

HOME LIFE

June • 1945



TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

Your sons, husbands and brothers who are standing today upon the battlefronts are fighting for more than victory in war. They are fighting for a new world of freedom and peace.

We, upon whom has been placed the responsibility of leading the American forces, appeal to you with all possible earnestness to invest in War Bonds to the fullest extent of your capacity.

Give us not only the needed implements of war, but the assurance and backing of a united people so necessary to hasten the victory and speed the return of your fighting men.

William B. Sealy
Douglass Act
Dwight Eisenhower
Arthur M. ...

ISSUED FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND ENTERTAINMENT BY



NILES FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

302 E. MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 528 NILES, MICHIGAN



SAVINGS PLUS SAFETY

THERE'S a story about a frugal old couple, Mr. and Mrs. Newbody, who decided to buy a home. The down payment agreed upon was \$2,000 and they went to a local financial institution to conclude the deal.

They carried an old battered milk pail with a tin cover, which they set on the floor between their chairs. When the time came to pay, the old man pulled the pail up on his lap and started to count out the money.

Finally he reached the bottom, and stopped, obviously very upset.

"Why, there's only \$800 here," he exclaimed.

Mrs. Newbody looked equally concerned for a moment; then her face brightened.

"My goodness, paw, you brought the wrong bucket!"

True, it's just a story that painlessly illustrates the virtue of thrift and savings. But suppose we go a little farther in our imagination and make the story even more significant.

If Mr. and Mrs. Newbody had practised their same habits of thrift in an association such as ours, their savings would have reached even greater proportions. Your dollars invested here earn money for you in the form of dividends that we add regularly to your account. It's surprising how quickly your savings multiply and grow. At the same time, you have the assurance of the safety of your funds that Mr. and Mrs. Newbody did not have. Our savings program can be arranged for your convenience, both as to how often and how much you wish to save. We welcome your inquiries.



OUR OWN HOME LIFE

A letter of historical significance is illustrated on our June cover. It is signed by the five-star Generals of the Army and Admirals of the Fleet: namely;

G. C. Marshall
William D. Leahy
Douglas MacArthur
E. J. King
Dwight E. Eisenhower
C. W. Nimitz
H. H. Arnold

Those famous signatures, never before signed to any single document, were obtained by Secretary Morgenthau.

The message is sent to the American people at the time of the Seventh War Loan. Read it well. V-E Day has come but the war won't be over until the last gun has been stilled forever. It will take extra War Bond purchases from all of us here at home to get the mighty Seventh War Loan rolling toward its goal of fourteen billion dollars. The drive for the Seventh Loan is on until June 30. Let's Help with EXTRA Bonds. The time is NOW!

F. L. Vandenberg, Secretary

NILES FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

302 E. Main Street, Niles, Michigan

WHAT DOES SECURITY MEAN?

Henry J. Kaiser, industrial tycoon and nationally prominent personality, recently proposed the thought that Peace means more than a cessation of hostilities. "It is a state of mind, based on the sense of security," he said.

Let us think a minute about what we associate with our meaning of security: a stack of never-ending rent receipts for something which can never be truly ours; or a home of our own which grows in value and worth, both personally and as a permanent investment?

Through modern financing your monthly payment may be no more than your past rent payments, after you have made the necessary, essential down payment. It would

indeed be an expensive procedure to pay rent at the same time that you were paying for your home. But with our home financing plan, the monthly rent money can liquidate a long-term, low-cost mortgage that brings the ownership of a home within easy reach of any family with a steady income.

Our association is able to "personalize" its loan on a home so that your payments can be made conveniently and may include principal, interest and tax amounts.

Realize the pleasure, the pride and the security that can come to you and your family by owning your own home. Come in and talk to us about our home financing program soon, won't you?

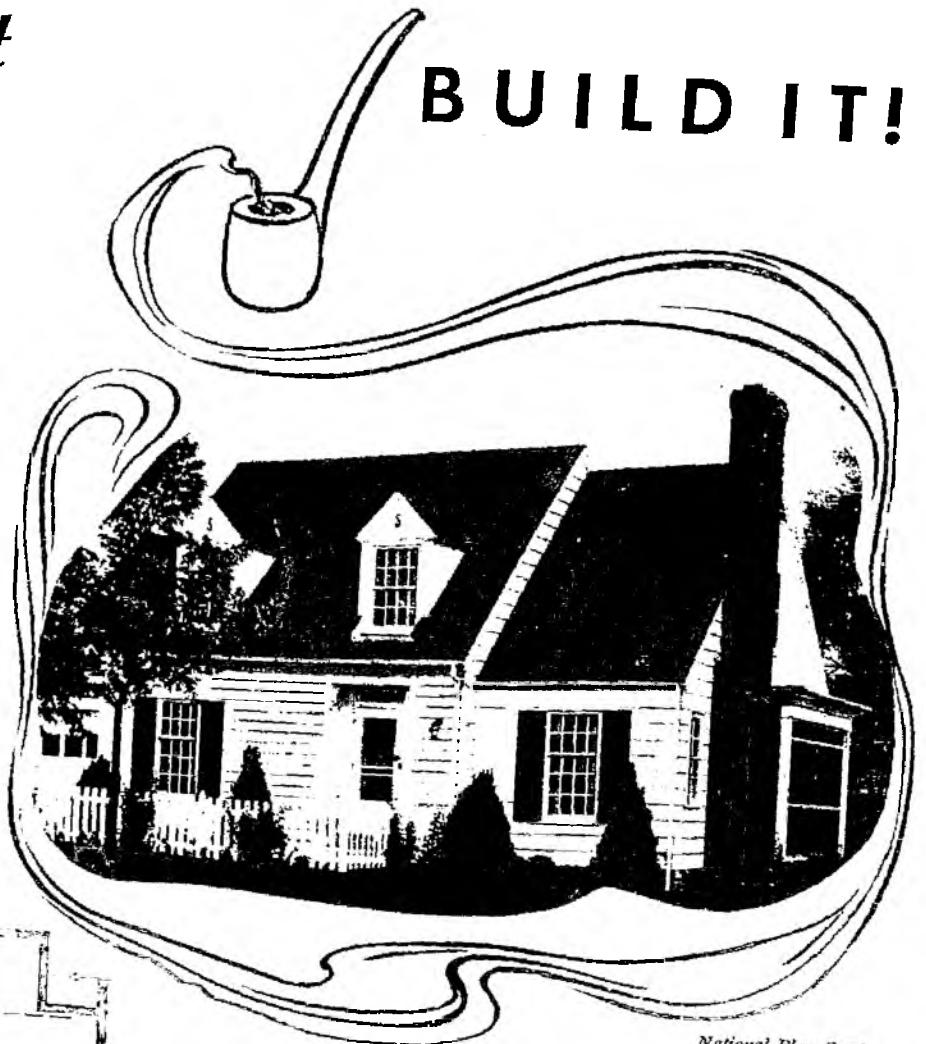
Don't just Dream

BUILD IT!

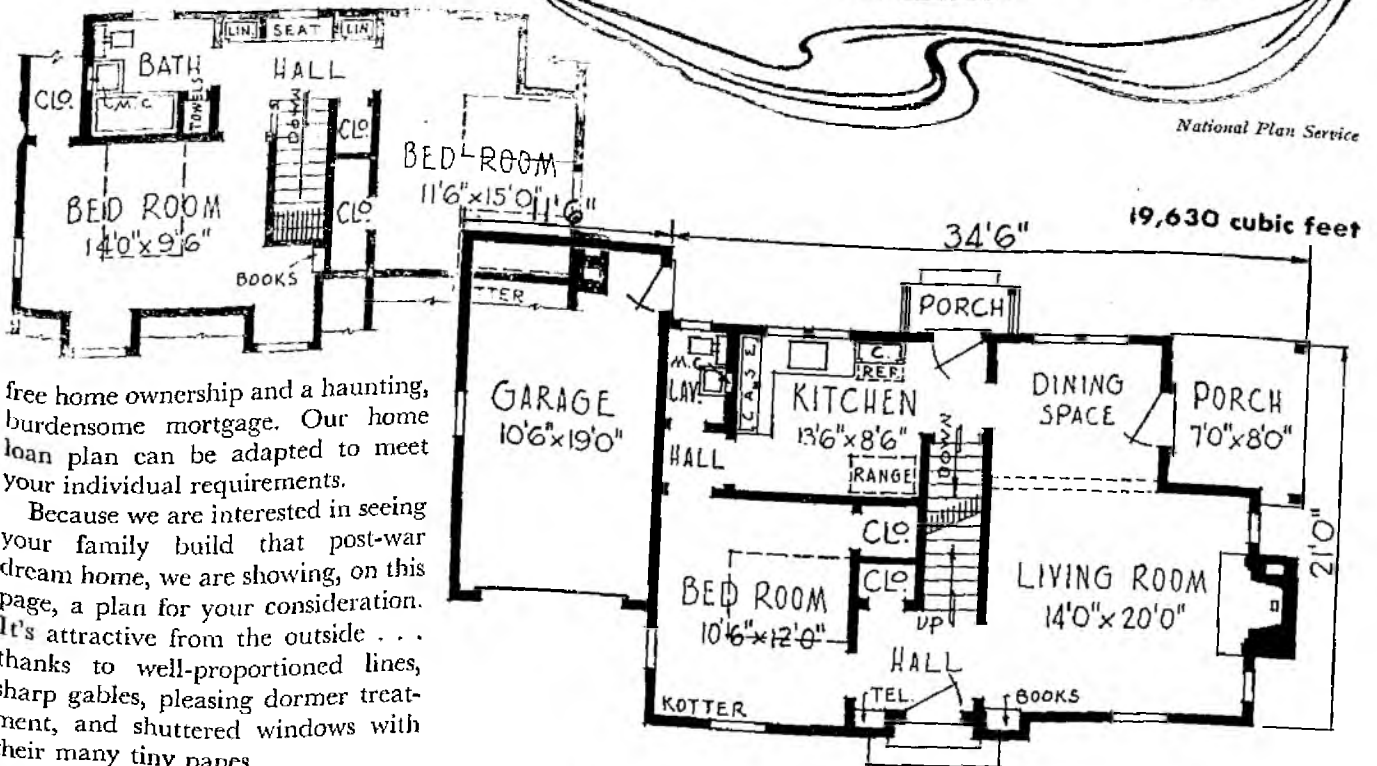
DREAMS are fine in their place, and every worthwhile achievement is always preceded by a dream. But when we dream on and on—rather than take practical steps to make our hopes come true—then the dream becomes futile.

