

HOUSEHOLD.

Cradle Song

O whither away is the isle of dreams,
The silent isle of dreams?
It's over the ocean of starlight skies,
Away in the west, where daylight dies;
Away, sweetheart, and your wondering
Shall awake in the isle of dreams!

O, who is there dwells in the isle of dreams,
The distant isle of dreams?
There's Little Boy Blue, with his silent horn,
And the dear old dame whose skirts were worn;
And you, sweetheart, shall await the dawn
In the distant isle of dreams!

O, what will you do in the isle of dreams,
The golden isle of dreams?
Whatever you've hoped for, the long day
Through
In the isle of dreams will all come true!
Listen, sweetheart, they are calling to you
From the golden isle of dreams!

O, how do you get to the isle of dreams?
The drowsy isle of dreams?
Ah, that is something we do not know,
For you shut your eyes before you go;
But see, sweetheart, you are sleeping—so
You have found the isle of dreams!

An Ideal Picture.

The husband and wife were first attracted to each other by that "strong, forceful element of soul power"—sympathy. Each had passed through peculiar trials, which brought an appreciation and desire for that sympathy which each so freely offered. During the years of suffering, flickering hope had been kept bright by looking on an ideal picture, and each has found the real. The silken cord uniting sympathy and love is soon unraveled, and by God-given intuition comes the knowledge that they are one. Their home is a temple dedicated to Him who is the author of their joys, made brighter by contrast with the past. Love to God rules over all, in that home of ideals, but the great human love existing is not dimmed. At the family altar liberal drafts are made daily upon the great fountain of purity and holiness. Under all circumstances do the husband and wife exhibit toward each other that magic sympathy which has ripened into love. They are congenial because they love; their tastes, naturally dissimilar in some particulars, blend and harmonize like the colors under the hand of a skilled painter, and love yields the brush. The glamour of charity ever continues to hide the faults and imperfections of each. Given this foundation, may not an ideal home exist? The husband, kind, sympathetic, affectionate, taking a vital interest in his companion's plans, hopes and aspirations. He is an inspiration to her poetic soul, and her genius has full sway, winning the ecumens of the world. He is made happier daily by the realization that he is helpful to her. His life is an exalted one because he is keeping her company. They are truly one. She presides over her household with queenly grace. The house is not pretentious, but modest luxuries abound and the evidences of an exquisite taste are numerous. The husband has a large place in her heart. She plans to make home still more truly home to him, and she is equally interested in all his successes and failures. He cannot be despondent when with her, and care and worry are transformed into serenity and peace beneath her finger touch. Life to them means something. It is now more than promise, sweeter than hope, richer than earth's treasures, brighter than the stars. This is life—God given and Heaven inspired life.

The Art of Saying No.

I was sitting with a friend once, says a mother who writes in the *Christian at Work*, when her twelve-year-old boy sprang into the room, eager and impetuous. "Mother," he shouted, "can I go out swimming this afternoon? All the fellows are going."

The mother quietly shook her head. "I'm sorry," said she, "but you cannot go."

The boy did not see me in his absorption, and he straightened himself defiantly. "I will go," said he.

Instantly a look of reproof and command came into the mother's face and she silently looked her boy in the eyes.

He softened at once. "I want to go awfully," said he.

"I know it," she answered gently, "but your father has decided that you are not a good enough swimmer to go into the water without him, and he cannot go with you this afternoon. Here is Miss B.," his mother added; "cannot you go and speak to her?"

He gathered himself together and came and shook hands with me politely, but all his bright eager looks had vanished. He was plainly bitterly disappointed. He went and sat down on the piazza for some time in silence. Finally he came in again.

"Mother," said he, "I don't believe Harry Hotchkiss can go swimming either. If I can get him, may we go over to Pelham Woods together?"

"O yes," answered his mother cordially; "and there are fresh cookies in the cookie-jar. You may take some for both of you."

Tom's face grew brighter; he made a plunge for his mother and gave her a hug which tousled her hair and crushed her neck ruffle entirely. "Mother," said he, "I just love you."

"So do I you, Tom," she answered quickly. And then Master Tom dashed out of the room.

I have since watched other mothers to see what their methods of refusal were.

"No; you cannot."
"No; and don't you ask me again."
"No; and stop teasing."
"No; and do go away somewhere."
"No; and when I say no, I mean no."

