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Historical.

OLD SIAM.

Early records are exceedingly scarce on the history of the national growth of the peoples of Indo-China, and such chronicles as do exist consist for the most part of legend and fable, with but a thin substratum of truth. It is only by the patient collection, examination, and sifting of the historical material that lies scattered in epigraphic and multifarious other historical sources, both native and foreign, as yet not laid under contribution and by no means easily accessible, and by the comparison of these with the extant chronicles, that truth can be arrived at, and the early history of the country pieced together. This task has been painstakingly undertaken and carried on for many years by Colonel Gerini from whose recent publications the following summary of events from the remotest time to the period of the advent of Europeans in the country has been compiled. It is the first synopsis of connected and authentic early history of the country ever yet placed before the public. Hitherto the published accounts have never been pushed further back than A.D. 1350, the well-known date of the foundation of Ayuthia; and when they ventured into remoter epochs, it was only by plunging into the mists and mazes of myth, and by giving uncritical repetitions of the legends current in the popular chronicles before that period.

I.—EARLY HISTORY AND RACIAL STRUGGLES.

(B.C. 800 to A.D. 1257.)

According, then, to the researches above referred to and the results of recent ethnographical inquiry, this country of Siam was, in prehistorical times, inhabited by an aboriginal, dusky-complexioned population consisting, presumably, of two prevailing elements, probably widely separated at first, but which to a considerable extent blended and fused with one another and with subsequent comers as time went on. One was the Melanesian or Negrito element, at one time undoubtedly diffused along the coast, but now surviving only in the wilder tracts of the Malay Peninsula. The other belonged to the racial stock vaguely called Indonesian, which left unmistakable traces of itself in neolithic implements in many parts of Indo-China, and is to this day represented by scattered tribes on the Me-nam-Salwin and Me-Khong-Annamese watersheds. Then from the eighth or tenth century B.C., if not earlier, began that exodus of tribes from Southern China, which has continued in unbroken sequence to this very day, when it is still, though to a smaller extent, going on.

The first of these tribes to flow into Indo-China were those belonging to the Mon-Annam, or, rather more correctly, Mon-Khmer stock, which were very probably in origin closely related to the Indonesians, if

not absolutely identical with them. They reached Indo-China between the tenth and the eighth century B.C., and occupied it almost undisturbed for several centuries, pushing down to the extreme southern limit of the Malay Peninsula, and driving the aborigines before them and away from the coast towards the hill tracts, but also partly absorbing them into their mass.

Shortly after this, navigators and traders from Southern India took to frequenting the coasts of Indo-China, establishing there trading stations; while similar parties reached the northern parts of the peninsula by land from Northern India. Brahmanism and, later on, Buddhism, with most other achievements of Indian culture, followed in the wake of these pioneers, and thus it is to ancient India that Indo-China owes her early civilization.

By the first century of the Christian era we find not only places on the coast but also in the interior of the country designated in many an instance by Pali or Sanskrit names, and among these appears that of *Cyāma* or *Cyama-rattha* for the lower portion of the Mé-nam valley. The term has been handed down in the forms *Siem* or *Syam* to this day, out of which we have made *Siam*. Of these, the hybrid term *Shan* is but the modern Burmese corruption. The Siamese of that time, however, were, as may be easily inferred from the above, mainly Mon-Khmer by stock, with a considerable admixture of the aboriginal Negrito and Indonesian bloods. The country was split into a number of principalities almost constantly at war with each other and with the still powerful remnants of the aboriginal tribes, which, however, they nearly always managed to keep under subjection. From the sixth century A.D., however, the vigorous growth, under Hindu influence, of a compact empire in Cambodia deeply affected the status of most of these diminutive States, and vassalage was imposed upon them, which continued with rare intervals for some seven centuries.

A new racial element had meanwhile appeared on the field, which from the centre of China, or the region about the present province of Hunan, had, from similar impellent causes, followed in the footsteps of the Mon-Khmers into Yunnan, which country it reached some three or four centuries before the Christian Era. Displacing thence the Mon-Khmer settlers further south, it continued its movement forward, penetrating into the northern parts of both Burma and Siam, where it started in its turn to found principalities and centres of further expanding influence. These invaders were parts of the people denominated *Lao*, or *Ai-Lao*, and it was only after their successful career of conquest in the northern parts of Siam and Burma that they adopted the title of *Tai* or *Thai* in order to distinguish and exalt themselves. When, in due course, they made themselves masters of the whole of Siam, and had founded there an empire which gradually extended far into Pegu and Upper Burma, they became known to the neighbouring nations as the Siamese, but they still continue to speak of themselves as the *Thai* race. Colonel Gerini has also made an elaborate comparison of the languages and dialects spoken by the several branches of the *Thai* race—Siamese, Lao, Shan, etc.—with the languages and dialects spoken in the provinces of

China lying to the south of the Yangtse river, and he found that nearly the whole body of the *Thai* language proper can be retraced thither. And, indeed, large numbers of the same racial stock speaking *Thai* dialects are yet to be found to this very day in Kwei-chou, Kwang-si and Yünnan. The theory, hitherto upheld by most writers, that the forebears of this people came from Thibet or Western China is, of course, absurd, and can no longer be maintained, in the face of the above evidence.

The racial name of this people was *Lao*, and *Thai* was simply a title that they substituted for that name. In the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries they formed a powerful and militant kingdom, or rather federation of principalities, fighting now with and now against the Emperor of China, and subjugating Upper Burma and Northern Siam, where they soon came into collision with the Mon-Khmer States of the Mé-nam basin on the one side, and with the powerful Cambodian paramount authority itself on the other.

By the middle of the sixth century A.D. the western branch of the Thai invaders of Siam had its advance-posts at the head waters of the Mé-nam, where it had founded the realm of Lamphûn, thus becoming a neighbour of the Swankhalok-Sukhothai kingdom that had been, for many centuries past, the chief power in Northern Siam. This naturally led to almost continued hostilities not only with this old kingdom, but also with their western neighbour Pegu, and with the remnants of the aboriginal tribes on the Salwin frontier.

Meanwhile the eastern branch had firmly established itself on the Middle Me-Khong about Luang Phra-bang, whence it extended its sway even towards the Annamese coast. Here it held for some time the Song-Ka valley, co-operating at various periods with its collateral kinsmen who had remained in Yunnan, where they now ruled supreme, in threatening Chinese authority in Tonkin. By the middle of the fourteenth century this branch, taking advantage of the fast decline of Cambodian power, had extended its possessions well down the Me-Khong within close proximity to the Khong rapids, as well as into the territory adjoining that river to the west, which it has uninterruptedly held to this day.

On the other hand, the progress of the western branch proceeded somewhat slower. All it had done by the end of the eleventh century was the establishment of autonomous settlements on the western arm of the Me-nam only as far down as Khamphengphet, a feudal dependency of Sukhothai. But a far more remarkable achievement was its slow but steady infiltration into the Cambodian vassal states of Sukhothai and Lavo (the present Lophburi), where the Thai element gradually increased in numbers, and in influence by blending itself with the native population and soon threatened to become preponderant.

In the first quarter of the twelfth century a fresh infusion of vigorous blood from the parent stock in the north took place, when a wave of Thai people from their old fastnesses on the Upper Me-Khong swept down upon the now effete realms of Sukhothai and Lavo, and bade fair to obtain permanent possession of them. The crumbling and

agonizing Cambodian Colossus had a short sparkling of vitality, and in a despairing effort yet succeeded in bringing back under its sway most of the territory the Thai invaders had recently seized. But ominous signs unmistakably showed that the end of Cambodian rule in Siam was fast drawing near, for Thai influence had so alarmingly developed itself in the Me-nam valley with the last incursion, despite the check—by no means sufficiently severe—it had just received, as to make it certain that it would soon reign supreme.

II.—THE FIRST THAI EMPIRE : SUKHOThai (A.D. 1257-1350).

The hour of the downfall was not long delayed. It was in A.D. 1257 or thereabouts. Then the myriads of Thai that now populated the middle and lower basin of the Me-nam down to the head of its delta, rose into open revolt headed by one who became afterwards one of their most popular heroes, known by the nickname of King Ruang (the second of that style in local history), and carrying with them the remaining population, already to a considerable extent of mixed Thai-Cambodian blood, definitely shook off the secular yoke of Cambodia. Thus Siam from the sea to the frontier of the Lamphun State in the north (which was in another three and a half decades to become part of the realm then rising from its ruins at Chiangmai) became an independent, unified and powerful Kingdom with its capital at Sukhothai.

The emasculate efforts of Cambodia to recover her Siamese dominions were this time not only successfully resisted, but the struggle was carried into the heart of Cambodia itself, to the utter detriment of that country which, according to the testimony of an eye-witness who visited it soon afterwards in 1296, was laid waste and incapacitated almost for ever.

By 1300 A.D., as evidenced by a Sukhothai inscription of the period, the dominions of the newly-founded Thai kingdom reached, on the north the borders of the Chiangmai State; on the east the Mé-Khong from Luang-Phrah-bang to the neighbourhood of Bassak; on the south the head of the Gulf, including the whole of the Malay Peninsula down to its very southern extremity; and on the west the Salwin where the recently-founded little realm of Martaban remained for some time its vassal.

With the rising of this powerful Thai empire in the Mé-nam valley, the want of a national system of writing not derived from the Cambodian then in use throughout the country, made itself felt, in order to give expression to the new feelings of the nation, celebrate its triumphs, and better mark the independence it had attained. This perfectly legitimate want was soon supplied and a suitable alphabet devised, through the help of Brahmanical light obtained from the newly acquired possession of Ligor. Thus there sprang up that system of Siamese writing which, with a few modifications, has survived to this day; and with it a national literature started developing, which attained afterwards no mean excellency.

Arts and culture were brilliantly revived, and trading relations established with most neighbouring States both by land and sea. In

short, a prosperous future dawned upon this land through the vigorous impulse it had received from the young and rising nation, then in the full bloom of its youthful forces.

The tradition as to the Little Saka or Chula-Sakaraj era (beginning in A.D. 638) having been adopted, nay founded, by a King Ruang reigning at Swankhalok (actually in the 11th century)—who is often confounded with the second of that name, or rather nickname, referred to above as the leader of the 1257 revolt—is, it goes without saying, a mere myth; for no such era appears on local documents until much later on, when it was evidently introduced from Burma. The evidence of the local inscriptions of the period is that the era then and for some time afterwards in use at Sukhothai, as well as all over Southern Indo-China and the Archipelago, was instead the Great Saka, or Maha-Sakaraj, beginning A.D. 78, which had been in honour for many centuries before the rise of the independent Thai empire. The legend of the local chronicles as regards the adoption of the Chula era at the period in question must therefore be rejected as worthless.

III.—THE SECOND THAI EMPIRE : AYUTHIA (1350-1767).

In spite of its brilliant commencement, the Sukhothai empire proved but short-lived, for soon a rival power sprang up in the southern part of its dominions that gradually undermined its existence and succeeded at last in completely overthrowing and supplanting it.

Towards the middle of the fourteenth century the scion of an ancient line of Thai princes formerly ruling in Chieng-Rai in Western Laos, and later on in the neighbourhood of Kam-pheng-phet—whither they had sought refuge from Peguan inroads which had temporarily swept their country, and where they were presumably suffered to quietly settle and live an almost autonomous existence by the powerful monarchy holding sway at Sukhothai—shifted down with its people to the country of the Mé-nam delta. There, after having dispossessed the vassal prince or governor from Sukhothai, who held control over the territory, the warlike Thai princelet settled down with his followers, and in A.D. 1350 founded a new city, Ayuthia, which was shortly to become the capital of a new Thai empire. Successfully resisting the attempts of Sukhothai to annihilate the little upstart, the founder of the new Kingdom, Phya U-thong, afterwards officially known as King Ramathibodi I., managed in the course of a few years to carve for himself a considerable dominion out of territory taken from Sukhothai possessions on the north and south, and from Cambodia on the east. This last-named country, incapable of resisting his incursions, had to suffer several disastrous defeats at his hand, and even saw at one period its capital Angkor and the surrounding land taken and made a vassal under the rule, for some time, of one of King U-Thong's sons. The Sukhothai possessions in the Malay Peninsula also gradually changed hands, and passed one after the other under the powerful grip of the warlike King of Ayuthia. But Sukhothai, as was natural, still desperately struggled on for supremacy, although the severe blows repeatedly dealt at its integrity had maimed

it and well nigh made it helpless. The work of finally reducing it, however, was reserved for King U-thong's successors, and was not ultimately accomplished until the dawn of the fifteenth century.

After Sukhothai came the turn of the next powerful State in the north, Chieng-mai; and this, although never thoroughly subdued, was, in the course of several inroads, stripped of bits of its territory on its southern borders. Martaban, which had meanwhile become part and parcel of a mighty kingdom that had just been set up in Pegu, easily managed to slip off scot-free; but Tavoy and Tenasserim remained in almost uninterrupted possession of Ayuthia.

The dynasty founded by Phya U-thong ruled over Siam for some two hundred and fifty years. The country had now extensive relations with most of the neighbouring States and with China by sea, and facilities were granted for trading at Amoy and Canton. With the growing of Burmese ascendancy in Pegu and the occasional recrudescence of bellicose vitality in Cambodia, wars were, of course, constant, and sometimes the scales of fortune turned against Siam. This was especially the case in 1568 (rectified date), when, in the course of long renewed hostilities, the Burmo-Peguans took Ayuthia and carried away the King and royal family. But the Siamese very speedily regained their ascendancy, for about twenty years later, according to Chinese historians, Siam reached the zenith of her power, and Cambodia and Pegu came well nigh being both wiped off the map of Indo-China. It is curious to note that in 1592 Siam offered China assistance against the Japanese, who had designs upon Korea. On the other hand, according to Sir Ernest M. Satow, in 1579 500 Japanese assisted the Siamese to repel a Burmese attack, and it is known that there was a considerable settlement of Japanese in Ayuthia.

Thus by the end of the fifteenth century, and on the verge of the first European advent and interference in Indo-Chinese politics, Siam had grown to be a very powerful and flourishing kingdom embracing the whole of the central and southern portions of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, from the borders of Chieng-mai in the north to the Straits in the south. The arrival of the Portuguese in the East first made itself felt at Ayuthia by the capture of Malacca in A.D. 1511. This was the first Siamese possession that was wrested from Siam by Europeans. Its loss was not, however, severely resented, as Malacca, by intriguing with China and other eastern powers which it endeavoured to play off against Siam, had for some time past proved a far from faithful subject to its suzerain. So far had it gone, in fact, that several more or less successful expeditions had to be sent against Malacca by Siam. This conquest brought the Portuguese into contact with Ayuthia, and led to the establishment of the first European relations with this country. These were started in that same year, A.D. 1511, and continued for fully one century, until Portuguese rapacity and the intrigues of the Dutch, now arrived on the field, brought about the decline of Portuguese, in favour of Dutch, influence, in the country. A British ship is said to have first arrived about 1613.

It was in the latter half of the seventeenth century, during the reign of Phra Narai, that there occurred the best known episode in ancient Siamese history. Like the majority of Siamese monarchs, the King was liberal minded and gave a ready welcome to western traders and western ideas. The English and the Dutch were admitted to trade, and the Portuguese had been invited to resume their commercial relations with the country. French missionaries, too, were received without difficulty, and Monseigneur Pallu, who had been hospitably entertained by King Narai, returned to France firmly convinced of the great possibilities that Siam offered to the Church and to France. The Grand Monarch gave a ready hearing to his proposals, and was speedily captivated by the dream of converting the King and the people of Siam to Christianity. An expedition was accordingly fitted out, and in September 1680, the *Vautour* arrived off the mouth of the Menam, bearing letters and presents to the King from His Most Christian Majesty Louis XIV. A cordial welcome was extended to the French company. King Narai was, in fact, induced to send an Embassy with a fitting response to the letters and presents of King Louis, but the vessel in which the envoys set sail was lost with all on board.

At this time Constantine Phaulkon, the most remarkable foreigner ever in the service of Siam, held a position of great influence at the Court. This Greek adventurer had gained his position by sheer ability. He had drifted to Bangkok with other European merchants who were attracted by the facilities offered traders under King Narai, and in no great time he was Chao Phya Vichayen with the management of the government in all the northern provinces of the country. In fortifications, buildings, and public works of all kinds he left a long-enduring monument in Siam. Phaulkon's influence was none the less great in shaping the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, and he threw himself heart and soul into the French interest. It was the King's policy also to use France to counteract the influence of Holland, then the predominating power in the East. Accordingly when Monseigneur Pallu, who had been again to Europe, returned with fresh letters from Louis XIV., the King of Siam despatched another Embassy to Versailles personally conducted by a French priest. This was in 1682, and the most Christian King, now more than ever enamoured of the *éclat* of a grand diplomatic conversion, sent a return Embassy. A magnificent reception was accorded to the representatives of the western Power, and a treaty giving every possible facility to missionaries was signed at Lopburi on the 10th December, 1685. But the French envoys had come out to secure conversion, of which the King of Siam had never dreamed, and the game of cross-purposes came to an end at last. The question had to be put to the King, who replied with dignity that he saw no reason for abandoning a religion which his countrymen had exercised for well nigh two thousand years. That ended all negotiations on the part of the French envoys, but Phaulkon would not yet resign his hope of a French alliance. Another Siamese Embassy was sent to Paris, and the priest who conducted it was charged to tempt Louis XIV. with promises of political predominance and persuade him that the conversion could only be gradually accomplished. These promises and arguments had their intended effect, a

responsive Embassy was despatched to Siam, accompanied by a detachment of troops who were to take possession of the ports proffered by Phaulkon. They reached the Menam on the 27th September, 1687, and the French garrisons were admitted into Bangkok and Mergui. Another treaty was concluded giving the French something like a monopoly of foreign trade with every facility for carrying it on. But the Siamese, both nobles and people, were becoming tired of this foreign policy and of the aggressive attitude of the French. Phaulkon had still another Embassy sent to Paris, but before any further expedition to effect a military occupation could set sail, a revolution at Ayuthia had swept away the King and his counsellor. Phaulkon was assassinated: the King, who had long been ailing with an incurable disease, came to his death shortly afterwards; and the French garrisons were compelled to surrender and accept transport to Pondicherry. Thus ended Louis XIV.'s eccentric attempt to convert and dominate Siam, as strange a story of intrigue and wasted subtlety as is to be found in the history of the country.

Three dynasties of Siamese Kings reigned in Ayuthia, but in 1767 the capital was invested by a powerful Burmese army and fell on the 7th April in that year. With it fell the third dynasty.

IV.—THE THIRD SIAMESE EMPIRE: BANGKOK (1768-ONWARDS).

Probably the ablest man in the country at the time was Phya Tak-Sin, the son of a Chinaman, and he speedily set himself to rally the scattered forces of his countrymen in order to repel the Burmese invasion. In this he was entirely successful, for in less than a year he had cleared the country of its enemies, and had restored something like order. Having by his prowess re-established the independence of Siam, Phya Tak himself assumed the sovereign power, and selected Bangkok, then built on the western side of the river, as his capital (A.D. 1768). Most of his reign was spent in the field, for it took him some time to consolidate his power.

In 1782 Phya Tak became insane and was deposed. The revolutionary movement was headed by Phya San, who, however, merely carried on the government till the return of Chao Phya Chakkri, the generalissimo of Phya Tak's armies, then occupied in restoring order in Cambodia. On learning of the disturbances in Bangkok he hurried back to the capital, when Phya San at once surrendered his authority and did obedience to him. It was this Chao Phya Chakkri who was the founder of the present dynasty—hence called the Chakkri dynasty—and he was of Siamese descent, and had no ancestral connection whatever with Phya Tak. He transferred the seat of Government from the western to the opposite bank of the river, and was there crowned on the 13th June, 1782. Dying on the 7th September, 1809, he was succeeded by his son, who bore the official title of Phra Phuttha Löt La Nop'halai. This monarch reigned till the 11th July, 1824, when he was succeeded by his son, a King who was officially styled Phra Nang Klao. He died on the 2nd April, 1851, and the fourth monarch of the dynasty was his younger brother Maha Mongkut, the father of the late sovereign.

RECENT HISTORY.

Under King Mongkut the extensive relations of Siam with foreign countries were regulated by formal treaties. The earliest treaty with a western Power of which there is any record was made with the Dutch East India Company in 1664. Then came the treaty signed by Phaulkon in 1685, granting various privileges to the Apostolic Missionaries throughout Siam, but the French alliance proving abortive, the treaty with the Dutch Company was renewed in 1688. The Netherlands, however, passed out of the sphere of immediate interest for Siam with the signing of the 1824 treaty between that country and Great Britain. This all important compact settled the future of the Malayan Archipelago, and it was with England alone that Siam had in future to reckon in the Peninsula. Crawford's mission in 1822 had little result, but the British Government soon made another effort to get into treaty relations with their neighbour in Malaya, and in 1826 Captain Burney signed a treaty of friendship with Siam in which various facilities for trade were promised on either side. Under this treaty, it is interesting to note, the exportation of rice, or paddy, from Bangkok was expressly prohibited. The subsequent distribution of power within the Malay Peninsula was then just beginning to become fixed, as is shown by the provisions with regard to Kedah, Perak, Tringganu, and Kelantan. Article 12, which was in force up to 1909, runs:—"Siam shall not go and obstruct or interrupt commerce in the States of Tringano and Calantan. English merchants and subjects shall have trade and intercourse in future with the same facility and freedom as they have hitherto had, and the English shall not go and molest, attack, or disturb those States, upon any pretext whatever." The Rajah of Kedah had previously made treaties with the East India Company on his own account, and had ceded them Pulo Penang and Province Wellesley, the Company not knowing that he was a tributary of Siam; but in 1821 the Siamese expelled the Rajah. In this treaty, therefore, it is provided that "the Siamese shall remain in Queda, and take proper care of that country and its people." (In 1842 the eldest son of the ex-Rajah made submission on his father's behalf, and the King of Siam reinstated the Rajah in the Government of the State.) The 1826 treaty also provided that: "The Siamese and English mutually engage that the Rajah of Perak shall govern his country according to his own will. Should he desire to send the Gold and Silver Flowers to Siam as heretofore, the English will not prevent his doing as he may desire.....The English will not allow the State of Salengore to attack or disturb Perak; and the Siamese shall not go and attack or disturb Salengore." A curious commentary on this is to be found in the fact that within three months the English had entered into a treaty with the Rajah of Perak under which he was bound never to acknowledge the suzerainty of Siam, or to send gold flowers to Bangkok. The United States concluded a treaty with Siam in 1833, ratified in 1836, which, like that with Great Britain, provided for freedom of trade except in regard to munitions of war, opium and rice.

As trade, however, increased, the want of more definite regulations became increasingly apparent, and after Sir James Brooke's unsuccessful

attempt in 1850, Sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce by which the interests of all British subjects in Siam were placed under the regulation and control of a Consul residing in Bangkok. This was signed on April 18th, 1855, and the ratifications were exchanged on April 5th, 1856. In the latter year similar treaties were entered into with France and the United States, and most of the other Powers obtained like rights and privileges within a few years—Denmark in 1858, Portugal in 1859, the Netherlands in 1860, Germany in 1862, Belgium, Italy, and Sweden and Norway in 1863, Austria-Hungary in 1869, Spain in 1870, Japan in 1898, and Russia in 1899. Supplementary treaties, conventions, or agreements have since these dates been made with all the Powers, excepting the two last named. From 1841, Cambodia had been definitely a tributary State, but in 1863 a formal treaty was entered into, and in that document the fact that Cambodia was a tributary State of Siam was set forth very explicitly, and the rearrangements for the payment of tribute were detailed. But a few months previously Cambodia had also entered into a treaty with France, accepting and acknowledging a French protectorate. Accordingly in 1867, by a treaty concluded at Paris between France and Siam, the Siamese treaty of 1863 with Cambodia was declared null and void, and the French protectorate over that country was formally and fully recognised. This treaty provided that Battambang and Angkor should remain part of the Kingdom of Siam. It also enacted that if Cambodian subjects committed any crime or offence on Siamese territory, they should be tried and punished with justice by the Siamese Government, according to the laws of Siam, Siamese subjects in Cambodia being similarly subject to the laws of that country.