Your family may have dreamed about some day claiming a lovely home as all yours. You may have decided on the style of architecture . . . the number of bedrooms you want and can afford . . . whether you will build one story or two.

But have you checked to learn the best way to finance your dream home, right in your own town? That's a major consideration, too, and can make the difference between worry-



National Plan Service



free home ownership and a haunting, burdensome mortgage. Our home loan plan can be adapted to meet your individual requirements.

Because we are interested in seeing your family build that post-war dream home, we are showing, on this page, a plan for your consideration. It's attractive from the outside . . . thanks to well-proportioned lines, sharp gables, pleasing dormer treatment, and shuttered windows with their many tiny panes.

The interior is exceptionally well planned. Although the living room is generous in size, it can be "stretched" for parties by utilizing the adjoining dining space. The little side porch

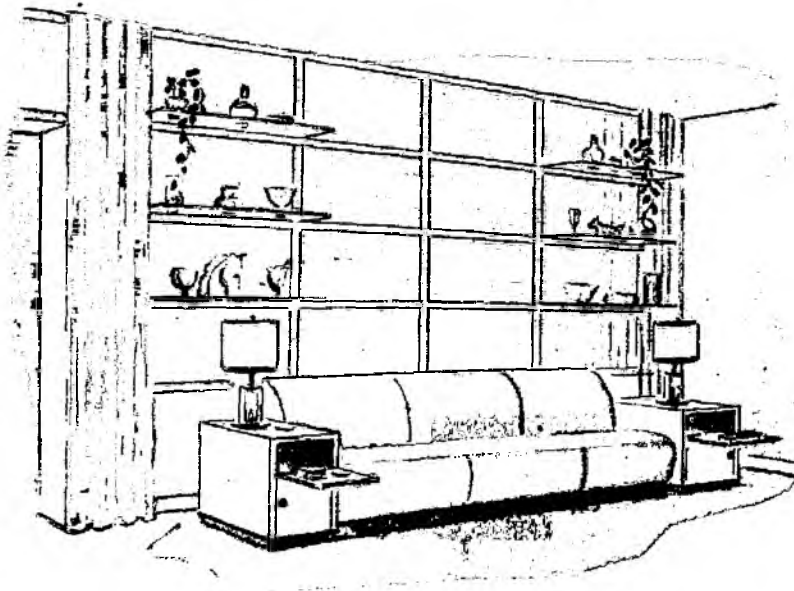
offers seclusion from the street.

The bath and two bedrooms—each with cross ventilation and individual closets—are on the second floor.

Won't you stop in soon to discuss

with us your dream home? We would be pleased to answer every question you may have about our loan plan. Let us help turn your dream home into an actual one!

GLASS



To divide a large room or build a partition between rooms, this effective use of plate glass creates an unusual note. Textured or frosted glass may be used for privacy; or if light and an unobstructed view are desired, clear plate provides the ideal effect. Plate glass shelves for plants and bric-a-brac add interest and decorative touch.

HERE are a variety of ideas showing how simply and economically glass can be used to bring more beauty, light and utility to every room in your home.

Many of these ideas will fit economically into your home right now as practical and decorative conveniences. They will probably suggest other individual ideas that you can use to bring in more daylight, to provide better wall space and to make your home more comfortable. Perhaps you will want to clip these pages for your scrapbook of home ideas.

Our association has worked out a home financing plan for future home builders as well as for families who wish to purchase their homes at the present time. This low cost, long term plan makes home ownership possible for every family with a sincere determination to acquire a debt-free home. Our friendly staff members will gladly explain how your family can buy the home they want.

This inexpensive use of plate glass helps conserve space in a small room or apartment. Simply set two painted chests back-to-back and hold them together snugly with a piece of clear plate glass or a plate glass mirror, and you have a combination dinette table, desk or make-up table.



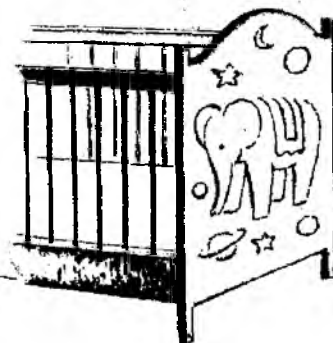
• for Beauty

■ FOR UTILITY



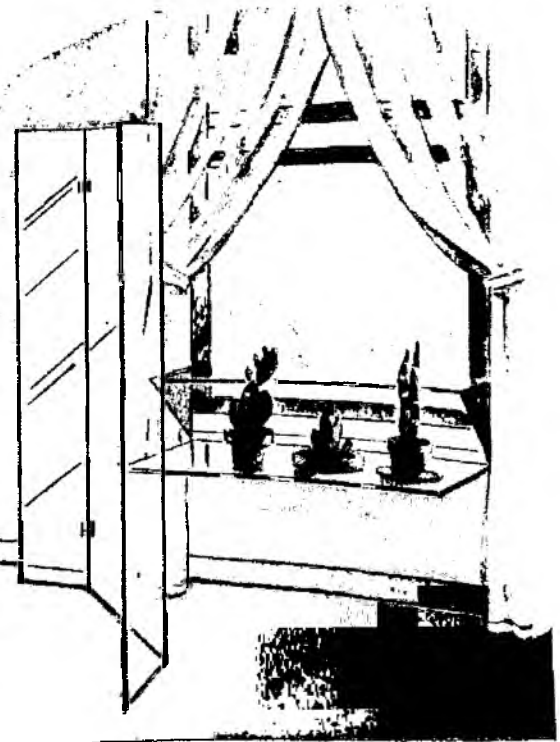
Many bay windows in older homes can be cold, depressing, cheerless places. When clear plate glass is installed to provide a picture window, these old-fashioned bays can easily be made into bright, cheerful spots.

Fresh air, without drafts, is essential in all sleeping rooms. Below you see how a plate glass screen can be used to ward off cool air while admitting welcome sunlight, and a glass deflecting ventilator directs cool air upward. The addition of a plate glass or mirrored plant shelf on the window sill provides a fine place for growing plants.



Art work courtesy
Libbey-Owens-Ford
Glass Co.

Even if the space in your bedroom or guest room is limited, you still can have a useful and attractive vanity and a two-way dressing mirror combined. This "in-a-door" use of mirrors requires little space in the clothes closet. The vanity, fastened directly on the back of the door, swings out into the room for use, or it unlatches from the door and swings out, permitting the full length mirror on the door to serve as a two-way mirror. The vanity, with its colorfully draped front, provides drawer and shelf space for various articles.



Another Enemy To Conquer



SMOKEY SAYS—

**Care will prevent
9 out of 10 forest fires!**

WHILE World War I was being fought out to its sudden close in October 1918, the Cloquet fire in Minnesota was staging a miniature war's red hell. A shortage of 20 inches of rainfall in 20 months was the prelude. Somebody didn't put out a cigarette before throwing it away, a campfire was left unextinguished, someone was foolish enough to burn brush in such weather—anyway, the fire started on the afternoon of October 12, the wind came up, and soon Cloquet—the busy sawmill town of 12,000 people—was burned, razed to the ground. All of the inhabitants except seven were rescued, taken out by train to safety, though property and timber valued at \$30,000,000 were lost.

Let's look back at what is variously called the Lewis River fire, the Columbia, Cispus, Yacolt, or Cowlitz fires, a conflagration that swept through two states of our Pacific northwest—Washington and Oregon. The fire occurred in September. The summer had been deficient in rainfall. High temperatures, dry air, and light winds had prevailed for almost four months previously. The earth was parched, crops had failed, vegetation had dried up, down timber and snags were as tinder.