These forms of refusal were common in a number of families. I heard them repeatedly, always spoken in an irritated tone; and I heard one mother say, "No; and if you ask me again I'll whip you."

How could I show that mother that she was mistaken?

I am sure that children can be taught that it is just as necessary to obey a pleasant "No" as a cross one, and it is so much easier for them when they are refused kindly. The spirit of combativeness is not aroused, and all they have to do is to bear the disappointment whatever it may be, which alone is hard enough for their eager little hearts to endure. But if they love you and trust you, and you give them as much sympathy over their trouble as you would for a cut finger, for instance, you will be surprised at the brave way in which they will resist a forbidden pleasure.

"It is easy to mind Aunt Margaret," I heard a little girl of twelve say not long ago. "She says 'No' just as pleasantly as she says 'Yes.'"

Isn't it worth while for busy, preoccupied mothers to thus make it "easy to mind" them, as far as possible?

The Hammock as a Crib.

I wonder, says a writer in the *Nursery Guide*, how many of my sister mothers have discovered what an advantage it is to possess a hammock. To anyone who is obliged to economize space it may be made into a nice, soft and cool bed at night, while during the day you can use it yourself to rest in while Baby is out, or fold it up and put it away. In order that Baby may not fall out, take a long tape or ribbon and tie it across twice or thrice, loosely, and the child is secured. I have used one for eight months, and have found it very satisfactory dispensing with a bed or crib, which would leave very little play space for the baby. I do not rock my little girl to sleep, but just lay her down, and she is quite contented. Mothers who have accustomed their children to being rocked to sleep will find Baby willing to submit to being rocked in the hammock, thus giving rest to already too tired arms. One mother to whom I suggested it, said to me, "I just sit down in my chair now, tie a ribbon to the side of the hammock, and pull it, rocking Edwin to sleep far more comfortably and coolly than in my arms. He likes it very much." At least, it is worth a trial; hammocks are very inexpensive.

For A Journey.

In your traveling bag are not only the little things that you will need on your journey, but a sufficient number of your belongings for use, in case your baggage should not arrive in time, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*. There is your brush and comb, of course, a little lamp for curling your bang, your curling-tongs and a small bottle of alcohol. Then you may have two towels, your own soap in its box and your sponge in its rubber bag. Your toothbrush is carefully wrapped up, and if you wear buttoned shoes your buttoner is in, but if you wear laced ones you have an extra pair of laces in case something should happen to those with which you start out.

If you are delicate and in the habit of taking any medicine you will have your medicine bottle with its glass fitted over paper tight over the cork; then there will be your hand-glass, which, to save space and to keep from breaking, may be wrapped in one of your towels, and there will also be whatever jewelry you may possess put in a case and very carefully wrapped up; however, if it is very valuable you had better have a chatelaine bag and carry it about your person. And then you have the slippers, either knitted or very soft kid ones, which you will require for night wear.

The wise girl knows that nothing is quite so desirable for wear in the sleeping-car as a wrapper of dark-colored flannel. It may be stated as a positive fact that women who try to make themselves look coquettish in a sleeping-car and wear elaborate negligees or lace-trimmed wrappers, show extremely bad taste. Experience has taught my girl that a wrapper of soft flannel in stripes of black and blue, made in the simplest fashion is most useful. When she is ready to go to bed, and the porter arranges her berth for her she goes to the toilet-room, taking with her her shawl-stapped package. She removes her shoes and stockings puts on the knitted slippers that she has taken out of her bag, removes any garments which she pleases, and assuming her wrapper, which has been folded in her shawl-strap, repairs to her berth. After fastening the buttons of the curtains, she disposes of her clothing as best she can, folding each article smoothly and carefully, and placing her money, watch and tickets in her wrapper pocket. And then she should try to rest—the porter will call her in good season and her ticket will not be asked for during the night.

In her shawl-strap, which shows as its outer wrapping a shawl or traveling rug, she may have her own pillow if she desires it. But this is not a necessity, as the cars are supplied with linen that is usually fresh and clean. In the morning the wise girl will put on her stockings and shoes in bed, leaving the lacing or buttoning of them until later. Then she will assume her other garments and repair to the toilet-room, where she should as expeditiously as possible make herself neat, trim and fresh, that her friends who are to meet her may not find her dusty nor travel-stained. This she should do quickly, that she may not be classed among the women who are the dread of all considerate women on parlor-cars—the women who take and hold possession of the toilet-room as if it were a fort.

