pigment is ground down. The goal is to produce a fine dispersion of the color. A variation of this mill is the Banbury Mixer (used also in the production of rubber for rubber bands).

2 When properly and fully milled, the mixture is removed from the mill in sheet form and then broken up into small chips for mixing with the solvent. The mixing is performed in stainless steel kettles that can hold anywhere from 5 to 2,000 gallons. Stainless steel must be used because the nitrocellulose is extremely reactive in the presence of iron. The kettles are jacketed so that the mixture can be cooled by circulating cold water or another liquid around the outside of the kettle. The temperature of the kettle and the rate of cooling are controlled by both computers and technicians.

This step is performed in a special room or area designed to

control the hazards of fire and explosion. Most modern factories perform this step in an area with walls that will close in if an alarm sounds and, in the event of an explosion, with ceilings that will safely blow off without endangering the rest of the structure.

Adding other ingredients

3 Materials are mixed in computerized, closed kettles. At the end of the process, the mix is cooled slightly before the addition of such other materials as perfumes and moisturizers.

4 The mixture is then pumped into smaller, 55-gallon drums, and then trucked to a production line. The finished nail polish is pumped into explosion proof pumps, and then into smaller bottles suitable for the retail market.

Quality Control

Extreme attention to quality control is essential throughout the manufacturing process. Not only does quality control increase safety in the process, but it is the only way that a manufacturer can be assured of consumer confidence and loyalty. A single bottle of poor quality polish can lose a customer forever. Regardless of quality control, however, no single nail polish is perfect; the polish always represents a chemical compromise between what is desired and what the manufacturer is able to produce.

The nail polish is tested throughout the manufacturing process for several important factors (drying time, smoothness of flow, gloss, hardness, color, abrasion resistance, etc.). Subjective testing, where the mixture or final product is examined or applied, is ongoing. Objective, laboratory testing of samples, though more time consuming, is also necessary to ensure a usable product. Laboratory tests are both complicated and unforgiving, but no manufacturer would do without them.

DIY Nail Polish



from: <http://www.girlishh.com/how-to-make-natural-fingernail-polish/>

Recipe 1

Mix a tablespoon of Olive Oil, cold and pressed, with half a tablespoon of Kaolin Clay Powder, or White Clay and make them into a paste. Olive Oil helps moisturize cuticles and nails, while clay will bring shine to the nails.

Add henna dye to the nail polish to get a color. Henna comes in different colors and can give a natural shade to your nail polish. Make a paste from Olive Oil and henna that is smooth.

Use an old brush or cotton swab for applying polish on nails evenly. Keep it on for fifteen minutes. If you are going to use henna for tinting nails, wipe out leftovers on the skin and air dry the nails.

If you are coloring your nails with henna, moisturize them often. A cotton swab immersed in warm water is enough to dab on the surface. You should leave the polish on for a minimum of one hour.

When the paste dries off, use a damp cloth to wipe away the nails. Gently rub to buff your nails. To get natural gloss, you should repeatedly apply this.

Recipe 2

Gather 3 tbsp Olive Oil, 2 tsp Alkanet Root, 1/4 tsp Beeswax, and two drops of Vitamin-E Oil. Heat the Olive Oil and Alkanet Root. When they are warm, remove from heat and allow them to set.

Use a good mesh strainer to strain the blend and separate Alkanet. Strained oil should once again be put into the boiler. Add beeswax to the oil and let it melt. After this, you can mix in the Vitamin E Oil. Mix and remove. With an old brush, apply the nail polish evenly on the nails. Do not smear it on the skin that surrounds it.

Recipe 3

Henna has been growing in popularity as a natural dye. It has been widely used in the East for many centuries. It is found to be very safe while giving an attractive color to your nails. It is easy to make a natural nail polish from henna.

Firstly, mix water and red henna in a small container. Stir the mixture until a fine paste form. Henna is made from herbal leaves that are dried before being ground to fine powder. You can purchase red henna from most of the local health food shops or online.

Next, paint the henna carefully on your nails; fingers or toes. Use a clean and small paint brush; paint slowly so that no henna will get onto your skin. When you are done, let your nails dry naturally.

Once the henna polish is dry, wash your hands. As the henna polish is really a stain, there is no worry of chipping or smearing like the commercially prepared nail polish. Henna polish will stay permanently on your nails as you have applied it until your nails grow out. Do not keep the remainder of the henna polish. Make a fresh paste each time you want to polish your nails again.

https://youtu.be/maHStEQ9_dM



Zoya Naked Manicure Mini Professional Kit

The ultimate custom color blending kit for any Naked Manicure lover including 0.25oz bottles of all six perfectors (Pink, Buff, Nude, Mauve, Lavender and White Tip), plus Naked Base, Satin Seal Topcoat, and Glossy Seal Topcoat. Perfect for travel or for gifting!



Heavenly Haze – Nail Polish; Non-Toxic, Vegan, and Cruelty-Free

Karma Organic Nail Polishes are 7 free contain no toluene, formaldehyde, DBP (phthalate), camphor, formaldehyde resin, no xylene, and parabens. are safe for pregnant women, kids,

cancer patients, and allergy sufferers. Chip resistant, durable, and with no harsh odors, they are available in glossy, matte and glow-in-the-dark shades. The non-yellowing formula is cruelty-free (not tested on animals). Packaging is 100% recyclable. This nail strengthener contains calcium and coffee extract to help strengthen natural nails without the use of Formaldehyde. Weak, thin, splitting nails or peeling nails will benefit from the use of this product which is free of Toluene and DBP, as well as Formaldehyde.



Nail Polish Remover – 100% NATURAL &
Plant Based – USDA BioCertified –
NonAcetone – Also Acts As Conditioner &
Strengtheners For Nails & Cuticles

- UNLIKE MOST OTHER ACETONE FREE REMOVERS Pure Vitality Beauty nail polish remover is also free from Acetate, Ethyl Lactate & Petroleum Chemicals – all of which are harmful with repeated or prolonged exposure.
- HIGH PERFORMING WITHOUT DRYING OUT YOUR NAILS – Will strengthen & moisturize your nails, unlike traditional nail polish removers which leave you with weak, brittle fingernails and toenails. Even removes stubborn UV gel nail polish!
- ALL INGREDIENTS RATED 0 OR 1 IN THE COSMETIC SAFETY REVIEW by the Environmental. Working Group's Skin Deep database. Pure Vitality Beauty nail polish remover is nonhazardous, non-toxic, non-carcinogenic and pregnancy safe.
- ECO-FRIENDLY – biodegrades quickly and fully. No chemical fumes to pollute the air. Cruelty-Free.



100% Pure Creamy Nail Polish – Pepper

Apply 100% Pure Horsetail Base Coat first for strong, healthy nails with a smoother surface. Apply one coat of nail polish color. After the first coat dries, apply a second coat. Finish with 100% Pure Glass Top Coat for a chip-free high gloss finish.

SONGMICS 24 Compartments Nail Polish (not included) Organizer Makeup Train Case with Mirror Portable Cosmetic Storage Holder with 1 Drawer Red UMUC18R



IMPECCABLE LAYOUT: 24 compartments structured by DIY removable plates, 1 drawer equipped with smooth sliding rails, easily opens and stores your beauty supplies

PRACTICAL DETAILS: The built-in mirror provides you a mini vanity kit anywhere you want; 6 elastic holders keep your brushes tightly fixed and easy to get to

EXQUISITE APPEARANCE: Red finish decorated with a dazzling diamond pattern, aluminum frame, and silver metal fastening make this case an elegant and eye-catching piece for home use and for professionals

SAFE & SECURE: 2 lockable front clasps, each with two keys, can keep your items securely stored; the buckle on the drawer prevents sliding out when not in use

PORTABLE SIZE: Featuring an ideal size of 11 1/4"L x 7 5/8"W x 7 7/8"H (28.5 x 19.5 x 20cm), this nail polish makeup train case is an excellent choice for both daily and travel use.

Mothers Day all over the world

Mothers day Around the World

Mothers day is celebrated in many different ways around the world. In some countries, it is a public holiday, while in others, it is a day for families to spend time together.

In the United States, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In the United Kingdom, Mothers day is celebrated on the fourth Sunday in May. It is a day for families to spend time together and for children to give their mothers gifts.

In India, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In China, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In Japan, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In Australia, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In Canada, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In South Africa, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In Brazil, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