Fires had been burning near Silver Star Mountain in Cowlitz County, Washington for over a month previously; no one paid any attention. Careless settlers were burning slash in many places. Another fire had been burning on Muddy Creek, a tributary of Lewis River.

On September 8 and 9 these fires crept out through a number of gaps in the range and from then until September 15 the people of Clarke and Cowlitz Counties did little else but fight fire day and night. September 12 was "a dark day" in western Washington. More than 600,000 acres were burned, the property loss was placed at \$12,000,000, and 18 people were killed.

Along the North Fork of Lewis River the fire on September 11 probably reached its greatest severity. Here a party of nine people was overtaken by the flames. They had been camping at Spirit Lake, and hurrying ahead of the coming fire, they found the narrow road blocked with fallen timber. The fiery hurricane closed in around them. Nine charred corpses lay close together, and nearby a few pieces of iron, all that was left of their wagon. The horses had broken loose, but a shapeless mass and a few buckles told the tale of them. A settler's wife and children were caught as they ran from the clearing into green timber. A mail carrier was overtaken on the road—and perished. In all, sixteen lives were lost on the North Fork of Lewis River.

Millions of feet of some of the finest timber in the northwest were destroyed, and sawmills, logs, railroad ties, settlers' homes, bridges, mining buildings, and countless numbers of wildlife were wiped out.

Many carcasses of deer were found afterward, while the loss of smaller game such as grouse, squirrels, and rabbits was very great. In one wet meadow some people took refuge; there also were six bear, eight deer, and a lynx.

It was from this fire, however, that organized forest-fire protection agencies in the Pacific Northwest date their origins. It aroused timber owners, logging operators, foresters, and others to such an extent that legislative steps toward protection of the

forests followed soon after. And then various organizations to prevent and combat forest fires came into being.

Now agencies and organizations including the Association of State Foresters, the Federal Treasury, War, Justice, Agriculture and Interior Departments, the American Red Cross, the Office of War Information and others are cooperating in the 4th consecutive annual Wartime Forest Fire Prevention program.

America's saw timber was reduced almost 40 per cent from 1909 to 1938. During this same period, forest and woods fires killed billions of little trees—tomorrow's timber—and enough big ones to build 6½ million five-room homes! Vital watersheds were crippled, soil eroded from millions of fertile acres, nature's beauty scarred.

People were conscious of real shortages in lumber and paper during 1944 when production of the former was 2 billion feet less than actual war needs, and (according to the War Production Board) wood—from which paper is made—was recognized as the most urgent raw material production problem in the United States.

Huge quantities of wood are still needed for such critical war uses as the building of PT and landing and assault boats for the Navy; truck bodies and paratroop gliders for the Army; fiber containers and wrapping paper for food, blood plasma, and munitions. Yet each year, there is an average of 210,970 forest and woods and range fires—575 fires each 24 hours.

The tragedy is that nine out of every ten of these 210,000 forest, woods, and range fires are man-caused.

Seven out of every ten of these fires are started: by Americans who mean well but who just don't know or don't think; by Americans who are patriotic but careless with lighted

matches, cigarettes, pipe ashes; by Americans who leave without putting *dead out* their camp and picnic and warming fires—and debris and brush-burning and land clearing fires—and even their Victory Garden fires!

The forest empire of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is larger than the combined area of France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, The Netherlands, and the British Isles. With range land, it constitutes more than one-third of the area of the continental United States.

No major region or zone is without forests, farm woodlands, and range or pasture lands. Sixty per cent of these lands are east of the Great Plains in an area containing four-fifths of our population. The other forty per cent are west of the Great Plains and include most of our remaining open range and virgin timber. It is evident, therefore, that fires in forests, woods, pastures, and on ranges constitute a national problem which can be solved only by nationwide action.

Like its predecessors, the 4th consecutive Wartime Forest Fire Prevention program in 1945 is nation-wide but with intensified efforts—including personal contacts with residents, workers, and visitors—in those areas

where danger of forest, woods, and range fires is most critical.

Every individual has a responsibility and a patriotic stake in this EMERGENCY and the problem can be solved through individual action.

SPECIFICALLY, THE NEED IS—

For each individual man, woman, and child to be careful with matches, smokes—including cigars, cigarettes, and pipe ashes—and campfires in all forest, woodland, and range areas.

For each individual victory gardener, farmer, rancher, stockman, and forest industry to ask about a permit—and the law—before burning grass, brush, fence rows, trash,

farms, logging slash, or before clearing land.

For everyone to put out every small fire he sees, and to report all others quickly to the nearest ranger or fire warden—or to the local fire department.

Man-caused forest, woods and range fires occur in peace-time as well as when our country is at war. In times of peace they are wanton destroyers of our natural wealth for which we are already paying dearly. Now, man-caused fires are also saboteurs of the war effort. They delay victory; cause unnecessary death and injury on battlefields; are ANOTHER ENEMY TO CONQUER.

MEMORIZE THESE RULES



1. Observe rules in areas closed to smoking. Stop to smoke in safe places.



2. Crush out your cigarette, your cigar, your pipe ashes. Never throw a burning object from a car window.



3. Break your match in two. When you can hold the burned end between your fingers—play safe, use the ash tray.



4. Ask about the law—and a permit—before burning grass, brush, fence rows, ferns, or trash. Then follow safe rules; have help handy; kill every spark.





With
Very Best
Wishes

If the bride and groom plan to furnish their home, linens and bedding are indispensable—luncheon and dinner cloths and napkins, sheets and pillow cases, monogrammed bathroom sets, blankets, bedspreads. If they have their own car, an auto robe may be just the thing. Magazine subscriptions for “him,” for “her,” and for their home will extend the remembrance of your giving over the entire year. Renewals would be grand as anniversary gifts, too.

As to the biggest gift of all—that from the parents of the young couple—nothing will mean more than the savings funds that have perhaps been invested in their names since they were youngsters, in an association such as ours.

For the present these funds will probably be saved, to be used only in case of grave emergency. Then one day the newly-weds may use them to help them build a new home of their own—as sheltering and comforting as the homes they have left. And they’ll be building it with not only your present best wishes, but also because of your past foresight and judgment when they were but children. Even as they grew, so did their savings funds, surely and safely.

Money invested here does not lie idle. It is constantly earning money for you in the form of dividends that our association adds to your savings regularly. Your savings program at our association can be adapted to best fit your personal needs and wishes, both as to the amount of money you wish to save and the frequency with which you want to make additions to your account.

Ours is a local institution which serves the people of this community. The funds of our many savers are re-invested principally in Government Bonds and in first mortgage loans on local homes, a reinvestment which has proved to be sound in the one-hundred-and-fourteen-year history of savings and loan in America. The income from these loans helps build reserves for the protection of our savers and makes possible our payment of dividends.

Our institution is here to serve you. We invite you to come to our office and let us explain to you what your savings dollars can do in this institution’s systematic savings program.

WEDDING bound? Chances are you will be soon. It may be the next mail that brings you a neat, white formal invitation to a friend’s or relative’s wedding.

So along with the thought about your “best bib” and white gloves, please, oh please, give an early thought to the gift you’ll send.

Nine brides out of ten will be marrying men in the service and of necessity will be postponing “settling down” for the duration. They’ll appreciate most the very practical, packable gifts they can carry with them to help make some room or tourist cottage or apartment seem more like home.

Top of the list are sterling silver odds and ends: candy and nut dishes, cigarette containers and ashtrays, salts and peppers, candlesticks, rose bud vases. Or, if the bride-to-be is fortunate enough to be assembling her flat silver, you might give a place setting or a serving dish or a carving set. If these cost a little more than

you planned to spend alone, why not join someone else in giving the gift.

Serving trays and hors d’houvres trays will see much service as will any “utility” items such as coffee makers, glass ovenware, wooden salad bowls, fruit bowls, clocks, picture frames and small pictures.

One Navy bride recently declared that their “grandest gift of all” was a unique package of “scarcer-than-cigarette” items containing an assortment of egg turner, egg beater, frying pan, flour sifter, alarm clock and electric iron. Even second-hand ones will prove to be valuable.

Should you believe in conventional china or crystal, so hard to find now, why not give a War Bond or Stamps to be used at a later date for that purpose, when the exact items they want are available at normal prices. Bonds are especially appropriate for the service couple—you’re really doing them *two* good turns—and saving storage or moving costs of valuable “breakables,” besides.

THIS is not a sermon. It is not a fictitious appeal to your emotions. It is a quotation of excerpts from an account given by one of our fighting men of the 10th Air Force. Read it, think about it. You'll know in your own mind and heart what you're going to do toward making our fourteen billion dollar goal in the mighty Seventh War Loan drive. Europe is freed. Now on to Tokyo. The time for action is today.

I'm 22, now, I've learned some things first hand.

Don't believe all that those Hollywood features tell you about life and death in the Air Forces.