Strawberry Preserve.

The old-fashioned strawberry preserve is by many preferred to all other confections of this fruit. It is unquestionably the easiest to make, and there is no difficulty in keeping it, provided it is properly packed. The very best way is to put it, while hot, into ordinary fruit jars, in the same way as canned fruits are put up. Let the cans, covers and rubbers be very hot, put the fruit in while bubbling, and screw the tops down. Keep in a cool, dark place, it will remain for use as good as when prepared. Exposure to the light may cause it to candy. Just why this takes place is a disputed question with many persons. By some it is claimed that it is caused by light; others by some warmth or peculiarity of the season, and others again insist that as the year rolls round there is something in the season which causes fermentation. Be this as it may, there are instances in which fruit has been kept for use as good as when first preserved.

The ordinary process of canning strawberries is open to the objection that the fruit loses its form and color. Berries dropped in a syrup of granulated sugar, kept at the boiling point until the fruit is cooked through, may be put into cans filled up with a sufficient amount of syrup to cover them and closed instantly. If prepared in this way they keep very well, but cannot always be depended upon.

If one chooses to put up berries for the flavor rather than the looks, the regular processes of canning work very well. The fruit should be thoroughly cooked. There is no rule other than the taste. The fruit should seem to be done—should taste done—before putting into the cans. Everything connected with the process must be kept very hot. The cans should be put into a kettle of scalding water which stands conveniently by the stove. From this they are lifted, one by one, as required, into a pan, in which is a little water to prevent

burning and a saucer or plate which keeps the can from direct contact with the heat of the stove, which would strike through the pan and crack the glass. The covers must be in a smaller dish, filled also with hot water. A fork or small ladle is necessary with which to lift them when required. Thus equipped the operator is ready for work. The utmost dexterity in handling and an absolute disregard for scalded fingers are among the necessary requirements. As soon as the cans are filled and closed they should be wiped off with a cloth rung out of hot water and placed on a table in the kitchen to cool. It is not well to remove them to a very cold place until the temperature of the fruit is somewhat lowered, for the sudden change might crack the jars.

A good deal has been said of late about preserving fruit in the sun. The process is a slow one, and while it is sometimes successful, the weather must be very bright and sunny or the fruit is likely to sour before it is finished.

There are objections to this way of putting up berries, among the foremost of which is the possibility of dust or small insects getting into the fruit. It is difficult, if not impossible to cover them so securely that they are safe from this danger.

Sometimes strawberries are dried in sugar, but this is almost equivalent to a preserve, and they must of necessity be very rich. Strawberries are candied and made into jam or are allowed to drain after cooking, leaving a clear and delicious syrup, which is much liked for drinks or for flavoring creams and custards.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

There is a general idea that the United States president's salary of \$50,000 a year is all that he receives. This is a mistake. In addition to his salary, the president receives \$36,064 to pay the salaries of his clerks and subordinates. His private secretary has \$3,250, his assistant secretary \$2,250, the stenographer gets \$1,800, each of five messengers \$1,200, the steward \$1,800, each of the two doorkeepers \$1,200, while other employees are paid in proportion down to the man who takes care of the fires who receives \$364. In addition \$8,000 is allowed for incidentals such as stationery and carpets, \$12,500 for repairs and refurnishing, \$2,500 for fuel, \$4,000 for the greenhouse, and \$15,000 for the stable, gas and other incidentals. In all the president and his household cost the country over \$125,000.

Signing with the cross was first practiced by Christians to distinguish themselves from the pagans. In ancient times kings and nobles used the sign of the cross, whether they could write or not, as a symbol that the person making it pledged himself, by his Christian faith, to the truth of the matter to which he affixed it.

The royal crown of Roumania is made of bronze, the metal having once done service in the shape of cannon. Samples from sixty-two war-tested guns, each of which was captured from some enemy, are included in the make up of this royal insignia.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin which shows that there are forty-seven Chinese temples in the United States, valued at \$62,000, claiming 100,000 worshippers. Forty of these temples are in California, four in New York, two in Idaho and one in Oregon.

Prof. Barnard's recent photograph of the Milky Way shows the existence of 500,000,000 suns, each supposed to be the centre of a system of planets, where hitherto it was thought to contain only about 29,000,000 such suns.