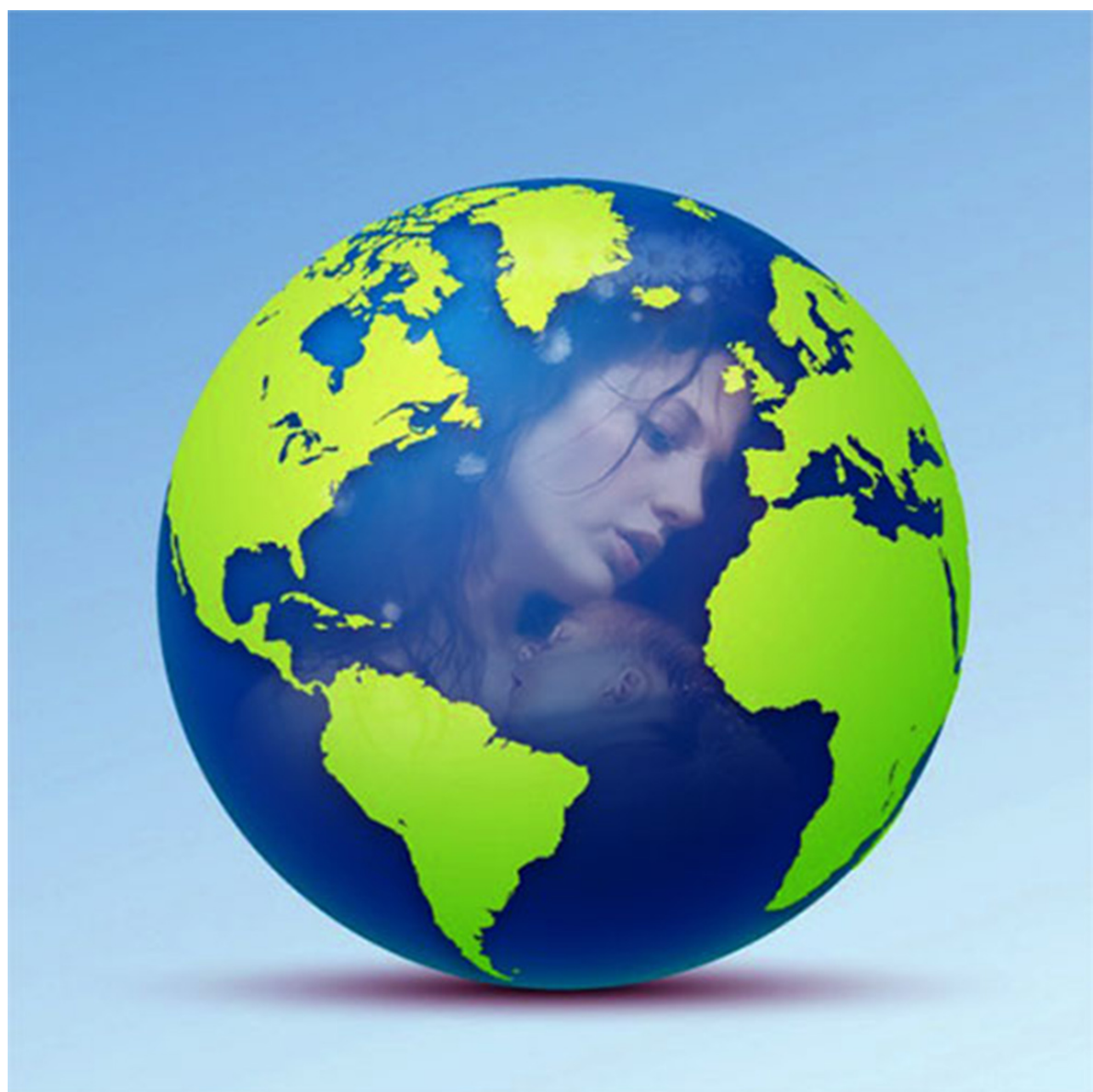
In Mexico, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In Argentina, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In Chile, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In Colombia, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.

In Peru, Mothers day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It is a day for children to show their appreciation for their mothers by giving them gifts and cards.



With Love and Gratitude a Dedication to all Mothers

On week 292 post, I am dedicating this to my mother Ana. I wish to honor women that are in my life that I love very much and that I witness their amazing mother love, they work so hard and always there for their children here we go and please consider that is not any particular order, first or second place I just want to mention and honor them, with love to Carme Tenuta, her mother Yolanda Tenuta, Cory Cochiolo a mother to so many so thankful for her, Oriah Mirza, Jolynn Ulibarri, Katheleen Leonard, Ann Pala, Mary Norris the mother of so many, Diane Watson, Liz Skulski, Yvonne De Patis-Kupka, Vera Steimberg, Andrea Peralta, Katie Daouthit, Angela Moos, Nadege Schoenfeld, Geneva Nash-Morgan, Lisa Astorga, Patricia Michaels, Penelope Cruz, Marcella Matheson, Jenny Gallucci, Mina Gurung, Nancy Tong, Araceli Blanco, Patricia Arquette, Paz Vega, Robbin Benson, Amy Basler, Eva Mendes, Valery Plame, Cheryl Ann Nick, Anna Rummel Tenenbaum, and so many more that I love and appreciate and to the mothers that are in a hard place in this world, and our amazing MOTHER EARTH for giving us so much. Happy Mothers Day.

From CARME TENUTA TO HER MOMMY



Thank you for showing us, everyone the true meaning of LOVE and the importance of FAITH.

Thank you for teaching us, how to live through LOVE & FAITH. What makes all possible.

Thank you for always making us all feel special, raising 5 of your own children & and being an essential part of your 2 grandchildren lives. Every one of us grew up feeling that we were your favorite, WOW, now that's a talent!

Thank you for teaching us that no matter what the high's & the low's are you LOVE unconditionally, accept everyone for who they are.

Thank you for being our strength at each pivotal point in our lives & giving us the courage & support to move forward. To chase that dream & make it our reality.

Thank you for showing us the importance of Laughter, to find Joy in life & grab all the Gusto Life has to Offer, to take Opportunities when they come our way.

Thank you for being a living proof that age is mind over matter, being the age of a young 90, you are in perfect health, because, you never stop. You have taken good care of yourself & still are, you are still driving (w/ a perfect driving record WOW) Still making your delicious & famous ravioli's, gardening, cleaning your house & dancing whenever you can.

My Mommy, I Strive to be the Mom that you are & have been to all of us & an amazing Grandmother, Great Grandmother, & a Great Great Grandmother.

To reach the young age of 90 in Perfect Health & to be as Self Sufficient as You!

Basically, My Mommy what I want to say is Thank You for being YOU!!!

Happy Mommy's Day To My Best Mommy ♥

My Beautiful Mother ANA IGLESIAS

My Beautiful Mother is a collection of poems by Ana Iglesias, a Spanish poet and translator. The book is published by the University of Chicago Press and is available in both English and Spanish editions.

The book is a collection of poems that explore the relationship between a mother and her child. The poems are written in a simple, direct style that is accessible to a wide range of readers.

The book is a beautiful tribute to a mother and a child, and it is a must-read for anyone who is interested in the relationship between a mother and her child.

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My mother Ana she honestly went through so much in her life, starting with her being a humanitarian. She taught me how to accept everyone regardless their social status, color, size, believes, genders or any personal quality that a person could have it didn't matter to her. She always was the same with everyone, I really appreciate that I was exposed to those beliefs, we travel to so many countries together and even, so she didn't speak their languages she always managed to touch people deeply and live them with a spiritual gift. She knew so much about so many things, she was terrific with herbs and home remedies. She taught me since very little that food is our medicine and how to prepare many different meals for the various challenges and now I still find my self-doing the same for a lot of people and I smile and thank her because I know that she is letting me know what I should do and I listen.

She was an amazing fashion designer I grew up with clothes that she made me, in fact, I still have garments made by her, she was so unique in so many ways, what a reach life she lived and how many lives of others she touched an amazing human being a great mother and a grandmother to many, even when she was in hard places with her own life challenges like all of us she found a way to have fun and make magic and she did, I love you Mama we know you are here with us and will guide your little granddaughter through her life journey like you did with Macarena, Cristal and me and we all know it, thank you Mama for all you did and still do.

A close-up photograph of a woman holding a sleeping baby. The woman is on the left, looking down at the baby. The baby is on the right, sleeping peacefully with its hand near its face. The background is a soft, out-of-focus yellow.

NO ONE ELSE will
ever know the strength
of my **LOVE**
FOR YOU.

After all, you're
THE ONLY ONE
who knows what my
HEART sounds like
from the inside.

**About My Mother by Gary Spradling
from Isabel's Beauty blog.**



I am the son of a single parent, my mother. She worked so hard to bring my brother and me up. She became a single mother when she was pregnant with my younger brother and going to college. I was a year and half old at that time, so I don't remember much other than going with her to work at the college campus cafeteria. Once my brother was born she started working as a waitress in a coffee shop at a Las Vegas hotel. She worked very hard to make ends meet. She was promoted to a cocktail waitress and was able to buy her first house. She was so proud of that house, she was consistently doing little home improvements herself on her tight budget. She worked the graveyard shift (all night) so she could be there with us during the day. I don't know how she did that for so long. I remember her coming home from work in the morning after having a good night in tips and telling us "Let's go to Disneyland!" with a huge smile on her face and being so excited for us. There were several of those kinds of trips growing up, and we had a blast. I remember her always working so hard to make enough to provide for us and give us the best childhood possible. She even found time to put us in sports, private music lessons, and take us to our favorite places around town. She would fully support our hobbies and interests like Rocketry, BMX, or Martial Arts. When we got a little older, she started a small business, an Arts and Crafts store. She would work all night at her cocktail waitress job and work at her store during the day, again I don't know where she found the energy to do all that. She was always looking to improve our situation without jeopardizing her current income security. It felt to me that everything she did she was to make our lives better. She somehow even found a way for me to go to college out of state. Once my brother and I were old enough to move away from home, she went to school to become a massage therapist. Once she graduated she was so good at massage therapy and business, she opened her own massage school and her own Day Spa. The Spa was extremely successful and was voted best spa in Las Vegas for many years. I am always thankful that I was lucky enough to have Paula

Spradling as my mother. She had what I later learned was called **unconditional love** for us. Thank you, Mom, I love you.

Mother Is Universal



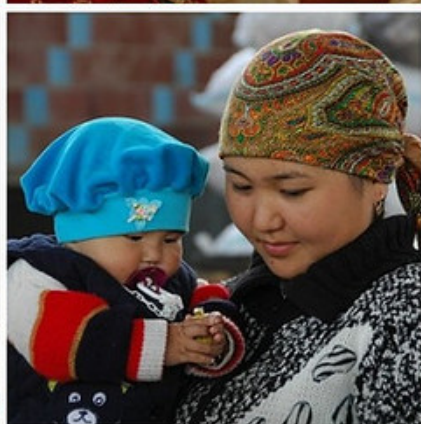
According to: <http://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2014/11/curious-origins-words-mom-dad/>

The word MOTHER can be traced back to the 1800s for “mom.” As with so many etymologies, where these words were first uttered and by whom is a mystery still. The word “mom,” is a slightly different story and it’s widely believed that the word was born from the much older word “mamma” which itself can be traced back to the 1500s in the English language.

This can be traced back to Latin where “mamma” meant “breast” or “teat.” From this word, we also got the word “mammalian” and later “mammal” to describe animals that suckle their babies.

