

"TOO MUCH USELESS STUFF," SAYS EXPERT ON DECORATION



An excellent example of Leonardo da Vinci's theory of conformation.



This bedroom appeals through its restful simplicity.

FROM the artistic viewpoint, in what way is the home of the average, well-to-do American at fault?

The question was put to Frank Alvah Parsons, president of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, author, lecturer and authority on interior decoration.

"There is too much useless stuff in it, and it has not been considered as a unit, but is merely an aggregation of dissociated articles, gathered from here, there and heaven only knows where," returned Mr. Parsons immediately.

"Mrs. Brown ushers you into her dining room and announces in pride, 'Aunt Mary gave me that buffet for a wedding present; this was my grandmother's favorite rocking chair, and don't you think that vase was a bargain at 98 cents?' Now, a dining room is a place in which we should be permitted to eat, amid pleasant surroundings, and its function should be the first consideration. The specific purpose to which a room is to be put never enters the mind of the Mrs. Brown type of person; she uses it merely to harbor a group of miscellaneous objects.

"The war is the great absorbing subject of our time," Mr. Parsons went on, leading up to the germ idea in his principles of interior decoration by attacking the topic from a different angle. "I spent six months abroad a year ago, and more and more while I was ever there a realization of the power of environment was impressed upon me.

"It is environment, in the big sense of the word, that makes the individual of each widely differing nationality what he is. It is the people among whom he lives and the conditions by which he and they are surrounded and the circle of their activities that form his viewpoint. A state of mind is a cumulative thing. It cannot be ac-

quired or changed over night. One could not make a Teuton of a Frenchman in half an hour, any more than one could change a thoroughgoing Britisher into a member of one of the Latin races in a generation.

"We Americans, both as a nation and as individuals, have been slow in recognizing the power of psychology, the force of environment," continued Mr. Parsons, returning home. "It is only of comparatively recent years that we have thought it worth while to try to cultivate our aesthetic sense.

"We have not appreciated the fact that the material things by which a man is surrounded go into the forming of his mind just as truly as the food which he eats makes for the health or injury of his physical body. We have never thought it important to place around a person beautiful things by which he would be inspired.

"How many of us Americans realize the uplift of spirit contained in a fine painting? Rich persons pay fabulous prices for works of art, but many of them are totally insensitive to the message of the master. The fault lies in our national life.

"We have not been educated up to the beautiful, for the importance of it in character building has never been appreciated. The war is only just beginning to bring home to us the force of environment. The much talked of German efficiency, organization and their questioning yielding to authority are in the last analysis products of environment.

Doctrine of the Straight Line.

"The home environment, obviously, is the first and most important one in our lives. People accept reasons and can understand principles. When you explain the why and the whereof of certain things to people they will do them; and when you elucidate a few principles for their guidance they will follow them.

"Take, for instance, the matter of floor coverings. Leonardo da Vinci tells us that decoration must conform

Frank Alvah Parsons Tells How American Homes Are Used Only to Harbor Groups of Miscellaneous Objects, with Prime Purposes of Rooms Forgotten

to structure. Therefore, rugs should be placed parallel with the bounding lines of a room and not pointing every which way, like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle. Apart from Leonardo da Vinci's authority, the reason for this is perfectly clear, as soon as one gives the question a moment's thought.

"On entering a room, if I see one rug pointing this way, another in that direction, and a third slanting off from here," said the exponent of the straight line, getting up to demonstrate with papers upon the floor, "I feel a sense of confusion, whether I realize it or not. I hesitate as to which of the directions indicated I am to follow. See if you do not find this to be true the next time you are so unfortunate as to enter a room of this description.

"The same principle holds true in the hanging of pictures. The average person seems to take great pains in having each and every picture a different distance from the moulding, whereas the tops of the pictures should form a parallel line with the moulding.

"In the case of a room with a very high ceiling and a wainscoting, where the pictures will appear to better advantage if hung rather low, their lower edges should run parallel with the line of the wainscoting. The flight of stairs arrangement, which is extraordinarily popular in picture hanging, is particularly bad, as it creates a disturbing interest by causing the eye to move quickly from one object to another.