Texas is large enough to give all the population in the world standing room, and it is said that if all the people of the United States were crowded into Kansas, California and Nebraska, those states would not be more thickly settled than England is now.

Some one of a curiously mathematical turn has calculated that a pound of spider's webbing unwound would be long enough to reach round the world, with enough left over to reach from New York to San Francisco.

Last year 2,750 persons sent in claims for the maple sugar bounty offered by the U.S. government. This year 3,950 persons are entitled to bounties, and they will receive in the aggregate about \$70,000.

Many of the South Sea Islanders believe that Paradise can be inherited only by persons of perfect physical forms. Where this belief prevails a man will die rather than submit to amputation.

The common gnat has 150 times as much wing surface per unit of weight as the Australian crane, which weighs 3,000,000 times more than the gnat does.

At Selma, Ala., there is an artesian well provided with two tubes, one of which spouts pure cold water, the other warm water strongly impregnated with iron.

The Spanish language has a word of nine letters, which spelled backward or forward suffers no alteration in its orthography. It is the verb "reconocer."

Fourteen logs, each sixteen feet long, were cut from a single sugar pine in a Sierra Nevada logging district last winter.

The French Order of the Legion of Honor has 45,000 members, only twenty of whom, or one in every 2,250, are women.

The Rainfall in Queensland.

It is highly probable that the rainfall reported from Queensland by Mr. Clement Wragge does actually break the record. A rainfall of 77 inches in four days is something to impress the imagination. It is more by 10 inches or thereby than the average rainfall at Greenock for a whole year, and the average rainfall at Greenock for a year is not a thing to be lightly spoken of. It is about equal to the rain which falls in four years at Spurn Head, in Yorkshire, the least rainy place within the British Islands. The rainfall of 35 inches in one of the four days at Queensland probably also breaks the record for any twenty-four hours. Still there are some well-authenticated instances of not far from 35 inches of rain falling in one day. At Gibraltar, on October 20, 1833, 30.11 inches of rain were measured in twenty-four hours. But a waterspout which burst over the rock did that. At Joyeuse, in France, on October 9, 1827, 20.0 inches were measured in twenty-four hours; and once or twice at the top of Ben Nevis in winter gales over ten inches have been measured in a day. At Glasgow one inch of rain in a day would be remembered as a very wet day, and the Clyde would be perceptibly fuller in consequence.

A PRISON HORROR IN SIAM.

Eleven Men Shot Dead.

From the Siam Free Press we learn that a most serious and determined effort was made recently by a number of the most desperate of the prisoners located in the new jail to get free. In the large enclosure facing the Khong, and behind the main buildings, are four workshops devoted to sawmill work, basket and chair making and a prison wash house. As the enclosure and workshops are commanded by two turrets in which a military guard does duty, the only vulnerable point of attack for intending mutineers appeared to be a small gate entrance in an angle of the enclosure. The gate in question was plated with metal and padlocked, and was further secured by an iron bar running into a wooden fastening, which barricaded it from the outside. With such difficulties before them and with the rifles of the guards menacing them, the desperate character of the mutineers may readily be guessed. The men had evidently arranged their plan of action well beforehand. The signal for the rising was the seizure of a native warder by one of the most powerful of the gang and the setting fire to the workshop. This was done, and with the arms of the warder pinioned tightly behind his back, the desperate band advanced, pushing on before them the unfortunate warder as a shield between them and the fire of the guard on the nearest turret, only a score or so of paces away. The soldier, however, fired at the warder's captor, and the bullet, after passing the official's shoulder, entered the face of his assailant, killing him on the spot. A rush was now made to the small door directly under the turret, and from which the guard was unable to fire upon the mutineers. Plying their axes, knives, and sticks, secured from the workshops, with desperate energy the padlock was broken from the door, the fastening of the iron bar torn out, and a rush was made for liberty. In the meantime the alarm was given, and the guard, turning out, opened fire on the band. In the fusillade which was now poured in 11 prisoners were shot dead and six wounded seriously. Twenty-five in all contrived to get outside the prison walls, and 24 of these have been recaptured. One is still at liberty. In the meantime the firing and flames had caused a stampede, or a rush to escape—which is not exactly known—among the prisoners in the portion devoted to odd work, and also among the prisoners in the quadrangle used by the workers in iron, wood and jewelry. A rush was made for this last portion from all sides, and the heavy gate having been beaten in, mutineers and others were safe from the bullets of the soldiers. Intelligence of the rising having spread, Prince Ong Noi, armed with sword and carbine, Prince Nara, Prince Naret, Chou Phya Bhaskarawongse, Phya Montri, &c., were soon on the spot, and superintended the capture of the prisoners and the extinguishing of the flames. Among the officials of the jail only two were wounded—a warder shot through the upper right arm by accident, and another badly hurt by blows from bamboo sticks. There were in all working in the portion of the building where the *emette* took place 350 men, many of them being Chinamen engaged in the prison wash-house. It is strange only one Chinaman as far as is known took part in the rising. This is the fourth disturbance in the new jail, which has proved a source of trouble and danger to the authorities since its erection and opening in 1891. In connection with this affair it is mentioned that a daring escape occurred two months ago, and which was not publicly recorded at the time. Two of the prisoners contrived to secret a two stout bamboos of about 10 feet in length in their room and a stout coil of rope. They next contrived to enlarge the small ventilator on a level with the floor in the top storey of the building. Squeezing their bodies through this, and by no means of bamboos and ropes and the friendly assistance of a newly erected shed, the prisoners scaled the walls and have not been heard of.