This brings us to the fantastic part a word remarkably similar to “mom” occurs in almost every language on Earth. We don’t mean that there is a word for “mom” in every language; we mean that the word for “mom” is shockingly similar across nearly all of the most commonly spoken languages on Earth right now. For example, if you wanted to address your mother in Dutch, you’d say “Moeder,” if you were to travel to Germany, on the other hand, you’d call her “mutter” while over in Italy you can call her, “Madre,” in Spain Mama. So let’s mix things up a bit and list the words for mom or mother in more languages, shall we say, “exotic” languages, from an English speaker’s point of view, and see if you start to notice a pattern:

**Mothers from around the world how
beautiful**



Ways Of Saying Mother In Different Languages

- 1 Afrikaans: Moeder, Ma
- 2 Albanian: Nënë, Mëmë
- 3 Arabic: Ahm
- 4 Aragonese: Mai
- 5 Asturian: Ma
- 6 Aymara: Taica
- 7 Azeri (Latin Script): Ana
- 8 Basque: Ama
- 9 Belarusian: Matka
- 10 Bergamasco: Mader
- 11 Bolognese: Mèder
- 12 Bosnian: Majka
- 13 Brazilian Portuguese: Mãe
- 14 Bresciano: Madèr
- 15 Breton: Mamm
- 16 Bulgarian: Majka
- 17 Byelorussian: Macii
- 18 Calabrese: Matre, Mamma
- 19 Caló: Bata, Dai
- 20 Catalan: Mare

- 21 Cebuano: Inahan, Nanay
- 22 Chechen: Nana
- 23 Croatian: Mati, Majka
- 24 Czech: Abatyse
- 25 Danish: Mor
- 26 Dutch: Moeder, Moer
- 27 Dzoratâi: Mére
- 28 English: Mother, Mama, Mom
- 29 Esperanto: Patrino, Panjo
- 30 Estonian: Ema
- 31 Faeroese: Móðir
- 32 Finnish: Äiti
- 33 French: Mère, Maman
- 34 Frisian: Emo, Emä, Kantaäiti, Äiti
- 35 Furlan: Mari
- 36 Galician: Nai
- 37 German: Mutter
- 38 Greek: Māna
- 39 Griko: Salentino, Māna
- 40 Hawaiian: Makuahine
- 41 Hindi: Ma, Maji
- 42 Hungarian: Anya, Fu
- 43 Icelandic: Móðir
- 44 Ilongo: Iloy, Nanay, Nay
- 45 Indonesian: Induk, Ibu, Biang, Nyokap
- 46 Irish: Máthair

- 47 Italian: Madre, Mamma
- 48 Japanese: Okaasan, Haha
- 49 JudeoSpanish: Madre
- 50 Kannada: Amma
- 51 Kurdish: KurmanjiDaya
- 52 Ladino: Uma
- 53 Latin: Mater
- 54 Leonese: Mai
- 55 Ligurian: Maire
- 56 Limburgian: Moder, Mojer, Mam
- 57 Lingala: Mama
- 58 Lithuanian: Motina
- 59 Lombardo Occidentale: Madar
- 60 Lunfardo: Vieja
- 61 Macedonian: Majka
- 62 Malagasy: Reny
- 63 Malay: Emak
- 64 Maltese: Omm
- 65 Mantuan: Madar
- 66 Maori: Ewe, Haakui
- 67 Mapunzugun: Ñuke, Ñuque
- 68 Marathi: Aayi
- 69 Mongolian: `eh
- 70 Mudnés: Medra, mama
- 71 SardinianLogudoresu: Madre, Mamma
- 72 Neapolitan: Mamma

- 73 Serbian: Majka
- 74 Norwegian: Madre
- 75 Shona: Amai
- 76 Occitan: Maire
- 77 Sicilian: Matri
- 78 Old Greek: Mytyr
- 79 Slovak: Mama, Matka
- 80 Parmigiano: Mädra
- 81 Slovenian: Máti
- 82 Persian: Madr, Maman
- 83 Spanish: Madre, Mamá, Mami
- 84 Piemontese Mare
- 85 Swahili: Mama, Mzazi, Mzaa
- 86 Polish: Matka, Mama
- 87 Swedish: Mamma, Mor, Morsa
- 88 Portuguese: Mãe
- 89 Swiss German: Mueter
- 90 Punjabi: Mai, Mataji, Pabo
- 91 Telugu: Amma
- 92 Quechua: Mama
- 93 Triestino: Mare
- 94 Rapanui: Matu'aVahine
- 95 Turkish: Anne, Ana, Valide
- 96 Reggiano: Mèdra
- 97 Turkmen: Eje
- 98 Romagnolo: Mèder

- 99 Ukrainian: Mati
- 100 Romanian: Mama, Maica
- 101 Urdu: Ammee
- 102 Romansh: Mamma
- 103 Valencian: Mare
- 104 Venetian: Mare
- 105 Russian: Mat'
- 106 Viestano: Mamm'
- 107 Saami: Eadni
- 108 Vietnamese: me
- 109 Samoan: Tina
- 110 Wallon: Mére
- 111 Sardinian (Limba Sarda Unificada): Mama
- 112 Welsh: Mam
- 113 Sardinian Campidanese: mamai
- 114 Yiddish: Mutter
- 115 Zeneize: Moæ

Generations of mothers from around
the world







As you can clearly see from this list, there's a very peculiar and definite trend with "mom" in various languages in that it's nearly universally pronounced with an "m" sound. With a few exceptions, our favorite of which is the Mapunzugun "Ñuke," you'll note that they pretty much all employ an "m" and often a "ma" sound all across the board. As to why the "ma" sound in derivations like "mamma" came to

be assigned to women instead of men, it is generally thought that it is derived from the sound babies make while suckling or feeding from their mother's breasts. It's noted that the only sound a baby can really make while its mouth is full of his or her mother's life-giving bosom is a "slight nasal murmur" or a repeated "m" sound I personally had the experience and loved it.

The meaning of being a mother is so vast. A mother is a teacher, a protector, disciplinarian, and friend. A mother is a selfless person, who must sacrifice many of her wants and needs for the wants and needs of her children. A mother works all of her to make sure her child is equipped with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to make it safely as a fulfilled, healthy, happy human being. She is uncharged of teaching her children social skills. Being a mother is perhaps the most dedicated and most rewarding job that a woman will ever experience, and I love it even in the times of teenager when I could not see through it. I always remember thinking how much I love my child.

Mother's Love Unconditional Love

From the day a child is born, a child will test your patience. No matter what they do or say, being a mother means you will love your child unconditionally. Children who receive love and attention from their mother are less likely later on to fall in love with someone who offers love conditionally and has similarities to her, whether with behavior control or abuse, so keeping that in mind is easier to understand certain people's behaviors and at the same time ours.







Safety and Security

When a woman becomes pregnant, it is their responsibility to provide a safe and secure environment while her baby grows. This responsibility continues once she becomes a mother,

whether it's ensuring her child has a roof over its head to keep monsters away at night, walking next to them in their life path and everything in between. Providing their child with a safe and secure environment protects them from abuse and harm as well as help boost their child's mental and emotional development. She provides a safe, healthy environment for children by reducing risks and stress as well as teaching them what is harmful to life and how to create healthy boundaries for themselves.

She is a teacher and Disciplinarian

Being a mother means being there to teach your child essential rules and roles of life, from being an empathetic human being to learning how to be responsible for one's actions. As the child grows up, they are going to face an onslaught of differing thoughts, opinions, and values from their friends, the movies, internet, television, and magazines their views about themselves and that is deeply carved out of what the parenting programming is. A mother will help guide their child to figure out their goals and values in life as well as teach them the importance of an education, manners and more. A mother will also discipline their child, a skill that will benefit children throughout their life as well as at school, work and life at home and their self-boundaries.

Celebrating all the different kinds of mothers

The unconditional love of mothers

Everyone deserves the chance to love and give love to raise a life no matter what social, gender or religious believes the love accepts all and the is my belief, our daughters and of my mother and it will never be anything else, that is the only way everyone is entitle LOVE.







According to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mother's_Day According

The celebration of Mother's Day started in the United States in the early 20th century. Mother's Day is not related to the many celebrations of mothers and motherhood that have occurred throughout the world over thousands of years. The Greek cult

to Cybele, the Roman festival of Hilaria, or the Christian Mothering Sunday celebration (originally a celebration of the mother church, not motherhood). Aside from this, in some countries Mother's Day has become synonymous with these older celebrations. Once a significant tradition in the United Kingdom and parts of Europe, this celebration fell on the fourth Sunday in Lent and was initially seen at a time when the patrons would return to their "mother church"—the main church in the vicinity of their home for a unique service.

The modern American holiday of Mother's Day was first celebrated in 1908 when Anna Jarvis held a memorial for her mother in Grafton, West Virginia. Her campaign to make "Mother's Day" a recognized holiday in the United States began in 1905, the year her beloved mother, Ann Reeves Jarvis, died. Anna's mission was to honor her own mother by continuing work she had started and to set aside a day to honor mothers, "the person who has done more for you than anyone in the world." Anna's mother, Ann Jarvis, was a peace activist who had cared for wounded soldiers on both sides of the Civil War and created Mother's Day Work Clubs to address public health issues.

Due to the campaign efforts of Anna Jarvis, several states officially recognized Mother's Day, the first in 1910 being West Virginia, Jarvis' home state. In 1914 Woodrow Wilson signed the proclamation creating Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May, as a national holiday to honor mothers.

By the early 1920's, Hallmark and other companies had started selling Mother's Day cards. Jarvis's holiday was adopted by other countries, and it is now celebrated all over the world.