Don't get the idea that wounds necessarily make a hero. In December, 1943 I got the Purple Heart. An explosive shell had come in through the nose of our B-24 and showered the navigator and me with shrapnel. The stuff winged me in the left leg, right arm, and my head. I didn't lose

will you be tomorrow?" You try to get neither too friendly with men you like nor to be too much annoyed by those you don't. Keep your relations impersonal, like a surgeon. Get the job done and go on back home. That's the idea.

And don't let them tell you flying is exciting. It happens I had never even been off the ground, except in a hotel elevator, until I dropped my first bomb. That was back at Midland, Texas, where we did our training. Flying for most of us in the Air Forces is usually about as routine as pushing a lawn-mower, and less pleasant. Stripped of all needless weight, accessories, and comforts, a bomber is as bare as a cold box car, and all you need is the click of the rails to think you're on a railroad. Except it doesn't take you to interesting places.

Of course you have your high spots. There was the day, for instance, our

gether, so the top turret narrowed like a cellar-window. I tore my clothing off getting out. But not a man of us was killed or even injured. The medics keep a select supply of combat whiskey on hand for such events. Somebody poured us a drink. One moral is that even crash landings aren't always bad, after all.

Such moments give you tingling tensions. But don't think they release the festering monotony down inside of a man. Often your only feeling after a mission is loneliness and depression. You come back from wherever they sent you with that load and you know there will be a vacant bed, maybe two, beside yours.

Well, it almost surprises you that the bed is still vacant when you get up the next morning. Pretty soon the department that handles such things

A FIGHTING MAN SPEAKS

Army Air Force Photo



consciousness; didn't even lose much of my Grade-A blood. It was like getting hit with buckshot—a lot of little holes but no blood.

They didn't even hospitalize me. No lovely blonde nurses. No need for help to write my letters home. Just some gauze, cotton and sulfa powder, a strong antitetanus shot, and a little "Be careful, Lieutenant, with those bandages for a few days when you take a shower." That was all.

And don't believe the romantics about the deep comradeship in war making. Of course, in a bombing plane you do nothing single-handed except spit—you're part of a team, and for better or worse your life is wrapped up with the lives of the rest of the crew. But actually, you make friends quickly and lose them fast.

Your crew loses a man and you take on a replacement, and pretty soon you've forgotten what the missing guy ever looked like. You become casual in your acquaintances. War is a matter of "here today and where

No. 2 engine caught on fire when we approached the home field. We didn't know as yet how badly we had been shot up by both flak and machine-gun bullets while over our target. We were at altitude 700 feet, preparing to let down. The co-pilot pushed buttons A, B and X to drop the landing-gear. The tricycle didn't drop; Annie didn't live there any more. So we circled the field again. Our No. 1 motor caught on fire then, too.

What you do then is drop your flaps. That slows you down to a speed safe for a belly-landing. We tried that. But the vice-president in charge of flaps said they had left town.

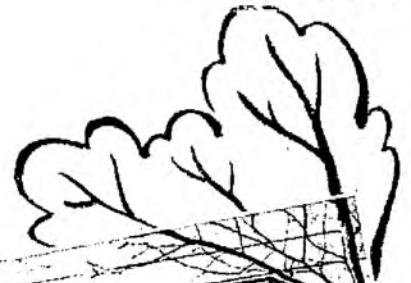
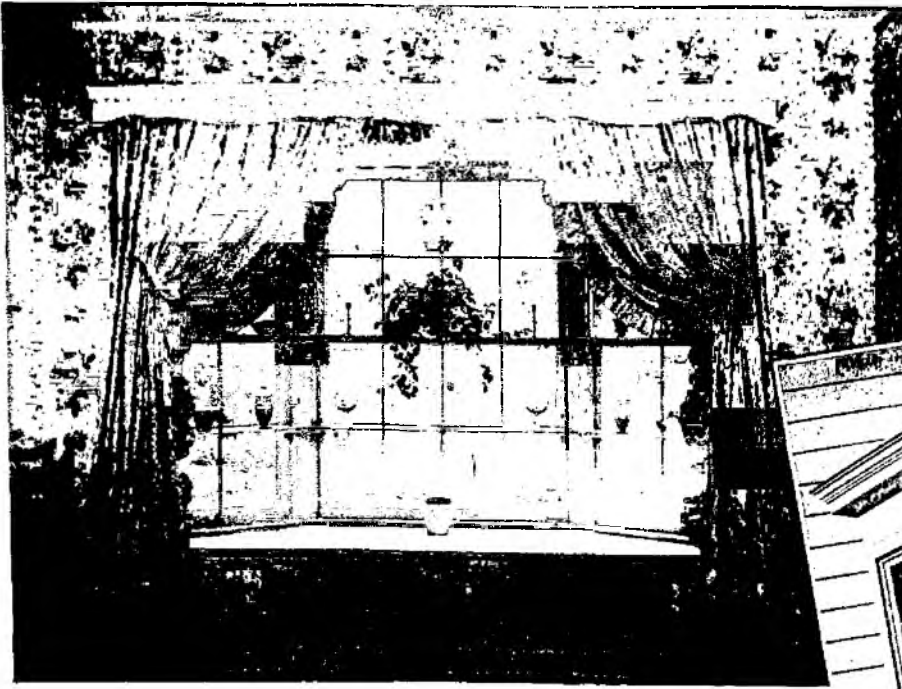
So it was simply a matter of crash-landing without slowing down. That landing-strip looked as long as a calling-card as we whizzed toward it at a speed of 150 m.p.h. We hit the ground kerplunk and crumpled up the entire belly of the ship. We were sweating out an explosion and fire. I remember climbing out the top turret, just like that. The plane had jack-knifed to-

calls around and packs up Joe's or Bill's things to send them home. They always look through everything first. Some man's wife or family might be awfully surprised over the love letter and/or other accessories out of a shirt-pocket. So the Air Force is tactful about things like that.

But you don't spend time brooding when those things happen. You don't feel either heroic or fatalistic. You just think you're lucky, without much reason. You see men who never say an unkind word or think a lousy thought get shot down. You see lots of others with dusty consciences come home endlessly alive and happy. You don't see a meaning in any of it. Maybe there isn't any.

We know the meaning to the 7th War Loan Drive. It's to bring final Victory quickly and decisively so our American fighting boys can come home to have the kind of lives for which they're fighting. Back them up! Buy War Bonds now!

Corner Windows



Window Shopping

MORE and better windows are on the list for new and remodeled homes after the war. Windows, correctly used, can give you many advantages. They can add distinction in design to both the exterior and the interior of your home. They admit more light and air. They increase decorative possibilities. They afford interesting views. They can make small rooms seem larger and help you save on lighting bills.

To help you plan for your post-war home, there are presented here three styles of windows—the “bay,” the “corner,” and the “picture” window.

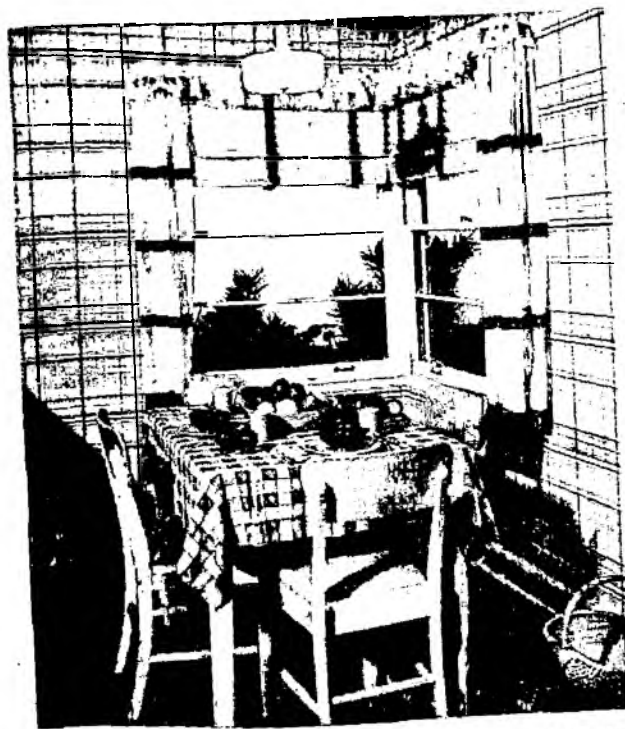
Bay Windows



WHETHER styled in the traditional or modern manner, bay windows have an individual charm and appeal. Viewed from the outside, they give a home a gracious look. From the inside, they provide a favorite way of widening a view by presenting it

from the three different directions. Another nice thing about bay windows is the fact that they create an effect of extra space in a room, especially when the room is small. Bays make possible interesting conversation nooks or game corners. A bay in