To Detect Adulterated Milk.

The milkman who waters his goods generally does so under the impression that the water poured incorporates itself with the milk, and cannot be detected except upon chemical analysis. This shows gross ignorance. The milk will hold only its own fluid; all foreign fluid will be precipitated if the mixture is allowed to stand for a couple of days. You may detect a dishonest milkman with very little trouble. Take a long, slender bottle, cleanse it thoroughly, and let it dry out. If then it is filled with milk, and allowed to stand in a cool—not cold—place for forty-eight hours, all the foreign fluid will be precipitated; that is, it will settle to the bottom of the bottle. The sour milk will then fill the middle of the bottle, and the fatty substance will be floating on top. Sometimes the top will be a layer of cream, then will come a layer of albumen, another artificial device to make the milk look rich; then will come the soured milk, and at the bottom will be the foreign water. The whole scheme of deception can be read by a glance at the bottle, after one has had a single lesson in the rudiments of milk inspection. This sort of work is not scientifically satisfactory, but it will always develop fundamental fact—whether or not the milk is normal.

Endurance of Bark.

It does not seem to have been noted that bark resists the destructive power of the elements to a much greater degree than the woody substance. An interesting illustration of this came before the writer recently. A large block of greenhouses was erected some twenty-five years ago, and on a piece of ground on which had been grown large quantities of orange plants, the roots of which penetrated deeply into the ground. On the removal of these greenhouses recently, these old roots of the orange were found to be still in existence so far as the bark which enclosed them was concerned—but the wood which the bark enclosed had decayed entirely away, leaving long lengths of bark-like hollow pipes pushing through the manner in which water is conveyed through the soil—hollow roots, or rather roots represented by the bark, furnishing excellent conduits by which water can easily pass to great depths in the ground.

A Pottstown, Pa., farmer keeps a large number of snakes on his place for the purpose of killing rats.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Gunpowder was discovered from the falling of a spark on some materials mixed in a mortar.

"Chump" is not a new word, as Sir Philip Sidney used "chumpish" in the sense of "sullen" over 300 years ago.

Napoleon prohibited the use of the mus-tache to all the infantry in his army, except the grenadiers of the old guard.

A toad is no fonder of dirt than any one else, and before he sucks an angleworm down his throat scrapes the dirt off with his paws. It is estimated that 119,000,000 copper pennies have been lost to circulation in the century since the United States began to coin money.

The title of nabob belongs to the administrators under the Mogul empire of the separate provinces into which the district of a subahdar was divided.

All the Chinamen in the United States came from one of the eighteen provinces of the celestial empire—most of them from one corner of that province.

Vulean, the British ironclad, is provided with a rudder weighing twenty-two tons, or something like six tons heavier than the rudder used on the Great Eastern.

The Prussian army contains but one officer raised from the ranks—Colonel Lademann, who was promoted for acts of bravery in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign in 1864.

The Chinese use a mixture of honey and flour to cleanse their long, coarse hair; the Italians use a wash made of thistle roots; in Cuba rosemary leaves are steeped to make a shampoo.