Another precursor to Mother's Day came from the abolitionist and suffragette Julia Ward Howe. In 1870 Howe wrote the "Mother's Day Proclamation," a call to action that asked mothers to unite in promoting world peace. In 1873 Howe campaigned for a "Mother's Peace Day" to be celebrated every June 2. Other early Mother's Day pioneers include Juliet Calhoun Blakely, a temperance activist who inspired a local

Mother's Day in Albion, Michigan, in the 1870s. The duo of Mary Towles Sasseen and Frank Hering, meanwhile, both worked to organize a Mothers' Day in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some have even called Hering "the father of Mothers' Day."

Let's Celebrate Mother Earth



protect our mother earth by *Sofiane*

MOTHER'S DAY: CELEBRATIONS AND TRADITIONS

While versions of Mother's Day are celebrated throughout the world, traditions vary depending on the country. In Thailand, for example, Mother's Day is always celebrated in August on the birthday of the current queen, Sirikit. Another alternate observance of Mother's Day can be found in Ethiopia, where families gather each fall to sing songs and eat a massive feast as part of Antrosht, a multi-day celebration honoring motherhood.

According to http://www.mothersdaycelebration.com/_mothers-day-history.html

Millions of people across the globe take the day as an opportunity to honor their mothers, thank them for their efforts in giving them life, raising them and being their constant support and well wisher.

Mother's Day

is a celebration honoring the mother of the family, as well as motherhood, maternal bonds, and the influence of mothers in society. It is celebrated on various days in many parts of the world, most commonly in March or May. It complements similar celebrations honoring family members, such as Father's Day and Siblings Day.

The celebration of Mother's Day began in the United States in the early 20th century. And it is not related to the many celebrations of mothers and motherhood that have occurred throughout the world over thousands of years, such as the Greek cult to Cybele, the Roman festival of Hilaria, or the

Christian Mothering Sunday celebration (originally a commemoration of the mother church, not motherhood). Despite this, in some countries, Mother's Day has become synonymous with these older traditions.

The modern American holiday of Mother's Day was first celebrated in 1908 when Anna Jarvis held a memorial for her mother at St Andrew's Methodist Church in Grafton, West Virginia. Today St Andrew's Methodist Church now holds the International Mother's Day Shrine. Her campaign to make "Mother's Day" a recognized holiday in the United States began in 1905, the year her mother, Ann Reeves Jarvis, died. Ann Jarvis had been a peace activist who cared for wounded soldiers on both sides of the American Civil War and created Mother's Day Work Clubs to address public health issues. Anna Jarvis wanted to honor her mother by continuing the work she started and to set aside a day to honor all mothers because she believed that they were "the person who has done more for you than anyone in the world".

In 1908, the US Congress rejected a proposal to make Mother's Day an official holiday, joking that they would have to proclaim also a "Mother-in-law's Day." However, owing to the efforts of Anna Jarvis, by 1911 all US states observed the holiday, with some of them officially recognizing Mother's Day as a local holiday, the first being West Virginia, Jarvis' home state, in 1910. In 1914, Woodrow Wilson signed a proclamation designating Mother's Day, held on the second Sunday in May, as a national holiday to honor mothers.

Although Jarvis was successful in founding Mother's Day, she became resentful of the commercialization of the holiday. By the early 1920s, Hallmark Cards and other companies had started selling Mother's Day cards. Jarvis believed that the companies had misinterpreted and exploited the idea of Mother's Day and that the emphasis of the holiday was on sentiment, not profit. As a result, she organized boycotts of Mother's Day and threatened to issue lawsuits against the

companies involved. Jarvis argued that people should appreciate and honor their mothers through handwritten letters expressing their love and gratitude, instead of buying gifts and pre-made cards. Jarvis protested at a candy makers' convention in Philadelphia in 1923, and at a meeting of American War Mothers in 1925. By this time, carnations had become associated with Mother's Day, and the selling of carnations by the American War Mothers to raise money angered Jarvis, who was arrested for disturbing the peace.

While the United States holiday was adopted by some other countries, existing celebrations, held on different dates, honoring motherhood have become described as "Mother's Day" Such as Mothering Sunday in the United Kingdom or, in Greece, the Eastern Orthodox celebration of the presentation of Jesus Christ to the temple (2 February of Julian Calendar). Both the secular and religious Mother Day are present in Greece. Mothering Sunday is often referred to as "Mother's Day" even though it is an unrelated celebration.

In some parts of the world, the date adopted is significant to the majority religion, such as Virgin Mary Day in Catholic countries. Other countries selected a time with historical significance. For example, Bolivia's Mother's Day is the date of a battle in which women participated. See the "International history and tradition" section for the complete list.

Ex-communist countries usually celebrated the Socialist International Women's Day instead of the more capitalist Mother's Day. Some ex-communist countries, such as Russia, still follow this custom¹ or simply celebrate both holidays, which is the custom in Ukraine. Kyrgyzstan has recently introduced Mother's Day, but International Women's Day remains a more widely favorite holiday.

Mother's Day has different meanings, is associated with

various events (religious, historical or legendary), and is celebrated on different dates. The extent of the celebrations varies greatly. In some countries, it is potentially offensive to one's mother not to mark Mother's Day.

Religion

In the Roman Catholic Church, the holiday is strongly associated with and revering the Virgin Mary. In some Catholic homes, families have a special shrine devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In many Eastern Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches, a particular prayer service is held in honor of the Theotokos Virgin Mary.

In Islam, there is no concept of Mother's Day, but mothers hold a very high position in religious matters. According to the Quran, Heaven is said to be found under a mother's feet, meaning that one can attain admission into heaven after death if they are caring and loving sons to their mothers.

In Hindu tradition, Mother's Day is called "Mata Tirtha Aunshi" or "Mother Pilgrimage fortnight," and is celebrated in countries with a Hindu population, especially in Nepal. The holiday is observed on the new moon day in the month of Baisakh, i.e., April/May. This celebration is based on Hindu religion and it pre-dates the creation of the US-inspired holiday by at least a few centuries.

In Buddhism, the festival of Ullambana is derived from the story of Maudgalyayana and his mother.

Mother's Day By Country

Arab world



Mother's Day in most Arab countries is celebrated on 21 March. It was introduced in Egypt by journalist Mustafa Amin and was first honored in 1956. The practice has since been copied by other Arab countries.

Argentina



In Argentina, Mother's Day is celebrated on the third Sunday of October. The holiday was originally celebrated on 11 October, the old liturgical date for the celebration of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary but after the Second Vatican Council, which moved the Virgin Mary festivity to 1

January, the Mother's Day started to be celebrated the third Sunday of October because of favorite tradition. Argentina is the only country in the world that celebrates Mother's Day on this date.

Armenia



Photo Atelier Marashlyan Retro

In Armenia, Mother's Day is celebrated on 8 March, and on 7 April as Maternity and Beauty Day.

Australia

In Australia, Mothers Day is celebrated with a lot of enthusiasm and joy. It falls on the same day as in the US – on the second Sunday in May and is celebrated similarly as in the US. People of Australia take Mothers Day as an opportunity to express gratitude to their mother. Children show love to their moms by gifting flowers and cards to them.

Just as in the US, there is a tradition of wearing a carnation on Mothers Day in Australia. A colored carnation signifies that a person's mother is living while a white carnation is used to honor a deceased mother. Besides their own mothers, children honor their grandmothers and other women who love and care for them as a mother does. Children ponder over the role of mothers in their lives and acknowledge the hardships their mother go through while raising them up. As a mark of respect children pamper their mother on Mothers Day by treating them with breakfast on bed and with gifts and cakes.

Belarus

Belarus celebrates Mother's Day on 14 October. Like other ex-Communist republics, Belarus used to celebrate only the

International Women Day on 8 March. Mother's Day in Belarus was officially established by the Belarus government, and it was honored for the first time in 1996. The celebration of the Virgin Mary (the holiday of Protection of the Holy Mother of God) is celebrated in the same day.

Belgium

In Belgium, Mother's Day (*Moederdag* or *Moederkesdag* in Dutch and *Fête des Mères* in French) is celebrated on the second Sunday of May. In the week before this holiday children make little presents at primary school, which they give to their mothers in the early morning of Mother's Day. Typically, the father will buy croissants and other sweet bread and pastries and bring these to the mother while she is still in bed – the beginning of a day of pampering for the mother. There are also many people who celebrate Mother's Day on 15 August instead; these are mostly people around Antwerp, who consider that day (Assumption) the classical Mother's Day and the observance in May an invention for commercial reasons. It was initially established on that day as the result of a campaign by Frans Van Kuyck, a painter, and Alderman from Antwerp.

Bolivia



In Bolivia, Mother's Day is celebrated on 27 May. *El Día de la Madre Boliviana* was passed into law on 8 November 1927, during the presidency of Hernando Siles Reyes. The date commemorates the Battle of La Coronilla, which took place on 27 May 1812, during the Bolivian War of Independence, in what is now the city of Cochabamba. In this battle, women fighting for the

country's independence were slaughtered by the Spanish army. It is not a public holiday, but all schools hold activities and festivities throughout the day.

Brazil



In Brazil, Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday of May. The first Mother's Day in Brazil was promoted by Associação Cristã de Moços de Porto Alegre (Young Men's Christian Association of Porto Alegre) on 12 May 1918. In 1932, then President Getúlio Vargas made the second Sunday of May the official date for Mother's Day. In 1947, Archbishop

Jaime de Barros Câmara, Cardinal-Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, decided that this holiday would also be included in the official calendar of the Catholic Church.

Mother's Day is not an official holiday (see Public holidays in Brazil), but it is widely observed and typically involves spending time with and giving gifts to one's mother. Because of this, it is considered one of the celebrations most related to consumerism in the country, second only to Christmas Day as the most commercially lucrative holiday.

Canada

In the North American country of Canada, Mothers Day is the most popular festival after Christmas and Valentines Day. Just as in the USA, Mothers Day in Canada is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. People pay tribute to their mothers on the day and thank them for their constant support and love. In Canada, cards and flowers are the most commonly used methods of expressing love for moms.