Incidentally Mr. Parsons discriminates strongly between pictures and those of the owners of the company, resulting in agreements with a number of the prominent brokers of the Street. The governors of the Stock Exchange granted permission for employees of the company to go on the floor of the exchange and report the market prices by this new system.

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accurate and immediate report of the fluctuations of stocks, but also questioning the desirability of such an innovation on the old style of making known the market.

Battery Made Trouble.

"Another difficulty which caused much annoyance to the management of the company and also to the bankers and brokers in their offices was the necessity for a local battery in each office. This battery consisted of four glass jars, then known as the carbon battery, supplied with a liquid consisting of proper proportions of sulphuric acid and other chemicals in connection with zinc and carbon. This acid had to be renewed twice a week in the early morning before the commencement of business, and it was carried around in pails.

"At times serious as well as amusing accidents occurred during the performance of this duty—carpets were spoiled, furniture injured, clothing damaged—and, in fact, it looked as if the sulphuric influences of that 'infernal battery' would discourage the use of the instruments. Fortunately before the whole system was abandoned, Mr. Calahan proved equal to the crisis and arranged a plan for operating the instruments by means of a large system of batteries placed in a building equipped for that purpose, and thereafter the local battery was eliminated from the problem.

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"The growth of the business continued with giant strides and the company soon found other fields of operation. Both the Produce Exchange and

the Cotton Exchange adopted the new system of reporting their markets and the financial interests in and about Wall Street became patrons of the General News Bureau, which was established by the company for reporting over its wires the news of the day and gossip of the Street appertaining to financial affairs.

Western Union in Control.

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"As the business of the company in 1871 grew to be very profitable and as opportunity was constantly presented for the extension of its service to other cities negotiations were entered into with the Western Union Telegraph Company and a contract followed by which it was agreed that the capital stock of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company should be augmented to \$2,500,000, the increase of \$1,250,000 to be issued to the Western Union Telegraph Company for its commercial news department.

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"It was at this election that Mr. Calahan resigned as general superintendent for the purpose of inaugurating the system in London. Mr. Hotchkiss resigned his position as treasurer at the same time and Western Union officials were chosen to succeed them. The Exchange Telegraph Company of London was organized in 1872, and for more than twenty-five years Mr. Hotchkiss has forwarded by cable to that company the opening stock prices prevailing on the Stock Exchange here and other news of financial interest.

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is immune from overcontact. Blue is the color advised for the suggestion of coolness, repose and distance and as 'an antidote for hot weather and some persons' dispositions.'

Red makes for just the opposite impressions from blue and is too stimulating and aggressive for general use. It also makes a room smaller in appearance when used in the covering of large areas.

Yellow is the color of the sun and consequently expresses life and cheer. Green, the union of yellow and blue, is the chosen color of nature and combines the happy qualities of both. With a knowledge of color values there is no limitation to one's achievements in the creation of inspiring environment.

Just as all that glitters is not gold, so all that is hung up or painted on is not decoration; more frequently it is a blemish. Decoration must conform to principles. It is not a thing in itself, but something which complements another object. A complete object will suffer no further addition. When additions are insisted upon Mr. Parsons calls the result an aggregation; but decoration never! Leonardo da Vinci says that a thing no longer decorates when it once interferes with utility.

'Sentimentality is the worst foe to artistic interiors,' said Mr. Parsons in decrying the hoarding of relics from the dark ages of 'frenzied furnishing' just because they were cherished by some person whom it is our duty to hold in respectful memory. Some particular forms of popular decoration, such as the realistic stuffed game bird and the moose head, Mr. Parsons relegates to a museum of natural history. Luscious peaches, succulent pears and ruddy apples which were painted on the so-called art platters of a past era, he holds may appear or stimulate the hunger appetite, but the good folks of those days confused it with the aesthetic sense.

Formerly the popular conception of art was that which most closely resembled nature. We now understand art to be creation; not imitation.

Painted pillows and cushions have gone the way of flowered china. Mr. Parsons, in his love for nature, deems it a brutality to stick pins into a lily and an insult to the rose to eat hard an egg from a plate on which is reproduced her image.

Art Reform at Home.