The shadow cast by any color does not show that color but its complementary color, thus a red object shows a faint tinge of green in its shadow, red and green being complementary colors.

Many deep-sea fishes are covered with phosphorescent spots, which act as portable lamps. These fish live at a depth of two to five miles. Their soft bodies are made firm by the tremendous pressure of the surrounding water.

The city of Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian sea, is called by the natives the "town of fire." It is the greatest petroleum center in the world. The site upon which it is built—as, indeed, the whole Caspian sea—rests upon naphtha.

A million dollars in gold coin will weigh 3,685.8 pounds, and \$1,000,000 in silver coin will weigh 58,929.9 pounds. A ton of pure gold is worth \$602,799.21, and a ton of pure silver is worth \$37,760.84.

Chips from a gallows upon which several persons had been hanged was one of the items included in medieval material medica.

Mrs. Mattie Wooten, of Viola, Tenn., has a quilt which is made up of 3162 pieces, no two of which are alike.

Three miles per hour is about the average speed of the Gulf Stream; at certain places, however, this speed is increased to fifty-four miles an hour.

After many years of indecision the hydrographers have arrived at the conclusion that the hottest region on the earth's surface is in the immediate vicinity of the Dead Sea.

In 1858 a Milanese student is said to have discovered a chemical process of petrifying human flesh. He was lost in a shipwreck a few years later and his secret perished with him.

The dock at Cardiff is said to be the largest in the world. It is 600 feet long and eighty feet wide and has thirty-six feet of water lying immediately in front.

The oldest and heaviest triplets in the world are or were the Ewing brothers, of Lawrenceville, Ind.; 54 years old, weight respectively 225, 243 and 248 pounds.

The smallest Roman coin was the *teruncius*, worth not quite two-fifths of a cent. The *sestertium*, which is the coin most often mentioned, was a little less than 4 cents; a *denarius* was 15½ cents.

The *Aurora borealis* was believed by the old Scandinavians to be the light shed from the valkyries, the war maidens whom the God Odin sent forth to every battlefield to choose those who were to be slain.

In the printed newspapers of the world fifty-nine languages are now represented. A single magazine, the *Acta Comparationis Litterarum Universarum*, has contributions in many tongues in every issue, sometimes as many as thirty. It is printed in Austria.

The Japanese and Chinese languages are entirely different, yet so many Chinese words are used in Japan that scarcely a line in a Japanese newspaper is without at least one Chinese word. In Japanese novels the Japanese equivalent for the many Chinese words is always given.

If the toad does not carry a jewel in his head he is quite as valuable as if he did, for he does a work no gardener can do in clearing a garden of its insect pests. Many a gardener builds this little igneous small dwellings of bits of stone in the nooks of his flower beds, and cherishes him as a valuable assistant, destroying larvae, worms and flies as he does with neatness and dispatch.

Many country people in Italy foretell the weather by means of a leech in an open-mouthed bottle partly filled with water. The water must be changed once a week, and a spoonful of blood poured in it about as often. When the weather is good the leech will remain coiled up at the bottom of the bottle; whenever rain is near at hand it will creep up to the top and stay there until the weather is settled again. If wind is imminent it will be very restless and dart about in the water as though in pain, while before a thunderstorm it will appear to be in convulsions. It is so generally trusted that at haying time and other seasons when fine weather is important the leech is one of the most useful members of the household.

Forty-two foreign nations are now represented at the world's fair by 327 representatives. These men are from all parts of the world and the several nations and states with their representatives are as follows: Argentine Republic, 5; Austria, 9; Belgium, 10; Brazil, 21; British Guiana, 1; Bulgaria, 1; Canada, 24; Cape Colony, 4; Ceylon, 2; Colombia, 1; Costa Rica, 7; Curacao, 1; Denmark, 10; Ecuador, 5; France, 25; Germany, 44; Great Britain, 11; Greece, 2; Hayti, 4; Italy, 11; Jamaica, 3; Japan, 9; Johore, 2; Liberia, 3; Mexico, 22; Netherlands, 2; New South Wales, 10; Nicaragua, 1; Norway, 8; Orange Free State, 1; Paraguay, 5; Persia, 2; Portugal, 2; Russia, 12; Siam, 3; Spain, 13; Sweden, 8; Switzerland, 2; Trinidad, 1; Turkey, 5; Uruguay, 5; Venezuela, 10.