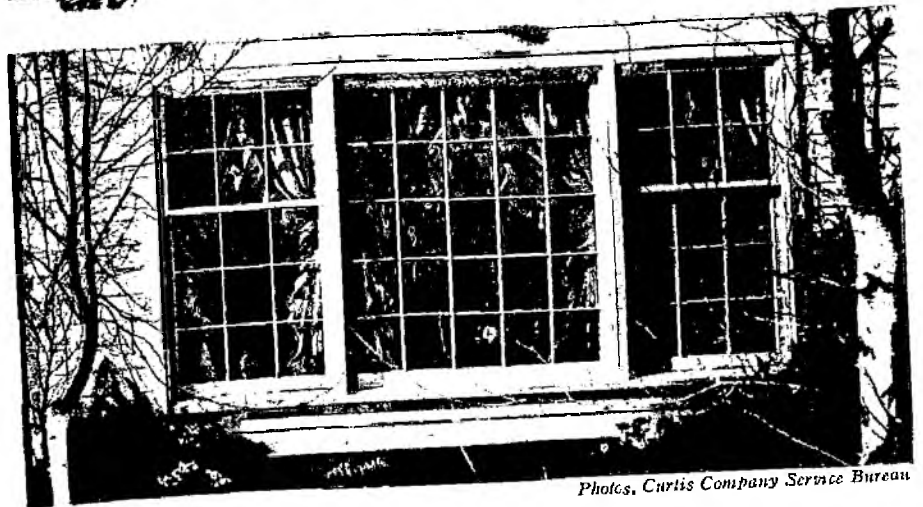
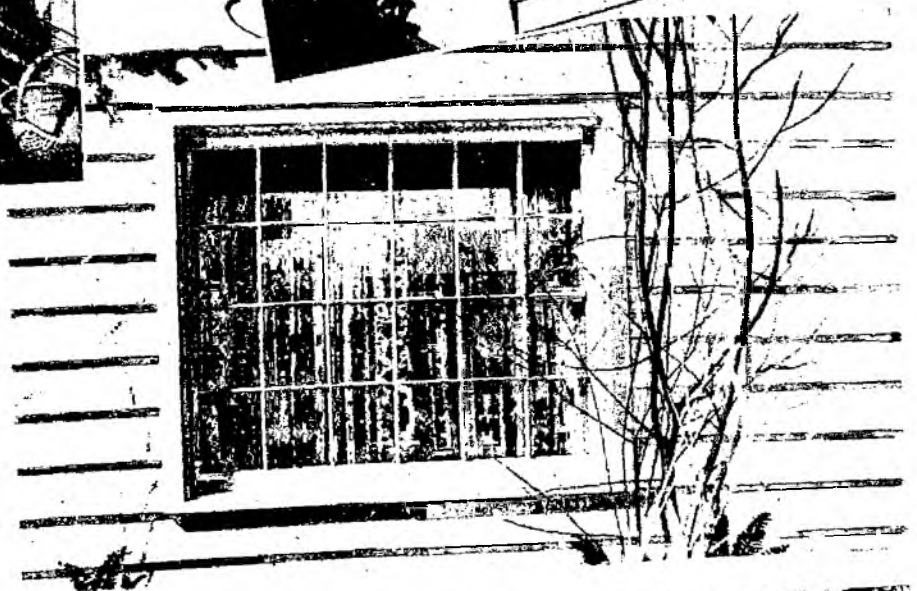
the living room, or for a dining nook, will give your home a special charm. Decorative possibilities of a bay are limitless. With a little imagination, and with ideas from a decorator or of your own, they can give your home extra individuality and beauty.



CORNER windows strike a refreshing note as well as being useful. They can provide a cheerful breakfast nook in the kitchen. They can add greater interest to a living room. They can create the effect of a protected sun porch even though your home has no porch.

Since these windows are modern in style, they lend themselves best to simple, less ornate styles of architecture. Some architects believe that these windows are not in keeping with traditional styles such as Cape Cod or Georgian, yet, even here, if properly used, they can be quite effective.

When remodeling takes the form of simplifying an over-ornate structure, corner windows are often the very thing to use. Double hung windows, pictured here, cost less than casement style although either type may be used.



Photos, Curtis Company Service Bureau

Picture Windows

WHETHER you build a new home or remodel one, you will enjoy at least one "picture" window. Also known as "view" sash, such windows usually consist of a large fixed sash, which means that the window does not open. When ventilation is desired,

the picture window can be flanked by double-hung or casement sash.

With their larger size, picture windows are becoming a popular means of bringing additional light into the home. They are very decorative, too. While they are ideal for living and

dining room, they are also useful in studies, bedrooms, and workrooms as long as there is another source of ventilation, as the picture window is stationary.

The beauty of picture windows is to have them as large as possible.

Crisp

COTTON GLOVES

for Summer Smartness

KEEP crisp and cool, even on the hottest day of summer, in cotton crocheted gloves. Here are three delightful styles to crochet, all variations of the one basic pattern. One has frilly cuffs and is equally smart with a tailored suit or with a feminine dress. Another has a sprinkling of crocheted flowers, and the third is a short mitt for evening.

BASIC GLOVE No. 3107

Materials required—Five 75-yd. balls white "Star" mercerized tatting cotton, one 75-yd. ball of same in red or any color desired and a No. 11 or 12 steel crochet hook. (For a larger size use No. 10 needle and for a longer finger add 2 more rows of meshes.)

LEFT GLOVE. With White, ch 138, d c in 8th st from hook, * ch 2, skip 2 chs, d c in next ch, repeat from * across row, ch 5, turn. (44 meshes.)

2nd Row—D c in 1st mesh, * ch 2, d c in next mesh, repeat from * across row, ch 5, turn and repeat the 2nd row 6 times, ch 5, s c in first mesh of same row to join, do not turn work but continue working around.

9th Row—Ch 5, d c in same mesh, ch 2, d c in next mesh, ch 2, d c in next mesh, ch 2, d c in next mesh, ch 2, d c in same mesh, * ch 2, d c in next mesh, repeat from * 4 times, ch 2, d c in same mesh (this starts the increase for thumb), * ch 2, d c in next mesh, repeat from * all around to last mesh, ch 2, d c in center of joining ch, ch 2, d c in ch 5 loop, ch 2, d c in next mesh, continue work without joining.

10th & 11th Rows—Work in 2 ch meshes increasing one mesh in each increasing point for thumb.

12th Row—Work in pattern same as last row and increase 1 mesh in each increasing point of thumb but after working the 2nd increase for thumb work 10 meshes, ch 2, work a puff st in d c of 2nd increasing row working over mesh of last row made, (puff st: thread over needle, insert in d c and pull st up the length of 2 rows, * thread over, insert in same space and

pull st up the same length, repeat from * twice, thread over and pull through all loops but one, thread over and pull through 2 loops), work 2 meshes, ch 2, puff st in next d c of 2nd increasing row, work 2 meshes, ch 2, puff st in next d c of 2nd increasing row, continue remainder of row in pattern. In the next and every alternate row omit the puff st. In every other row work puff sts for back of glove in top of last puff st working over the previous row.

Work 6 more rows in same manner always increasing in each increasing point for thumb and working the puff st pattern on back of glove. (There should be 10 increasing rows.)

Next 2 Rows—Work even in pattern but continue the puff st pattern on back of glove.

Next Row—Work to first increase, ch 13, skip 15 meshes for thumb, d c in next mesh, continue in pattern all around.

Next Row—Work in meshes working 4 meshes on the ch 13 over thumb and working the puff sts on back of glove.

Work 4 rows even continuing the puff st pattern on back of glove.

Work 5 rows even omitting the puff st pattern on back of glove.

Little Finger. Work 16 meshes beyond last puff st, ch 9, counting back 13 meshes, d c in next mesh, work 1 mesh in each mesh of finger to ch, then ch 2, skip 1 ch, d c in next ch, * ch 2, skip 2 chs, d c in next ch, repeat from * ch 2, d c in next mesh and work 4 rows of meshes even.

Next Row—* Decrease 1 mesh between fingers (all the decreasing is done between the fingers) and work 3 rows even. Repeat from *.

Next Row—Decrease 1 mesh and work 1 row of 1 ch meshes.

Next Row—1 d c in each mesh ending row with an s c, break thread leaving an end. Thread into needle and draw together.

Next Finger. Join thread in top of last d c at base of little finger on palm side of glove and work 5 meshes on palm side, ch 9, d c in 6th free mesh from little finger

on back of glove and work 2 rows of meshes all around working on ch 9 same as little finger. (18 meshes.)

Next Row—Decrease 1 mesh, then decrease 1 mesh every other row until 15 meshes remain, work 6 rows even.

Next Row—* Decrease 1 mesh and work row even, repeat from *, then work 1 row of 1 ch meshes and finish same as little finger.

Middle Finger. Join thread in top of last d c at base of last finger on palm side of glove and work 7 meshes on palm, ch 9, d c in 7th free mesh from last finger on back of glove and work 2 rows of meshes even, (20 meshes) then decrease 1 mesh every other row until 16 meshes remain, then work 6 rows even.

Next Row—* Decrease 1 mesh and work 1 row even. Repeat from *, then work 1 row of 1 ch meshes and finish same as last finger.

Fore Finger. Attach thread in same manner and work 2 rows of meshes all around. (19 meshes)

Decrease 1 mesh every other row 4 times and work 5 rows even.

Next Row—Decrease 1 mesh and work 1 row even, then work 1 row of 1 ch meshes and finish same as last finger.