In the following year (October 1st, 1868) the late sovereign, King Chulalongkorn, succeeded to the throne. Educated in accordance with western methods, His Majesty early understood the line that an independent Siam must take, and he strove, against many obstacles, but with ever-increasing success, to ensure the survival of his country in that struggle for existence in which only the fittest do survive. In 1871 the King visited Java, and towards the close of the same year he left for a tour in India. He was entertained by the Viceroy at Calcutta from the 7th to the 12th of January, 1872. The government had hitherto been carried on under a regency, but on his return the King assumed the reins of power, and in the following year introduced various changes and political reforms. A political constitution was decreed on the 8th of May, 1874. These changes were slow in producing the result hoped for, nor is that to be wondered at since the improved order of things was being imposed upon the country for its good, not forced by the people from their rulers. Moreover, His Majesty did not always have very satisfactory instruments with which to carry out his wishes. Still, the leaven was working. The gradual abolition of slavery had been decreed, and its worst features had been done away with by 1889, though in part the law continued to be not infrequently evaded, as a good many people preferred this method of paying their debts. A partial remedy, however, was found in the Master and Servant Act, passed about twelve years ago, and in 1905 a final step was taken to do away with debt slavery

altogether. A postal service was organised in 1885; telegraphic communication was opened up with foreign countries; and various other public works were aiding in fostering the mercantile importance of the capital. In 1889-90 there were complications with Great Britain over the settlement of the boundary; at the same time a rebellion had to be put down in Northern Siam. The King and Queen visited the Straits Settlements in May and June, 1890, and it was after their return that practical effect began to be given to the railway schemes that had been under consideration for some time. His Majesty cut the first turf of the Paknam Railway on the 16th July, 1891, and on the 9th March of the following year he formally started the work of the construction of the State Railway to Korat in the same manner. The present Tsar, then Tsarevitch, visited Siam in 1891.

Serious political troubles, however, were now beginning to divert the attention of the Government and to cloud the prospect of solid progress. Claims had for some time been put forward on behalf of France to the trans-Mekong regions of Siam. These regions, it was averred, had formerly belonged to Annam and Cambodia, and the contention was that, as exercising a protectorate over these countries, France ought to insist on the restoration to them of what they had lost to Siam. Now, in the seventeenth century at least, the Mekong valley belonged to a Laotian Power, with its capital in Wieng-chan. In 1641 a Dutch Mission to the Mekong reported that the Cambodians were being compelled to retire before the unceasing attacks of the Laotians. This Power, however, soon after split into two principalities and their territory became a bone of contention between the Kingdoms of Siam and Annam, the struggle finally ending in favour of Bangkok. The Siamese claimed that the founder of their present dynasty expelled both Annamites and Cambodians over a hundred years ago, and that they had held the country ever since. A good deal of fighting went on, of course, but they had, at any rate, excluded their rivals. The French claimed that the territory in question had been Annamite up to a later date, and a map was published in the *Revue Française* showing the Annamite boundary of 1838 as overpassing even the Mekong. In his "Expansion Coloniale de la France" M. de Lanessan twits the Siamese with only having been in possession of the territory for fifty years. Siam, it was in fact admitted by all French writers, had been in possession for at any rate half a century, but before that, they contended, the territory in dispute had been Annamite, and it ought to be so again. M. de Lanessan's book was published in 1866, and certainly at that time there was no question as to which Power exercised jurisdiction. Garnier admits that Siamese jurisdiction extended up to the Annamite mountains as far as Attopeu, "which was the farthest eastern possession of Bangkok," and the various French explorers on the Mekong were assisted and protected by the Siamese authorities. At that time it was believed by these explorers and other members of the French Colonial Party that the power which possessed the Mekong would be able most easily to secure the trade of South-western China, and that in addition the river offered great facilities for trade with the country along its banks. The possession of the Mekong meant empire, and writer after writer insisted on the necessity of the French flag being hoisted along this river

to protect the commerce that was to grow. About 1888 the French claims to the eastern half of the Mekong Valley began to take official shape, and Siam proposed that, pending definite delimitation, a neutral zone should be observed between the 13th and 19th parallels of latitude. Also Siam asked then, and repeatedly afterwards, that the frontier should be surveyed and delimited. In 1892 work was commenced on the Korat Railway. This railway is calculated to draw the commerce of the Laos country to Bangkok, and M. de Lanessan in his great book had boldly urged that its construction should be thwarted by every possible means. The time had come to act, therefore. Now it seems certain that neither party had observed strictly the limits of the neutral zone agreed upon. The Siamese said the Franco-Annamite troops began the encroachment, and they argued that their own troops were forced to advance to prevent the territory being occupied in their despite. On the French side the Siamese were accused of taking up positions close to the Annamite slopes, and of having in one case approached within thirty miles of Hué. That was enough. On March 1st, 1893, it was announced that measures would be taken to ensure French rights, and the occupation by Franco-Annamite troops of Khong and Stungtreng—two villages on the Mekong, just above the Cambodian frontier—followed on the 2nd and 4th of April. Another force crossed the mountains farther north, and came down the valley of the Se-bang-hien, pushing the Siamese before them to the banks of the Mekong opposite Kemmarat. A telegram dated the 3rd June announced that the post of Kham Muon had been vacated. A further telegram, ten days later, stated that all posts occupied by the Siamese in the Lower Laos, as distinguished from the northern or Luang Prabang region, had been evacuated, and that the Siamese had crossed the Mekong to the right bank. Siam renewed her offers to submit the matter of the disputed frontier to arbitration, but France definitely declined to accede to arbitration. Moreover, in advancing to the Mekong, France was practically assured that no Power would seriously contest her progress so far, and she was not left without a pretext for further action.

Naturally the Siamese had not been driven across the Mekong without offering resistance, and on the 3rd June a French official named Grosгурin was killed at Kieng Chek, several Annamites and Siamese falling at the same time. The French accused Phra Yot, the Siamese Commanding Officer, of having deliberately murdered Grosгурin while he was lying sick on his bed. The Siamese Government at once declared their readiness to render all due reparation on this fact being proved, but the French authorities were bent on something more than such negotiations. The French fleet was hurried from China to Saigon, and proceeded to occupy various Siamese islands on the eastern side of the Gulf. Much alarm was now felt at Bangkok, and early in July measures were taken to obstruct the entrance to the Menam, a narrow channel only being left for the passage of trading vessels. Meantime negotiations were proceeding between M. Pavie, the French Minister at Bangkok, and the Siamese Foreign Minister, but without any satisfactory result. There was at the time one French gunboat at Bangkok, and finally Siam refused to allow more of them to enter the river, though the French pointed out that by the treaty they had a right to send any number of gunboats as far as Paknam. On

their side the French had no instructions to ascend the Menam, but at nightfall on the 13th July the gunboats *Inconstant* and *Comète* forced the passage of the forts and Siamese vessels, and anchored at Bangkok. In the action three French sailors were killed and two wounded, while on the Siamese side there were eight killed and forty-one wounded.

On the 20th July a French ultimatum was presented to Siam demanding, besides an indemnity of 3,000,000 frs., the recognition of Cambodian and Annamese rights to the left bank of the Mekong and the punishment of all Siamese officers who should be proved guilty of offences against French subjects. The reply of the Siamese Government Mr. Gundry characterises as admirable, but as events proved it was unfortunate. It again regretted that no precise definition had ever been given of what it was to understand by the expression "rights of the Empire of Annam and of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the left bank of the Mekong," and recalled its previous offers to submit to arbitration. Yielding now, however, to the pressure of circumstances, it gave a general acquiescence to the terms demanded, consenting that all territory on the left bank, south of the 18th parallel of north latitude, be regarded as Annamite and Cambodian territory. This qualified concession was not considered satisfactory by M. Pavie, and he retired to Koh-si-chang with the *Inconstant*, *Comète*, and *Lutin* on the 25th July. A blockade of Bangkok was declared by the French squadron on the following day, and a further blockade from Samit Island to Chantaboon was proclaimed three days afterwards, on the 29th. Siam now accepted the ultimatum without reserve, but the French Government refused to raise the blockade unless Siam acceded to stronger conditions, which were set forth in a second ultimatum. Chantaboon was to be occupied until the evacuation of the left bank of the Mekong had been completed by the Siamese troops, while the Siamese had in the future to abstain from maintaining armed forces within 25 kilometres of the left bank of the Mekong and in the provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap. This was accepted without delay, and the blockade was raised on the 2nd August. M. Pavie returned to Bangkok on the 8th August, and the French left Koh-si-chang on the 11th, M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Minister Plenipotentiary, arriving on the 16th for the purpose of arranging a Treaty of Peace with Siam, and after considerable negotiations a Treaty and a Convention were signed on 3rd October. As for the Convention, it purported to be an understanding on the details of the ultimatum, although in some points it appeared to prove a third ultimatum.

In the meantime much feeling had been aroused in England at what was considered the weakness of the Government and its disregard for British prestige and commercial interests in Siam, it merely being stipulated by the English Foreign Office that France was not to carry occupation of the left bank of the Mekong farther than the 21st parallel of north latitude. Lord Rosebery, who was the Foreign Minister of the day, has since confessed that England and France were then on the verge of war over the Siamese question. Nor was there wanting an instance of strained relations between the men-of-war of the two countries in the Gulf, when a French vessel fired across the bows of a British gunboat, which immediately cleared for action. As the result of the negotiations

that went on, it was, however, agreed that an intermediary zone should be constituted somewhere between the British and the French possessions in the region of the Upper Mekong, the protocol embodying this understanding being signed on the 1st December, 1893. Commissioners were duly appointed, but buffer states were not in the ascendant just then, and the proposal never came to anything. The negotiations were, however, continued, and finally resulted in the Anglo-French Convention signed at London on January 15th, 1896. By this agreement the two Powers guaranteed the independence of the Menam Valley, the most valuable part of the Kingdom of Siam.

Considerable interest attached to the trial of Phra Yot for wilful murder, committed by himself or by his orders on a French Inspector of Militia called Groscurin, as already referred to. This was provided for in the treaty, and after a trial lasting over a month, Phra Yot was acquitted by the Siamese Court, it being found that he had not exceeded his duty. France then demanded a new trial before a mixed Court, the composition of which was, in accordance with the 1893 treaty, determined by the French authorities. Phra Yot was found guilty, as it was held that, "since peace reigned between France and Siam" at the time, the death of Groscurin could not be regarded as an act of war. Groscurin's men opened fire, but the Siamese, whom the French officer was conducting from Kham-Muon to the Mekong, were in much superior numbers, and could not have feared aggression on the part of the few Annamites. So at least it was held by the Court, though Phra Yot himself said that he left Kham-Muon under compulsion, and that at Kieng Chek he only acted in self-defence, while he had throughout been acting in obedience to the orders of his superiors. The judgment was given on the 13th June, 1894, the sentence being 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour. Little more than four years, however, of that sentence were actually served, Phra Yot being, with the consent of the French Government, unconditionally released in November, 1898. He died in 1900.

The Crown Prince, who had been declared Heir Apparent in 1887, died on the 3rd January, 1895; and on the 16th of the same month H. R. H. Prince Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh, then being educated in England, was proclaimed the heir to the throne. In the same year the Legislative Council was decreed and commenced its sittings. On the 9th May, 1896, His Majesty left on a health trip to Singapore and Java, and was absent for about three months. Before his departure he appointed a special Commission to reorganise the administration of justice in the interior. Having opened the railway to Ayuthia for traffic on the 25th March, 1897, the King left for a tour in Europe on the 6th of the following month. He visited Italy, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, and Egypt and was in each of those countries received by the Sovereign, or Chief of the State, in a most cordial manner. During the absence of His Majesty, which lasted till the 16th December, the Government was carried on under the regency of the Queen. In 1897 an addition was made to the list of Foreign Representatives accredited to the Court, by the appointment of a Minister from Japan, and in 1898 Russia also sent a

Minister to join the Diplomatic Corps in Bangkok. A formal treaty was made between Japan and Siam in 1898, under which Japanese subjects are granted extra-territorial rights only until the new Siamese Codes come into force. In June, 1899, a declaration was exchanged with Russia, by which the subjects of the one Power in the territory of the other were granted all the rights and privileges enjoyed by those of other nations.

The most notable event in 1899 was the attempt to establish more cordial relations between France and Siam. On the return of M. Doumer, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, from an important and successful mission to Paris, an embassy was, in March, sent to Saigon to convey to him the congratulations of His Majesty. This embassy had a very cordial reception in Saigon, and in the following month M. Doumer returned the visit. He was in Bangkok for a week as the guest of the King, and from the very happy impression he made it was believed that a *rapprochement* between the two Governments had been made a matter of practical politics. But nothing very definite resulted. Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Valdemar of Denmark also paid visits to Bangkok towards the end of the year. The most notable enactments passed during the year 1899 were a Law of Libel and the Act relating to Master and Servant. The survey of the railway to Chiengmai was also sanctioned, and was steadily proceeded with for the next seven or eight years. The Line to Korat was completed in 1900, and opened by the King. The branch line to Lopburi was opened for traffic at the commencement of 1901. The Petchaburi line was opened by the King on the 19th July, 1903. An agreement was come to in 1899 with Great Britain, settling the long-standing dispute over the boundary of the Siamese State of Raman in the Malay Peninsula; and another important agreement was entered into with the same Power with regard to the registration of British subjects. The large number of foreign protégés scattered throughout the country had for some time given rise to a very disturbing political question, but practically the dangerous element in the situation was entirely removed by the settlement arrived at in this agreement with Great Britain, and in the 1904 Treaty with France. A much greater step in the same direction, however, was accomplished by the 1907 Treaty with France, providing for the relinquishment of exterritorial jurisdiction over Asiatics. A large measure of reform has been effected in the abolition of the *corvée* system, labour required by Government now being paid for, and the annual conference of the Chief Commissioners under the Ministry of the Interior has become a factor of real value in helping forward public improvements throughout the country.

Since the settlement of the 1893 troubles Siam has made very considerable progress, and the King several times publicly expressed his sense of the importance of all his people working together for the advancement of their common country. The position of affairs is certainly not without interest. While the institutions and methods of the western Powers have been the slow growth of centuries, Siam has perforce to come into line with them now, and must, therefore to a large extent dispense with the training of experience. Within recent years, however, the growth of constitutional methods has been very marked. One matter

of the highest importance to the welfare of the country is the organisation of its financial administration on a proper basis, with a view to a reform of the system of taxation, and this has now to a large extent been carried out. Already, in 1898 a large number of transit dues were abolished, many minor reforms were effected in the system of taxation, each year a number of gambling houses were closed, the Customs Department was reorganised, and the old system of farming out taxes gradually was done away with.

In the course of 1901 the King and Queen paid a lengthened visit to Java, and afterwards journeyed as far north as Pitsanuloke. Pawnshop Regulations, the want of which had long been felt, were passed and put in force, with the result that the amount of petty crime in Bangkok was reduced. A full statement of the country's revenue and expenditure, and the Financial Adviser's report on the Budget estimates of the year, were for the first time made public.

Towards the close of 1901 and for the first half of 1902 the question of a settlement of the disputes with France was prominently to the fore, but for some reason or other the negotiations in Bangkok made little progress. The Rajah or Governor of the little State of Patani was deposed in March, 1902, and an agitation against Siam's right to interfere in Malaya ensued in Singapore. Afterwards a curious fanatical rising took place along the Mekong valley chiefly in Monthon Isarn, and had to be forcibly suppressed, this being accomplished by the beginning of June. On the 20th February, 1902, the King and Queen left on a visit to Singapore, returning on the 6th March. The Vice-Minister of the Interior was sent on a political mission to Europe at the end of June, and the British and French Representatives went on leave, to Europe, immediately after. The mission resulted in a new Franco-Siamese Convention signed at Paris on the 7th October, 1902. Siam yielded a considerable piece of territory in the south-east corner of the Kingdom, but at the same time the Convention provided for the evacuation of Chantaboon, and the abolition of the so-called neutral zone along the eastern frontier. There is no reason to doubt that the Convention was meant by the two Governments to effect a definite settlement of the questions that had been a constant source of irritation since 1893, and to establish really cordial relations between the countries. But the terms agreed upon were strongly objected to by the French Colonial Party, and the period for ratification had first to be extended from the 8th February, 1903, to the 1st March, and finally to the 31st December, by which time the idea of ratification had been abandoned. Further negotiations were conducted in Paris in the summer and autumn of 1903. Phya Sri Sahadheb's mission in 1902 also included certain negotiations with the British Foreign Office in regard to the Siamese dependencies in the Malay Peninsula, as a result of which Siam appointed Mr. W. A. Graham as adviser to the Rajah of Kelantan, with Mr. Thomson as his assistant. They left for their posts in July, 1903.

In the latter half of 1902 a serious Shan rising took place in the North. Phrae was taken by the insurgents, or dacoits, on the 25th July, and all the Siamese who could be found were mercilessly murdered. The

town of Nakon Lampang was attacked on the 4th August, but the insurgents were beaten off. Great alarm prevailed for some time, but troops were hurried north as speedily as possible, and resistance was then practically at an end, though months had to be spent in hunting down the remnants of the insurgent bands who do not seem to have ever had any clear purpose in their rising. Captain Jensen, of the Provincial Gendarmerie, was unfortunately killed in the course of the operations on the 14th October.

H.R.H. the Crown Prince (now the King) returned to Siam on the 30th January, 1903, and on the 21st August, 1904, His Royal Highness entered the Buddhist Monastic Order for the season of Lent. The appointment of Professor Strobel, an American expert international lawyer, as General Adviser, was announced in the early part of 1903. In that year, too, both the United States and Japanese Ministers Resident were elevated to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. His Majesty's completion of his fiftieth year was celebrated at Bangkok in the autumn of 1903.

The Treaty signed in Paris in 1902 was never ratified, but negotiations went on, and another Treaty was signed in Paris on the 13th February, 1904. This was to be ratified in four months, but the period had to be extended till towards the end of the year. A protocol was added to the treaty in June, and the ratification was this time successfully accomplished in time to enable Kratt to be formally handed over to the French on the 30th December, 1904. Siam lost Luang Prabang in the north as well as several provinces in the south-east, but she regained Chantaboon, the neutral zone was done away with, and a reasonable settlement was arrived at with regard to the Asiatic protégés. H.R.H. Prince Adalbert of Prussia arrived on a visit to the King on November 26th, and left on December 6th, 1904. Bubonic plague made its first recorded appearance in Bangkok towards the end of December, 1904.

On the 8th January, 1905, the last detachment of the French troops evacuated Chantaboon, which had been occupied since 1893. One of the most noteworthy events of the year was the royal proclamation of February 23rd, abolishing the public gambling houses. All but 22 of these houses in the provinces were closed on the 31st March, 1905, and the remaining 22 were closed on 31st March, 1906. To meet the resulting loss of revenue the land tax was graduated and increased, the new law being gazetted in June, 1905. The fishery taxes were also entirely recast with a view to making them fairer and more productive of revenue. The Bangkok gambling houses will be closed when the Powers consent to an increase of the Customs duties. The number is meantime being steadily reduced. A foreign loan of £1,000,000, issued at 95½, and paying 4½ per cent. interest, was successfully placed on the market in London and Paris on the 23rd March. Treaties were concluded with Denmark and with Italy providing for the plan of jurisdiction to be applied to Danish and Italian subjects in Siam. A royal decree was issued providing for the final abolition of debt slavery. Other notable legal enactments that came into force in 1905 were the Hackney Carriage Act and the Harbour Regulations. At the end of June His Majesty visited Kelantan, Tringganu,

and other places in the Peninsula, being everywhere enthusiastically received. Other events of interest in 1905 were the opening of the Tachin Railway on January 4th by H.R.H. the Crown Prince; the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Abruzzi from the 2nd to the 6th January, and the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial by H.R.H. the Crown Prince on March 24. There were a number of cases of plague reported during the year.

In 1905, loans amounting to \$2,980,000 in the aggregate were made to the dependent States of Kelantan, Kedah, and Perlis, and European advisers appointed to the two latter. His Majesty opened the Siamese Tramway Co.'s lines (20 Km.) on the 1st October, and the section of the Northern Railway ending at Paknampoh on the 31st of the same month. The National Library was also established in this month. The Franco-Siamese Boundary Commission was at work delimitating the frontier in 1905, 1906 and 1907.

In 1907, a foreign loan of £3,000,000 was issued on the 23rd January, and was subscribed several times over. It bears interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and was issued at 98. The Meklong Railway was opened to traffic on the 12th July, the company having previously amalgamated with the Tachin Railway Co., under the name of the Meklong Railway Co., Ltd. One of the most important events of the year was the signature at Bangkok on the 23rd March of a new treaty with France, framed as a final settlement of past disputes. Siam ceded the provinces of Battambang, Sisophon and Siemreap, but regained Dansai and Krati, and also obtained important modifications in the system of extraterritoriality of French Asiatic subjects and protégés. The ratifications were exchanged in Paris on the 21st June. On the 27th March His Majesty the King left Bangkok for Europe for the benefit of his health. In the course of the tour His Majesty went as far north as the North Cape, and in visiting most of the countries of Europe was the guest of their rulers, being most cordially received at every Court he visited. Returning on the 17th November the King had a magnificent reception from the whole nation.

Early in 1908 (January 15th) the General Adviser, Mr. Strobel, died, and in recognition of the greatness of his services to the country, the King attended the funeral in person. The Eastern Railway, from Bangkok to Petri, and the Paknampoh-Pitsanulok section of the Northern Line were opened by His Majesty on the 24th January. A new Penal Code was formally sanctioned in 1908, and came into force on the 21st September. A Bankruptcy Law, and a law dealing with habitual offenders were also added to the statute book. On the occasion of his birthday His Majesty announced that the policy of the Government would henceforth be to discourage the use of opium. The length of His Majesty's reign had by this time exceeded that of any of his predecessors on the throne, and special celebrations took place in Ayuthia in December, 1907, and in Bangkok in November, 1908. An equestrian statue of the King, the gift of the nation, was unveiled as a memorial of the reign, and the whole Record Reign celebrations provided striking evidence not only of the happy relations subsisting between King and people, but of the fact that through a quickening sense of loyalty to the Throne the Siamese

people are becoming a nation. The Gold Standard Act became law in the same month. It puts the subsidiary coinage on a decimal basis, gives added security to the gold basis on which the Tical has been since 1903, and provides for the introduction of a gold coin.

The most important event of 1909 was perhaps the Treaty with Great Britain, signed on the 10th March and ratified on the 9th July. Under it the Protectorates in the Peninsula were ceded to Britain, and the extra-territorial rights of British subjects underwent considerable modification. The provisions of the scheme sanctioned for the Bangkok water works, were published in the Gazette, and the first instalment of the money required was made available for the execution of the works. A law was passed directing a census to be taken of the whole nation and instituting the registration of births and deaths. The first census of the capital was taken in September, and registration then commenced. Further sections of the Northern Railway were opened, from Bandara to Sawankalok, and to the foot of the mountains via Utaradit. It was, however, decided to stop the construction of this line at Sala Meh Puak for the present. On the other hand, a start was made with the construction of the Southern Railway down the Peninsula. The King went for a trip of a few weeks in the Gulf, calling at various places, and in September went for a tour through Monthon Rajaburi. The Crown Prince paid a visit to Monthon Puket and Nakon Sritamarat.