As Mothers Day is a festival with strong emotional value, it has been commercialized to a large extent with compelling advertising strategies in the technologically advanced country of Canada. Sale of cards breaks all records on mothers day. Many people also take their mothers out to dinner on Mothers Day and bake special cakes for them. Mothers are also pampered with gifts and day off from the kitchen by their loving children.

Caring children make it a point to greet Mothers Day to their own moms, grandmothers and to women who are like their mothers. Those staying away from their mothers visit them and

make them feel special. While those who cannot pay a visit call on the phone. No wonder, phone traffic is highest on the occasion of Mothers Day.

China



Mother's Day is becoming more popular in China. Carnations are a very popular Mother's Day gift and the most sold flowers that day. In 1997 Mother's Day was set as the day to help poor mothers and to remind people of the poor mothers in rural areas such as China's western region. In the People's Daily, the Chinese government's official newspaper, an article

explained that “despite originating in the United States, people in China accept the holiday without hesitation because it is in line with the country’s traditional ethics – respect for the elderly and filial piety towards parents.”

In recent years, the Communist Party member Li Hanqiu began to advocate for the official adoption of Mother’s Day in memory of Meng Mu, the mother of Mèng Zǐ. He formed a non-governmental organization called *Chinese Mothers’ Festival Promotion Society*, with the support of 100 Confucian scholars and lecturers of ethics. Li and the Society want to replace the Western-style gift of carnations with lilies, which, in ancient times, were planted by Chinese mothers when children left home. Mother’s Day remains an unofficial festival, except in a small number of cities. Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic, Mother’s Day is celebrated every second Sunday in May. It started in former Czechoslovakia in 1923. The promoter of this celebration was Alice Masaryková. After World War II communists replaced Mother’s Day with International Woman’s Day, celebrated on 8 March. Former Czechoslovakia celebrated Women’s Day until the Velvet Revolution in 1989. After the split of the country in 1993, the Czech Republic started celebrating Mother’s Day again.

Egypt

Mother’s Day in Egypt is celebrated on the 21 of March, the first day of spring in the northern hemisphere. It was introduced in Egypt by journalist Mustafa Amin in his book *Smiling America* (1943). The idea was overlooked at the time. Later Amin heard the story of a widowed mother who devoted her

whole life to raising her son until he became a doctor. The son then married and left without showing any gratitude to his mother. Hearing this, Amin grew motivated to promote “Mother’s Day.” The idea was first ridiculed by president Gamal Abdel Nasser, but he eventually accepted it and Mother’s Day was first celebrated on 21 March 1956. The practice has since been copied by other Arab countries.

When Mustafa Amin was arrested and imprisoned, there were attempts to change the name of the holiday from “Mother’s Day” to “Family Day” as the government wished to prevent the occasion from reminding people of its founder. These attempts were unsuccessful, and celebrations continued to be held on that day; classic songs celebrating mothers remain famous to this day.

Ethiopia

Mother’s Day is celebrated for three days in Ethiopia, after the end of rainy season. It comes in mid-fall where people enjoy a three-day feast called “Antrosht.”

For the feast, ingredients will be brought by the children for a traditional hash recipe. The components are divided into genders, with girls bringing spices, vegetables, cheese, and butter, while the boys bring a lamb or bull. The mother hands out to the family the hash.

A celebration takes place after the meal. The mothers and daughters anoint themselves using butter on their faces and chests. While honoring their family and heroes, men sing songs.

Estonia

In Estonia, Mother's Day (*emadepäev* in Estonian) is celebrated on the second Sunday of May. It is recognized nationally but is not a public holiday.

France

In France, amidst alarm at the low birth rate, there were attempts in 1896 and 1904 to create a national celebration honoring the mothers of large families. In 1906 ten mothers who had nine children each was given an award recognizing "High Maternal Merit" ("Haut mérite maternal"). American World War I soldiers fighting in France popularized the US Mother's Day holiday created by Anna Jarvis. They sent so much mail back to their country for Mother's Day that the Union Franco-Américaine created a postal card for that purpose. In 1918, also inspired by Jarvis, the town of Lyon wanted to celebrate a "journée des Mères", but instead decided to celebrate a "Journée Nationale des Mères de familles nombreuses." The holiday was more inspired by anti-depopulation efforts than by the US holiday, with medals awarded to the mothers of large families. The French government made the day official in 1920 as a day for mothers of large families. Since then the French government awards the Médaille de la Famille française to mothers of large families.

In 1941, by the initiative of Philippe Pétain, the wartime Vichy government used the celebration in support of their policy to encourage larger families, but all mothers were now honored, even mothers with smaller families.

In 1950, after the war, the celebration was reinstated. The law of 24 May 1950 required that the Republic pay official homage to French Mothers on the last Sunday in May as the "Fête des Mères" (except when Pentecost fell on that day, in which case it was moved to the first Sunday in June).

During the 1950s, the celebration lost all its patriotic and natalist ideologies and became heavily commercialized.

In 1956, the celebration was given a budget and integrated into the new Code de l'action Sociale et des familles. In 2004 responsibility for the holiday was transferred to the Minister responsible for families.

Georgia

Georgia celebrates Mother's Day on 3 March. It was declared by the first President of Georgia Zviad Gamsakhurdia in order to replace the International Women Day, and it was officially approved by the Supreme Council in 1991. Nowadays Georgia celebrates both Mother's Day on 3 March and International Women's Day on 8 March.

Germany

Mother's Day cake in Germany

In the 1920s, Germany had the lowest birthrate in Europe, and the declining trend was continuing. This was attributed to women's participation in the labor market. At the same time, influential groups in society (politicians of left and right, churchwomen, and feminists) believed that mothers should be honored but could not agree on how to do so. However, all groups strongly agreed on the promotion of the values of motherhood. In 1923, this resulted in the unanimous adoption of *Muttertag*, the Mother's Day holiday as imported from America and Norway. The head of the Association of German Florists cited "the inner conflict of our *Volk* and the loosening of the family" as his reason for introducing the holiday. He expected that the holiday would unite the divided country. In 1925, the Mother's Day Committee joined the task force for the recovery of the *volk*, and the holiday stopped depending on commercial interests and began emphasizing the need to increase the population in Germany by promoting motherhood.

The holiday was then seen as a means to encourage women to bear more children, which nationalists saw as a way to rejuvenate the nation. The holiday did not celebrate individual women, but an idealized standard of motherhood. The progressive forces resisted the implementation of the holiday because it was backed by so many conservatives and because they saw it as a way to eliminate the rights of working women. *Die Frau*, the newspaper of the Federation of German Women's Associations, refused to recognize the holiday. Many local authorities adopted their own interpretation of the holiday: it would be a day to support economically larger families or single-mother families. The guidelines for the subsidies had eugenics criteria, but there is no indication that social workers ever implemented them in practice, and grants were

given preferentially to families in economic need rather than to families with more children or “healthier” children.

With the Nazi party in power during 1933–1945, the situation changed radically. The promotion of Mother’s Day increased in many European countries, including the UK and France. From the position of the German Nazi government, the role of mothers was to give healthy children to the German nation. The Nazi party intended to create a pure “Aryan race” according to Nazi eugenics. Among other Mother’s Day ideas, the government promoted the death of a mother’s sons in battle as the highest embodiment of patriotic motherhood.

The Nazis quickly declared Mother’s Day an official holiday and put it under the control of the NSV (National Socialist People’s Welfare Association) and the NSF (National Socialist Women Organization). This created conflicts with other organizations that resented Nazi control of the holiday, including Catholic and Protestant churches and local women’s organizations. Local authorities resisted the guidelines from the Nazi government and continued assigning resources to families who were in economic need, much to the dismay of the Nazi officials.

In 1938, the government began issuing an award called Mother’s Cross (*Mutterkreuz*), according to categories that depended on the number of children a mother had. The medal was awarded on Mother’s Day and also on other holidays due to a large number of recipients. The Cross was an effort to encourage women to have more children, and recipients were required to have at least four.

Hungary

In Hungary, Mother's Day is celebrated on the first Sunday of May. It was first celebrated in 1925 by the Hungarian Red Cross Youth.

India

The concept of celebrating Mothers Day on the second Sunday of May is very new in India, and it can be said that in a time span of less than a decade, Mothers Day has been a great success. In the presence of an umpteenth number of existing festivals, it is a remarkable achievement for a foreign festival to make its presence felt in the vast and culturally diverse country like India.

Globalization, to a great extent, has helped to make this Western, or mainly American festival to make its presence felt in India. Besides interaction of Indians with the West is at an all-time high. A lot many people have been in the US or have their relatives staying there. Internet and satellite revolution has made information about other cultures more accessible than ever. But the reason behind the success of Mothers Day in India can be attributed to the emotions which are attached to the festival. Mothers are mothers everywhere, they are as much loved and respected in India as in any other part of the world. Perhaps Indians have always felt the need of such a day which is devoted solely to mothers. Mothers Day gives them all the opportunity to celebrate such a day.

Time to Reflect and Rejoice

Just as in the West, Indians too take Mothers Day as a time to reflect on the importance of mothers in their life. They decide it is time to think about all the pains their mother took while they were sick, the hardships she went through in bringing them up and all the sacrifices she made so that they lead a better life. Mothers Day is the time to say a big thank you to mother for all this and for being a constant guiding force in our lives.

In India, people send cards to their mamas on Mothers Day. Make a meal for Mothers so that she can have a day of rest from the kitchen. The tradition of giving gifts on Mothers Day is also rampant. The whole idea of celebrating Mothers Day is to thank mother, to make her feel important on the day and be happy about mothering caring children. Mothers should be pampered on the day by children and on the whole, should be given a happy Mothers Day.