Thumb. Work 2 rows of 23 meshes.

Next Row—Decrease 1 mesh, then decrease 1 mesh every other row until 16 meshes remain.

Next Row—Work even.

Next Row—Work 1 ch meshes and finish same as other fingers.

Cuff. Attach White in corner st at lower edge of glove, ch 3, d c in same space, * ch 1, 2 d c in next d c, repeat from * across row, ch 5, turn.

2nd Row—Skip 1 d c, * 3 d c with ch 1 between each d c in next 2 d c group, (shell) ch 2, 1 d c in next 2 d c group, ch 2, repeat from * across row ending with the 1 d c in 2 d c group, ch 5, turn.

3rd Row—* 3 d c with ch 1 between each d c in center d c of next shell, ch 2, d c in single d c between shells, ch 2, repeat

from * across row ending with 1 d c in 3rd st of ch 5, ch 5, turn and repeat the 3rd row 10 times.

Work 3 s c in each mesh around front opening, ch 1, turn and work 1 s c in each s c working 2 8-ch loops evenly spaced for buttonholes on one side above cuff, (buttonhole: ch 8, skip 6 s c, s c in next s c), break thread.

Join Red in same space, turn, ch 3, d c in same space, ch 4, sl st in top of d c for picot, d c in same space, * ch 4, skip 3 s c, s c in next st, ch 4, skip 3 s c, 2 d c, picot, 1 d c in next s c, repeat from * around opening working a shell in each buttonhole and working a shell in center st of each shell across top of glove and the s c in the single d c between shells.

RIGHT GLOVE. Work first 8 rows same as left glove.

9th Row—Same as 9th row of left glove but reverse the thumb by increasing 1 mesh in the 9th and 4th mesh from end of row.

10th and 11th Rows—Same as left glove.

12th Row—Work 21 meshes, then start the puff st for back of glove and work in same manner as left glove to little finger.

Little Finger. Work to within 3 meshes from first puff st on back of glove, ch 9, counting back 13 meshes, d c in next mesh and repeat little finger of left.

Next Finger. Join thread in top of last d c at base of little finger on back of glove and work 6 meshes, ch 9, d c in 5th free mesh from little finger on palm of glove, work same as on left glove.

Middle Finger. Join thread in base of last finger and work 7 meshes on back of glove, ch 9, d c in 7th mesh from last finger on palm and work same as left. Fore Finger, thumb and cuff are worked same as left glove.

LONG GLOVE No. 3108

Materials required—Seven 75-yd. balls white "Star" mercerized tatting cotton, one ball each of light blue, yellow and bright pink "Sillateen Sansil," and a No. 11 or 12 steel crochet hook.

Gloves are worked same as Gloves No. 3107 to the cuff, break thread.

Attach thread in corner st of lower edge of glove, ch 5, d c in same space, * ch 2, d c in next mesh, repeat from * across row, ch 5, turn.

2nd Row—D c in same space, * ch 2, d c in next mesh, repeat from * across row increasing in every 5th mesh but do not increase in last mesh, ch 5, turn.

3rd Row—D c in same space, * ch 2, d c in next mesh, repeat from * across row, ch 5, turn.

4th Row—Same as 3rd row.

5th Row—D c in same space, * ch 2 d c in next mesh, repeat from * across row increasing in every 6th mesh, ch 5, turn.

6th and 7th Rows—Same as 3rd row.

8th Row—Same as 5th row but increase in every 7th mesh.

9th Row—Same as 3rd row.

10th Row—Same as 3rd row but do not turn work, ch 5, join by working 1 s c in first mesh of same row, ch 5, d c in same space, * ch 2, d c in next mesh, repeat from * to last mesh, ch 2, d c in center of ch 5, ch 2, d c in 5 ch loop, * ch 2, d c in next mesh, continue in same manner until there are 22 rows from joining. In last row increase 1 mesh ending row with an s c. (72 meshes.)

EDGE. In next mesh, work * 3 d c, ch 4, sl st in 3rd st from hook for picot, ch 1, 3 d c in same space, s c in next mesh, ch 3, skip 1 mesh, s c in next mesh, repeat from * all around, join with sl st, break thread.

Attach thread at opening and work 3 s c in each mesh around opening of glove.

Next Row—1 s c in each s c, working 4 6-ch loops spaced evenly for buttonholes on one side of opening (buttonhole: ch 6, skip 6 s c, s c in next s c.)

FLOWERS. With "Sillateen Sansil" Light Blue, ch 6, join to form a ring, * 1 s c, 1 d c, 3 tr c, 1 d c in ring, repeat from * 4 times, s c in ring.

2nd Row—* Ch 5, s c in s c in back of petal, repeat from * all around.

3rd Row—* 1 d c, 5 tr c, 1 d c in loop, s c in s c, repeat from * all around, join, break thread.

Work 5 more flowers in Light Blue, 6 flowers in Yellow and 6 in Bright Pink. 9 flowers required for each glove.

Sew flowers to glove scattering as desired.

MITTS No. 3109

Materials required—Four 75-yd. balls white "Star" mercerized tatting cotton, one 75-yd. ball of same in red or any color desired, and a steel crochet hook, No. 11 or 12. (For a larger size, use a No. 10 needle.)

Work same as Gloves No. 3107 to fingers, then work first 2 rows of each finger and thumb. Finish with same edge as Gloves No. 3107.

ABBREVIATIONS

ch.....chain
s c.....single crochet
d c.....double crochet
sl st.....slip stitch
st (s).....stitch (es)
tr c.....treble crochet

* (asterisk)—When this symbol appears, continue working until directions refer you back to this symbol.



Let's have a Porch Picnic!



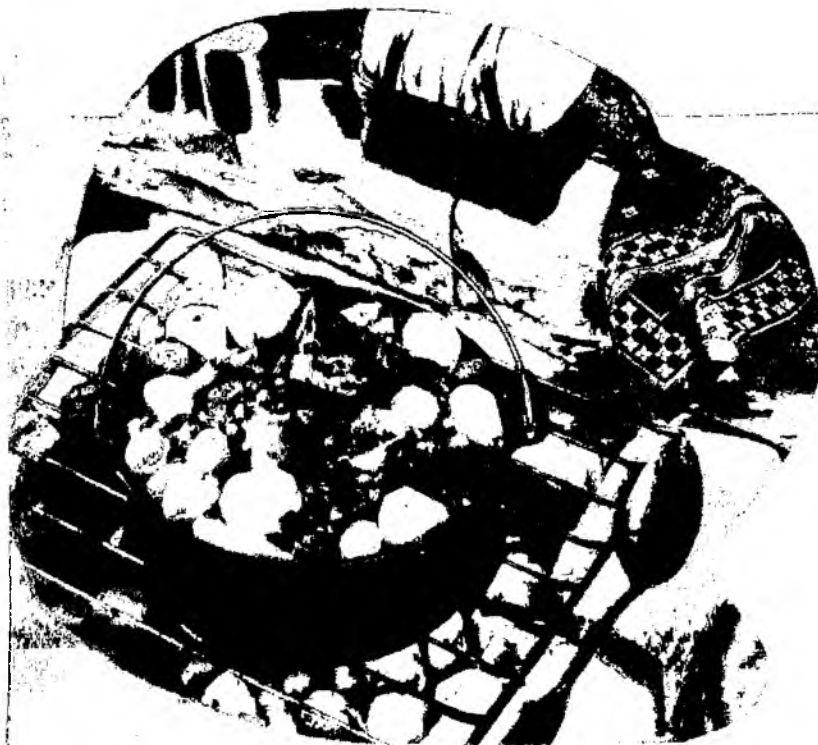
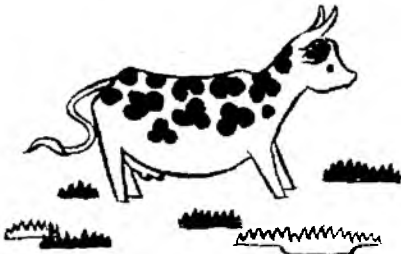
WITH the first few warm summer days, there are bound to be positive and repeated demands from the youngsters for a picnic. And of course a picnic always gives Mother a splendid opportunity to try out her new recipes for outdoor meals, saved for just such an occasion. We are offering four appetizing picnic recipes here that will taste just as good on the porch or in the backyard as they would on a pre-gas rationing picnic in the country.

Yes, they take precious red points but everyone admits they are worth them after the first few bites.

There's just one precaution—don't cut down on quantities you will need for any of these porch picnic recipes—be sure to remember what outdoor air always seems to do to appetites—even the finicky assume lumber-jack proportions.

Plan definitely on "seconds" all the way round. And if your own kiddies always amaze you with their insatiable hunger, then buy *still* more of the "makings" for these dishes or sandwiches than you believe they can ever down!

We're sure your picnic will be highly successful, with everyone beaming that the "eats were super!"