In 1910 the Court received a visit from H.H. Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, Regent of Brunswick, and his bride, the Duchess-Consort Princess Elizabeth zu Stolberg-Rossla, who arrived on the 26th January and left on the 9th February. In the course of his stay the Duke witnessed Army manœuvres, which General de Beylié also attended on behalf of the French Army in Indo-China. In February the restoration of Wat Aron was completed, and the dedication took place with great ceremony. The growth of the population in the North was signalled by the creation of two new muangs in Monthon Bayap. Sanitary Boards have now been established in a number of towns in the provinces. During the year progress was made in the operations in connection with the water supply for Bangkok. The law on Navigation was extended to the provinces, giving the authorities a very necessary supervision of the steam-launch and motor-boat passenger and towing traffic. Good progress was made on the Southern Railway, and it was officially announced that probably there would be no great delay in continuing the extension of the line to the North. The law of military conscription was put in force in the province of Bangkok.

1910

The event that will make 1910 memorable, however, was the close of the Record Reign, the longest and most illustrious in the history of the country. King Chulalongkorn died on the 23rd October, and the same day the Crown Prince was proclaimed King. His Majesty's style and title is Sombetch Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh, Phra Mongkut Klao, King of Siam. Grief was universal throughout the country, and 16th November was observed as a day of National Mourning. The Ceremony of Accession had previously taken place on the 11th November.

In 1911 the cremation of the late King took place on the 16th March. The Queen Mother went for a health trip after the cremation, visiting Saigon, Hongkong and Hanoi. His Majesty this year established the "Wild Tiger" Corps, and the movement has been taken up all over the country. A boy scout movement was also initiated. In June a Royal Decree was issued remitting old arrears of taxes on fruit gardens and ordering a new assessment of the same for amended taxation. An extradition treaty with Great Britain came into force, and a Naturalization Law was passed. Two pioneer missionaries passed away this year in the persons of Dr. Jonathan Wilson and Dr. Daniel McGilvary.

The great event of the end of the year was the Coronation. It was carried out on a scale of great magnificence, and brought together a bigger gathering of Royal representatives than had ever before met in Asia.

In the course of the year 1912 the King made the Privy Purse property subject to the same taxation as the property of a subject. A Royal Commission, consisting of Mom Chao Phrom, Phya Rasdakorn Kosol, Mr. Jens I. Westengard, Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, and Mr. W. A. Graham, was appointed to inquire into the financial state of the country, and an inquiry was also undertaken with regard to the incidence of the inland transit dues. A new Ministry of Arts and Industries was created; the P. W. D. was attached to the Ministry of Local Government, and the remaining departments of the old Ministry of Public Works were, with the Royal Irrigation Department, grouped under a new Ministry of Ways and Communications. The Prince of Rajburi was appointed Minister of Agriculture; Chao Phya Wongsā, Minister of Ways and Communications; and Prince Naresr, Minister of Arts and Industries. The Queen Mother made a tour to the North-east as far as Pimai; and later in the year in the Peninsula, going as far as Trang. Good progress was made on the Southern Railway, and the decision was announced to continue the construction of the Northern Line to Chiangmai. Steady progress was made with the Bangkok waterworks. A new survey was made of the bar of the Bangkok river.

In the course of the year Bangkok was visited by the *Selandia*, the first ocean-going motor vessel. Another useful departure was the adoption of the metric system. Some alarm was excited at the prospect of a general scarcity owing to a succession of bad seasons and the lateness of the rains, but in September there was a prospect of a good crop.

The year is likely to be remembered by the discovery of a plot against the Throne. Ninety-one persons were found guilty by the Court Martial which investigated the case, but only twenty-three were punished. The unrest appeared to have been largely due to the successful revolution in China.

1913.

The year 1913 has proved an eventful one in many ways. Among important acts of legislation sanctioned by His Majesty was the introduction of a measure establishing a Government Savings Bank under the title and style of Klang Orm Sin. Another measure to receive the Royal approval was the Morphine and Cocaine Act, which comes into force on the 1st January 1914. This enactment it is hoped will tend to restrict the sale of these drugs. The amendment of the Law of Navigation in Siamese Waters is also anticipated to have far reaching effects. Perhaps the most important of all legislation was the amendment of the Military Service Law, by which all men between certain ages will be liable for service as and from the next conscription season.

The notable events of the year include the opening of further sections of the Southern Line; and the announcement from the Federal Council of the F.M.S. of a further loan to this country, for purposes of railway building in Siamese Malaya. The opening of the only asylum in the country for those suffering from leprosy, at Chiangmai, and the support given to this institution by Government must be included among the important happenings of the year. After many years the question of irrigation of the Lower Menam Valley has been taken up seriously, and as a result of negotiations between the Siamese Administration and the Government of India, experts in irrigation work have been loaned for a thorough reconsideration of the proposal to irrigate the Valley of the Menam.

The close of the year was unfortunately marked by a financial crisis, caused principally the failure of the Chino-Siam Bank. Contributing causes to the uneasiness in the bazaar were the arrest of Nai Chalong Nayanart on a charge of embezzlement of Tcs. 1,380,000. Two of the compradores of the foreign Exchange banks decamped, and this disaster coming after a series of lean years, has dumped the prospects of a good rice export season. The estimates of the crop incline to the view that the barometer of export is again on the rise, and the restrictions of trade, consequent on the banks restricting credit, is therefore the more to be deplored. During the year the foreign commercial community have formed an association for the furtherance of their mutual interests under the title of the Bang-

kok International Chamber of Commerce. Such a Chamber should be able to play as useful a part here as elsewhere.

The deaths of the year include the following members of the Royal Family, Prince Bidyalabh, Prince Dilock, the Princess Bhuwadi, and members of the Wangna family. Of officials who have died during the year may be mentioned Chao Phya Vichitr Wongsu Woodikrai, Chao Phya Bhanuwongse, and Phya Rasada Nupradit.

The last days of 1913 witnessed the initial flights of Siam's first Military Aviation Corps.

Siam's relations with foreign Powers continue as before. The year witnessed the signing and ratification of a treaty between Denmark and Siam, long foreshadowed, under which the Danes forego their ex-territorial rights in exchange for facilities for owning and working lands in Siam.

Holidays and Festivals.

THE THIB C'HING CHA (SWINGING) HOLIDAYS CALLED ALSO LO CHING CHA.

These occur invariably during the 2nd Siamese lunation, on the 7th and 9th of the waxing, but this, of course, is according to the old Luni-solar Calendar, which has now been done away with in all official business, and thus according to the solar Calendar the dates of these are variable. *Ching Cha* is a swing; *Loh* means to pull, and *Thib* is to push (with the foot). The official name of this festival is *Phithi Tri yamphawai*. On each of the days fixed a large procession is made, formerly for the Minister of Agriculture, now for the Phya who has received the golden bowl, a high insignia of rank, during the year, and he is carried in great pomp to the place called Sau C'Hing Cha (Swing Pillars). A temporary pavilion, carpeted with white muslin and tastefully curtained, having been prepared for him, he enters it, and sits on a bamboo railing with one foot placed on his knee, the other on the ground, attended by four Brahmin priests, two on his right hand and two on his left, until three games of the swinging have ended, which occupies usually two hours. If he ventures to touch the floor with his raised foot before the games are ended, the Brahmins were formerly allowed to strip him of his property and otherwise plunder him. The swingers are dressed in white, with tall conical hats, and their object is to reach a pole fixed in the direction of the Palace, to which a bag of ticals is tied. This they must secure with their teeth as they swing. The first set of swingers who succeed get twelve ticals among them, the second eight, and the third four. When the games are over, the swingers (members of the body of Brahmins charged with the performance of religious rites connected with official ceremonies) dip up with bullock's horns water consecrated by Brahmanic formulæ, and sprinkle it all about them. This is a Brahmanic mode of calling down blessings upon the people of the land. The ceremonies of the first day being finished, the Minister is escorted home by a procession like the one that brought him. This is all done in the forenoon of the first day, and repeated in the afternoon of the second day of the festival. H.M. the King does not usually grace the spectacle with his presence, but both of them are attended by many of the Princes and officers of the Government, and by crowds of the people. The procession on each of these days is quite imposing, and the numerous articles borne by those in the pageant indicate that the ceremony has to do with the harvest season, and is a mode of thanksgiving for the crops of paddy that are being garnered for the season.

THE TROOT CHEEN HOLIDAYS.

(VULGARLY PRONOUNCED KROOT.)

These occur invariably on the 15th of the waning of the third lunation, and the first and the second of the waxing of the succeeding Siamese

lunation, which corresponds with the last day of the waning of the 12th and the first and second of the waxing of the first Chinese lunation. The first day of the Chinese first lunation is the true New Year's day of the Chinese. The three days indicated above are universally observed by the Chinese as their New Year holidays. Nearly all their ordinary business stops during those three days, and it requires at least three days more for them to recover from their dissipations. As the Siamese are intimately connected with them, the disarrangement of business extends throughout all their affairs also. During these days gambling is allowed everywhere, and groups of friends assemble for feasting, sports, amusement and recreation, the Gambling Farmer having no power to interfere during the period. (The kinds of gambling allowed, however, are now very greatly restricted.)

THE SEASON FOR VISITING PHRA BAT.

This occurs invariably during the bright moonlight nights of the latter part of the waxing, and early part of the waning of the third Siamese lunation. The Phra Bat, or "Holy Foot-Print," is about 100 miles N.N.E. of Bangkok, where tradition affirms Buddha once placed his foot on a rock, and left there a clear imprint of it, even to all the peculiar and characteristic marks on the sole, to be a permanent testimony to all his followers that he did indeed once live on earth and visited Siam, and was what their sacred books declare him to be, the All-knowing Teacher. This is a species of pilgrimage to the noted places of veneration which Siamese Buddhists like very much to make. The season is admirable for travelling inland among rippling streams and gorgeous scenery. At this season many visit *Phra Chai*, where it is believed that Buddha left his shadow on the face of a rock. The pilgrimage to *Phra Bat* is called *Kan pai Namatsakon Roi Phra Phuttha Bat*, i.e., "Pilgrimage to worship Buddha's sacred foot-print." *Bat* is derived from the Pali *pada*—foot.

THE TROOT (VULGO KROOT) THAI HOLIDAYS.

These fall invariably on the 14th and 15th of the waning of the fourth and the first of the waxing of the fifth Siamese lunation, which marks the beginning of the Siamese luni-solar year. To the populace these are the Siamese New Year holidays, when almost all the Siamese, Laos, Cambodians, Peguans, and Burmans engage in performing extraordinary works of merit. Nearly every family makes peculiar cake appropriate to the season. Fruits of all kinds then in the market are procured and presented to the priests. On these days, but more especially on the second, the temple doors are thrown open, and the people, more particularly the women and children, enter attired in their best clothing and bow down before the Buddha, making offerings of flowers, etc. Many of the affluent families have on each of these days special recitations and preaching by the priests at their houses, where they feast them, and make offerings of yellow robes and other necessary articles.

The religious services are usually completed by the end of the second day; the third is almost universally devoted to games of chance. Men, women and children all join in them as the laws of the land give them full license to gamble on such occasions, though now the number of games allowed is limited.

The Court keeps these holidays with much ceremony, and with extraordinary religious services, and companies of priests are stationed on the top of the city walls in regular order surrounding the whole city, to perform exorcisms in concert. On the night of the second day, the 15th of the Siamese moon, guns large and small, are fired from the top of the wall from all points of the compass, at intervals of about twenty minutes throughout the night. Each gun, it is said, is fired 36 times. This is done for the purpose of expelling the evil spirits from the precincts of the city, and thus preparing the way for health and happiness to all within the city walls. But as the people living outside desire to participate in such blessings, many of them join in the firing, so that guns may be heard from many parts of the suburbs all the night.

THE CEREMONY OF TU NAM.

Literally, *Tu Nam* means "to observe (or to be true to) the water (of allegiance)." More formally it is called *Tu Nam Phra Phiphat Saccha* (or *Sattaya*). *Phiphat* is from the Pali *vicaddhanam*, prosperity, increase; *Saccha* from the Pali—truth, and also solemn pledge; thence *Nam Phipat Saccha* means water promoting the increase of loyalty. The ceremony of drinking the water of allegiance is officially styled *Kan Phra Racha Phithee Sri Saccha Pana Kan*. It occurs twice each year—the first time on the 3rd of the waxing of the 5th Siamese lunation, and the second time on the 13th of the waning of the 10th Siamese lunation. These are the days established from time immemorial for all Siamese Princes, nobles, and people to take their semi-annual oath of allegiance to the King. At that time they assemble at the Royal Palace, to drink and sprinkle their foreheads with water in which swords, daggers, spears, guns and other weapons with which the King executes vengeance upon those who rebel against him have been dipped, and thus they invoke the Royal vengeance by these instruments upon themselves and their families if they shall be found unfaithful to His Majesty. The priests are excused from this service by virtue of the sanctity of their office, but the chief priests of the *wats* in and about the city perform appropriate religious services at the temple attached to the Royal Palace in connection with the ceremony.

The Governors and people of distant provinces renew their oath of allegiance on another day, subsequent to the days mentioned. Portions of the same "water of allegiance" are sent to the residences of the Governors who then require all persons of standing and influence within their jurisdiction to assemble and perform the ceremony.

Semi-annual payments of the *Bee-Wat* or "yearly allowance money" are made immediately after the oath has been administered and the water pledging allegiance and loyalty has been drunk.

THE SONGKRAN HOLIDAYS.

These are four successive days occurring generally soon after the official New Year, but sometimes a little before. Songkran marks the beginning of the old Siamese Solar year just as the Troot Thai indicates the beginning of the Luni-solar year. It is observed at the time when the sun passes from the zodiacal sign *Rasee Min* (Pisces) over into the sign *Rasee Met* (Aries). The Pali *Mesa* is Aries, *Mina* is Pisces. *Rasee*, in Pali, means a sign of the zodiac, or, more correctly, one of the twelve sectors of the zodiac.

Songkran is the name of an angel who is said to rise with the sun on the morning when it enters the sign Aries. Songkran day or, as it is called, Wan Maha Songkran, is the great occasion of the ceremonial sprinkling of all images of Buddha with pure water, and showing reverence of the aged (*Kan Song Murathah phisek*).

When the Brahman astrologers have fixed the day they inform the King, the calculations being usually made in season to be publicly announced on the first day of the great congregation to renew the oath of allegiance. At that time the King issues a proclamation that the "*Phithee song nam Murathah phisek*" will be observed at the Royal Palace on such and such a day. He also invites the priests generally to assemble at his palace on that day for a Royal festival.

The laity generally have special religious services, feast the priests and one another, and play at their games of chance much as on their Kroot holidays. The women draw water and bathe the image of Buddha, the priests, the elders of the people, and their grandparents and other aged relatives, their object being to call down blessings upon those for whose benefit they profess to perform them; but more especially upon themselves and their families by way of recompense. In practice this ceremonial "bathing" of priests and old people consists in presenting them with bottles of perfumery and handkerchiefs, and other gifts.

THE BIRTH, INSPIRATION, AND DEATH OF BUDDHA.

This is called *Kan Wisakha Bucha*, namely, a *puja* (festival of offerings) in the time that the moon enters the *nakshatra* (asterism or lunar mansion) called *Wisakha*, in honour of Buddha, because he was born and attained Buddhahood and Nirvana under that asterism. It is the occasion of ceremonies which are kept up three successive days, beginning on the day before the full moon of the sixth Siamese lunation. The real day of observance is invariably the 15th of the waxing, or full-moon day of the 6th Siamese lunation. These three days are to celebrate three great events in the existence of Buddha on earth, which all took place on the same day of the month, viz., the 15th day of the 6th waxing moon. Those events are his birth, his most wonderful inspiration to see and know all things with perfect clearness, and his death, after 80 years of life on earth. These anniversary days are observed by the Siamese with great veneration. On the second day they are especially alert in performing works of merit, such as giving alms to the poor, making offerings to the priests, and to Buddha, and in hearing

prayers and preaching. In the evening of that day they usually have much display of lighted candles, lanterns, torches, etc.

REK-NAH HOLIDAYS.

This marks the beginning of rice planting—*lit.* "to begin the working of the paddy fields." The best translation that can be given, and that which is most in harmony with Brahmanic custom is, "Ploughing Festival." The official name of the festival is *Phra Racha Phithee Charot Phra Nang Khal*. *Charot* is a Siamese derivative of *chot*, meaning "to reach," "to incide"; *Nanghal*—a plough, is a Pali word. Hence it means "making the plough reach or incide the ground"; or "making the ploughshare enter the ground." The Brahman astrologers seem unable to determine long beforehand exactly on what day the sign will be the most favourable for the ceremonies of the occasion. It usually falls one day in the early part of the sixth month, corresponding to the first half of May.

The Minister of Agriculture, according to ancient custom, is vested with full power to act in the King's stead, and to be the King's proxy to hold the plough, break up the ground, and sow the first rice of the year. The old custom was that the people, wherever he went on that day, had to recognize him as sovereign, by paying the taxes on their shops and market stalls. Formerly in case a shop-keeper was found exposing his goods for sale he rendered himself liable to suffer confiscation of part of the property thus exposed, by the followers of the temporary King, who collected such taxes in a somewhat exorbitant manner. Consequently it was generally somewhat difficult to make purchases in the market on that day. Now, however, this custom is no longer in force.

The Minister is escorted by a public procession to the field where the first "breaking of ground" is to take place. The spot selected was, for many years, a patch of land adjoining the Rife Butts at Sa-Prathoom, but for several years now the ceremony has taken place near Dusit Park, and is sometimes witnessed by the King. A shed having been there prepared for the ceremony, the Minister enters it, attended by a company of Brahman priests. These then perform a variety of symbolical rites over a pair of oxen to prepare them for the plough. They are decorated with flowers and fastened to the plough, which is likewise adorned. The Minister then holds the plough, while the oxen draw it over the field for about an hour. Then four elderly ladies of the King's household take consecrated paddy, and sow it over the plot ploughed, where it is left uncovered. The various kinds of grain important in the sustenance of the people are so exposed that the oxen may eat them when liberated for the purpose. Of whatever kind they eat most it is thought there will be a scarcity in the course of the year; and that of which they eat little or none will be abundant.

There is still another way by which they prognosticate the next harvest. It is by observing the *panung* or robe of the Minister, which he puts on as he goes out of the pavilion to hold the plough, and which is:

so adjusted that it is liable to hitch up too high or hang too low. If, while he is holding the plough his *panung* hangs low down, near the ankle, it is an indication that the rain in the course of the year will be scarce and the water so low that it can be waded through without pulling up the *panung* at all. But on the other hand, if it is drawn up near his knees, it denotes that there will be much rain, and the country inundated. Both these conditions are looked upon as extremes, and threatening the ruin of the rice crop. The *panung* abiding midway between the ankles and the knees, is regarded as the most propitious of all conditions.

THE KHAO WASAH AND OK WASAH HOLIDAYS.

These are usually called Khao Phra : Wasah. *Varsha*, in Sanskrit means *year, rain*. It is the Pali *vassa*, meaning "rainy season," the period of Buddhist Lent or confinement. It starts on the waning of the eighth month and continues till the 12th month. These are months of special fasting, penance, and self mortification for the priests in the monasteries. There are no special rules that everyone must abide by; but all are self imposed, except that the priests must never let the dawn find them outside the temple enclosure. Some spend the night in cemeteries thinking on death; others sit up all night under a tree, or in a cave, or some quiet place, denying themselves the proper attitude of repose. Others eat but once in twenty-four hours and then only such food as is placed in their large iron bowls; outside dishes and dainties must all be avoided. But if they grow tired of these voluntary observances before the end of the three months they can give them up whenever they choose, only they forfeit the merit they might have gained by being faithful to the end.

At the close of these holidays the whole nation is intent on feasting the priests, and for every morsel of food thus prepared and given to them pious people expect to receive and enjoy a hundred-fold of heavenly entertainment in the world to come or in the "*chaut nah*" the next birth, as the Buddhists teach.

The Khao Wasah holidays mark the commencement of this period of Lent, and the Ok-Wasah holidays its termination.

During "Wasah" all in authority or in Government wages service must renew their oath of allegiance to the King.

THE LOY KRATHONG HOLIDAYS.

In the latter part of the year comes the first series of "Loy Krathong." The official name is *Karn Loy Phra Prathip*. *Krathong* is a little basket made of fresh plantain leaves, to contain offerings for devas, spirits, etc. (viz., flowers, incense sticks, rice, tapers, etc.) *Phrathip*, Pali *Padipo*, means a lamp or taper. *Loi* means "to send adrift," or "to float." The amusements of these holidays consist in setting afloat fireworks and offerings to the water spirits. In Bangkok—in the vicinity of the Palace especially—night is turned into day by the multitudinous lights flashing everywhere and reflected from the water.

The river seems alive with floating palaces, miniature ships, floats, and rafts, all brilliantly lighted, and riding the waves, bearing the offerings of betel and tobacco, rice, sugar and sweetmeats to the "Water Goddess" for her gracious care of them through the past year, and as a thank-offering and propitiatory sacrifice, because they have bathed in her flood, drunk of her sweet water, and rowed their boats over her bosom. Several royal craft, resembling illuminated dragons, are floated down the river on one side, and then slowly towed up the other. Lotus lilies with burning tapers are a favourite offering, or little rafts made of the plantain tree, and gaily decked with flowers, flags and tapers. People are on the river in boats by thousands, and in all the provinces and down by the sea even, the natives are setting off their fire-gifts upon the waves.

THE THOT KATHIN HOLIDAYS.

Krathin or *Kathin*, Pali *Kathina*, means "severe," "difficult," and is applied to a robe made from raw cotton for a Buddhist priest in course of a single day and night, according to a patchwork pattern styled also the *Kathina* pattern. This is a difficult and at the same a highly meritorious task, hence the name of *Kathina* given to it and to the robe, its result.

The *Thot* means "to lay down." The whole means "to lay down robes made in the *Kathina* style," as alms to the priests. The term *Thot* is applied to the laying down of the robes by the King, or princes, on a table, or floor, for the priests to take them. The robes are called *Phra Kathin*. The ceremony is officially styled *Thot Phra Kathin*.

The "*Thot Kathin*" holidays last for one whole month. They are celebrated by processions on land and water. Those by water are specially magnificent. The gaily dressed people, in beautiful boats, go on all the rivers and canals to offer their gifts at the temples, and when the religious ceremonial is over, they spend the rest of the day and night boat-racing. Even the King and the Court have sometimes gone to Paknam to witness the annual races there. From midnight till dawn Buddhist priests are gathered at the Paknam Prachadee, reciting and chanting. By daylight surging crowds in boats press up to the island to prostrate themselves before the priests and the images, and afterwards watch the races or take part in the exhilarating exercise. The special aim of all racers seems to be to run down and upset other boats, thus throwing the gaily-dressed crew into the water while the boats and paddles float away amid the shouts of the spectators. The Siamese are such good swimmers that seldom is anyone drowned in the rivers. It is interesting to read the following old account of these ancient holiday customs:—

All the temples in Bangkok and its suburbs which have been made by or dedicated to the King, expect a splendid visit from him annually, between the middle of the eleventh and the twelfth moons. This is the season appointed by the most ancient and sacred custom for the priests to seek their apparel for the year ensuing. In conformity with this custom, the King, taking a princely offering of priests' robes with him, visits these temples.