Indonesia

Indonesian Mother's Day (Indonesian: *Hari Ibu*) is celebrated nationally on 22 December. The date was made an official holiday by President Soekarno under Presidential Decree (Indonesian: *Dekret Presiden*) no. 316 in 1953, on the 25th anniversary of the 1928 Indonesian Women Congress. The day initially sought to celebrate the spirit of Indonesian women and to improve the condition of the nation. Today, the meaning of Mother's Day has changed, and it is celebrated by expressing love and gratitude to mothers. People present gifts to mothers (such as flowers) and hold surprise parties and

competitions, which include cooking and kebaya wearing. People also allow mothers a day off from domestic chores.

The holiday is celebrated on the anniversary of the opening day of the first Indonesian Women Congress (Indonesian: *Kongres Perempuan Indonesia*), which was held from 22 to 25 December 1928. The Congress took place in a building called Dalem Jayadipuran, which now serves as the office of the Center of History and Traditional Values Preservation (Indonesian: *Balai Pelestarian Sejarah dan Nilai Tradisional*) in Brigjen Katamso Street, Yogyakarta. The Congress was attended by 30 feminist organizations from 12 cities in Java and Sumatra. In Indonesia, feminist organizations have existed since 1912, inspired by Indonesian heroines of the 19th century, e.g., Kartini, Martha Christina Tiahahu, Cut Nyak Meutia, Maria Walanda Maramis, Dewi Sartika, Nyai Ahmad Dahlan, Rasuna Said, etc. The Congress intended to improve women's rights in education and marriage.

Indonesia also celebrates the Kartini Day (Indonesian: ***Hari Kartini***) on 21 April, in memory of activist Raden Ajeng Kartini. This is a celebration of the emancipation of women. The observance was instituted at the 1938 Indonesian Women Congress.

During President Suharto's New Order (1965-1998), government propaganda used Mother's Day and Kartini Day to inculcate into women the idea that they should be docile and stay at home.

Ireland

In Ireland, Mothers Day is not celebrated on the same day as in the US. Mothers Day celebrations in Ireland takes place on

the fourth Sunday in the Christian fasting month of Lent. This corresponds to the day on which Mothers Day or Mothering Sunday is celebrated in the UK, a close neighbor of Ireland. While in the US Mothers Day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. But just as in scores of other countries, people in Ireland honor their mothers on the occasion of Mothers Day for all their love and affection.

History of Mother's Day in Ireland

The history of celebrating Mothering Sunday or Mothers Day in Ireland can be traced to the medieval practice where children from needy families were sent to work as domestic servants and apprentices to work with the rich. Once in the year in the middle of the Lent, these children were given a day off to visit their 'Mother Church' and worship Virgin Mary. After visiting the Mother Church or Cathedral of their hometown, these children visited their mothers and presented them with flowers they picked along the way. Girls bake special Mothering Cake on the day. The pattern of living changed after the Industrial Revolution, and Mothering Sunday celebration almost lapsed. The custom was revived after World War II. Americans too helped to bring back the charm of the festival in European countries as their tradition and way of celebrating Mothers Day spread far and wide.

Mother's Day Celebration in Ireland

On Mothers Day, people in Ireland present flowers and cards to

their mothers to express love and gratitude. People take their mother out for dinners and lunches and often pamper them with breakfast in bed. Gifts are given to mothers with love from caring children. Programs, plays, and skits are organized at several places in honor of mothers.

Iran

In Iran, Mother's Day is celebrated on 20 Jumada al-thani. This is the sixth month of the Islamic calendar (a lunar calendar) and every year the holiday falls on a different day of the Gregorian calendar. This is the birthday anniversary of Fatimah, Prophet Muhammad's only daughter according to Shia Islam orthodoxy. Mother's Day was initially being observed on 16 December, but the date was changed after the Iranian Revolution in 1979. The celebration is both Women's Day (replacing International Women's Day) and Mother's Day.

In 1960, the Institute for Women Protection adopted the Western holiday and established it on 25 Azar (16 December), the date the Institute was founded. The Institute's action had the support of Queen Farah Pahlavi, the wife of the last Shah of Persia, who promoted the construction of maternity clinics in remote parts of the country to commemorate the day. The government used the holiday to encourage its maternalist view of women. The Shah's government honored and gave awards to women who represented the idealized view of the regime, including mothers who had many healthy children.

The Islamic Republic government is accused of using the holiday as a tool to undercut feminist movements and to promote role models for the traditional concept of family.

Fatimah is seen by these critics as the chosen model of a woman entirely dedicated to specific traditionally sanctioned feminine roles. However, supporters of the choice contend that there is much more to her life story than merely such “traditional” roles.

Israel

The Jewish population of Israel used to celebrate Mother's Day on Shevat 30 of the Jewish calendar, which falls between 30 January and 1 March. The celebration was set to the same date that Henrietta Szold died (13 February 1945). Henrietta had no biological children, but her organization Youth Aliyah rescued many Jewish children from Nazi Germany and provided for them. She also championed children's rights. Szold is considered the “mother” of all those children, and that is why her annual remembrance day (יום השואה) was set as Mother's Day (יום האם, yom ha'em). The holiday has evolved over time, becoming a celebration of mutual love inside the family, called Family Day (יום המשפחה, yom hamishpacha). Mother's Day is mainly celebrated by children at kindergartens. There are no longer mutual gifts among members of the family, and there is no longer any commercialization of the celebration. It is not an official holiday.

Italy

Mother's Day in Italy was celebrated for the first time on 12 May 1957, in the city of Assisi, thanks to the initiative of Reverend Otello Migliosi, parish priest of the Tordibetto church. This celebration was so successful that the following year Mother's Day was adopted throughout Italy. On 18 December 1958, a proposal was presented to the Italian Senate to make official the holiday.

Japan

In Japan, Mother's Day (母の日 *Haha no Hi*[?]) was initially commemorated during the Shōwa period as the birthday of Empress Kōjun (mother of Emperor Akihito) on 6 March. This was established in 1931 when the Imperial Women's Union was organized. In 1937, the first meeting of "Praise Mothers" was held on 8 May, and in 1949 Japanese society adopted the second Sunday of May as the official date for Mother's Day in Japan. Today, people typically give their mothers gifts of flowers such as red carnations and roses.

Kyrgyzstan

In Kyrgyzstan, Mother's Day is celebrated on 19 May every year. The holiday was first observed in 2012. Mothers are also honored on International Women's Day.

Latvia

Mother's Day in Latvia was celebrated for the first time in 1922. Since 1934, Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday of May. After the end of the Soviet occupation of Baltic states celebration was resumed in 1992. Mothers are also honored on International Women's Day.

Malta

The first mention of Mother's Day in Malta occurred during the Radio Children's Programmes run by Frans H. Said in May 1961. Within a few years, Mother's Day became one of the most popular dates in the Maltese calendar. In Malta, this day is commemorated on the second Sunday in May. Mothers are invariably given gifts and invited for lunch, usually at a good quality restaurant.

Mexico

In the North American country of Mexico, Mothers Day is celebrated on a fixed day of May 10 as opposed to the Mothers Day in the US that fall on the second Sunday in May. Mothers Day in Mexico is celebrated in a colorful fashion. Children honor their mothers and thank them for their efforts in bringing them up, and According to a custom in Mexico, sons

and daughters make themselves present in the house on the eve of Mothers Day on May 8.

Mothers Day celebration in Mexico takes place on May 10 as the day is special for the people of Mexico. The day is celebrated with gusto as churches in Mexico organize special mass. The highpoint of the event is the orchestra which plays “las mañanitas” and distribution of ‘tamales’ and ‘atole’, the traditional early-morning meal to all local mothers.

On Mother’s Day people in Mexico gift flowers and cards to their mothers. There is also a tradition of giving gifts on Mothers Day. While the older children buy gifts from the store the younger ones prepare handmade gifts to honor their mothers. In several schools, the Mothers Day functions are organized where little ones present skits and songs to express their gratitude for their mothers and to entertain them.

Netherlands

In the Netherlands, Mother’s Day was introduced as early as 1910 by the Dutch branch of the Salvation Army. The Royal Dutch Society for Horticulture and Botany, a group protecting the interest of Dutch florists, worked to promote the holiday; they hoped to emulate the commercial success achieved by American Florists. They were imitating the campaign already underway by florists in Germany and Austria, but they were aware that the traditions had originated in the US.

Florists launched a significant promotional effort in 1925. This included the publication of a book of articles written by famous intellectuals, radio broadcasts, newspapers ads, and the collaboration of priests and teachers who wanted to

promote the celebration for their own reasons. In 1931 the second Sunday of May was adopted as the official celebration date. In the mid-1930s the slogan *Moederdag – Bloemendag* (Mother's Day – Flowers' Day) was coined, and the phrase was popular for many years. In the 1930s and 1940's "Mother's Day cakes" were given as gifts in hospitals and to the Dutch Queen, who is known as the "mother of the country." Other trade groups tried to cash in on the holiday and to give new meaning to the holiday to promote their own wares as gifts.

Roman Catholic priests complained that the holiday interfered with the honoring of the Virgin Mary, the divine mother, which took place during the whole month of May. In 1926 Mother's Day was celebrated on 7 July in order to address these complaints. Catholic organizations and priests tried to Christianize the holiday, but those attempts were rendered futile around the 1960s when the church lost influence and the holiday was thoroughly secularized.

In later years, the initial resistance disappeared, and even leftist newspapers stopped their criticism and endorsed Mother's Day.

In the 1980s, the American origin of the holiday was still not widely known, so feminist groups who opposed the perpetuation of gender roles sometimes claimed that Mother's Day was invented by Nazis and celebrated on the birthday of Klara Hitler, Hitler's mother.

Nepal

In Nepal, there is a festival equivalent to Mother's Day, called Mata Tirtha Aunsi ("Mother Pilgrimage New Moon"), or

Mata Tirtha Puja (“Mother Pilgrimage Worship”). It is celebrated according to the lunar calendar. It falls on the last day of the dark fortnight in the month of Baishakh which falls in April–May (in 2015, it will occur on 18 April). The dark fortnight lasts for 15 days from the full moon to the new moon. This festival is observed to commemorate and honor mothers, and it is celebrated by giving gifts to mothers and remembering mothers who are no more.