"What are we going to do with all the things we have? That is the cry of those who would follow his theories. He brands as pernicious the habit of giving to the poor those things which we no longer want or tolerate. Therefore that disposition of the underables is denied. But a national craze would make excusable that which in other times would be denounced as an act of vandalism. The memory of the countless Mondays of last winter has not faded. If Dr. Garfield inflicted any more such cheerless days upon us Mr. Parsons stands ready with an expedient.

The inability to afford new and better things is the excuse behind which the majority take refuge when trying to reconcile themselves to existing surroundings. Elimination is the friend of all such. Almost invariably a better arrangement may be effected by study of the few simple principles stated.

All good things are not expensive, and there are as many expensive bad things as there are cheap bad things. Train the eye in the principles of form and color, and some day the knowledge will be of value. A knowledge of the good makes for intelligent selections, no matter what the price, and for the ability to arrange objects in such a manner that their best points will be accentuated and their apparent value increased.

At any rate people can refrain from mixing furniture of different periods in one room, unless guided by an expert; they can choose neutral wood backgrounds; they can hang pictures by two straight wires, instead of the triangular arrangement, with the upper edges at equal distances from the molding; and of course they can straighten all those dissenting rug-

STOCK TICKER, HALF A CENTURY OLD, SUCCESSFUL FROM ITS START

IT is a long cry from the time back in 1867 when prices on the New York Stock Exchange were distributed by runners, known in the parlance of the day as pad pushers, to the present day when quotations are spread broadcast throughout the land at the moment of sale by means of the ticker tape.

A half century ago the electrically propelled ticker was unknown. Today the company controlling it pays the New York Stock Exchange a rental of \$100,000 a year for the privilege of installation. In London as long ago as 1872 the American instrument was introduced by the Exchange Telegraph Company, one of the directors of which, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Sr., of Rye, N. Y., still retains a vivid recollection of the excitement and distrust with which the ticker was first greeted in New York shortly after the civil war.

When the first instrument began work in the office of David Groesbeck & Co. it naturally created a sensation as the quotations made their appearance on the tape," says Mr. Hotchkiss, who was in the brokerage business at the time. "The crowd around it was at least six feet deep and the person nearest the instrument called out the prices to the wondering assembly.

"At that time William Heath was an active broker; he was tall, thin and exceedingly energetic. It was his custom to run from office to office, supplied with the latest quotations obtainable from the floor of the exchange. He was generally known as the 'American Deer,' and now was surprised to find in Groesbeck's office a crowd watching the ticker.

"He created much amusement when offering his quotations and was told he was too late. 'We have them all on the tape.' It was some months, however, before he thoroughly realized that the machine could outstrip the 'American Deer' in the race with quotations, and eventually he had to surrender, and filed his order for one of the company's instruments."

In 1857 Mr. Hotchkiss was a clerk in Wall Street, and thus he writes

from personal experience in describing the various steps and ingenious devices which led to the introduction and perfection of the ticker tape.

"In 1857," he recalls, "E. A. Calahan, who had been associated with the American Telegraph Company for many years as a telegraph operator and manager of its electric batteries, conceived the idea of the stock telegraph printing instrument.

"Mr. Calahan had noticed the congestion of business around the halls of the Stock Exchange, which was largely caused by the brokers and their clerks struggling to secure the latest operations made on the floor. These were recorded on suitable pads and then carried by hand to the various Wall Street offices. Active brokers and their messengers were at that time often called 'pad shovers' in the humorous slang of the day.

"It occurred to Mr. Calahan that an instrument might be constructed which would record automatically the names of securities and the figures representing quotations or selling prices. The necessity for such an invention was questioned by many of the most experienced bankers and brokers of that period, some of them declaring that they and their customers preferred to have quotations brought to their offices by the 'pad shovers,' as it gave them an opportunity to send back orders to be executed on the exchange through that medium of communication.

"Mr. Calahan spent several months in perfecting the printing or recording instrument and succeeded in arranging a transmitter which could operate many instruments from one central office. He had these details completed in the summer of 1857, and a corporation under the general laws of the State of New York called the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company with a capital of \$200,000 was organized on September 19, 1857.

"Elisha W. Andrews, William Muir, George B. Field and myself assisted in its organization and early development. Robert H. Galagher, who had charge of the night exchange up town (used by operators during the exciting times of the civil war), had a large acquaintance with Wall Street brokers and was engaged to secure patrons or sub-

scribers who would contract to pay \$5 a week for the quotations.