The ceremony is called *Thot Kathin*, which means to lay down the robes sewn up in patches according to a given pattern, for the priests to take them. The pattern is the *Kathin*, which, in ancient times, the priests of Buddha used in cutting their cloth into patches, to be sewed together to make the outer and inner robes. The cloth was cut with a knife because it would be wicked to tear it. In olden time, in Buddha's day, the custom was for the priests to go out themselves to seek old cast-off clothing, and the best of these they would patch together to form the three kinds of priestly robes required. This was one conspicuous mode of self-mortification. But that mendicant custom has gradually given place to the present one of making the garments from new cloth, dyed yellow, prepared by the princely donations of thousands of the affluent and the more humble contributions of the multitude of the poor. They begin to make preparations for this season months before the time, until in Bangkok alone there are many thousands of priests' suits in readiness by the middle of October for distribution at the temples. The cloth is dyed yellow for the purpose, as tradition says, of imitating somewhat the costume of Buddha and his early followers, who preferred a dingy yellow colour for their robes, for the express purpose of making themselves odious in the eyes of the world, that there might be no door of temptation left open to them to be conformed to the world. In those days it was the custom for robbers and murderers in Hindustan, where Buddhism began its course, to wear red and yellow clothing, an appropriate badge of their profession. The better class of the world regarded them with horror, and fled from them. Now, Gautama Buddha, when a prince, had a host of ardent friends who urged him not to abdicate his throne. But he was full set on doing so, and this was the mode he took to cut himself off from their sympathy. By assuming the robber's garb, he would rid himself of such ruinous tempters, and yet secure another class of admirers who would delight to walk with him in the road to Niphan, to which his whole heart and soul was devoted.

Although there are so many hundreds of Buddhist temples in Siam, none are omitted from this annual visitation. The Royal temples are visited by the King, or by some prince or nobleman of high rank, who goes in the King's name. Outside the capital these Royal temples are, as a rule visited by deputies of His Majesty, bearing priests' robes, and other things provided by the King.

When His Majesty goes in person, he does so with great pomp and splendour, whether by land or water. If by water the finest state barges are used. There are some ten or more of these splendid boats, each with some august name attached to distinguish it from the others. These barges are called "*Ruaphratheenang*," or Royal throne boats. Only one appears in the Royal procession at a time. They are from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty feet in length, and from six to eight feet wide. They gradually become narrower fore and aft, and taper upwards. Hanging from the stem and stern are two large white tassels made of the hair of the Cashmere goat, and between them floats a golden banner. A little abaft of midships there is a splendid canopy, about

twelve feet long, having the ridge curving downward at each end, and covered with cloth of gold, the sides being tastefully hung with curtains of the same costly material. Within is a throne, suited to this little floating palace. The bows of the barges which convey the priestly robes and other gifts, are formed into heads of hideous dragons or imaginary sea monsters, with glaring eyes and horrid teeth and horns. The whole boat is richly carved and gilded to represent scales which are often inlaid with pearl and other precious things, while the stern forms an immense tail, curving upwards to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. It is in this kind of barge that the King always rides. When he would appear in his greatest glory, he is seen seated on this his floating throne, wearing a gold-embroidered coat and golden shoes. He has generally the Crown Prince with him, and sometimes other Royal children follow him in a barge of second rank, being all beautifully attired. We must not forget to mention the huge jewelled fan, and the Royal umbrella, white and yellow, which have their appropriate places in the dragon barge, and help to distinguish it from the rest in the imposing pageant. The dragon barges are propelled by sixty or seventy paddlers who have been trained daily for a full month for the express service. They have been taught to paddle in unison, all striking the water at the same moment, and all raising the blades of their paddles above their heads to an equal height. These Royal boatmen, by their public training on the river, become a pattern for all others in the procession.

Preceding the King's personal barge there are usually from forty to sixty guard-boats, over one hundred feet long and from five to six feet wide, going in pairs. They are modelled after the King's own boat, smaller, and the canopy is made of whitish leaves, resembling the palm leaf, sewed together, and ornamented with crimson cloth, bordered with yellow. Under the bow and stern of these boats flaunt a pair of long grey tassels, made of the fibres of pine-apple leaves, and between each pair of these hangs a small golden banner. They have fifty or more paddlers, and two men in each boat beat time with a long pole decorated with white tassels, which they lift and strike down endwise on the boat.

In the rear of the King's barge come princes, nobles, officers, and multitudes of still lower grades, who all follow the King to the temples in boats of various fashions, down to the simple one-oared skiff, with its single half-naked occupant. Each prince and nobleman sits proudly under his own canopy attired in his best court robes, having duly arranged about him a gold or silver waterpot, and tea pot and betel and cigar boxes, all of which have been given him by the King as an insignia of his rank and office.

The boatmen have various coloured liveries. Those of the King's dragon barge and its mates usually wear red jackets and caps. On the guard boats we see many colours; some have red jackets and leather caps of ancient style; in others the men have only short pants and narrow fillets of palm leaf about their heads. Brass bands follow in the procession, and companies of native men-of-war's men close up the moving panorama.

The floating and other houses along the line of the King's advance have each prepared a little table or altar, upon which they display the choicest fruits and flowers, wax candles, pictures, and other ornaments as marks of respect to their sovereign. The native and foreign shipping display all their colours. The small craft on the river and canals where he is to come clear out for the time to make wide and open passage for him. Formerly none were allowed to watch this Royal procession, except from behind closed doors or windows, but now all such restrictions are withdrawn, and the people enjoy the sight of their beloved King, and take part in the general rejoicings.

The *phakatin*, or priests' garments, being neatly folded and put in bundles of a suit each, are borne with the King in the Royal throne barge. When he arrives at the landing of a temple, he remains seated until several suits of the yellow robes have been carried up to the door and put in care of an official, to await the approach of His Majesty, and until other officers of state and a company of infantry, together with the musicians, have had time to leave their boats and place themselves in position for receiving him. The hand-rails of the steps which the King ascends are wound with white cotton cloth, and the flagged path from the landing to the temple is covered with grass matting exclusively for him to walk upon. When the King is in the act of ascending the steps of the landing, "Old Siam" blows her pipes and conch shells, and beats her drums, the military form in double line and present arms, and the brass band plays the National Anthem.

Having reached the door of the *bote*, the King takes one suit of the priests' robes, and bearing it in both hands, walks in, and lays it on a table prepared for that purpose. On this table are five golden vases of flowers, tastefully arranged in the form of bouquets, five golden dishes of parched rice, five golden candlesticks with their candles, and five incense-sticks. His Majesty first lights the candles and incense-sticks. He then worships before the sacred shrine of Buddha, the sacred books, and the assembled priests. He next makes a request of the chief priest to renew his covenant to observe the five rules of the Buddhist religion. These are : First, that he will not take the life of any man or other sentient creature ; second, that he will not oppress any man ; third, that he will not take to wife any woman belonging to another, while there is the least unwillingness on the part of the woman, or of her parents, or guardians to the transaction ; fourth, that he will not lie, nor deal falsely with mankind nor use abusive language ; fifth, that he will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage. When the King visits the temple, if it happen to be on one of their four sacred days, then custom makes it necessary for him to promise to observe three other rules in addition to the above five, viz. : First, that he will not partake of any food from after midday on any sacred day until the next morning after light has appeared ; second, that he will not on sacred days indulge in any theatrical or musical performances nor in any way allow or cause his person to be perfumed ; third, that he will not on such days sleep on a bed that is more than ten and a half inches high, nor use any mattress, and he will deny himself as becometh a devout Buddhist. If the King is conscious of having

transgressed any of these rules since he last renewed his obligation, he is supposed to confess his sins mentally before Buddha and to promise solemnly that he will earnestly endeavour to avoid such sins in the future.

His Majesty, having renewed his obligation, then proceeds to make a formal presentation of his offering to the priests of the temple: whereupon they respond in the Pali tongue, *sadhu, sadhu* (well! well!). The chief priest then addresses the fraternity as follows: "This *Phakatin* has been given to us by his most Illustrious Majesty the King, who, being endued with exceeding great goodness and righteousness, has condescended to come hither himself, and present these garments to us, a company of Buddhist priests, without designating any particular person by whom they shall be worn." They then distribute the gifts among themselves, after which they bow down and worship Buddha, reciting a few Pali sentences. This distribution of garments is not always done in the presence of the King, but sometimes after he has left the temple. The late King Maha Mongkut made an innovation on this old custom, by bringing with him extra suits of yellow robes, and giving them to certain priests who had distinguished themselves as Pali scholars. It is also usual to make a few other gifts to the priests of such things as they are apt to need, as bedding, boats, and table furniture; but these are not considered any part of the real "kathin."

As the King is about to leave the temple, the priests pronounce a Pali blessing upon him, and he again worships Buddha, the sacred books, and priests. Then rising, he walks out of the "*bote*" and descends to the Royal barge, with the same ceremonies as when he ascended. He visits several temples during each day and spends some time in each one. The value of each priest's suit which the King offers is supposed to be about \$10, and the aggregate value of the offerings he makes on these successive days is probably not less than \$10,000.

THE SADH FESTIVAL.

This festival is the occasion of merit making at the half-year. It originated in a Brahmin festival in honour of Siva, but when Buddhism prevailed the gifts were given to Buddhist monks instead of to Brahmins. Chinese and Hindoos keep the same festival, but in different ways. It falls at the end of the 10th month and beginning of the eleventh.

Recent Enactments.

SIAM PENSION ACT.

(Translation.)

Whereas it has appeared to His Most Gracious Majesty that notwithstanding that in consideration of the increase in work in connection with affairs of State, monthly salaries have been granted to Government servants in lieu of and more substantial than the remuneration in the shape of annual Biawat salaries formerly given, Government officials in general are, on account of the greater demands made upon their time for Government duty, still unable to find sufficient means to provide for their support in old age or in case of infirmity.

And whereas it has seemed good to His Most Gracious Majesty that certain provision should be made for Government servants who deserve well of the State, but who may no longer be able by reason of age or infirmity to perform their duty.

It is therefore hereby decreed that an act for regulating the amount of Pension or Gratuity to be awarded to Government servants who shall have become incapacitated for further service to the State be enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall be called "The Pension Act, R. S. 120."
2. It shall come into force from the date hereof.
3. Government servants entitled to qualify for Pension or Gratuity under this Act, shall include only those who have been granted official rank under Royal Warrant and who are actually holding salaried Government appointments:

Provided that the provisions of this Act may hereafter, at the discretion of the Sovereign, be extended, by proclamation, so as to include other classes of Government Servants.

4. In the following cases no claim to Pension or Gratuity under this Act is admissible, namely:

When a person is appointed for a specified duty or for a limited time only;

When an official's whole time is not retained for the public service, as in the case of Government Law Officers and Medical Officers not debarred from private practice;

When an official serves under an agreement with the Government which either contains no stipulation regarding Pension or Gratuity or contains a stipulation which does not accord with the provisions of this Act.

5. It shall be always understood:

(i.) That Pensions and Gratuities are granted by favour of the Sovereign; therefore no person has any legal claim to either Pension or Gratuity;

(ii.) That Pension or Gratuity will not be granted to any official who leaves the service under any circumstance or at any period of time not prescribed in this Act as entitling to Pension or Gratuity, or who is removed for misconduct or insolvency;

(iii.) That future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant or Pension. A Pension will be withdrawn if the Pensioner be guilty of grave misdemeanor or be convicted of serious crime.

6. In this Act *Gratuity* means a grant of money given only once to any person by the Sovereign: *Pension* means periodical grants of money given by the Sovereign to any person until such person dies or is disqualified from receiving the same under any provision of this Act.

7. The scale of Pension or Gratuity to be granted under this Act will be determined by the length of service, the current salary of the official, the cause of his retirement and by the degree of satisfactory service rendered.

8. *Active Service* within the meaning of this Act means time spent on actual duty.

9. (a.) Authorised sick leave on full pay or other leave of absence on full pay counts as full active service;

(b.) Authorised sick or other leave of absence on part pay counts as half active service;

(c.) Sick leave or leave of absence without pay does not count as active service.

10. *Average Emoluments* means the average calculated upon the last five years of *Active Service*.

Example: A person's total pay for the 1st of the five years was Tcs. 1,200; for the 2nd year, Tcs. 1,500; for the 3rd year, Tcs. 2,400; for the 4th year, Tcs. 3,600; and for the 5th year, Tcs. 4,800; total for the five years, Tcs. 13,500: Divide this by 5—Tcs. 2,700; which sum is the amount of that person's *Average Emoluments*.

Average Emoluments do not include any allowance given to an officer outside of his regular salary such as for house-rent, for travelling or field purposes, or in consideration of exceptional circumstances such as the expensiveness of the locality, etc.

11. Officials serving the Siamese Legations abroad receive salaries on an exceptional scale. In calculation of Pension the average emoluments of such officials shall be reckoned only on the same scale of emoluments as is received by officers of cognate rank in Siam.

12. Pensions to be granted under this Act are divided into four classes, viz. :—

- (a) Compensation Pension.
- (b) Invalid Pension.
- (c) Superannuation Pension.
- (d) Retiring Pension.

13. A Compensation Pension may be awarded to an officer discharged from the public service because, on reduction of Establishment, his appointment is abolished and no other suitable appointment can be found for him ; also such Pension may be granted to an officer who has rendered good service but whom the Sovereign deems fit shall retire from active service.

No claim for Compensation pension under this section is admissible in the case of officers discharged from special appointments created for a limited time only.

14. An officer who is in receipt of a Compensation Pension may not, without surrendering his pension, refuse to accept any appointment which the Government thinks fit, within twelve months of the date of his discharge, to offer to him at a salary not less than that which he received when he was discharged.

15. An Invalid Pension is awarded, on his retirement from the public service, to an officer who by infirmity is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

Incapacity for service under this Section must be established by a Medical Certificate attested by one or more Medical Officers nominated by the Government which must show that his incapacity does not result from irregular or intemperate habits.

No claim for Pension under this Section can be put forward for any officer discharged on other grounds even although he can produce Medical evidence of incapacity for service, and no Pension can be granted to any officer whose incapacity for service is the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

16. A Superannuation Pension is granted to an official who is required to retire when he has attained a particular age, which under this Section is prescribed at fifty-five years, unless the Government considers him efficient and requires him to continue in service for one or more terms of five years each.

An officer who has attained the age of fifty-five years, may, subject to the consent of the Sovereign, voluntarily retire from the Service.

An officer who is compelled to retire or voluntarily retires from the Service at the age of fifty-five years, is entitled to Pension under this Section.

17. A Retiring Pension or Gratuity is granted to an official who retires after completing thirty or more years of Active Service.

18. The service of an officer does not begin to qualify for Pension or Gratuity under this Act until he has completed eighteen years of age

19. The qualifying period of service for Superannuation or Retiring Pension in the case of any officer may, at the Sovereign's discretion, be decreased by five years; for instance: an officer may be awarded a Superannuation Pension at fifty instead of at fifty-five years of age, or a Retiring Pension after twenty-five instead of after thirty years of service. In like manner an officer who is awarded a Compensation Pension or Gratuity may, at the discretion of the Sovereign, have five years qualifying service added to the term on which such Pension or Gratuity is calculated.

20. The amount of Pension or Gratuity is regulated by length of service as follows:

(1.) After a service of less than ten years, a Gratuity calculated upon the amount of the monthly salary last received.

Example: A person has served 8 years and his last month's salary was Tcs. 40; multiply this by 8 = Tcs. 320, which is the amount of his Gratuity.

(2.) After a service of not less than ten years, a Pension of one-sixtieth of his Average Emoluments for each year of service, payable until pensioner's decease or until he shall have become disqualified to receive the same under any provision of this Act.

Example: A person has served twelve years and his Average Emoluments equal Tcs. 2,400. Divide this by 60 = Tcs. 40, which multiplied by twelve, the number of years of service, gives Tcs. 480 as the amount of his yearly Pension, equivalent to Tcs. 40 per mensem.

21. The maximum proportion under the above Section shall not, unless specially ordered by the Sovereign to be increased in the case of deserving officers, exceed thirty-sixtieths, and the maximum amount of Pension payable shall not exceed 8,000 ticals a year.

22. A pensioner under this Act who returns to reside in a foreign country may have his pension paid in the currency of that country at a rate of exchange which may be altered, when necessary, by the Minister of Finance. Provided that a pensioner whose pension has been arranged at the outset to be paid in a foreign Currency at a certain rate of Exchange shall continue to receive the same at such rate of Exchange.

23. Cabinet Ministers with 3 years' service are entitled to a minimum pension of 5,000 ticals, to be increased by 1,000 ticals for every complete year of tenure of appointment, subject to a maximum of 12,000 ticals per annum, which may, however, be further increased, at the discretion of the Sovereign, to 16,000 ticals.

Sections 15 and 17 do not apply to Cabinet Ministers, who will not be required to serve 30 years or to attain the age therein prescribed before retirement.

24. An officer entitled to a Pension may not exchange it for a Gratuity.

25. An officer who has obtained a Compensation Gratuity, if re-employed, may either refund his Gratuity and count his former service,

or retain his gratuity, in which case his former service will not count for future pension. He must state his intention at the time of re-employment.

26. An officer who has obtained a Compensation Pension, if re-employed, may retain his Pension in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate of salary plus Pension in his new appointment, does not exceed the amount he received at the time when he was pensioned; but if the addition of such Pension to his salary does not make his salary reach the former figure, he shall only receive what the said addition brings him. An officer so retaining his Pension cannot count his former service for future Pension or Gratuity.

An officer who surrenders his Compensation Pension on re-employment may count his previous service for future Pension or Gratuity.

27. There is no bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining an Invalid Pension. The rules in such case as regards Pension and Gratuity are the same as in the case of re-employment after Compensation Pension.

28. An officer who has obtained a Superannuation or Retiring Pension may not be re-employed in the Government service without the express sanction of the Sovereign. In the case of an officer receiving a Superannuation Pension he is permitted to retain his pension in addition to his pay during re-employment. In the case of an officer receiving a Retiring Pension he will be subject to the same rules as laid down in the case of the re-employment of an Invalid Pensioner. The Pension of a Cabinet Minister will remain in abeyance during the period of his re-employment. But he may draw so much of his Pension as will raise his new salary to the same amount as that received by him at the time of his retirement, should the salary on re-employment be less than that formerly received.

29. If an officer while in the actual discharge of his duty or in consequence of the nature of his duty, has received bodily, permanent injury and is incapacitated for future service, an annual allowance may be granted to him in addition to any Pension to which he may be entitled. The amount of such allowance will be determined by the Sovereign on the recommendation of an officer appointed to report on the case, and will consist of from five sixtieths to twenty-sixtieths of such Pension, according to the nature of the injury sustained.

30. When a public officer injured as mentioned in the foregoing Section has less than ten years' service, which would entitle him to a Gratuity, he may receive in lieu thereof a Special Pension under the scale provided in Section 20 calculated according to the number of years of actual service.

31. If an officer be killed while engaged in the execution of his duty a Pension not exceeding half the pay of the deceased officer, may, at the discretion of the Sovereign, be granted to his family.

32. If a Pension be granted to a family under the foregoing Section, it shall be allotted in accordance with the testamentary instructions left by

the deceased officer, and can be given to one member of such family only. In the event of the deceased officer having left no will, the Sovereign will decide as to which member of the family the Pension shall be given.

33. Pension to a deceased officer's family is granted as under :

If to a son, till such son has attained the age of twenty years.

If to a daughter, till such daughter has attained the age of twenty years, or till the day of her marriage, should such marriage take place before the age of twenty is attained.

If to the widow, for life, or till re-marriage.

If to the father, for life.

If to the mother, for life, or till re-marriage.

34. If the family of a deceased officer entitled to a Pension under the foregoing Section be in easy circumstances, the Sovereign may at His discretion grant only such amount of Pension as He may see fit.

35. The execution of the provisions of this Act is entrusted to the Minister of Finance.

Done on the ninth day of December, R. S. 120 (1901).

MARRIAGE IN SIAM.

A decree of some importance has been issued on the valid celebration of marriages in Siam and the proofs of such celebration by foreign residents. In the first section it sets forth what constitutes marriage according to Siamese law. The translation, the original of which was published in the *Government Gazette* of January 9th, 1898, runs as follows :—

We Chulalongkorn, etc.

Whereas it has been reported to Us by Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, that some foreign residents are encountering difficulties for the celebration and for the legal proof of their marriage, whenever they contracted, or intend to contract it according to the law of this country, and that therefore it appears to be desirable, on behalf of such residents, to declare and to explain, by way of authoritative interpretation, what are the conditions required for the valid celebration of marriages according to Siamese Law, and then to decree in what form the legal celebration of such marriages shall be proved when both parties or one of them are foreigners.

Do hereby declare as follows :

Sect. 1. Marriage, according to Siamese Law and custom, is a contract between man and wife, to which the ordinary principles which attach to other contracts are applicable, and it is consequently validly celebrated whenever it clearly results from the words exchanged or from the rites observed that both parties freely consent to take each other as

man and wife, provided he or she does not labour under some particular disability.

Sect. 2. Whenever both parties or one of them are resident in Siam, their mutual and simultaneous consent to take each other as man and wife may be legally proved, either at the celebration of the marriage or at a later time, by a declaration to that effect made in the presence of at least four well-known witnesses before the Minister of Local Government or his substitute, if the marriage is or has been contracted in Bangkok, or before the Governor of the province where the parties or one of them are living at the time being, if the marriage is or has been contracted in any other part of Our Kingdom.

Sect. 3. A written deed of such declaration, as mentioned in Section 2, shall be drawn either in Siamese only or, if parties so require, in Siamese and English, both versions having the same meaning and intention, in two original documents, by the official before whom it is made, mentioning the date of the marriage, the respective names, age, and place of birth of each party, in confirmation of which data all satisfactory evidence shall be produced if so requested by the said official, and each of these copies shall be signed by the said official, by both parties, by the four witnesses, as also eventually by such of the parents, of one or both parties, who may be present. One of these two originals shall be carefully kept and registered in the archives of the officer where it has been drawn, and the other copy shall be forwarded without any delay to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be carefully kept and registered in the archives of his department.

Sect. 4. The certified extracts or full copies of the deed, as mentioned in Section 3, shall be delivered to any person applying for it, at the cost of four ticals for each extract or copy, if the document is executed in Siamese only, or of eight ticals if the document is executed in Siamese and English.

Done in Bangkok this 9th day of January, 1898.

New Law for the Abolition of Slavery.

The following is a translation of a law which came into force on the 1st April, 1905 :

Although slavery in Our realm is very different from slavery as it has existed in many other countries—most slaves being persons who have become so voluntarily and not by force, and the powers of the master over the slave being strictly limited—yet We have always considered that the institution even in this modified form is an impediment to the progress of our country. We have, therefore, from the commencement of Our reign taken steps, by the enactment of laws and otherwise, for the abolition of slavery, notably by the law of Pee Chau (corresponding to Ratanakosindr Sok 93 and the year 1874 of the Christian era).

We now deem it time to take more sweeping measures which will gradually result in the entire disappearance of slavery from Siam, and to that end We are pleased to decree as follows :

§ 1. This law shall be known as the Law for the Abolition of Slavery, Ratanakosindr Sok 124.

§ 2. This law shall come into force on the first of April, Ratanakosindr Sok 124, throughout the Kingdom except in the Monthons of Bayap and Burapha, where We have already enacted special laws on the subject, and also except in the Monthon of Saiburi and in Kelantan and Tringganu, where the laws of the religion of the people are still in force.

§ 3. All children born of parents who are slaves shall be free without the execution of the condition stated in the law of Pee Chau.

§ 4. No person now free can be made a slave. If any person now a slave shall hereafter become free, he cannot thereafter again become a slave.

§ 5. Wherever any person is now held a debt slave, the master shall credit upon the principal of the debt for which he is held a slave the sum of four (4) ticals for each month after the first of April, 124, provided that no credit shall be allowed for any time during which the slave may desert his master.

§ 6. If a slave changes his master, no increase shall be made in the debt for which he is actually held; that is to say, when the slave is transferred from one master to another, he can be held by the new master only for the amount of the debt actually due the old master at the time of the transfer.

Done in Bangkok on this the 31st day of March, Ratanakosindr Sok 123.

Notification Introducing Changes in the System of Collection and Rates of Paddy Land Tax.

His Majesty is pleased to decree that the following notification shall be promulgated for the information of all whom it may concern :

In former times the paddy land tax was paid in kind at the rate of two baskets of paddy per rai, and the Government had the right to purchase two baskets of paddy for each rai of land worked at a fixed price of four atts per basket. This paddy had to be sent by the cultivators at their own cost to the State granaries in the Capital or the provinces.