To honor mothers who have died, it is the tradition to go on a pilgrimage to the Mata Tirtha ponds, located 6 km to the southwest of downtown Kathmandu. The nearby Mata Tirtha village is named after these ponds. Previously, the tradition was observed primarily by the Newar community and other people living in the Kathmandu Valley. Now, this festival is widely celebrated across the country.

Many tragic folklore legends have been created, suggesting different reasons why this pond became a pilgrimage site. The most popular version says that, in ancient times, the mother of a shepherd died, and he made offerings to a nearby pond. There he saw the face of his mother in the water, with her hand taking the offerings. Since then, many people visited the pond, hoping to see their deceased mother’s face. Pilgrims believe that they will bring peace to their mother’s souls by visiting the sacred place. There are two ponds. The larger one is for ritual bathing. The smaller one is used to “look upon mother’s face”, and it’s fenced by iron bars to prevent people from bathing on it.

Traditionally, in the Kathmandu valley, the South-Western corner is reserved for women and women-related rituals, and the North-Eastern is for men and men-related ceremonies. The worship place for Mata Tirtha Aunsi is located in Mata Tirtha in the South-Western half of the valley, while the worship place for Gokarna Aunsi, the equivalent celebration for deceased fathers, is located in Gokarna, Nepal, in the North-Eastern half. This division is reflected in many aspects of

the life in Kathmandu valley.¹

Mother's Day is known as Aama ko Mukh Herne Din in Nepali, which literally means "day to see mother's face." In Nepal Bhasa, the festival is known as Mām yā Khwā Swayegu, which can be translated as "to look upon mother's face."

New Zealand

In New Zealand, Mothers Day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. This is the same day on which the US celebrates its Mothers Day. And as the idea of celebrating Mothers Day in New Zealand has come from the US, the manner of celebrating Mothers Day in New Zealand is much the same as that in the US. On Mothers Day people of New Zealand thank their mothers and recognize their esteemed efforts in bringing them up and caring for them.

The festival of Mothers Day has turned out to be a big day for the people of New Zealand. There is a significant euphoria over the day, and people celebrate the day by going out for picnics and dinners. Markets see a busy time as people make it a point to buy gifts for their mothers, grandmothers and friends and relatives who are mothers. Flowers and cards business mainly flourish at this time of the year.

People also indulge their mothers by treating them with breakfast in bed and baking a Mother's Day special cakes for them. Some also like to give their mother a day of rest from the kitchen and household chores and treat them with a spa or beauty treatment.

Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, the *Día de la Madre* has been celebrated on 30 May since the early 1940s. The date was chosen by President Anastasio Somoza García because it was the birthday of Casimira Sacasa, his wife's mother.

Norway

Mother's Day was first celebrated on 9 February 1919 and was at the beginning organized by religious institutions. Later it has become a family day, and the mother is often treated to breakfast in bed, flowers, and cake.

It has gradually become a major commercial event, with lots of advertisements for unique pastries, flowers, and another present just for this day. Day-cares and primary schools often encourage children to make cards and other gifts.

Maldives

In the Maldives, Mother's Day is celebrated on 13 May. The day is celebrated in different ways. Children give gifts and spend

time with their mothers. Daughters give their mothers cards, and handmade gifts and sons give their mothers gifts and flowers. Maldivians love to celebrate Mother's day, and they have it specially written on their calendar.

Pakistan

In Pakistan, Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday of May. Media channels celebrate with special shows. Individuals honor their mothers by giving gifts and commemorative articles. Individuals who have lost their mothers pray and pay their respects to their loved ones lost. Schools hold special programs to acknowledge the efforts of their mothers.

Panama

In Panama, Mother's Day is celebrated on 8 December, the same day as the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. This date was suggested in 1930 by the wife of Panama's President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena. 8 December was adopted as Mother's Day under Law 69, which was passed the same year.^[32]

According to another account, in 1924 the Rotary Club of Panama asked that Mother's Day is celebrated on 11 May. Politician Aníbal D. Ríos changed the proposal so that the

celebration would be held on 8 December. He then established Mother's Day as a national holiday on that date.

Paraguay

In Paraguay, Mother's Day is celebrated on 15 May, the same day as the *Día de la Patria*, which marks the independence of Paraguay. This date was chosen to honor the role played by Juana María de Lara in the events of 14 May 1811 that led to Paraguay's independence.

In 2008, the Paraguayan Minister of Culture, Bruno Barrios, lamented this coincidence because, in Paraguay, Mother's Day is much more popular than independence day and the independence celebration goes unnoticed. As a result, Barrios asked that the ceremony is moved to the end of the month. A group of young people attempted to gather 20,000 signatures to ask the Parliament to move Mother's Day. In 2008, the *Comisión de festejos* (Celebration Committee) of the city of Asunción asked that Mother's Day is transferred to the second Sunday of May.

Philippines

In the Philippines, Mother's Day is officially celebrated every second Sunday of May, but it is not a public holiday. Although not a traditional Filipino holiday, the occasion owes

its popularity to American influence and is thus more commonly celebrated every second Sunday of May like in the United States.

According to a 2008 article by the Philippine News Agency, in 1921 the Ilocos Norte Federation of Women's Clubs asked to declare the first Monday of December as Mother's Day "to honor these fabulous women who brought forth God's children into this world." In response, Governor-General Charles Yeater issued Circular No. 33 declaring the celebration. In 1937 President Manuel L. Quezon issued Presidential Proclamation No. 213, changing the name of the occasion from "Mother's Day" to "Parent's Day" to address the complaints that there wasn't a "Father's Day." In 1980 President Ferdinand Marcos issued Presidential Proclamation No. 2037 proclaiming the date as both Mother's Day and Father's Day. In 1988 President Corazon Aquino issued Presidential Proclamation No. 266, changing Mother's Day to the second Sunday of May, and Father's Day to the third Sunday of June, discontinuing the traditional date. In 1998 President Joseph Estrada returned both celebrations to the first Monday of December.

A Filipina mother is called the "light of the household" around which all activities revolve, and per Filipino culture, is the object of filial piety. Standard practices include treating mothers and mother-figures to meals out, strolling in a park or shopping at malls, or giving mothers time to pamper themselves. Most families celebrate at home, with children doing household chores that the mother routinely handles such as preparing food or giving mothers small handcrafted tokens such as cards.

Portugal

In Portugal, the “Dia da Mãe” (“Mother’s Day”) is an unofficial holiday held each year on the first Sunday of May (sometimes coinciding with Labour Day). The weeks leading up to this Sunday, school children spend a few hours a day to prepare a gift for their mothers, aided by their school teachers. In general, mothers receive gifts from their family members and this day is meant to be celebrated with the whole family. Before was observed on 8 December, the same date of the Conception of the Virgin celebration.

Romania

Since 2010, Mother’s Day has been celebrated on the first Sunday of May in Romania. Law 319/2009 made both Mother’s Day and Father’s Day official holidays in Romania. The measure was passed thanks to campaign efforts from the Alliance Fighting Discrimination Against Fathers (TATA).¹Previously, Mother’s Day was celebrated on 8 March, as part of International Women’s Day (a tradition dating back to when Romania was part of the Eastern bloc). Today, Mother’s Day and International Women’s Day are two separate holidays, with International Women’s Day being held on its original date of 8 March.

Russia

Main article: International Women's Day

Traditionally Russia had celebrated International Women's Day and Mother's Day on 8 March, an inheritance from the Soviet Union, and a public holiday.^[94]

Women's Day was first celebrated in 1913 and in 1914 was proclaimed as the "day of struggle" for working women.

In 1917, demonstrations marking International Women's Day in Saint Petersburg on the last Sunday in February (which fell on 8 March on the Gregorian calendar) initiated the February Revolution. Following the October Revolution later that year, the Bolshevik Alexandra Kollontai persuaded Vladimir Lenin to make it an official holiday in the Soviet Union, and it was established but was a working day until 1965.

On 8 May 1965, by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, International Women's Day was declared a non-working day in the Soviet Union. "In commemoration of the outstanding merits of Soviet women in communistic construction, in defense of their Fatherland during the Great Patriotic War, in their heroism and selflessness at the front and in the rear, and also marking the significant contribution of women to strengthening friendship between peoples, and the struggle for peace. But still, women's day must be celebrated as are other holidays.

Samoa

In Samoa, Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May, and as a recognized national holiday on the Monday following.

Singapore

In Singapore, Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday of May. The day is celebrated by individuals but not recognized as a holiday by the government.

Slovakia

Czechoslovakia celebrated only Women's Day until the Velvet Revolution in 1989. After the country split in 1993, Slovakia started celebrating both Women's Day and Mother's Day. The politicization of Women's Day has affected the official status of Mother's Day. Center-right parties want Mother's Day to replace Women's Day, and social-democrats wish to make Women's Day an official holiday. Currently, both days are festive, but they are not "state holidays." In the Slovak Republic, Mother's Day is celebrated every second Sunday in May.

South Africa

In South Africa, Mothers Day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. People of South Africa celebrate Mother's Day in its true spirit by acknowledging the importance of mothers in their lives and thanking them profusely for all their love and care. People also gift flowers and cards to their mother as an expression of their heartfelt feeling of gratitude and affection.

The most commonly used flowers on Mothers Day is the traditional carnation. People wear red or pink carnation for the mothers who are living while white carnation is used as a symbol of mothers who are dead. In South Africa, Mother's Day is taken as an opportunity to thank not just mothers but also grandmothers and women who are like mothers.

Mothers are pampered by caring children on the day. Many children treat their mother with a delicious breakfast in bed but owing to the changing lifestyles, a large number of people take their mother out for dinners. Young children present their mothers with homemade gifts while the elder ones buy gifts for their mothers.