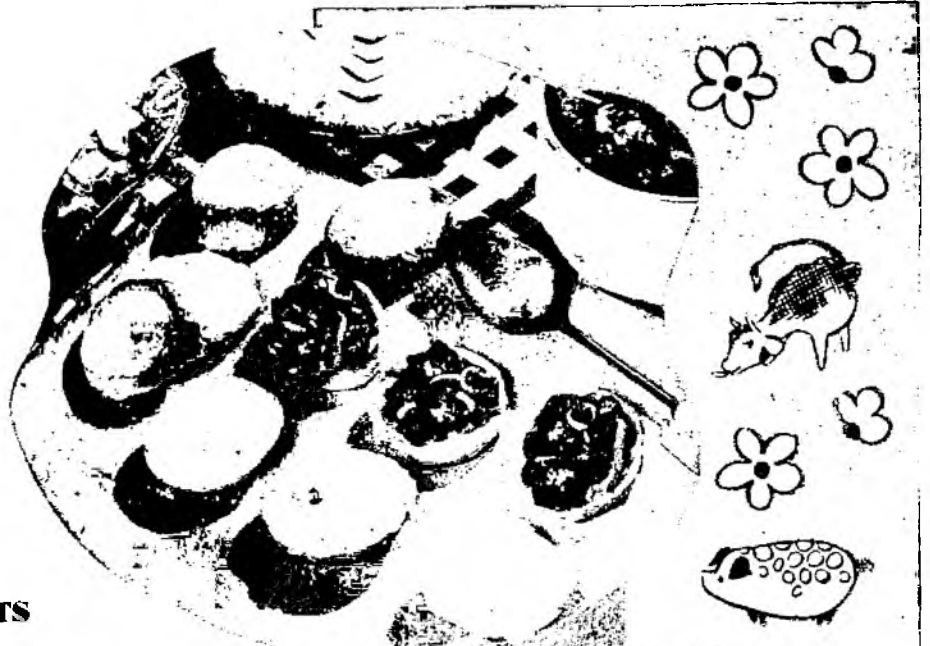


BEEF STEW

Here's a "he-man" dish for those outdoor appetites. Partially cook a beef stew at home and carry to the scene of the picnic, add the vegetables and simmer over the open fire. Before you leave for the outing have 2 pounds of beef chuck, flank, neck, brisket, or heel of round cut into 1½ to 2-inch cubes. Dredge these in flour and brown in hot lard. Season, cover with water, and simmer for about an hour. After you get to the picnic, add 6 small potatoes, 6 small carrots, and 6 small onions and cook until done (about 45 minutes).

BACKYARD BARBECUE

Hit your family off to the back yard—if not to the woods—for a good, old-fashioned beef barbecue. Take along barbecued beef in buns (wrap the kettle of beef in tea towels to keep piping hot), raw vegetable salad, and a fresh strawberry-rhubarb pie. For the backyard barbecue, cut $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds beef or veal in 1-inch cubes and brown in hot fat. Add 1 cup water and simmer $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or until tender. Brown 1 cup thinly sliced onions and 1 clove garlic, minced (optional), in hot fat and add to the cooked meat with 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup catsup, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper. Fills 12 buns.



BRAISED OX JOINTS

Since home entertainment is smart and fun, take advantage of warm days by inviting special friends in for a porch picnic. Serve braised ox-joints on parsleyed noodles, tossed raw vegetable salad, relishes, hot rolls, and a refreshing summer dessert.

To prepare braised ox-joints, have two oxtails cut in 2-inch pieces. Brown until golden brown in bottom of a kettle in 3 tablespoons hot fat. Remove and saute 1 cup minced onion in fat until tender. Add meat, 2 cups hot water, 1 tablespoon vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon minced garlic (optional), 2 teaspoons salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, and 1 tablespoon granulated sugar. Cover and simmer $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or until meat is tender, replenishing water with boiling water if necessary. Remove meat to a hot platter, and keep warm. Thicken gravy, using 2 tablespoons flour blended with 3 tablespoons cold water to each cup of liquid. Pour over or serve with meat and hot noodles. Serves 4.



COUNTRY SCHOOL SANDWICHES

Ring the bell for a "country school" party for youngsters or grown-ups. Fruit and milk go with the sandwiches. Left to right they are: sliced pork on whole wheat; liver sausage combined with mayonnaise and chopped sweet pickle, spread on rye bread; and chopped baked chicken, chopped sweet pickle, prepared mustard, mayonnaise to moisten, spread on white bread.



All Aboard!

BLUEPRINTS for trains of the future indicate unprecedented pleasure and comfort on the rails. What will your ticket entitle you to enjoy? Here are a few of the new designs you can expect on tomorrow's trains.

A long-distance railway car will give overnight coach travelers chaise lounge sleeping comfort.

This "Day-Nite" coach will embody other improvements in luggage handling, washroom facilities and controlled lighting that will provide the budget-minded passenger with many of the comforts and conveniences of first class travel.

Seats will have an extra degree of recline, enabling travelers to assume a comfortable sleeping position. At night the passenger obtains a full-length sleeping surface by pulling down, from the back of the seat ahead, a large upholstered leg rest.

The new seats will be farther apart, giving each passenger an opportunity to stretch out, with his feet and legs fully supported at seat level instead of sleeping in a cramped position. Second, the leg support takes the pressure off the back of the knee and thus eliminates the swollen ankles that some people suffer when they sleep with their feet on the present low foot rest.

Window drapes in the "Day-Nite" coach will do double duty by being converted at night into curtains separating each pair of seats. Hung on hinged rods, they can be swung out at right angles to the wall and snapped to the back of the seat, giving each passenger a semi-private compartment.

Utilizing the latest advances in illumination, the designers of this new coach have provided individual spot-type lights for each seat in addition to the general illumination. These fixtures throw a cone of light about 30 inches in diameter at the reading level. They are individually controlled and focused so that the light from one seat will not disturb the passenger in the adjacent seat, even if he wishes to go to sleep.

Instead of a common washroom at each end of the coach, the new car will have three private dressing rooms for women and three more for men. Each is a self-contained unit having complete washing, dressing and toilet facilities, including large mirrors. Each group of three dressing rooms is to have a curtained foyer into which passengers may step to wait unobserved for one of the rooms to be vacated.

While the car will be equipped with conventional overhead luggage

racks for overnight cases or small handbags, bulky luggage will be stored in an out-of-the-way compartment by attendants. At terminals this luggage will be transferred directly to the outside without being piled up in the aisle first. Passengers thus will be able to disembark as soon as the train stops instead of waiting for baggage to be cleared away.

Providing the short-distance commuter with comforts and conveniences that now are available only in luxury streamliners, a new "Threedex" coach will seat 112 passengers, one and one-third times the capacity of today's typical commuter coach and more than twice the capacity of cars on some roads.

The name of the new coach is derived from the three separate levels in the car. Passengers will enter at either side on a middle level (which is the same as the floor level of present coaches) and ascend a central stairway to the top deck of seats or descend one of two side stairways to the lower deck.

Arrangement of seats on the top deck is similar to that in present coaches, with 13 forward-facing double seats on each side of a center aisle providing room for 52 passengers. On the lower level two rows of 22 outward-facing seats accommodate another 44 riders.

There also are four game rooms, two at each end of the coach on the middle level, for 16 more commuters. Here on tables and facing seats tomorrow's commuters will be able to play cards enroute to the office, or conventional seats may replace these sections.

Wide windows on each deck flood the car with daylight. General artificial illumination is supplemented with special focused lighting at the reading level in each seat.

In the recreation car, dancing and movies will be a double feature.

The new recreation car will be functionally divided into two parts: the forward half, an ultra-modern club car during the day and a night club in the evening, and the rear half a luxurious lounge by day and a movie theater by night. Between the two parts will be a cubicle housing a radio, phonograph, movie screen and projector. The car also contains a women's and a men's washroom.



"Junior Club Car" will give both children and parents an opportunity to find added diversion and enjoyment on train trips, in the years ahead.

Future travelers will find the club half of this car a delightful place to enjoy a trip. Refreshments will be served from a curved bar. Permanent seats and tables, arranged diagonally in cozy alcoves, are to be supplemented by soft folding seats and removable tables along the walls.

At night the extra tables are removed, and the seats are folded against the wall, clearing an average size dance floor. Music will be provided by radio or concealed phonograph in the center cubicle.

In the rear half of the car comfortable seats, wide windows and many other appointments and facilities invite the passenger to relax in a friendly atmosphere. Chairs are of two types—those grouped into units of three along the wall, and individual chairs that can be moved to suit the occupant.

After dark the lounge can be converted quickly into a "cinema of the rails" by pivoting the wall chairs inward and bringing the individual chairs into line to form 30 seats facing the screen in the center cubicle.

For the younger generation there will be a "Junior Club Car," a veritable fun house on wheels, replete with a slide, cave, puppet show, piano, toys and a host of other things that will make a youngster's eyes pop and rank his train trip among his most exciting and delightful adventures.

Actually, this newest design for the trains of tomorrow is not intended as a complete car. Occupying approximately 20 feet, or about one-fourth of a car's length, it is expected to be used in combination with other types of accommodations.