In the reign of King Phra Nang Klao, it was considered that the continuance of this system of collecting the paddy land tax and of the exercise of the right of the State in regard to the purchase and delivery of grain by the people to the State granaries could but inflict great hardship on the people, and His Majesty Phra Nang Klao was graciously pleased to decree that the system should be changed to one of direct payment in coin instead of in kind, and fixed the rate at 24 atts per rai, or if a calculation is made based on the price of paddy in those days, viz., ticals 10/ per kwien, and the produce of three rai of land is fixed at one kwien, paddy land was assessed at $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of its crop.

Having laid down this principle, paddy land was divided into two categories, viz., "Nakuko," and "Nafangloi." "Nakuko" is land which can be irrigated, and which is sown, not planted; this class of land exists in the four Muangs of Krungkao, Angthong, Supphanburi and Lopburi. These lands are very fertile, as they obtain an abundant supply of water from the rainfall and the rivers, and in order that no portion of this area should be held in a fallow condition, the paddy land tax was fixed at 24 atts per rai for the full area taken up and specified in the title deed: remission of land revenue being granted in respect to these lands, only in such years as the crops were a failure, owing to drought or other such reasons.

"Nafangloi" is land which is planted, and relies on the rainfall for its supply of water, the crop thus being an uncertain one. These lands are assessed to revenue, according to the area cropped, at the rate of 24 atts per rai, and the tax collected by a special officer deputed for the purpose.

This system remained in operation till the year of the Rat, fourth of the decade 1214 (A. C. 1852), when His Majesty the King Phra Chom Klao decreed that as the owners of the land assessed under the "Kuko"

system were continually claiming remissions of land revenue, on the ground of drought or partial drought, and as it was a difficult matter for the officials to ascertain the truth regarding the actual areas alleged to be affected, and as most of the owners of this class of land were Royal retainers, such as the Royal boatmen, and were thus liable to render service to His Majesty, such "Kuko" lands should pay a reduced rate of 16 atts per rai, for the full area held, and entered in the title deed, and that no remission should be granted as formerly on account of bad years.

This system being still in force, there has been no change in the rate on paddy land for 53 years.

His Majesty the King declares that great changes and reforms have been introduced in the government of the country, and that the profits and benefits derived from agriculture and trade have increased five or six fold in the last fifty years. It has also become necessary to expend larger sums for the maintenance of order and to promote the public welfare, and in the immediate future larger sums will have to be expended to provide for the progressive development and growing needs of the country. It is an accepted principle that the funds requisite to provide for the government of a country, are obtained from taxes on various commodities, which represent a share of the profits of the industry of the people. When, moreover, a large revenue is obtained by the State from certain sources, the retention of which militates against the progressive welfare of its subjects, it behoves the Government to remove such evil. His Majesty the King, recognizing the evil wrought by the sale of the rights to gamble, has therefore decreed its abolition.

Any industry which has so developed and prospered as to be in a position to bear a full share of the burdens of taxation, should be taxed to provide the funds necessary for the government of the State. These principles are observed in all countries.

His Majesty the King considers that the rate on paddy land which yields only 16 or 24 atts per rai, represents too small a share of the profits derived from agriculture, and should be increased, and therefore decrees that the following changes shall take effect in the rates and system of the collection of the paddy land tax :—

(1). Paddy land shall be divided into five classes, to wit, land of the first class, of the second, third, fourth, and fifth class, and the following considerations shall determine in which class land shall be placed : the greater or lesser fertility of the soil, and the local price of the grain produced. The Government will take steps to enquire and classify the land accordingly.

(2). All land shall be divided into three categories irrespective of its classification—(1) Fallow land, (2) "Fangloi" land, (3) "Kuko" land. Land which is taken up by any persons in accord with the provisions of the law, but which has not yet been cultivated, shall be considered Fallow land. Land which has been newly cultivated but which adjoins waste land, shall be considered "Fangloi" land. Land which has been fully cultivated shall be considered "Kuko" land.

(3). "Kuko" land shall be assessed on the full area in the title deed at the following rates:—

	Ticals.	Atts.	
(a) Land of the first class	1	00	per rai per annum.
(b) Land of the second class	00	48	per rai per annum.
(c) Land of the third class	00	40	per rai per annum.
(d) Land of the fourth class	00	32	per rai per annum.
(e) Land of the fifth class	00	24	per rai per annum.

The land shall be classified on the basis of the output and the value of such per rai.

(4). All land taken up by any person which is not converted into fields within two years, shall be liable to payment of a fallow land rate calculated at $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the "Kuko" land rate in force in such area. Example: Where the "Kuko" land rate is 32 atts per rai in any given area, the fallow land rate will be 4 atts per rai per annum, and in the same manner, where the "Kuko" land rate is 48 atts per rai, the fallow land rate will be 6 atts per rai per annum. No disability in tenure shall arise from the fact that an owner has not brought his land under cultivation within three years, or any further period, provided that he pays the fallow land rate.

(5). Land which has been cleared and has been brought under cultivation, whether situated in a district where the land is "Kuko" land, or whether it is high-lying land which cannot be worked regularly, shall be considered as new land; both these two classes of new land shall be classified as "Fangloi" land, and shall be assessed to revenue by a yearly measurement of the cultivated area. The rate on "Fangloi" land shall be higher than that on "Kuko" land by $\frac{1}{4}$. Example: Where the "Kuko" land rate is 32 atts per rai in any given area, the "Fangloi" land rate shall be 40 atts per rai per annum, which rate shall be converted into a "Kuko" land rate when such land is in such a high state of cultivation as to come under the category of "Kuko" land.

(6). In any year, full or partial remission of revenue shall be granted in respect to land, the crop on which has suffered owing to circumstances over which the cultivator had no control.

This system of paddy land revenue shall have effect from the year 124, and is therefore notified for the information of all whom it may concern.

Proclaimed on the 19th Mitunayun, Ratana Kosindr Sok 124, being the 13,369th day of the present reign (19th June, 1905).

NEW PADDY-LAND RATES.

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The foregoing rates were amended by Notification dated the 25th March, 1910, to the following :—

“ KUKO ” LAND					PER RAI	PER NGAN
Land of the	First Class	...	...	...	Tcs. 1.00	00.25
Do	Second Class	...	...	...	00.80	00.20
Do	Third Class	...	...	...	00.60	00.15
Do	Fourth Class	...	...	...	00.40	00.10
Do	Fifth Class	...	...	...	00.30	00. 8

“ FANGLOI ” LAND					PER RAI	PER NGAN
Land of the	First Class	...	...	...	Tcs. 1.20	00.30
Do	Second Class	...	...	...	1.00	00.25
Do	Third Class	...	...	...	00.80	00.20
Do	Fourth Class	...	...	...	00.60	00.15
Do	Fifth Class	...	...	...	00.40	00.10

FALLOW LAND					PER RAI
Land of the	First Class	...	...	...	Tcs. 00.12
Do	Second Class	..	...	...	00.10
Do	Third Class	...	...	...	00. 8
Do	Fourth Class	...	...	...	00. 6
Do	Fifth Class	...	...	...	00. 5

Any area of fallow land under one rai shall be assessed as one rai.



Law on Navigation in Siamese Waters.

This law, promulgated on June 25th, 1905, came into force on September 1st, 1905.

After a preliminary Interpretation of Terms, it includes under :—

Part I., General Regulations, chapters on (1) Limits of the Harbours of Bangkok and of Koh-Si-Chang, and of the anchorages of Anghin and of the Bar; (2) Duties of Masters, on entering Siamese waters, on entering or going out of the River, on entering the port of Bangkok; (3) Anchorage; (4) Fairways, (a) eastern or main fairway, (b) western fairway, (c) part of either fairway reserved for craft propelled by oar, (d) canals; (5) Offences, (a) cables and ropes fastened to the bank of the River, (b) buoys and moorings, (c) throwing ballast into navigable rivers, harbours and anchorages, (d) steam whistles, (e) firing of guns, (f) drums, gongs and fireworks; (6) Rafts, Floating Houses, &c., (a) rafts, (b) floating houses, (c) fishing boats and buoys athwart the river, (d) property adrift on the river; (7) Caution to Masters of vessels.

Part II., Rules of the Road, sections on; Preliminary; Rules concerning Lights, etc.; Sound signals in fog, etc.; Steering and Sailing Rules; Rules as to collisions applicable to Siamese Courts.

Part III., Regulations for the Licensing, Management and Control of vessels or boats, chapters on (1) General; (2) Steam-Lighters, Launches, Tugs and steam vessels of a like description; (3) Lorchas, Lighters and Junks; (4) Cargo-boats and Boats.

Part IV., Special Regulations, chapters on (1) Rules and Regulations for vessels and Boats carrying "Dangerous Goods"; (2) Rules and Regulations in relation to Petroleum in bulk; (3) Regulations for anchoring near to or crossing Telegraph Cables; (4) Light Dues; (5) Quarantine Regulations; (6) Rules and Regulations for the proper conduct and guidance of Pilots; (7) Shipping and discharging of Masters, Engineers and Seamen of Siamese vessels, and examination for certificates; (8) Marine Court; (9) Additional General Clauses.

The Sections imposing fees are as follows :—

101. Every steam lighter, launch or tug, and every steam vessel of a like description, and every lorcha, lighter, junk, cargo boat and boat shall be licensed according to these regulations.

120. The following license fees [for steam vessels] shall be charged :
For vessels over 500 tons displacement, a year, ticals 100.

For vessels under 500 and not less than 200 tons displacement, a year, ticals 90.

For vessels under 200 and not less than 100 tons displacement, a year, ticals 60.

For vessels under 100 and not less than 50 tons displacement, a year, ticals 50.

For vessels under 50 and not less than 25 tons displacement, a year, ticals 40.

For vessels under 25 tons displacement, a year, ticals 30.

125. The following license fees shall be charged :—

1st-class lorchas, lighters or junks, 6,000 piculs capacity and upwards, ticals 55.

2nd-class lorchas, lighters or junks, under 6,000 piculs and not less than 4,000 piculs, ticals 45.

3rd-class, under 4,000 piculs capacity, ticals 35.

130. The following license fees [for cargo-boats and boats] shall be charged :—

1st-class boat, 800 piculs capacity and upwards, ticals 25.

2nd-class, under 800 and not less than 450 piculs capacity, ticals 20.

3rd-class, under 450 and not less than 100 piculs capacity, ticals 15.

4th-class, under 100 piculs capacity, but not less than 50, ticals 10.

5th-class, under 50 piculs capacity, but not less than 10, ticals 5.

6th-class, under 10 piculs capacity, ticals 3.

224. Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become masters, engineers, or mates, of Siamese vessels.

225. Every applicant for a certificate of competency shall, upon lodging his application, pay to the Harbour Master a fee, if for a master's or first-class engineer's certificate, of 15 ticals, and if any other certificate, of 10 ticals.

Hackney Carriage Act.

An Act for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in Bangkok came into force on 1st June, 1905. The following summarises some of the provisions :—

All carriages kept for hire have to be registered. These are divided into four classes—1st class, the two horse victoria phaeton (rot koop), in which there may be seated not more than four persons; 2nd class, one horse victoria phaeton, in which there may be seated not more than three persons; 3rd class, the one horse "rot keng," with not more than four occupants; and 4th class, the pair horse dray for goods. Two children under ten to count as one person.

Registration must be renewed every six months, 1st June and 1st December. The license for a first class carriage costs 12 ticals, a second class one 9 ticals, a third class one 6 ticals, and a fourth class one 3 ticals.

Drivers have also to be licensed, and to renew their license every six months. They must be at least 18 years old or apparently so. Before receiving a license each driver has to satisfy the registrar that he knows how to drive, that he has a sufficient knowledge of Siamese, and that he knows his way about Bangkok.

The following are the rates of hire :—

1st class carriage—for not more than an hour Tes. 2, and for every subsequent hour or part of an hour 1 tical.

2nd class carriage—for not more than an hour 1 tical and a half, and for every subsequent hour or part of an hour three salung.

3rd class carriage—for not more than an hour 1 tical, and for every subsequent hour or part of an hour two salung.

4th class carriage—for not more than 50 sen 2 ticals, and for every subsequent 50 sen or part thereof two salung.

It is an offence for a licensed owner to refuse to let anyone hire a licensed carriage, the offence being punishable by fine of not more than 50 ticals.

"Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any driver or owner from being bound by any contract into which he may enter to receive payment at a lower rate than that fixed by this Act."

Siam's Mining Regulations.

The following is a summary of the Mining Regulations of the year 120 (1909) which may be of interest. These Regulations have the force of law for all places with regard to which notice to that effect has been published in the *Government Gazette*.

The general principle is set forth that all mines and minerals are Crown property; and it is further explained that no titles under which the holder is empowered to use land for the purposes of planting, building, etc., gives him any right to the mineral contents of the ground.

Provision is made for the settlements of old claims. Persons who, at the time of the enforcement of the Regulations, may be working mines without any proper title, will be given opportunities for obtaining mining leases under the Regulations. If, after being called upon to do so, they fail to put in their claims they will cease to have the right to the land they have been working.

Prospecting may be carried on either under an "Ordinary Prospecting License," which gives the holder the right to search for minerals over any waste land, within a specified Province or district, or else under an "Exclusive Prospecting License" which gives the holder the exclusive right to prospect within a certain definite area not exceeding 3,000 rais (450 hectares). Both kinds of Prospecting Licenses are for periods of one year only. Mining Leases may be issued for a period not exceeding 25 years; and convey the right to the Lessee to work all minerals within a certain area not exceeding 100 rais (15 hectares) on a lode, or 300 rais (45 hectares) on alluvial ground.

Applicants for mining leases may be called upon to show that they have sufficient capital to work the land applied for.

Lessees are compelled to actively work their areas and no intermission of more than twelve months in any two years is allowed without special permission being obtained.

Lessees have the right to cut timber growing within the mining areas for use in connection with their mining work, subject to forest regulations.

There are clauses dealing with survey and demarcation, it being left to the option of the Government to decide whether the work shall be carried out by the Lessee or by the Government itself.

Lessees are obliged to have an address, within the Kingdom of Siam, registered at an office of the Mining Department; and also to have a competent manager in charge of the works, whose name has to be made known to the Department.

There are various rules, compelling Lessees to send in annual returns of the produce of their mines, and to keep their workings in a safe condition; and forbidding the damaging of ground by tailings and the poisoning of water used for domestic purposes.

All transfers of leases must receive the previous sanction of the Government.

All waterways remain under the control of the Government; but provision is made to enable Lessees to make the fullest use of water for mining purposes.

The Government reserves the right to take from mining areas any gravel, stone, etc., which may be needed for public purposes; and also to resume such plots of ground as may be required for public purposes.

Fees and royalties are not fixed in the Regulations, but it is stated to be within the power of the Minister over the Mining Department to arrange these and certain other matters; notice in the *Government Gazette* giving legal force to his decisions.

The Gold Standard Law.

The following is a provisional translation of the Gold Standard Law, which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 15th November, 1908. Translations are also appended of two Notifications which were issued simultaneously with the law—the first setting forth certain particulars regarding the coins to be minted under the Act, and the second defining the position of the coins minted under former Acts, besides detailing the temporary arrangement made for the issue locally of legal currency, until the Mint is in a position to receive gold in Bangkok

THE GOLD STANDARD ACT, R. S. 127.

Whereas the effect of the silver standard of currency, which was formerly in force in Siam, was such as to lead to constant fluctuations in the prices of commodities exchanged with countries where gold was the standard of value, His Majesty the King deemed it expedient, in order that greater stability might be secured, to change the silver standard of the country to a gold standard, and was graciously pleased, in the year R. S. 121, to command that the desired change be inaugurated by closing the Royal Mint to the free coinage of silver, which command was carried out by means of an Act repealing a certain section of the Royal Mint Act of the year R. S. 112.

And whereas, in the year R. S. 122, His Majesty was pleased to direct that the "Coinage Act of 122" be promulgated in order to regularise the metallic currency of the Kingdom and carry the adoption of the Gold Standard a step further.

Now therefore, with a view to the completion of the policy instituted in the year R. S. 121, His Majesty is pleased to command that the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, be enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I. PRELIMINARY.

Section 1. This law shall be called "The Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127," and it shall supersede all previous Decrees and Enactments relating to the coinage of money in Siam, which may be contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Section 2. In this Act the expression "The Mint" shall mean the Royal Mint in Bangkok.

The term "Gold bullion" shall mean gold which has not been coined by the Government as a measure of value.

The term "Silver bullion" shall mean silver which has not been coined by the Government as a measure of value.

The term "Money" shall mean any substance which is regarded as a measure of value.

The term "Coin" shall mean a piece of metal which any Government has issued for use as money.

The form "Subsidiary coin" shall mean coin of a value less 1 tical.

The term "Remedy" shall mean the variation from the standard fineness or weight of the coins, as specified in Sections 5 and 7 of this Act.

Section 3. The theoretical unit of the Siamese monetary system shall be the tical of 55·8 centigrammes of pure gold.

The silver tical containing 15·5 grammes of pure silver shall, under this Act, have a value equal to the aforesaid 55·8 centigrammes of pure gold.

The tical shall be divided into one hundred satang.

CHAPTER II. THE COINS.

Section 4. The following shall be the coins to be minted under this Act :—

Gold. Dos or 10 ticals piece.

Silver. Tical. 2 salung piece. Salung.

Nickel. 10 satang piece. 5 satang piece.

Bronze. Satang.

Section 5. The standard fineness of the coins shall be as follows :—

(1) The Dos shall contain 900 parts of pure gold and 100 parts of copper.

(2) The tical shall contain 900 parts of pure silver and 100 parts of copper.

(3) The subsidiary silver coins shall contain 800 parts of pure silver and 200 parts of copper.

(4) The nickel coins shall be composed of commercially pure nickel.

(5) The bronze satang shall contain 95 parts of commercially pure copper, 4 parts of tin and 1 part of zinc.

Section 6. The sanctioned remedy in fineness shall not exceed the following limits :

(1) Dos	...	...	...	...	1½ thousandths
(2) Tical	...	...	...	...	3 thousandths
(3) Subsidiary silver coins	...	...	...	...	4 thousandths

Section 7. The standard weight of the coins shall be as follows :—

Gold.

Dos 6·20 grammes.

Silver.

Tical 15 grammes.

2 Salung piece... 7·5 grammes.

Salung 3·75 grammes.

Nickel.

10 Satang piece...	3·5 grammes.
5 Satang piece...	2 grammes.

Bronze.

Satang	5 grammes.
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Section 8. The sanctioned remedy in weight shall not exceed the following limits :—

Gold.

Dos	2 centigrammes.
1,000 Dos	2·5 grammes.

Silver.

Tical	9 centigrammes.
1,000 ticals	12 grammes.
2 Salung piece	8 centigrammes.
1,000 2 Salung pieces	12 grammes.
Salung	5·5 centigrammes.
1,000 Salungs	6 grammes.

Nickel.

10 Satang piece...	20 centigrammes.
5 Satang piece...	15 centigrammes.

Bronze.

Satang	25 centigrammes.
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Section 9. The coins minted under this Act shall be of such size, form and design, and bear such inscriptions and other particulars, as the Minister of Finance may be commanded by His Majesty to notify in the *Government Gazette*.

CHAPTER III.—THE MINTING AND CIRCULATION OF THE COINS.

Section 10. The right of minting and issuing belongs exclusively to the Government, and will be exercised in conformity with the provisions of this Act.

Section 11. Any person may, under this Act, tender gold bullion to the Ministry of Finance, for the purpose of being coined. The gold so tendered shall be of such quality and fineness and be tendered in such minimum quantities as may be notified by the Minister of Finance.

If the person by whom the gold is tendered demands gold coins in exchange, the Ministry of Finance shall pay him such gold coins at the rate of 2,680 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of pure gold tendered, provided that there shall be no obligation to pay the coins immediately on the receipt of the gold, but only after the lapse of such reasonable time as may be sufficient for the coinage of the gold tendered.

Section 12. If the person by whom gold is tendered, as mentioned in Section 11, is prepared to accept in exchange any money which is legal tender under Chapter IV. of this Act, without specifying any particular denomination, the Ministry of Finance shall so pay him, at its convenience immediately after the gold has been assayed, at the rate of 2,680 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of pure gold tendered.

Section 13. The gold received for coinage under Sections 11 and 12 shall, at the discretion of the Government, be used either for the purpose of minting gold coins, or for the purchase of silver bullion in such quantities as may be required for the mintage of silver coins, or for any other object, not contrary to the purposes of this Act.

Section 14. Whenever the value of the silver contained in the 1 tical piece is, in Bangkok, greater than the value of 55.8 centigrammes of pure gold, the Ministry of Finance is prohibited from issuing 1 tical pieces in exchange for gold.

Section 15. The exchange of gold coins and one tical pieces for subsidiary silver coins, or of subsidiary silver coins for gold coins and one tical pieces, may be effected at the Royal Treasury in Bangkok in even hundreds of ticals. The Minister of Finance may determine and notify the other Government offices at which, and the conditions under which, the exchanges in question may also be made.

CHAPTER IV.—LEGAL TENDER.

Section 16.—Gold coins and one tical pieces shall be legal tender without limit as to amount.

Subsidiary silver coins shall be legal tender only up to the value of five ticals, and nickel and bronze coins only up to the value of one tical.

Section 17.—Foreign coins shall not be legal tender except in cases expressly provided for by law or by treaty with a foreign power.

CHAPTER V.—WORN AND DETERIORATED COINS.

Section 18.—Gold coins and one tical pieces shall be called in by the Ministry of Finance, for recoinage, when, through reasonable usage, their designs and inscriptions shall be effaced, or their weights diminished below the following limits, that is to say, in the case of gold coins, below the standard weight prescribed in Section 7, by an amount equal to two and a half times the remedy authorised in Section 8, and in that of one tical pieces, below the Standard weight prescribed in Section 7, by an amount equal to five times the remedy authorised in Section 8.

Subsidiary coins shall be called in when, through long usage, their designs and inscriptions are effaced.

All such worn coins as described in this Section shall, if presented at any state treasury, be accepted at their full nominal value, but shall not be re-issued.

Section 19.—When worn and deteriorated coins are withdrawn for remintage, as mentioned in Section 18, the cost of melting down and

reminting shall be charged in full to the general expenditure budget of the Government.

Section 20. Coins which have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or which have been mutilated, or which bear any stamp in addition to the National one, cease to be legal tender under Chapter IV. of this Act, and shall not be accepted or exchanged by the officer in charge of any state treasury or by any official receiving or collecting state dues.

Section 21. Whenever any such short weight or mutilated coins as described in Section 20 are presented to any public officer so empowered by the Minister of Finance under this Act, he shall destroy them in the manner laid down in such rules as may be issued by the Minister of Finance for the destruction of short weight and mutilated coins.

CHAPTER VI.—ILLEGAL TOKENS.

Section 22. No person shall make, use or put into circulation any piece of metal, or mixed metal, or any object of any substance whatsoever, as a token for money except by the authority of the Government.

Whoever acts in contravention of this Section of the Act shall be deemed guilty of a petty offence, Class D, under Penal Code, but the offence described in this Section shall be without prejudice to any punishment prescribed for the counterfeiting of money.

CHAPTER VII.—SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

Section 23. The Ministry of Finance shall establish a fund for the purpose of maintaining the stability of the rate of exchange between Siam and Foreign Countries.

This fund shall be a separate one, unconnected with other funds in the Royal Treasury, and shall be composed of the following resources :—

(1) Of the sum of 12,000,000 ticals, which, to commence with, shall be transferred from the Treasury Reserve or other source allocated by the Government for the purpose. If the Minister of Finance deems it expedient, this sum may be increased, with the sanction of His Majesty.

(2) Of the gross profit resulting from the coinage operation, *i.e.*, without any deduction for expenses.

(3) Of any other sources of income or profit which may be held to emanate from the said fund.