"His efforts, in conjunction with those of the officers of the company, resulted in agreements with a number of the prominent brokers of the Street. The governors of the Stock Exchange granted permission for employees of the company to go on the floor of the exchange and report the market prices by this new system.

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man relates that D. H. Craig of Boston conceived the idea of training pigeons to act as messengers of European news brought to Halifax by steamer from foreign ports. He would take half a dozen of the birds with him on board the incoming ship and proceed with the vessel to Boston. On the way down he would obtain copies of the latest European papers and from them prepare a digest of the political and commercial news of interest written on manifolded tissue paper.

When ready he would release the pigeons with the new transcripts fastened to them. The birds flew to Boston, where the despatches they bore were put in shape for the benefit of Mr. Craig's subscribers at the Hub and sent by telegraph to other cities. Needless to say the subscribers to Craig's bird mail were often rewarded by the possession of information in advance of other people.

It was not all smooth sailing for the new Gold and Stock Telegraph Company.

"Early in 1873," Mr. Hotchkiss says, "a formidable competitor, the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company, appeared in the field and offered to pay not only fixed annual rent to the Stock Exchange for the privileges enjoyed by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, but in addition a weekly royalty on each ticker in use. The rivalry resulted in the immediate reduction of the charge by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for the use of tickers from \$6 a week to \$10 a month. In this way a serious warfare commenced between the rival concerns which proved very interesting to the stock Exchange by establishing the commercial value of the ownership and control of the quotations made on the floor of the exchange.

Competitor Was Absorbed.

"The Manhattan Quotation Company's instrument was the invention of J. E. Smith. Its principal features were that the name of the stock and the quotation following were printed on the tape in a single line from a single typewriter, and that it was provided with a union device. While this instrument was accurate and

rapid in its work, its method of printing in a straight line did not give entire satisfaction to subscribers; nevertheless it was thought to be the part of wisdom to absorb this company, and within a few months thereafter an arrangement for an exchange of stock was completed and a majority interest in the Manhattan Quotation Company's capital stock was turned over to the treasury of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the competition was over.

"During the period of growth the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company secured many other valuable inventions, not only for protection in the future but also for the purpose of improving the system then operating. At this time the charge for the use of tickers was restored to \$25 a month. Such inventors as Van Hovenberg, Gray, Philpa, Scott, Kenny, Chester, Pearson, Weesman and Knudson besides those previously mentioned contributed valuable devices and improvements in perfecting the lines, batteries, instruments and systems operated by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company.

"In developing the systems of the company, one of which was known as the Financial News Bureau, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company secured the cooperation of John J. Kiernan, who had been furnishing the market with reports of the foreign markets and other news by means of 'tissues,' which were distributed by hand from his offices to the bankers and brokers who were subscribers. After securing Mr. Kiernan's services the company inaugurated a system of wires and instruments for this purpose.

"He proved to be an interesting personality and was quite popular in the Street, but his friends insisted upon his entering politics. After serving as an Alderman in Brooklyn he was elected State Senator and sent to Albany. But he soon found that politics would require most of his time and gradually withdrew from the active management of the company.

"The next competitor to appear in the field was the Commercial Telegram Company, which controlled a printing instrument, the invention of Stephen D. Field. This company ig-

rored all patents and other rights and claimed all privileges on the ground that its instrument was superior to all others. The Stock Exchange granted to the Commercial Telegram Company equal facilities, and the competition for business among the two companies was keen. As a result the quotations of these prices were to be sent to be sent reversed back to the Stock Exchange, and in any application for instruments other company was required to obtain the approval of the proper officials of the board. This prevented the bucket shops from getting the quotations directly from the instruments.

"The business continued to grow and the rivalry of the two companies increased until in the year 1890 the exchange secured a majority interest in the Commercial Telegram Company, which was reorganized as the New York Quotation Company.

"In 1873 the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company paid the rent of the New York Stock Exchange as its portion of rent and royalty \$1705 in 1874 the company paid to the Stock Exchange \$15,731 as rent and royalty on instruments in service. In 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682