One of the highlights of the children's car is a curving slide, at the bottom of which an anchored and well-padded cushion insures a comfortable landing. Entrance to the slide is through a cave and up a concealed stairway. In modern high-speed trains this may give rise to stories about a slide a half mile long.

Another feature of the room is a marionette show on a miniature stage. Adjoining that is a huge papier mache man-in-the-moon with an electrical winking eye. For tots in a writing mood there is a blackboard with plenty of chalk as well as a desk and chairs. The latter are solidly fixed to the floor for safety.

Congestion is eliminated in the aisle and at the tables of tomorrow's diner. Each person has a side of the table to himself to sit down or leave without disturbing any one else. The waiter can serve without reaching in front of anyone. Recesses between tables enable passers-by to avoid traffic. Dining utensils are kept out of the way on wall shelves.



Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co.

That favorite pose of youngsters, kneeling on seats to look out of the window, will be made comfortable by a kneeling sofa scaled to their size and placed longitudinally along the window instead of transverse to it. Thus children will be able to press their noses against the window to their heart's content. For reading or plain resting there is another Lilliputian sofa away from the window. Still another provision for entertaining tiny travelers is a miniature piano. The room also will be well supplied with a variety of books, toys and games and will be under the supervision of a trained stewardess.

A postwar railway dining car possessing the atmosphere and appointments of a fashionable club has as its outstanding feature a unique principle of diagonal seating. This floor plan accelerates service, eliminates interruptions caused by arrivals and departures at the tables and enables waiters to step to the side when serving, keeping the aisle free at all times.

Other innovations include vibrationless tables, spot-ray illumination, linen storage at each table, inter-car telephone communication and tables uncluttered with water bottles, cream



A "Threedex" commuter coach seats 112 passengers on the top, middle, and lower decks and has four card rooms.

and sugar sets, and other service

Tables in this diner of the future are placed diagonally, and seats are set at a 45 degree angle to the side of the car instead of at right angles to it as in ordinary diners.

Tables serving four persons are square but have the same area as the rectangular tables in other diners. Two-place tables are triangular. For safety all corners and edges are rounded. The angular seating arrangement will give unobstructed movement. Each person will be able to slip into his seat or leave the table without disturbing his neighbor.

Every one will have a side of the table to himself and enjoy a normal conversational position instead of knocking elbows as at ordinary diner tables. At the same time each one will view the passing scene without even turning his head.

The diagonal arrangement will permit waiters to step between the tables when serving. And they will serve from the side instead of reaching over the person occupying the aisle seat as in the old diners.

An improved table setting will result from keeping water bottles, creamers, sugar containers and menus on triangular shelves along the wall at the juncture of the diagonal seats.

The waiter will supply these utensils when serving each table and immediately return them to the shelf. This will leave a maximum table space for the diners and make for quick changes of linen.

Entertainment via radio or concealed phonograph, intercar telephone communication and spot-ray illumination, by means of which the surface of each table is bathed with a cone of light of the proper intensity, all add to the new diner's club-like atmosphere.

RAYON

IS AN AMAZING FABRIC



THE USE OF RAYON in clothing, home furnishings, industrial and other fields has increased so tremendously that, today, it is frequently called the most versatile of all textile fibers.

Perhaps you, like many other women, are sometimes a little confused about rayon. You see so many different kinds of fabric, all called "rayon." You hear some fabrics described as "spun rayons"—others called "acetate rayons"—others described as "spun rayon blended fabrics." You may have wondered what these terms really mean. We hope that this article will answer many of your questions.

Rayon may be made by three processes—the viscose, the acetate and the cuprammonium process. In principle, the three processes are much alike. The yarns produced are all rayon, but they have different characteristics.

Rayon yarn made by any one of these processes is produced in the form of a continuous thread, is known

as filament rayon. Such fabrics as crepe, jersey, taffeta and sharkskin are woven or knit of filament rayon.

Continuous rayon filaments may also be made or cut into short lengths, which are then twisted together (spun) into yarn. Fabrics woven from this yarn are known as spun rayon fabrics, and these fabrics (flannel, gabardine, linen-textures, etc.) are generally softer and spongier than filament rayon fabrics. Spun rayon is particularly adaptable to blending with the short, natural fibers such as wool or cotton.

A fabric designer works out a fabric somewhat like a recipe. He will use some of one yarn, some of another, according to the effect—texture—strength—and use desired. Characteristics of acetate and viscose rayon yarn which the designer considers when he plans a fabric are:

Viscose rayon has higher strength qualities, and is used in tire cord fabrics. It also has crepe-ing qualities that make it particularly adaptable to smart rayon crepe fabrics.

Acetate rayon has good draping qualities. It absorbs less moisture, and, for this reason is somewhat more crease-resistant. Acetate rayon tends to melt or fuse when a too-hot iron is used.

Certain colors in fabrics containing acetate rayon are susceptible to "atmospheric gas fading." Paper, felt, wool and camphor all tend to accelerate gas fading. Therefore, hang your clothes containing acetate rayon away from these substances.

Since so many rayon fabrics contain both acetate and viscose rayon yarns, the only accurate way to find out about fiber content is to look for an informative label.

INFORMATIVE LABELS—It is important for you to know what fibers a fabric contains, but it is difficult to know about fiber content by just looking at a fabric or feeling it. It is equally difficult to tell about serviceability by simply examining a fabric.

That is why fabric testing programs have been undertaken. Many rayon fabrics are tested, in the laboratory, for wearing qualities. The results of these tests are passed on to you, by informative labels. Look for the following information on labels when you buy rayon fabrics:

Fiber Content—The percentage of viscose rayon, acetate rayon or other fibers present in the fabric.

Care—How the fabric should be cared for, according to tests it has passed for hand washing, machine washing or dry cleaning.

Color—Color tests the fabric has passed for resistance to fading in washing or cleaning and sunlight, resistance to perspiration fading and "crocking" (color rubbing off).

Strength—The results of tests for seam strength and pulling strength.



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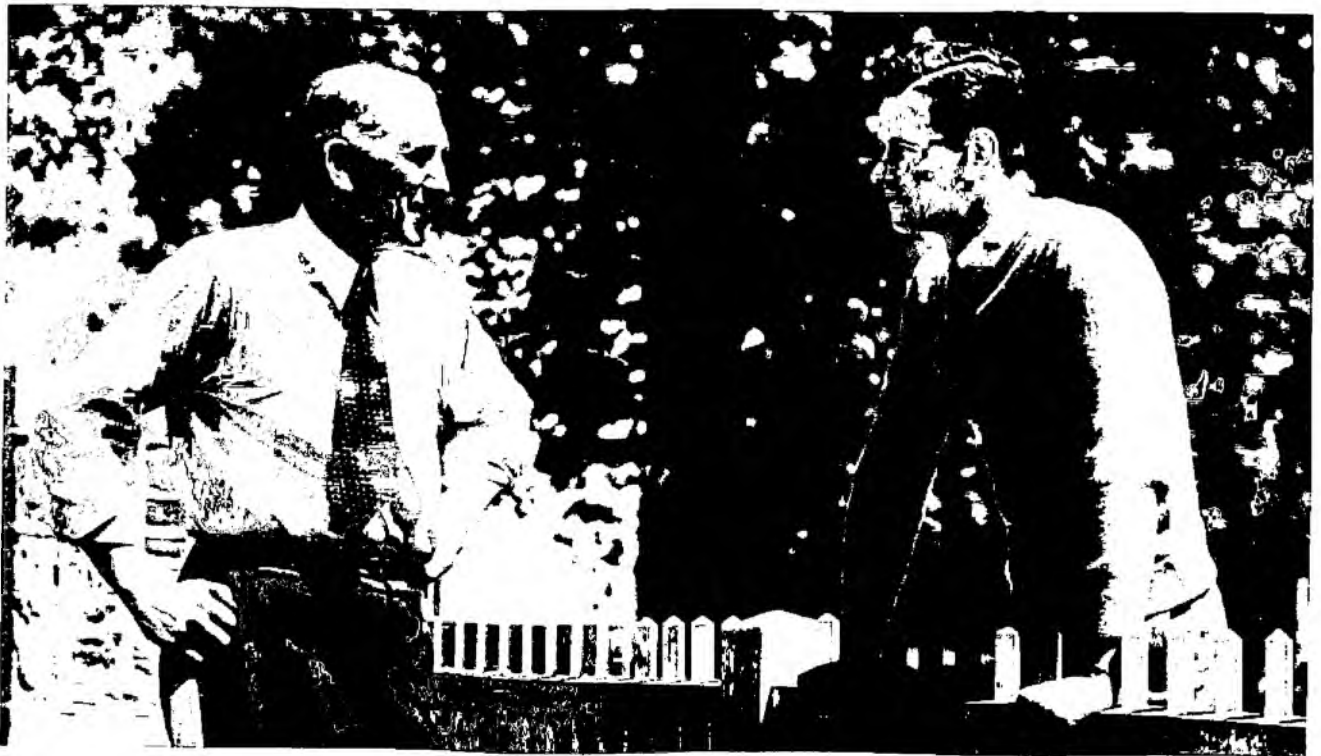
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