Section 24. The expenses and losses arising out of the operations effected in connection with the purposes for which the fund is created, shall be charged to the said fund, but all disbursements of the Mint, such as salaries of employees, cost of mintage, &c., shall be charged to the appropriate head in the expenditure budget of the Government.

Section 25. Any portion of the fund, which it may be found necessary to remit and retain abroad, shall be deposited in such banks, or invested in such foreign Government securities, of first-class standing, as the Minister of Finance may select.

The portion of the fund to be kept in Siam shall consist of gold coins and one tical pieces, or of gold and silver bullion intended for mintage.

Silver ticals included in the fund, under this Section, shall only be drawn in exchange for gold at the rate prescribed in Section 12, or for the purchase of silver bullion for the minting of coins, or, finally, for the purchase of transfers payable to the Government in gold abroad.

Section 26. The particulars of all receipts and payments arising out of the fund, under the operation of this Act, shall be incorporated by the Comptroller-General of Accounts and Audit in a special account, in the form prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

The Comptroller-General of Accounts and Audit shall make up the account yearly, in time to be included in the general annual accounts of the Kingdom.

Section 27. The Minister of Finance shall be charged with the execution of this Act, and shall be authorised to issue such rules and regulations as may be found necessary for the purpose of carrying out its provisions. All rules and regulations so issued by the Minister of Finance shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and shall have effect from the date of such publication.

Proclaimed on the 11th day of November. R. S. 127, being the 14,610th day of the present reign.

NOTIFICATION

PRESCRIBING SIZE, FORM, DESIGNS AND INSCRIPTIONS OF COINS.

Whereas in Section 9 of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, it is provided that the coins minted under that Act shall be of such size, form and design, and bear such inscriptions and other particulars, as the Minister of Finance may be commanded by His Majesty to notify in the *Government Gazette*.

Now Therefore His Majesty is pleased to command that the coins in question shall be in the form of a disc, and shall have such diameters, and bear such designs and inscriptions, as are mentioned below.

GOLD COIN.

Dos, or 10 Tical Piece.—Diameter, 20 millimetres. Design and inscription: Obverse, the likeness of His Majesty, with the inscription "Chulalongkorn Parama Rajadhiraj." Reverse, the figure of the Garuda, bearing a shield with the design Chakra and Trident and the inscription "Dos Nung," "Siam Rath" and the year of coinage.

SILVER COINS.

Design and inscriptions: Obverse, the likeness of His Majesty the King, with the inscription "Chulalongkorn Siamindr." Reverse, the

Three-headed elephant, with the inscription " Siam Rath," the year of coinage and the name of each denomination of coin.

Diameters : Tical, 30 millimetres. 2 Salung piece, 25 millimetres. Salung 20 millimetres.

NICKEL AND BRONZE COINS.

Design and inscriptions : Obverse, the " Unalom " with the words " Siam Rath " and the value of the coin. Reverse, the Chakra, with the year of the coinage.

Diameters : 10 Satang Piece, 20 millimetres. 5 Satang Piece, 17.5 millimetres. 1 Satang Piece, 22.5 millimetres.

These three coins shall be pierced with holes in the centres as follows :—10 Satang Piece, 5 millimetres. 5 Satang Piece, 4 millimetres. 1 Satang Piece, 6 millimetres.

Proclaimed on the 11th day of November, R. S. 127 (1908).

(Sd.) KITIYAKARA,
Minister of Finance.

NOTIFICATION

SUSPENDING THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE GOLD STANDARD LAW, R. S. 127.

The Minister of Finance is commanded by His Majesty to proclaim that whereas it is inexpedient to bring into immediate operation certain sections of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, by reason of the inconvenience which the inhabitants of the Realm would thereby be caused, His Majesty is pleased to direct that their operation be temporarily suspended, in the manner set forth below :—

I. Whereas in Section 9 of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, it is provided that the coins shall be of such size, form and designs, and bear such inscriptions and other particulars, as the Minister of Finance may be commanded by His Majesty to notify, and whereas the existing coins of all denominations, viz., the tical, the salung, the fuang, the bronze sik, sio, att and solot, and the nickel 20 satang, 10 satang, 5 satang, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ satang pieces, are coins of which the particulars do not correspond with those notified under the present Act, but nevertheless it would be inexpedient to entirely demonetise them all at the present time.

Now Therefore His Majesty is pleased to command as follows :—

(1) The tical and the salung, minted under former Acts, shall continue in general use, as heretofore.

(2) The fuang and the bronze sik, sio, att and solot, shall continue in use for the time being, pending their exchange by the public for the new coins.

(3) The nickel 20 satang, 10 satang, 5 satang, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ satang pieces, which were issued under a Notification dated the 21st day of August 117 (1898), shall be demonetised, but the officials in charge of the state treasuries shall issue the new satang pieces in exchange for the old ones, until such time as it may be notified that the exchange shall cease.

The exchange of the fuangs, the old bronze coins and the old satang pieces, as prescribed in clauses (2) and (3) above, shall be made at the following rates, viz., bronze coins, 1 tical's worth for 100 satang; and fuangs, 8 fuangs for 1 tical; the old and new satang pieces shall have equivalent values.

The exchange of the coins above referred to may be made at the Royal Treasury in Bangkok and at such other Government offices as the Minister of Finance may designate.

II. Whereas in sections 11 and 12 of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, it is provided that any person may tender gold bullion to the Ministry of Finance for the purpose of being coined, and that the Ministry of Finance shall, if demanded, pay him gold coins in exchange, or if no such demand is made, in any money which is legal tender under Chapter IV. of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, the rate of such payment being 2,680 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of pure gold tendered.

And Whereas it is not at present expedient to receive gold in Bangkok,

Now Therefore it is hereby commanded by His Majesty that Sections 11 and 12 of the said Act, as aforementioned, shall be temporarily suspended, and that for the present the Ministry of Finance shall continue to receive gold abroad, as heretofore, and shall issue in Bangkok legal currency, in exchange, at the rate of 2,662 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of pure gold received, or 13 ticals for £1 sterling.

III. Whereas in Section 20 of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, it is provided that coins which have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or which bear any stamp in addition to the National one, shall cease to be legal tender and shall not be accepted or exchanged by any state treasury or official receiving or collecting Government dues,

And whereas there are at present in circulation considerable numbers of bent salungs and fuangs, the immediate refusal to accept which would be a cause of complaint on the part of the public,

Now Therefore it is hereby commanded by His Majesty that all state treasuries and all officials receiving or collecting state dues shall for a period of one year from the date of this Proclamation be authorised to accept, at their full nominal value, all bent salungs and fuangs which may be tendered to them in payment or in exchange.

Proclaimed on the 11th day of November R. S. 127 (1908).

(Sd.) KITIYAKARA,
Minister of Finance.

Notification.

DEMONETISING FUANGS AND THE OLD BRONZE AND NICKEL COINS.

Whereas the circulation of Fuangs, of the Bronze coins of the 4 atts, 2 atts, 1 att, and 1 Solot denominations, and of the old Nickel coins of the 20, 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ satang values, was temporarily permitted by Notification of 11th November, R. S. 127, published in the *Official Gazette* of the 15th November, R. S. 127 (1908);

And whereas it was proclaimed that all the above coins were to be demonetised on a date hereafter to be fixed;

Now therefore the Minister of Finance is commanded to proclaim as follows:—

1. Fuangs and the old Bronze and Nickel coins enumerated above shall, from 17th May, R. S. 128 (1909), cease to be legal tender under Chapter IV. of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127.

2. During a period of one year from the date mentioned in this Notification, viz., up to the 16th May, R. S. 129 (1910), the Ministry of Finance will receive Fuangs, old Bronze coins and old Satangs in exchange for new Satangs, Ticals and Salungs.

3. Fuangs, old Bronze coins and old Satangs tendered for exchange and found on examination to be either counterfeit or reduced in weight otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or which bear stamps other than the National one, shall be defaced by the officials and returned to the tenderer.

4. The offices open to the receipt and exchange of the coins shall be, in the Metropolitan Province, the Royal Treasury in Bangkok and the Government offices at the headquarters of each Muang, and in the other Monthons of the Kingdom at the Monthon and Muang Treasuries.

5. The rates at which the exchanges are to be effected shall be those already fixed by Notification of 11th November, R. S. 127, published in the *Official Gazette* of the 15th November, R. S. 127, and Treasury officers shall conform to the said rates.

6. From and after the 17th May, R. S. 129 (1910), when the fixed period of one year has elapsed, Treasury officers at the places fixed for the exchange of the Fuangs, old Bronze coins and old Satangs mentioned above, shall cease to receive the same in exchange.

Notification issued on the 7th May, R. S. 128 (1909).

(Signed) KITTIYAKARA,

Minister of Finance.

Census and Registration Law.

An important Decree received the royal sanction on the 17th July, 1909. It sets forth the desirability of obtaining exact knowledge of the number of people in every part of the Kingdom. Such facts are ascertained in all countries and are useful in public health work and in the work of the administration. His Majesty the King has therefore been pleased to direct the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Local Government to make arrangements for

- (a) the taking of a census ;
- (b) the Registration of births and deaths ; and
- (c) the Registration of immigrants and emigrants.

The Ministers named are empowered to make regulations for the carrying out of the above.

MINISTERIAL REGULATIONS REGARDING REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Whereas in accordance with Section 1 Article 2 of the Law for taking a Census, Year 128, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to command the Minister of Local Government to cause to be made a registration of Births and Deaths in the province of Bangkok.

And whereas the said Minister is thereby authorised to issue regulations as to how such census shall be taken.

And whereas such regulations shall, after being duly published in the Government Gazette, form a part of such Law.

Therefore according to the command of His Majesty, the Minister of Local Government has made the following regulations :—

1. These regulations shall apply to the province of Bangkok in such districts as are described in Schedule 1 in the Ministerial Regulations for taking a census dated 17th July, 128. In districts other than those described in the said Schedule the Minister shall duly notify as to when and where these regulations shall be applicable.

2. The District Enumerators who are appointed for each Police Station shall also be District Registrars for Births and Deaths, and shall grant permits for burying or cremating corpses in such districts only.

3. A Chief Registrar shall be appointed for inspecting all registries and making periodical reports to the Minister of Local Government, as directed by such Minister.

4. It shall be the duty of the parents or the head of the house to report at once to the District Registrar every Birth and Death occurring in any house ; that is to say,

In case of a birth—Notice shall be given within 15 days from the day of the birth.

In case of a death—Notice shall be given within 24 hours of death. No corpse shall be buried or cremated before the death has been reported to the District Registrar and a permit for burial or cremation has been obtained from such Registrar.

5. In the case of temples, schools, hospitals, almshouses, barracks, police stations, prisons and other such places, it shall be the duty of the head of such institution or place to make such reports to the District Registrar.

6. The parents or the head of the house or place whose duty it is to report births and deaths to the District Registrar are not required to do so in person. A relative or other person may be deputed to do so, if necessary.

7. In the case of a deceased having no relatives or of a corpse not being identified, it shall be the duty of the person who shall find same or the Kamnan, Phuyai-Ban or Police of the district to at once report the circumstance to the District Registrar.

8. Persons of Royal blood holding the rank of Mom Chow upwards and persons living in Royal palaces shall not be required to be reported to the District Registrar, but to the Department of the Royal Household.

9. On receiving a report of a birth or death the District Registrar shall make entries in the books in the form A and B as per Schedules annexed to these regulations. Thereafter the person giving information shall sign or place his thumb mark on the register as proof, and the Registrar shall deliver the counterfoil No. 2 to the informant. In case of Birth, the counterfoil No. 2 shall be kept by the parents or guardians of the child. In case of death the counterfoil No. 2 is used as a permit for burial or cremation, to be delivered to the guardian of the grave yard or cremation ground when the burial or cremation takes place.

10. With regard to the registration of deaths, if the District Registrar has reason to suspect that death was caused by violence or through infectious diseases he shall forthwith report the case to the Chief Registrar, and he shall also detain the permit granted for burial or cremation until the Medical Officer shall examine the corpse.

11. It shall not be lawful for guardians of grave yards or cremation grounds to allow any person bringing a corpse for burial or cremation who does not possess the permit for burial or cremation as provided in Section 9, to bury or cremate such corpse.

It shall be the duty of guardians of such places to report any persons illegally doing so (burying or cremating corpses) to the District Registrar at the nearest station in order that the person bringing the corpse be required to make the report of death, and that he may be prosecuted for his illegal act.

12. It shall be the duty of guardians of grave yards or cremation grounds to fill up the statements in the permit of burial or cremation of corpses for which permits have been granted to bury or cremate and to keep such permit.

Within seven days after the beginning of every month the guardians of every grave yard or cremation ground shall deliver all the permits in their custody for the preceding month to the District Registrar of the district where the grave yard or cremation ground is situated.

13. The District Registrar shall submit lists of births as per Schedule marked C and lists of deaths as per Schedule marked D to the Chief Registrar. This shall be done once every week not later than Wednesday, the particulars being those of the past week from Sunday to Saturday inclusive.

Such lists shall be certified as correct by the District Registrars.

14. At the end of every year all the District Registrars shall send these registers to the Chief Registrar. This shall be done within seven days after the commencement of a new year. The Chief Registrar shall be responsible for the safe custody of these registers.

15. Extracts from the Registers of Births and Deaths may be obtained from the Chief Registrar or the District Registrar upon payment of a fee of 1 tical 50 satangs. Such Registrar shall certify the same as correct.

16. Whenever a birth or death is not reported as prescribed by Sections 4, 5, or 7, any person whose duty it was to report it shall be guilty of a petty offence punishable with fine not exceeding twelve ticals.

17. Whoever buries or cremates a corpse, before the permit provided

in Section 9 be delivered, shall be guilty of a petty offence punishable with fine not exceeding fifty ticals.

18. Any guardian of grave yards or cremation grounds who

Allows a corpse to be buried or cremated without production of the proper permit, or

Neglects to make to the District Registrar the report provided in Section 11,

Shall be guilty of a petty offence punishable with fine not exceeding fifty ticals.

19. It shall be the duty of the District Registrar in case of any infringement of the provisions of this law to see that the registers are corrected and the omitted entries made.

Dated 13th August, R. S. 128

(Signed) YOMARAJ,

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MINISTERIAL REGULATION

WITH REGARD TO THE REGISTRATION OF PERSONS REMOVING FROM ONE DISTRICT TO ANOTHER IN THE PROVINCE OF BANGKOK.

Whereas the Ministerial Regulation with respect to the taking of a census in the province of Bangkok dated 17th July, 128, prescribes the boundaries of districts and the manner of operation in taking a census and is published in the Government Gazette of the 25th July, 128, (volume No. 26, page 795).

And whereas in order to provide for the utmost possible accuracy of the said census His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command the Minister of Local Government to issue the following further regulations.

1. After the Enumerators shall have made out the lists for the census or after they shall have obtained the lists from any house or place, it shall be the duty of every person, from such date onwards, who removes to any other district where he settles down either as a tenant or builds his own house, to report such removal to the Registrar of the district to which he removes. The report shall be made within 15 days from the date he settles down in the new district.

2. If, however, such removal takes place within the same district or only temporarily, it shall not be necessary to report such removal to the officials.

3. The Ministry concerned is responsible for the notification of removals in the case of persons who are in the Government service in accordance with the Military Service Law, and in case of officers commanding such persons.

4. Whoever omits to make the declaration provided in the present regulation shall be guilty of a petty offence punishable with fine not exceeding 12 ticals.

Dated this 13th day of August, R. S. 128.

(Sd.) YOMARAJ,

Minister of Local Government.



ROYAL DECREE.

REMITTING OLD ARREARS OF TAXES ON FRUIT GARDENS AND
ORDERING A NEW ASSESSMENT OF THE SAME FOR
AMENDED TAXATION. R. S. 130.

By the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

According to ancient usage, when a new Reign occurred, it was customary to appoint a Royal Commission of eight members to make a re-survey of lands under fruit cultivation for the issue of new title-deeds and to assess the same for taxation under a tariff to be stated upon the title-deeds. Now, the duties of issuing title-deeds have been entrusted to a separate Department, and the old Department for Garden Lands has been abolished, and the duties of assessment and collection of the tax on fruit-bearing trees has been entrusted to the Revenue Departments. His Majesty also finds that the fruit trees on which the people have been paying tax have not been enumerated since the year 1244 of the Chula Era, that is to say over 30 years ago. Since then the country has progressed and, land being required for roads and building purposes, many of the trees thereon have had to be destroyed; but nevertheless the owners of such land have had to pay tax according to the original assessment recorded on their title-deeds issued at that time. This tax, levied on trees which in most instances have ceased to exist, is a cause of hardship upon the landowners, and the consequence has been that arrears of taxation have accumulated. To enforce the payment of these arrears would be an injustice and a hardship to the people.

Wherefore His Majesty, being desirous to promote and encourage agriculture in his dominions, has been pleased to decree that all the arrears of taxes on fruit gardens between the year 1244 of the Chula Era and the year R. S. 129 shall be remitted in favour of the landowners concerned, towards whom there shall not be any further action taken by the authorities on that behalf, and that arrangements shall be made for carrying out the enumeration and assessment of fruit-bearing trees for taxation under a new tariff from the year R. S. 130 as follows:—

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Local Government or the High Commissioner of a Monthon, as the case may be, to appoint a Revenue Officer who shall, in conjunction with the local Kromakar Amphur (District Officer) carry out the survey and assessment of Fruit Gardens and fruit-bearing trees coming within the scope of the Fruit Garden Tax, and to issue to the landowners concerned assessment papers on which shall be stated the number of fruit trees and the amount of taxation which each shall have to pay in respect of the same.

Section 2. All fruit-bearing trees wherever planted, save those in localities exempted by Royal Sanction, if they be already fruit bearing or

are liable to taxation under any tariff to be established under Royal Sanction by the Minister or High Commissioner, as the case may be, shall be assessed for taxation and the tax duly levied thereon by the competent authorities. And, also, the former custom of writing off the final subsidiary coinage figure of each amount of the tax collected as commission on collection shall be henceforth abolished, and the fixed commission at the rate of 36 Satang per plot of land, as already in practice, be maintained.

Section 3. In carrying out the assessment in any locality, the competent authorities shall issue a notice in advance of not less than 15 days of the intention to do so to the landowners concerned, who shall in person, or by representative, at the time appointed, await the arrival of the said authorities and conduct them over their lands and supply every information necessary to the work of assessment, and shall receive from the said authorities Assessment Papers containing the particulars of the tax to be paid. Any landowner failing to conduct and supply such information, or failing to appoint a representative to do so, to the competent authorities, shall be deemed to have committed an offence, and be liable to the penalty provided in Section 334 of the Penal Code, namely, an imprisonment not exceeding 10 days or a fine not exceeding 50 Ticals, or both.

Section 4. The time and place for the payment of the Fruit Garden Tax of any district shall be duly notified by public notice by the competent authorities, and it shall be the duty of every person having to do so to make payment at the time and place so appointed. In case of default, the competent authorities shall have power to issue a summons against the defaulter and compel him to make payment; and, in such case, power shall be given to the said competent authorities to charge, in addition to the amount of the tax to be paid, a fee of 1 Tical as cost for the legal process.

Section 5. In the event that any fruit trees under this new assessment be cut down by the owner thereof or be destroyed from any cause whatsoever a report of the same shall be made to the competent authorities, accompanied by an application that such trees be withdrawn from the Register of taxation. Default in making this report shall render the owner of the land concerned liable to pay the tax on the said trees until he shall have remedied the default.

Section 6. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Local Government in whom the control of the Revenue Departments are vested, shall have power to issue such Ministerial Regulations as may be deemed necessary for the proper operation of this Decree and establish such tariffs of taxation as may be considered suitable to any province or district; and these Regulations, after receiving the approval of His Majesty the King and been duly published in the Government Gazette, shall possess all the force and effect as if they formed part of the present Royal Decree.

Given on the 20th day of the month of May, in the year R. S. 130.; being the 191st day of the Present Reign.

TARIFF SCHEDULE.

Under Section 6 of the above, the Minister of Local Government has framed a tariff of the new tax on fruit trees in Monthon Krung Thep, and this tariff has received the Royal Sanction. It is printed as a schedule to the above Decree, and is as follows :—

Durian trees, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at the height of 3 sok from the ground—1 tical per tree.

Mangosteen trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at the height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sok from the ground—12 satang per tree.

Langsat trees—the same as for Mangosteen trees.

Mango trees, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at the height of 3 sok from the ground—12 satang per tree.

Maprang trees—the same as for Mango trees.

Coconut trees, from 1 sok in height upwards—8 satang per tree.

Tamarind trees, the stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upward, at a height of 3 sok from the ground—6 satang per tree.

Betel nut trees :—

Mak-ek—from 3 or 4 wah in height upwards—2 satang per tree.

Mak-tho—from 5 to 6 wah in height upwards—2 satang per tree.

Mak-tri—from 7 to 8 wah in height upwards—2 satang per tree.

Mak-phokarai, when flowering—2 satang per tree.

Saton tree, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok from the ground—2 satang per tree.

Ngo trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok from the ground—2 satang per tree.

Linchee trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sok from the ground—2 satang per tree.

Lamyai trees—same as for Linchee trees.

Matoom trees, stem 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sok from the ground—1 satang per tree.

Guava trees, stem of 1 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 1 küp—1 satang per tree

Mafai trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok—1 satang per tree.

Bread-fruit trees, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok—1 satang per tree.

Jäck-fruit trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok—1 satang per tree.

Lamut-thai trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sok—1 satang per tree.

Lamut-farang trees, stem of 1 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 1 küp—1 satang per tree.

Chomphoo trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 1 sok—1 satang per tree.

Putsa trees—same as *Chomphoo* trees.

Makwit trees, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok—1 satang per tree.

Mak lek, from 1 sok in height upwards—1 satang per 2 trees.

NATURALIZATION LAW.

By the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Whereas it is advisable to make definite rules for the granting of Naturalization as one of the various ways in which Siamese nationality may be acquired.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

Short title—Execution.

1. This law shall be cited as the "Naturalization Law 130."

2. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall have charge and control of the execution of this law. He shall have power to frame regulations for such execution, more particularly to prescribe the forms of any applications or declarations and the amount of fees to be paid. These regulations, on being sanctioned by His Majesty and published in the Government Gazette, shall be deemed to be part of this law.

CHAPTER II.

Conditions required for naturalization.

3. Any alien who complies with the conditions required by articles 6 and 7 may apply to be naturalized as a Siamese subject.

4. The grant or refusal of naturalization lies entirely in the discretion of the Government.

5. The application shall be made in writing and shall be directed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

6. No naturalization may be granted unless :

(1) The applicant be of full age, both according to the Siamese Law and to the law of his nationality ; and

(2) The applicant be residing in Siam at the time of his application ; and

(3) The applicant has resided in Siam for not less than five years ; and

(4) The applicant be a person of good character and in possession of sufficient means of support.

7. The five years' residence in Siam is not required in the following cases :

(1) If the applicant has rendered services of an exceptional nature to the Siamese Government, or

(2) If the applicant was originally a Siamese subject who has been naturalized abroad with the sanction of the Siamese Government, and who now desires to resume his Siamese nationality, or

(3) If the applicant is a child of an alien who was naturalized as a Siamese subject, and if, at the time of the naturalization of such alien, he was of full age, both according to the Siamese law and according to the law of his nationality.

8. Naturalization may be granted only on the Royal Sanction being first obtained.

9. The Minister of Foreign Affairs on receiving the Royal Sanction and after the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance, shall issue a notification (*prakat*) to the effect that the applicant has been naturalized as a Siamese subject.

10. The naturalized person shall on request be furnished with a certificate embodying the substance of the notification.

CHAPTER III.

Effects of naturalization.

11. From the date of publication of the notification in the Government Gazette, the naturalized person shall acquire all the rights and shall be subject to all obligations attendant upon the status of a Siamese subject.