South Sudan

In South Sudan, Mother's Day is celebrated on the first Monday

in July. The president Salva Kiir Mayardit proclaimed Mother's Day as the first Monday in July after handing over from Sudan. Children in South Sudan are presenting mothers with gifts and flowers. The first Mother's Day was held in that country on 2 July 2012.

Spain

In Spain, Mother's Day or Día de la Madre is celebrated on the first Sunday of May. The weeks leading up to this Sunday, school children spend a few hours a day to prepare a gift for their mothers, aided by their school teachers. In general, mothers receive gifts from their family members & this day is meant to be celebrated with the whole family. It is also said to be celebrated in May, as May is the month dedicated to the Virgin Mary (mother of Jesus) according to Catholicism.

Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka, Mother's Day is celebrated every year on the second Sunday of May. Although relatively new to Sri Lanka, this occasion is now becoming more popular, and more people now honor their mothers on this day. Mother's Day is celebrated by individuals but is not yet recognized as a holiday on the government calendar.

Sweden

In Sweden, Mother's Day was first celebrated in 1919, by an initiative of the author Cecilia Bååth-Holmberg. It took several decades for the day to be widely recognized. Swedes born in the early nineteen hundreds typically did not celebrate the day because of the common belief that the holiday was invented strictly for commercial purposes. This was in contrast to Father's Day, which has been widely celebrated in Sweden since the late 1970s. Mother's Day in Sweden is celebrated on the last Sunday in May. A later date was chosen to allow everyone to go outside and pick flowers.

Switzerland

In Switzerland, the "règle de Pentecôte" law allows Mother's Day to be celebrated a week late if the holiday falls on the same day as Pentecost. In 2008, merchants declined to move the date.

Taiwan

In Taiwan, Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday of

May, coinciding with Buddha's birthday and the traditional ceremony of "washing the Buddha." In 1999 the Taiwanese government established the second Sunday of May as Buddha's birthday so they would be celebrated on the same day.

Since 2006, the Tzu Chi, the most extensive charity organization in Taiwan, celebrates the Tzu Chi Day, Mother's Day and Buddha's birthday altogether, as part of a unified celebration and religious observance.

Thailand

Mother's day in Thailand is celebrated on the birthday of the Queen of Thailand, Queen Sirikit (12 August). The holiday was first observed around the 1980s as part of the campaign by the Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanonda to promote Thailand's Royal family.¹ Father's Day is celebrated on the King's birthday.

Ukraine

Ukraine celebrates Mother's Day (Ukrainian: День Матері) on the second Sunday of May. In Ukraine, Mother's Day officially became a holiday only in 1999 and is celebrated since 2000. Since then Ukrainian society struggles to transition the main holiday that recognizes women from the International Women's

Day, a holiday adopted under the Soviet Union that remained as a legacy in Ukraine after its collapse, to Mother's Day.

UK

Mother's Day on 6th March, Sunday

Mothers Day in the UK is celebrated with great excitement and verve, but it does not fall on the same date as in the US. In the UK, Mother's Day celebrations take place on the fourth Sunday in the month of Lent. Since the Lent days are not fixed, the date for mothers Day changes every year.

Mothers Day came to be celebrated in the UK in the 17th century as Mothering Sunday, much before the custom began in the US. Today, the traditional festival of Mothering Sunday is more commonly called as Mothers Day in England and is celebrated in much the same way as it is celebrated in the US. On this day children give flowers and bouquets to their mother to express their love for them.

History of Mother's Day in England

The tradition of celebrating Mothers Day began much earlier in England than it started in the USA. In fact, England was the first country in the world to dedicate a day for mothers as early as the 1600s. They called this day for mothers as 'Mothering Sunday'. The festival has its roots in practice wherein poor people in England send their little children to work as domestic servants or apprentice with the rich. At that time it was considered important by the people that these children, staying away from their families be allowed to visit their homes once in a year. The time decided for the annual visit to home was middle Sunday of the fasting period of Lent (which lasts from Ash Wednesday to Easter). For this reason,

the day was called 'Refreshment Sunday' or 'Mid-Lent Sunday.'

In England the day dedicated for mothers was more commonly called Mothering Sunday as people, mainly children visited their 'Mother Church' or the church of their home and not the 'Daughter Church,' the closest church in the vicinity. After paying a visit to a church, children met their mothers and presented them flowers, which they gathered from bushes along the way. Girls baked special cakes called 'Simnel Cakes' for their mothers.

The tradition of Mothering Sunday stopped with the advent of Industrial Revolution in England when the working conditions and life pattern changed. Over the period of time on Sunday – 4th Sunday in Lent (3 weeks before Easter) was reserved in honor of mothers. In the present time, the original meaning of Mothering Sunday has been lost and has taken the form and name of Mothers Day in the US.

Mother's Day Celebration in England

Mothers Day is celebrated in a big way in England. Children pay tribute to their mothers and thank them for all their love and support. An atmosphere of excitement prevail on the day, and marketers make all efforts to make big profits out of the euphoria. Flowers record their maximum sale as people in England love to express their gratitude for their mothers by gifting them flowers more than anything else. Most popular flowers on Mothers Day in Great Britain are roses followed by carnations and chrysanthemums. In the UK, there is also a tradition of making a costly almond cake for mothers called 'Mothering Cake' or 'Simnel Cake' on Mothers Day.

United States

Main article: Mother's Day (United States)

Prince Harry, Michelle Obama and Jill Biden helping children create Mother's Day cards at the White House, 9 May 2013

Handmade Mother's Day gifts

The United States celebrates Mother's Day on the second Sunday in May. In 1872 Julia Ward Howe called for women to join in support of disarmament and asked for 2 June 1872, to be established as a "Mother's Day for Peace." Her 1870 "Appeal to womanhood throughout the world" is sometimes referred to as Mother's Day Proclamation. But Howe's day was not for honoring mothers but for organizing pacifist mothers against war. In the 1880s and 1890s there were several further attempts to establish an American "Mother's Day," but these did not succeed beyond the local level.

In the United States, Mother's Day remains one of the biggest days for sales of flowers, greeting cards, and the like; Mother's Day is also the biggest holiday for long-distance telephone calls.^[112] Moreover, churchgoing is also popular on Mother's Day, yielding the highest church attendance after Christmas Eve and Easter. Many worshippers celebrate the day with carnations, colored if the mother is living and white if she is dead.

Mother's Day continues to be one of the most commercially successful U.S. occasions.

Mothers Day Skincare Recipes

Golden pink cleanser



Grapefruits contain citric acid which rejuvenates skin and closes pores. they also include fructose and vitamins A, C, D.

The juice assists in collagen production, which supports healthier, smoother skin

2 tablespoons grapefruit juice

1/2 teaspoon aluminum free baking soda

2 tablespoons nonfat plain yogurt

PREPARATION In a small bowl, combine the grapefruit juice, baking soda, and yogurt. Blend well.

APPLICATION Pour a small amount of this onto a clean wet washcloth or sponge. Gently wash your face with this every morning and evening. Rinse with warm water.

Orange you gorgeous vodka toner



Orange peel is a rich source of flavonoids, which are potent antioxidants. Vodka's mild, natural alcohol closes pores.

1 Tablespoon grated orange zest

2 tablespoons vodka

PREPARATION In a clean plastic container, mix the zest, vodka, and 1/4 cup of water. Shake well, then strain.

APPLICATION Gently wipe this over your face using a clean cotton ball.

**So delicious! cocoa butter eye
cream**



Vitamin E is quickly absorbed by the skin, and it reduces the appearance of fine line and wrinkles. Its antioxidant activity fights free radicals.

1/2 tablespoon cocoa butter

2 vitamin E capsules

PREPARATION In a small microwave-safe bowl, Liquefy the cocoa butter by heating it for several seconds in the microwave or in a water bath. Cut off the tips of the capsules. In a small bowl, combine the butter and oil. Test for temperature.

APPLICATION Gently apply a thin layer of this around the eye area.

Lemon Figgie moisturizer



Lemon is an excellent source of citric acid, which closes pores. Figs contain natural humectants – the perfect skin hydration.

1 tablespoon chopped black figs

1 tablespoon low-fat sour cream

1 tablespoon lemon juice

PREPARATION In a blender, combine the figs and the sour cream and mix well. Add the lemon juice and blend again until creamy.

APPLICATION Apply a thin layer of this over your face in the morning and evening after cleansing.

Magic Melon Moisturizer



Melons are cooling and hydrating. They contain vitamins A, B, and C and natural sugars, which are healing for the skin. Lemon is good for skin tone. This moisturizer balances skin's pH.

1 slice honeydew melon

1 teaspoon sunflower oil

1 teaspoon lemon juice

PREPARATION Peel the melon, then puree it in a food processor or blender. Add the oil and lemon juice and blend until creamy.

APPLICATION Apply a very thin layer of this over your face and neck every morning and evening after cleansing.

Lemon and honey cleanser



Milk is the best cleaner for the skin. Honey naturally exfoliates. The vitamin C in lemon juice helps produce a rosy complexion.

1/4 cup milk

1 Tablespoon honey

1 teaspoon lemon juice

PREPARATION In a small bowl, combine the milk and honey and mix well. Add the lemon juice and mix well.

APPLICATION Pour a small amount of this onto a clean wet washcloth or sponge. Gently wash your face with this every morning and evening. Rinse with warm water.

Carrot nutty, smooth moisturizer



Nature's defender, carrots help balance the pH of your skin's surface. When combined with coconut yogurt, they make a mask that rejuvenates aging skin.

1 Tablespoon nonfat plain yogurt

1 Tablespoon carrot juice

1/2 teaspoon coconut oil

PREPARATION In a small bowl, combine the yogurt and carrot juice and mix well. Add the coconut oil and mix well again.

APPLICATION Gently cover your face with this every morning and evening after cleansing.

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