12. The wife or wives of a naturalized person become as of right Siamese subjects.

13. Every child of a naturalized person who is not of full age at the time of the naturalization becomes as of right a Siamese subject. Provided that such child may decline Siamese nationality and resume his former nationality by making a declaration of alienage to the Minister of Foreign Affairs within one year after attaining full age.

The declarant shall be entitled to an acknowledgment of the receipt of his declaration.

14. An alien who has been naturalized in Siam shall not, while within the limits of the foreign state of which he was previously a subject, be able to take advantage of his Siamese nationality, unless by law of that State or by any treaty concluded with it, he is permitted to take such advantage.

In like manner, a Siamese subject who has been naturalized in a foreign state shall not, while in Siam, be able to take advantage of his status as a naturalized foreign subject unless he has been naturalized with the sanction of the Siamese Government.

15. Every Siamese subject, whether natural-born or naturalized, who duly ceases to be a Siamese subject and becomes the subject of a foreign state, shall lose the special rights attached to the status of a Siamese subject.

Dated 18th May, 190.

BANKRUPTCY ACT OF THE YEAR R.S. 130.

By the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Whereas it has been thought expedient for the security of trade and commerce to extend and improve the bankruptcy law of the Country ;
It is hereby enacted :

PRELIMINARY.

SECTION 1.

This law shall be called THE BANKRUPTCY ACT R. S. 130.

SECTION 2.

It shall come into force on November 30th, R. S. 130.

SECTION 3.

On and from the day of operation of this Act the following Laws and the Regulations issued thereunder shall be repealed :

- (1) The Debtors Act, R. S. 110.
- (2) The Bankruptcy Act, R. S. 127.

SECTION 4.

(1) The Minister of Justice shall appoint such person or persons as he may think fit by name or office to be official receivers of bankrupts' estates, and may remove any person so appointed from such office. The official receivers shall be officers of the Court. They are officials within the meaning of the Penal Code.

(2) The Minister of Justice may from time to time appoint by name or office such other officers, either temporary or permanent, as he may think necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and may assign to them such duties as he may think fit, and may remove any such officer from office.

SECTION 5.

This Act shall apply to the Monthon of Bangkok only, but its provisions may be extended to such other Monthons as shall from time to time be specified by notification issued in the *Government Gazette*.

SECTION 6.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :—

“ Ordinary resolution ” means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution ;

“ Special resolution ” means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution ;

“ Petitioning Creditor ” includes any other creditor appointed under Section 10 of this Act ;

“ Secured creditor ” means a person holding a mortgage charge or lien on the property of the bankrupt, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the bankrupt ;

“ Sheriff ” includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process ;

“ Bankruptcy proceeding ” includes all proceedings before the Court or before the official receiver from presentation of petition to discharge ;

Bankruptcy proceedings are judicial proceedings within the meaning of the Penal Code and of the Law of Civil Procedure.

“ Bankrupt ” includes any Promoter, Director, Managing Director or employe of a bankrupt Company, provided always that the responsibility of such Promoter, Director, Managing Director or employe shall extend only to acts done or omissions made by him while actually engaged in the promotion or service of the Company.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM PRESENTATION OF PETITION TO DISCHARGE.

SECTION 7.

Any creditor who has a liquidated claim of or exceeding Tcs. 1,000 or any two or more creditors the aggregate amount of whose liquidated claims amounts to Tcs. 1,000 may petition the Court praying that, as the debtor has suspended payment, he may be adjudged bankrupt.

SECTION 8.

If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must, in his petition, either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case, he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated, in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

SECTION 9.

(1) A bankruptcy petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having personal knowledge of the facts therein contained :

(2) On the presentation of a petition the Court shall appoint a day and time for the hearing thereof and shall cause at least seven days' notice of the same to be served on the debtor, together with a copy of the petition.

SECTION 10.

(1) The petitioning creditor shall upon presentation of a bankruptcy petition deposit with the Court the sum of Ticals 50, and shall take active

interest in the conduct of the bankruptcy proceedings, and he shall assist the official receiver to the best of his ability in the realisation of the bankrupt's estate. The petitioning creditor shall be liable for all costs, damages and expenses incurred in bankruptcy proceedings. The official receiver may at any time call upon the petitioning creditor to make such further deposit as the official receiver may think necessary to guarantee him against any loss.

(2) Should the petitioning creditor refuse or neglect to assist the official receiver in the conduct of the bankruptcy proceedings, or to pay a deposit as provided for by this section within seven days from receipt of a notice from the official receiver to that effect, the official receiver may, subject to the provisions of this section, appoint any creditor able and willing to act to take charge of the proceedings. Prior to his appointment such creditor shall deposit security to the satisfaction of the official receiver whereupon he shall be treated in all respects as if he were the petitioning creditor and be entitled to the costs provided for by Section 57.

(3) The creditors may at any meeting by an ordinary resolution appoint any one of their number able and willing to act to take charge of the proceedings in place of the petitioning creditor or other creditor appointed by the official receiver. Prior to his appointment such creditor shall deposit security to the satisfaction of the official receiver, whereupon he shall be treated in all respects as if he were the petitioning creditor and be entitled to the costs provided for by Section 57.

(4) Should the petitioning creditor refuse or neglect to act in the manner stated in this section, and should no other creditor be able and willing to undertake the duties therein stated, within one month from the date of such refusal or neglect by the petitioning creditor as aforesaid the official receiver may report the same to the Court, whereupon the Court may annul the bankruptcy or make such other order as the Court may think fit.

SECTION 11.

(1) The Court shall on the application of the petitioning creditor, and subject to the deposit of such security as the Court may think fit, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition, and before a bankruptcy order is made, appoint the official receiver to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof.

(2) When an interim receiver has been appointed before the making of a bankruptcy order the date of such appointment shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the date of the bankruptcy order.

SECTION 12.

(1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy petition against such debtor, had he been alive, may, within six months from date of death, present to the Court a petition praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, according to the law of bankruptcy.

The Court shall order service to be made on the heirs or administrator or other person having the custody of the estate of the deceased.

(2) The Court shall hold an inquiry, and, if satisfied that the estate of the deceased is insolvent, shall make an order of bankruptcy against the estate of the deceased, and the liquidation of the estate shall be carried out according to the provisions of this Act as far as is possible under the circumstances.

SECTION 13.

(1) At the hearing of the petition the Court shall require proof of :

- (a) The debt of the petitioning creditor.
- (b) Suspension of payment by the debtor.
- (c) The service of the petition.

(2) If satisfied with the proof the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the matters above-mentioned or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition and annul the interim receiving order, if any.

(4) If the Court is satisfied by the debtor that the causes of his suspension of payment are temporary and that there is a reasonable probability of his being able to pay his debts in full, it may give the debtor a respite for a period not exceeding one year, upon such terms as the Court may think fit.

(5) Where the debtor appears on the petition and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court may on such security if any being given by or on behalf of the debtor as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the debtor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

(6) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may adjudge the debtor bankrupt on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss, on such terms as it thinks fit, the petition in which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(7) A bankruptcy petition shall not after presentation be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

SECTION 14.

During the period which extends from the making of the interim receiving order or bankruptcy order up to the annulment of such order or to the end of the bankruptcy proceedings, the following rules apply :—

1.—All the property of the bankrupt is vested in the official receiver, including any property which may accrue to the bankrupt by inheritance, gift, or otherwise ;

2.—The official receiver is the only person who may legally deal with the property of the bankrupt and who may legally receive any money or other property due to the bankrupt ;

3.—The official receiver is entitled to collect any monies or other properties due to the bankrupt by any banker, treasurer, attorney or agent or by any other person. He is entitled to compromise claims, to bring or defend any action relating to the property of the bankrupt and to do any such act as may be necessary for a beneficial settlement of the affairs of the bankrupt;

4.—The official receiver is substituted to the bankrupt in all pending actions in which the bankrupt is a plaintiff, defendant or intervener, and which relate to the property of the bankrupt;

5.—Creditors to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy have no other remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt than the remedies described in this Act;

6.—All acts done by the bankrupt in respect to his property or affairs are invalid, except acts done under the directions of a meeting of creditors or of the official receiver, as provided in Sections 23 and 38.

SECTION 15.

On a bankruptcy order being made, the bankrupt shall, within twenty-four hours after service of the same, file an affidavit in the office of the official receiver containing a true and correct statement of the names and residences of all the partners, if any, in his business. If the debtor alleges he has no partners, he shall within the time before specified file an affidavit to that effect. Such statement shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be part of the debtor's statement of his affairs referred to in Section 20 hereof.

SECTION 16.

On an interim receiving order or bankruptcy order being made, the interim receiver or official receiver shall forthwith take possession of any property, seals, books or documents of the bankrupt being in possession of the bankrupt or of any third person.

The interim receiving order or bankruptcy order is equivalent to a warrant of the Court ordering any property, seals, books or documents of the bankrupt being in possession of the bankrupt or of any third person to be seized and delivered to the interim receiver or official receiver.

SECTION 17.

In any of the undermentioned cases the Court may, on or after granting an interim receiving order or bankruptcy order, order the debtor to be arrested and detained until he shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court, or until such time as the Court may think fit:

a. If it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor has absconded or is about to abscond with a view of avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him.

b. If it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor has committed or is about to commit any of the offences punishable under this Act.

Provided that the debtor before or at the time of his arrest is served with a copy of the bankruptcy petition.

The cost of maintaining any person in prison under this section shall be prepaid by the applicant from time to time to the official receiver on behalf of the gaol authority.

SECTION 18.

(1) The official receiver shall upon receiving notice of his appointment insert a notice of the interim receiving order or bankruptcy order in the *Government Gazette*, and advertise the same in such local papers as he may think necessary.

(2) The notice of a bankruptcy order shall specify that the creditors of the bankrupt must apply for payment to the official receiver within two months.

SECTION 19.

The bankrupt shall, on being notified of a bankruptcy order or interim receiving order, deliver to the official receiver or interim receiver all his property, together with the seals, books, and other documents in his possession relating to his property or affairs.

SECTION 20.

The bankrupt shall, within seven days from the date of service of the bankruptcy order or such further time as the official receiver may allow, make out and submit to the official receiver a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by an affidavit, and showing the cause of the bankrupt's insolvency, full particulars of assets, debts, and liabilities, the names, residences, and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as the official receiver may require.

SECTION 21.

(1) As soon as may be after the making of a bankruptcy order against a debtor a general meeting of his creditors (in this Act referred to as the first meeting of the creditors) shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition shall be entertained, and generally as to the mode of dealing with the bankrupt's property.

(2) The official receiver shall give to the creditors seven days' notice of the first and all subsequent meetings of creditors.

(3) Every debtor against whom a bankruptcy order is made shall attend the first and all subsequent meetings of his creditors, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

SECTION 22.

(1) A creditor may vote at a meeting of creditors either in person or by proxy.

(2) No creditor or any person acting under a proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself,

his partner or principal, in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the bankrupt otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the bankrupt.

SECTION 23.

The creditors may by ordinary resolution at any meeting appoint any person or persons (including the bankrupt) manager or managers of the bankrupt's estate with such powers as may be entrusted to him or them by the official receiver.

(1) The manager or managers shall give security and account in such manner as the official receiver may direct.

(2) The manager or managers may receive such remuneration (if any) as the creditors by an ordinary resolution at any meeting may determine, or in default of any such resolution as the official receiver may determine.

SECTION 24.

(1) As soon as conveniently may be after the conclusion of the first meeting of the creditors, the bankrupt shall be examined by the Court as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The official receiver shall give seven days' notice to the bankrupt and creditors of the date fixed for the public examination of the bankrupt.

(3) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or his representative authorized in writing, may question the bankrupt concerning his affairs, and the causes of his failure.

(4) The official receiver shall take part in the examination of the bankrupt; and for the purpose thereof may employ a solicitor or attorney.

(5) The bankrupt shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him. Notes of the examination shall be taken down in writing, and read over to and signed by the bankrupt, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him. A certified copy thereof shall be sent by the Court to the official receiver.

(6) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the bankrupt have been sufficiently investigated, it shall by order declare that his examination is concluded; but such order shall not preclude the Court from directing a further examination of the bankrupt as to his conduct, dealings, and property whenever it thinks fit to do so.

SECTION 25.

Where the bankrupt is a lunatic or suffers from any such mental or physical affliction or disability as in the opinion of the Court makes him unfit to attend his public examination, the Court may make an order dispensing with such examination, or directing that the bankrupt be examined on such terms, in such manner and at such place as to the Court seems expedient.

SECTION 26.

(1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt have been paid in full the Court shall annul the

bankruptcy and make such order as to the payment of the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings as it may think fit.

(2) Where a bankruptcy is annulled under this section all acts thereunder duly done by the official receiver or other person acting under his authority or by the Court shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall revert to the debtor.

(3) The official receiver shall cause notice of the order annulling a bankruptcy to be inserted in the *Government Gazette* and published in at least one local paper.

(4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond with such sureties as the Court approves to pay the amount of the debt with costs.

Any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

SECTION 27.

(1) A bankrupt may, at any time after the conclusion of his public examination, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application in open Court.

(2) Prior to the application for his order of discharge the bankrupt shall deposit with the official receiver such sum not exceeding 50 ticals as the official receiver may consider necessary to cover the cost and expenses of and incidental to the application for discharge.

(3) The official receiver shall send fourteen days' notice of the date of the hearing of the application for discharge to each creditor who has proved, and advertise the same in the *Government Gazette* and at least one local paper, and the Court may hear the official receiver, and any creditor or his representative. At the hearing the Court may examine the bankrupt on oath and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(4) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official receiver as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs prior to and during his bankruptcy, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time or grant an order of discharge subject to any condition the Court may think fit. Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, unless for special reasons the Court otherwise determines, and shall, on proof of any of the facts mentioned in (5), either

(a) refuse the discharge; or

(b) suspend the discharge for a period of not less than two years; or

(c) suspend the discharge until a dividend of not less than fifty per cent. has been paid to the creditors; or

(d) require the bankrupt as a condition of his discharge to consent to judgment being entered against him by the official receiver for any balance or part of any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of discharge; such

balance or part of any balance of the debts to be paid out of the future earnings or after acquired property of the bankrupt in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court may direct; but execution shall not be issued on the judgment without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available towards payment of his debts.

Provided, that if at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of any order made under the section the bankrupt shall satisfy the Court that he is unable to comply with the terms of such order, the Court may modify the terms of the order in such manner and upon such conditions as it may think fit.

(5) The facts referred to in (4) are : —

(a) That the bankrupt's assets are not of the value equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the reason for the same has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible ;

(b) That the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy ;

(c) That the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent ;

(d) That the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it ;

(e) That the bankrupt has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities ;

(f) That the bankrupt has brought on, or contributed to, his bankruptcy by rash or hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs ;

(g) That the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any action properly brought against him ;

(h) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition incurred unjustifiable expense by bringing a frivolous or vexatious action ;

(i) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors ;

(j) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition incurred liabilities with a view of making his assets equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of his unsecured liabilities ;

(k) That the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt, or made a composition with his creditors ;

(l) That the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud ;

(m) That the bankrupt has within three months immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition sent goods out of the jurisdiction of the Court under circumstances which afford reasonable grounds for believing that the transaction was not a *bona fide* commercial transaction.

SECTION 28.

For the purposes of the preceding section the following presumptions shall be made :—

(a) If at any time after the expiration of six months from the date of the bankruptcy order the official receiver reports to the Court that the value of the assets realised together with the estimated value of the assets realisable is insufficient to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. on the debts proved in the bankruptcy, it shall be presumed (until the contrary be proved) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing or having reason to believe himself to be insolvent :

(b) In determining whether a bankrupt was or knew or had reason to believe himself to be insolvent at any particular date, every debt owing to him by any person resident out of the jurisdiction which debt had been at such date due for more than twelve months shall be excluded from the computation of the value of the assets and for the purpose of such computation shall be deemed not to be an asset.

(c) A bankrupt shall be deemed to have continued to trade after knowing or having reason to believe himself to be insolvent if, having continued to trade after he was in fact insolvent :

- (I) he is unable to satisfy the Court that he had reasonable ground for believing himself to be solvent ; or
- (II) he fails without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) to produce a proper balance-sheet for each of the three years immediately preceding the bankruptcy ; every such balance-sheet being made within a reasonable time after the expiration of the year to which it relates and showing the true state of his affairs at the end of such year.

(d) Any preference given by the bankrupt to any creditor within the three months immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition shall (until the contrary be proved) be deemed to be undue.

SECTION 29.

(1) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the official receiver may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official receiver, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court ; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of anything duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt on a recognizance, nor from any debt with which the bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence

against a statute relating to any branch of the public revenue, or on a bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence, unless the Ministry of Finance certify in writing their consent to his being discharged therefrom. An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability not provable in bankruptcy or any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud nor from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein, and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

(5) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the bankruptcy petition was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

SECTION 30.

(1) Where a bankrupt has not obtained his discharge the following consequences shall ensue :—

(a) The bankrupt shall be incompetent to maintain any action (other than an action for damages in respect of an injury to his person) without the previous sanction in writing of the official receiver.

(b) The bankrupt shall once in every six months render to the official receiver an account of all money and property which have come to his hands for his own use during the preceding six months, and shall pay and make over to the official receiver so much of the same moneys and property as shall not have been expended by him with the consent of the official receiver in the necessary expenses of maintenance of himself and family.

(c) The bankrupt shall not leave the jurisdiction of the Court without the previous permission in writing of the official receiver or of the Court.

(2) The bankrupt who makes default in performing or observing any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of an offence under this Act, and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 31.

(1) When the official receiver has realised all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can in his opinion be realised without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy, and has distributed a final dividend (if any), or has ceased to act by reason of a composition having been approved, he shall file a report to the Court containing an account of all moneys of the bankrupt received and expended by him and

praying to be released from his duties as official receiver. The Court shall either grant or withhold the release accordingly.

(2) Where the release is withheld the Court may, save as is hereinbefore provided on the application of a creditor or any person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the official receiver with the consequences of any act done or default made by him contrary to his duties.

(3) Any order of the Court releasing the official receiver shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt or otherwise in relation to his conduct as official receiver.

SECTION 32.

Any creditor of a bankrupt may inspect at all reasonable times personally or by agent any books, papers or documents of the bankruptcy in the possession of the official receiver, and take any copy thereof.

SECTION 33.

Notice of the first meeting of creditors shall be given in writing by the official receiver to each creditor known to him, and advertised in a local paper.

Other notices to creditors may be given by letter or by advertisement in a local paper, as the official receiver may think fit.

PART II.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PARTNERSHIPS.

SECTION 34.

Whenever a bankruptcy petition is made against a partnership, an interim receiver shall be appointed for the property of the persons who are designated in the petition as being partners in such partnership, provided there be *prima facie* evidence that they are partners.

The Court may subject the appointment of an interim receiver for the property of a separate partner to the deposit by the petitioning creditor of such security as the Court may think fit for covering eventual compensation.

Should it be found afterwards that the person for whose property an interim receiver was appointed was not a partner in the partnership, the Court shall withdraw the appointment. If the said person has suffered any injury by reason of the appointment of the interim receiver the Court may grant him compensation for such injury, to be paid by the petitioning creditor, or out of the estate of the bankrupt, as the Court shall direct.

SECTION 35.

When a bankruptcy order is made against a partnership in the partnership name, the Court shall at that time or on a subsequent motion of the petitioning creditor, or on application of the official receiver, adjudge

bankrupt as a member of the partnership any person who is proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be a partner.

SECTION 36.

If the partnership is registered, a certified copy of the list of partners delivered by the proper Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that a person is a partner in such partnership.

SECTION 37.

If the partnership is a limited one, no partners with limited liability may be declared bankrupt unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that such partner has not paid his contribution in full.

PART III.

REALISATION OF ASSETS.

SECTION 38.

(1) The bankrupt shall wait at such times on the official receiver, or manager, and generally do all such acts in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be required by the official receiver, or manager, or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order made in reference to any particular case.

(2) He shall aid to the utmost of his power in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, and amongst other things shall be bound if required by the official receiver so to do to answer all such questions and to submit to such medical examination and to do all such other things as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting an insurance on his life.

SECTION 39.

(1) The Court may, on the application of the official receiver, or the official receiver may at any time after a bankruptcy order has been made against a debtor, summon before it or him and examine the bankrupt or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the bankrupt, or any person whom the Court or the official Receiver may deem capable of giving information respecting the bankrupt, his dealings or property, and the Court or the official receiver may require any such person to produce any document in his custody or power relating to the bankrupt, his dealings or property.

(2) If any person on examination before the Court or by the official receiver admits that he has in his possession any property belonging to the bankrupt, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver, order him to deliver such property to the official receiver.

SECTION 40.

(1) The official receiver shall as soon as may be after a bankruptcy order has been made against a debtor prepare and file in Court a list of

persons supposed to be indebted to the bankrupt with the amounts in which they are supposed to be so indebted set opposite to their names respectively. Before finally settling the name and the amount of the debt of any person on such list the official receiver shall give fourteen days' notice in writing to such person stating that he has placed such person upon the list of debtors to the estate in the amount in the notice specified, and that unless such person on or before the expiration of such notice gives to the official receiver notice in writing of his intention to dispute his indebtedness he will be deemed to admit that the amount set opposite his name in such list is due and owing by him to the bankrupt and will be settled on such list accordingly.

(2) A person included in such list who does not give notice of his intention to dispute his indebtedness within the time limited in that behalf shall be settled upon such list, and the Court may on the application of the official receiver issue a warrant of execution against him for the amount set opposite his name in such list in the same way as if judgment had been entered up against him for such amount in favour of the official receiver.

(3) A person alleged to be indebted to the bankrupt as aforesaid may, within the time fixed in the notice, apply to the Court by motion for leave to dispute his indebtedness or the amount thereof and the Court may if it thinks fit make such order for determining the question as may seem expedient upon such person giving such security for costs and for the alleged debt as may seem reasonable.

SECTION 41.

The official receiver may within three months of the receipt of notice of any onerous contract or property which has become vested in him disclaim the same, and any person injured by the operation of such disclaimer may prove as a creditor under the bankruptcy to the extent of the injury.

SECTION 42.

(1) The property of the bankrupt divisible among his creditors, shall not comprise the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, to a value inclusive of tools and apparel and bedding not exceeding Ticals 100 in the whole.

(2) But it shall comprise all goods being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof.

SECTION 43.

Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt or of any other person, and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building, or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and where the Court is

satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search warrant to any constable or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenour.

SECTION 44.

(1) Where under an execution in respect of a judgment for a sum exceeding Ticals 200, the goods of a debtor are sold or money is paid in order to avoid sale, the sheriff shall deduct therefrom his costs together with the costs of the execution creditor, and retain the balance for fourteen days, and if within that time notice is served on him of the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against the debtor, and a receiving order is made against the debtor thereon, the sheriff shall pay the balance to the official receiver to be part of the estate of the bankrupt.

(2) Should any property of the bankrupt have been attached or seized in the hand of the sheriff at the request of the creditor of the bankrupt, the sheriff shall, on notification of the bankruptcy order, sell such property and deliver the proceeds to the official receiver, deducting therefrom the costs and expenses properly incurred by the creditor, calculated on the amount actually realised by execution.

The creditor may prove in bankruptcy for the balance of such costs and expenses.

SECTION 45.

(1) The Court shall on the application of the official receiver declare null and void as against the official receiver any conveyance or transfer of property made by the bankrupt within two years prior to the date of the bankruptcy order unless the transferee can show to the satisfaction of the Court that such conveyance or transfer was entered into in good faith and for valuable consideration.

SECTION 46.

Every transfer or conveyance of property or every act done or suffered by the bankrupt with a view of giving any one or more creditor or creditors preference over the other creditors shall, if the bankrupt be adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented against him within three months after the date of such transfer or conveyance be deemed void as against the official receiver. Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person making title in good faith without notice of such bankruptcy petition and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

SECTION 47.

Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution or attachment, and with respect to the avoidance of certain preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate, in the case of bankruptcy,

- (a) Any payment by the bankrupt to any of his creditors;
- (b) Any payment or delivery to the bankrupt;
- (c) Any transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration :—

Provided that

(1) Such payment or transaction took place before the bankruptcy order, and

(2) At the time of the payment or transaction such person other than the bankrupt has no notice of the suspension of payment on which the bankruptcy petition was founded.

PART IV. PROOF OF DEBTS.

SECTION 48.

The creditors of the bankrupt are allowed two months time from date of publication of the bankruptcy order in the *Government Gazette* to apply by affidavit to the official receiver for payments of their debts.

SECTION 49.

(1) Every affidavit shall be made by the creditor himself, or by some person authorized on his behalf. If made by a person so authorized, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debts, and specifying the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official receiver may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

(3) A fee of four ticals shall be paid on each affidavit in support of proof of debt.

(4) A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt, unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

SECTION 50.

Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts, or other mutual dealings between a bankrupt and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under the bankruptcy, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

SECTION 51.

The following creditors cannot prove in bankruptcy :—

(1) Creditors who at the time when the debt was contracted knew that a bankruptcy petition had been presented against the debtor.

(2) Creditors who did not apply by affidavit to the official receiver within the time limited.

SECTION 52.

(1) If a secured creditor realizes his security he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

(2) If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the official receiver for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(3) If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(4) (a) Where a security is so valued the official receiver may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(b) If the official receiver is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale by public auction at such time and place as may be agreed on between the creditor and the official receiver, or in default of agreement as the Court may direct. The creditor, or the official receiver on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.

(5) If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it be realized under the provisions of this section, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

SECTION 53.

(1) An estimate shall be made by the official receiver of the value of any unliquidated debt or liability provable as aforesaid.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the official receiver as aforesaid may appeal to the Court within fourteen days from the date of notice of the official receiver's estimate, and the Court shall make such order as it thinks fit.

(3) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

SECTION 54.

(1) On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for and which is overdue at the date of the adjudication order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

(2) Where a debt has been proved against a bankrupt's estate and such debt includes interest, or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, such interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of the creditor to receive out of the

estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved in the estate have been paid in full.

SECTION 55.

(1) The official receiver shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it, in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

(2) If any creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the official receiver in respect of a proof, he may appeal to the Court within fourteen days from the time when he is informed of the decision of the official receiver. Such appeal shall be made by motion, but the creditor shall pay the two and a half percentage fees and all the other usual fees of an ordinary action on the amount in dispute.

(3) The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the official receiver declines to interfere in the matter, or in the case of a composition, upon the application of the debtor.

PART V.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

SECTION 56.

(1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration, or otherwise, the official receiver shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) Before declaring a dividend, the official receiver shall cause seven days' notice of his intention to do so to be inserted in the *Government Gazette* and advertised in a local paper.

(3) When the official receiver has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved his debt a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable.

(4) No dividend shall be paid to any creditor which does not amount to one tical.

SECTION 57.

(1) In the distribution of the property of the bankrupt, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts and in the following order:—

(a) All expenses actually incurred by the official receiver in the administration of the estate.

(b) A five per cent. commission on the net assets of the estate realized in bankruptcy or under a composition.

(c) Such costs of the petitioning creditor including attorney's fees, as shall be allowed by the Court or the official receiver.

(2) Subject to the payment in full of the foregoing there shall thereafter be paid equally between themselves:—

(a) All land property or other taxes (or any local rates), due from the bankrupt at the date of the bankruptcy order and having become due and payable within six months next before that time.

(b) All wages or salary of any clerk, servant or workman of the bankrupt for the two months immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy order not exceeding Ticals 300.

(c) All rent due in respect of any dwelling house and premises in the occupation of the bankrupt for the two months immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy order.

SECTION 58.

(1) All debts proved in the bankruptcy other than those described in Section 57 shall be *pari passu*.

(2) If there is any surplus after payment of the debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the bankruptcy order at the rate of seven and a half per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy.

(3) In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the official receiver shall make provision for any disputed proofs or claims and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

SECTION 59.

When the official receiver has realised all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can be realized without needlessly protracting the proceedings, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing he shall give fourteen days' notice to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him within the two months' period, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims within such time, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims.

SECTION 60.

(1) Before declaring a final dividend the official receiver shall give notice in writing to any person having any claim for work done or money spent by order of the official receiver in the winding up of an estate to deliver his account to the official receiver within fourteen days after receipt of such notice.

(2) If such person fails to do so within such time or such further time as the official receiver may allow, the official receiver shall declare and distribute the final dividend without regard to any such claim, and thereupon the claim shall be forfeited both as against the official receiver personally and as against the estate.

SECTION 61.

The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors with interest as by this Act provided and of the costs charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition.

PART VI. COMPOSITION.

SECTION 62.

(1) The creditors may by ordinary resolution at a meeting resolve to entertain a proposal submitted or approved by the bankrupt for a composition or arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs.

(2) No composition shall be valid unless it is confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the creditors by a special resolution and is approved by the Court.

(3) Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from such composition by a letter addressed to the official receiver so as to be received by the official receiver not later than the day preceding such subsequent meeting, and a creditor so assenting or dissenting shall be taken as being present and voting at such meeting.

(4) The subsequent meeting shall be summoned by the official receiver by not less than seven days' notice to the creditors, stating the purpose for which the meeting is convened.

(5) The bankrupt or the official receiver may after the composition is accepted by the creditors apply to the Court to approve it, and seven days' notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to the creditors. Such application shall be made and heard in open Court.

(6) The Court before approving a composition shall hear a report of the official receiver as to the terms of the composition and as to the conduct of the bankrupt and shall hear any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(7) If the Court is of opinion that the conditions required by No. 1 to 6 have not been complied with, or that the terms of the composition give an undue preference to any creditor over another creditor, the Court shall refuse to approve the composition.

(8) In any other case, the Court shall approve the composition and such approval shall be embodied in an order of the Court.

Notice of every composition so approved by the Court shall within seven days of such approval be inserted in the *Government Gazette* and in such paper as the official receiver may direct.

(9) A composition accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all creditors so far as it relates to any debts due to them from the bankrupt and provable in the bankruptcy.

(10) If the Court approve the proposal it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the debtor in him or in any other person on such terms and subject to such conditions (if any) as the Court may think fit.

(11) No composition shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(12) A certificate of the official receiver that a composition has been duly accepted and approved shall in the absence of fraud be conclusive evidence as to its validity.

(13) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition, or if it appears to the Court that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may if it thinks fit on application by any creditor re-adjudge the debtor bankrupt and annul the composition.

or any order made thereon, but without prejudice to the validity of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition. All debts contracted by the debtor before the date of this re-adjudication shall, save as provided by this Act, be provable in the bankruptcy.

PART VII. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 63.

(1) Where it appears to the official receiver in the course of proceedings in bankruptcy that there is ground for believing that a bankrupt or any other person has been guilty of an offence under this Act or the Penal Code, it shall be the duty of the official receiver to institute a prosecution against such bankrupt or other person.

(2) Where a bankrupt has been guilty of any offence he shall not be exempt from prosecution therefor by reason that a composition has been accepted and approved.

SECTION 64.

A bankrupt who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any of the requirements of sections 19, 20, 21 (3) or 38 shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SECTION 65.

A bankrupt who has been required to appear before the Court or the official receiver or a meeting of his creditors according to the provisions of the present Act, and fails to appear without reasonable excuse, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SECTION 66.

A bankrupt who commits any of the following offences shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two years :—

(1) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings or within four months next before such beginning, the bankrupt, with intent to prevent the attachment or seizure of his property, conceals, transfers or delivers to any person any part of such property—or makes or causes to be made any charge on such property—or suffers any judgment to be passed against him for a sum not due

(2) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings or within four months next before such beginning, he conceals, destroys, alters or forges any seal, book or document relating to his property or affairs, without prejudice to the punishment prescribed by the Penal Code for forgery.

(3) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings or within four months next before such beginning, he makes any omission or any false entry or statement in any book or document relating to his property or affairs, without prejudice to the punishment prescribed by the Penal Code for fabricating false evidence.

(4) If he makes any material omission or false declaration in any statement relating to his property or affairs and made before the Court, the official receiver or a meeting of his creditors.

(5) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings he refuses or prevents the production of any seal, book, or document relating to his property or affairs.

(6) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses.

(7) If knowing or having reason to believe that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy he fails for a period of one month to inform the official receiver thereof in writing.

(8) If he commits any fraud, or if he offers, or gives or agrees to give any undue advantage, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any composition or agreement relating to his affairs or bankruptcy.

SECTION 67.

An undischarged bankrupt who obtains credit to the extent of one hundred Ticals or upwards without disclosing in writing that he is an undischarged bankrupt, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SECTION 68.

A creditor who demands, or accepts, or agrees to accept for himself or for any other person any undue advantage for agreeing to a composition, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five times the value of such undue advantage.

SECTION 69.

A creditor who demands, accepts or agrees to accept for himself or for any other person any undue advantage for forbearing to oppose or for consenting to the discharge of a bankrupt, shall be punished with fine not exceeding three times the value of such undue advantage.

SECTION 70.

A person untruthfully stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt for the purpose of obtaining access to or copies of any documents relating to the bankruptcy proceedings, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals.

PART VIII.

DUTIES OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

SECTION 71.

(1) The duties of official receiver shall have relation both to the conduct of the bankrupt and to the administration of his estate.

(2) An official receiver for the purpose of affidavits, verifying proofs and petitions and for the purpose of other proceedings under this Act may administer oaths.

(3) An official receiver may for the purpose of his duties issue a summons or subpoena for the attendance of any person before him to give evidence or to produce any document.

SECTION 72.

As regards the bankrupt it shall be the duty of the official receiver :—

(1) To investigate the conduct of the bankrupt and to report to the Court thereon.

(2) To make such other reports concerning the conduct of the bankrupt as the Court may direct.

(3) To take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any person charged with an offence under this Act as the Court may direct.

SECTION 73.

As regards the estate of a bankrupt it shall be the duty of the official receiver :—

(1) To act as receiver of the bankrupt's estate and to act as manager thereof where a manager has not been appointed.

(2) To raise money or make advances for the purpose of the estate in any case where it appears necessary to do so.

(3) To summon meetings of creditors at such times as he thinks fit or the Court may direct or whenever requested in writing so to do by one-fourth in value of the creditors who have proved their debts.

(4) To preside at all meetings of creditors held under this Act.

(5) To advertise the interim receiving order, the bankruptcy order, the date of the bankrupt's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise.

(6) To divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

(7) And generally to do all such acts and things as may be necessary for the purpose of winding up the estate which the bankrupt himself could have done had he not been declared bankrupt.

SECTION 74.

The official receiver may sue and be sued by the official name of "the official receiver of the property of, a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, sue and be sued, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary to be done in the execution of his office.

SECTION 75.

Any suit or process commenced against an official receiver or any person acting under this Act for anything done or omitted to be done under the provisions of this Act shall be commenced within six months after the accruing of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

PART IX.
GENERAL.

SECTION 76.

(1) The Minister of Justice may from time to time make general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) The Civil Procedure Act of the year 127 shall govern all proceedings under this Act so far as is practicable.

(3) Every application to the Court shall be by motion, and the Court shall direct service to be made on the official receiver and on all parties affected or likely to be affected by the motion.

SECTION 77.

(1) A copy of the *Government Gazette* containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act or the rules made under this Act shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the *Gazette* containing any notice of a bankruptcy order or interim receiving order or order annulling a bankruptcy shall be conclusive proof in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made and of its date.

(3) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act signed by or on behalf of the official receiver shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(4) A report by the official receiver to the Court shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts alleged in the report.

SECTION 78.

(1) If the bankrupt or any other person is aggrieved by any action or decision of the official receiver he may apply to the Court within fourteen days from the time he received notice of such act or decision.

(2) The Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of and make such order as it thinks fit.

SECTION 79.

All orders of the Court may be appealed to the Court of Appeal.

No further appeal shall be allowed to the Dika Court save on a question of law.

SECTION 80.

All orders or judgments under this Act shall be executed notwithstanding appeal, unless otherwise provided in the order or judgment.

Due notice of all appeals under this Act shall be given to the official receiver.

THE FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION LAW

R.S. 131.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas firearms are lethal weapons capable of being easily used to cause death or bodily injury to human beings, and are objects prohibited to be imported into this Kingdom;

And whereas it is possible the disposal of firearms by persons authorised to possess the same may in some instances result in such weapons falling into the hands of persons unfit to have firearms in their possession, whereby risk of danger to the public peace and life and body is created;

His Majesty the King has deemed it expedient that the manufacture and trade in firearms and ammunition, as well as permission for the purchase, import or possession of the same should henceforth be placed under proper control, and has therefore been pleased to establish a law for such purposes as follows:

CHAPTER I.

SHORT TITLE AND APPLICATION.

Section 1. This law relating to firearms and ammunition may be cited in brief as "The Firearms Law, year R. S. 131."

Section 2. It shall come into force within the Monthon of Bangkok from the 1st of October, year R. S. 131. Whenever it shall please His Majesty to extend this law to any other Monthon or Muang of the Kingdom, a notification to that effect will be published in the Government Gazette.

Section 3. The Ministers in charge of the operation of this law shall have power to frame regulations for its execution and to fix the scale of fees for the delivery of licenses and permits. Such regulations, on being approved by His Majesty and published in the Government Gazette, shall be deemed to be part of the present law.

Section 4. In this law, unless there be anything repugnant in the subject or context:

(1) "Firearms" shall mean firearms of every description capable of being discharged, or parts of such firearms.

(2) "Ammunition" shall mean shells, bullets and similar ammunition of every description, parts of the same, such as caps or cases, as well as gunpowder, explosives and any other articles used in the discharge of firearms.

(3) "Competent Minister" shall mean either the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Local Government, or the Minister of Finance.

(4) "Competent Official" shall mean any person appointed by the Competent Minister to carry out the execution of the present law or any part thereof.

Section 5. This law shall not apply to:—

(1) Firearms and ammunition on board of any seagoing vessel forming part of her ordinary equipment;

(2) The import, export, manufacture, sale, purchase, carrying or possession of any firearms or ammunition by order of the Government or by a Government official in the course of his duties as such;

(3) Guns for purposes of practice or sport, which are not discharged by means of explosives or any substance having the nature of an explosive;

(4) Firearms kept as curiosities only;

(5) The manufacture and the sale of fireworks; provided that the manufacturer or seller of the same registers his name and place of business with the Commissioner of Police or the Chao Krom Amphur at Bangkok if the place of business is within Bangkok, and with the Governor of the Muang if the place of business is within a Muang.

Any manufacturer or seller of fireworks who has registered as herein provided, shall be entitled to receive a certified copy of the registration.

CHAPTER II.

PROHIBITIONS AGAINST THE POSSESSION OF CERTAIN DESCRIPTIONS OF FIREARMS, AND AGAINST CERTAIN CLASSES OF PERSONS POSSESSING FIREARMS.

Section 6. No person is allowed to manufacture, possess, or carry on the work of repairing firearms or ammunition, or to trade in firearms or ammunition unless he has been granted a license by the Government to that effect.

Section 7. No person is allowed to import or possess a firearm or ammunition unless he has been granted a permit to do so by the Government.

Section 8. No license or permit shall be granted for the import, manufacture, repair, or possession of or for the trade in, firearms or ammunition used only in war, such as cannon, machine-guns and ammunition for the same.

Section 9. Licenses for the possession or carrying of firearms and ammunition shall not be granted to:

(1) Persons who have been convicted, even once only, of any of the offences described in the following sections of the Penal Code:

Sections 97-111: Offences against the Royal Family and offences against the internal security of the State.

Sections 177-182: Secret societies and criminal associations;

Sections 202-208: False Money;

Sections 249-251: Offences causing death;

Sections 288-303: Theft, snatching, robbery, gang-robbery, piracy, extortion;

Section 304: Cheating and fraud.

Section 306: Cheating under aggravated circumstances;

Section 314: Criminal misappropriation;

Section 316: Criminal misappropriation of property lawfully attached and left in the owner's charge;

Section 317: Criminal misappropriation of property delivered by mistake;

Section 318: Criminal misappropriation of discovered lost property or of treasure-trove;

Section 319: Criminal breach of trust;

Section 321: Receiving stolen property;

Section 322: Receiving stolen property obtained by robbery or gang-robbery;

Section 323: Habitually receiving stolen property;

(2) Persons who have been convicted twice or more within a period of five years of any of the offences, not coming under the description of petty offences, other than those described in Sub-section (1) above;

(3) Persons under sixteen years of age;

(4) Persons of unsound mind resulting from physical infirmity;

(5) Persons who are, on account of any infirmity, unable to use a firearm;

(6) Buddhist priests and novitiates.

Section 10. The following persons shall be prohibited from carrying on the manufacture or repair of, or trade in, firearms and ammunition:

(1) Persons mentioned in Section 9 hereof; and

(2) Persons who have been convicted more than once during a period of three years for any of the offences described in the present law.

CHAPTER III.

ISSUE OF PERMITS TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF PERSONS FOR THE POSSESSION OF CERTAIN DESCRIPTIONS OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Section 11. Permits for the possession of firearms may be granted in Bangkok by the Commissioner of Police or the Chao Krom Amphur and in the Muangs by the Governor of the Muang.

Section 12. Permits for the possession of firearms shall be granted only for the purposes of self-defence or of sport.

They shall be granted only to persons of good character and reputation.

Section 13. Persons who are in possession of firearms or ammunition previous to the date of the coming into force of the present law are required to apply for permits to do so within three months from such date, and to deposit, within any period of time which the competent authorities may see fit with the said authorities the firearms for which they require permits, in order that such firearms may be marked.

Section 14. A permit shall be granted in respect of every firearm so marked by the competent authorities, and shall be valid for three years, at the expiration of which an application for its renewal must be submitted.

Section 15. A permit for the purchase or import of a firearm shall be valid only for six months from the date of its issue.

Section 16. Permits already mentioned shall not be transferable.

Section 17. Every firearm imported into Siam under a personal permit shall have a mark in letters and figures made on it by the Customs authorities, in order that its identity be rendered certain.

Section 18. The identification mark of the firearm shall be entered in the permit. If the firearm is bought from a licensed dealer, the entry shall be made by the licensed dealer. If the firearm is imported by the holder of the permit, the entry shall be made by the Customs authorities. If the firearm is acquired from a third person, the entry shall be made by the holder of the permit.

Section 19. A person provided with a permit for the possession of a firearm may not transfer such firearm except to another person provided with a similar permit under this law from the competent authorities.

Section 20. The owner of a firearm who has been refused the renewal of his permit for the same shall, within one month from date of refusal, dispose of it to a licensed dealer in firearms and ammunition or to the holder of a permit for the possession of a firearm.

Section 21. Any person arriving in Siam with any firearm or ammunition in his possession may be granted a provisional permit for the same by the Customs authorities; provided that such person shall submit an application for the legal possession of such firearm or ammunition in accordance with the provisions of the present law within fifteen days from the date of issue of the said provisional permit.

CHAPTER IV.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE IN FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION IN SIAM.

Section 22. Any person wishing to manufacture or trade in firearms and ammunition or repair firearms must apply for permission to the competent Minister, who may grant a license for that purpose as he may think fit.

Persons so licensed may not, however, import firearms or ammunition into Siam without special permits granted by the competent Minister.

Section 23. The competent Minister may restrict the demand for the manufacture, repair or import of firearms and ammunition to such quantities as may correspond to the needs of the trade.

Section 24. A license shall be valid for three years, at the expiration of which an application for its renewal must be submitted.

Section 25. A license shall not be transferable.

Section 26. Every firearm kept in stock for the purpose of trade, as already mentioned, shall have a mark made on it by the proper authority, in order that its identity be rendered certain.

Section 27. A licensed manufacturer, repairer, or dealer in firearms may dispose of such firearms only to persons who have been granted permits to possess firearms under this law.

Section 28. Every licensed manufacturer or repairer of, or dealer in, firearms or ammunition shall keep such books of account as may be necessary to show his imports, purchases, manufacture, repairs, or sales, and to ascertain that the provisions of the present law are complied with.

Section 29. Such books of account as well as the firearms shall be open to inspection at all times by the proper authorities.

Section 30. A dealer, repairer or manufacturer of firearms and ammunition who has been refused a license or the renewal of a license, or whose license has been withdrawn, is allowed six months to dispose of his stock of firearms and ammunition : or the same may be re-exported or be forfeited to the State.

CHAPTER. V.

OFFENCES.

Section 31. If a person in possession of a permit or license for keeping a firearm is convicted of any of the offences mentioned in Sections 9 and 10 hereof, the competent authorities may withdraw the permit and forfeit the firearm.

Section 32. The competent Minister may withdraw the license of any dealer, repairer or manufacturer of firearms and ammunition who has been sentenced by a final judgment to one year's imprisonment or more for any offences under the present Act or under any other law, or who has been convicted more than once during a period of three years for any of the offences described in Sections 31 to 34 of the present law.

Section 33. The following persons shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding five thousand ticals, or both :

(1) Whoever imports, attempts to import, manufactures, sells, purchases, carries or is found in possession of any firearm or ammunition mentioned in Section 8 hereof, or knowingly abets such acts ;

(2) Whoever imports, attempts to import, or is concerned in importing, firearms or ammunition without having been granted a permit as provided by this law.

Section 34. The following persons shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding two thousand ticals, or both :

(1) Whoever manufactures or repairs firearms or ammunition or trades in firearms or ammunition without a license or with an expired license, or in any way contrary to the terms of his license ;

(2) Whoever is in possession of firearms or ammunition without having a license to trade in the same, or with an expired license ;

(3) Whoever is in possession of a firearm without a permit, or with an expired permit, or of a firearm which does not correspond to the description or mark entered in his permit ;

(4) Whoever being lawfully in possession of a firearm sells or transfers it to a person not provided with a permit or license for buying or receiving the same, or to a person whose permit or license shows that he is already in possession of the firearm mentioned in it ;

(5) Whoever being lawfully in possession of ammunition sells or transfers it to a person not provided with a permit or license for buying or acquiring the same, or with a permit or license for the possession of a firearm ;

(6) Whoever sells or transfers to any person provided or unprovided with a permit or license a firearm of another description than that mentioned in the permit or license :

(7) Whoever being a manufacturer of, or dealer in, fireworks does not register his name and place of business as provided in the present law.

Section 35. The following persons shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals :

(1) Whoever being a licensed manufacturer, repairer, or dealer neglects to enter in his books of account the import, manufacture or sale of any firearm or ammunition, or neglects to enter the sale of a firearm on the permit of the buyer, or makes an incorrect entry ;

(2) Whoever being a licensed manufacturer, repairer, or dealer is found in possession of firearms or ammunition not corresponding to the number or quantity shown in his books of account.

Given on the 15th day of July in the year R. S. 131, being the 613th day of the Present Reign.

Agriculture.

Agriculture in Siam is still mostly in a primitive state. The ordinary ploughs are of two kinds. For low-lying lands with clay soil, where water buffaloes are the most suitable animals to use, the plough employed is made from mai pradu, which is a hard and tough wood, and is composed of four pieces. The body, sole plate, land side and mould board, are all combined in natural crotch—the hump at the fork of a tree; the shorter branch is made to answer as a mould board, and the longer one is left some two feet long and ten inches round and comes to a point to receive the socket of the plough point, which is made of hard chilled cast iron, and is triangular in shape, and a little larger than a man's hand. It bulges out into a socket on the underside to receive the nose of the runner. This nose of the runner which receives the iron point is the part most frequently broken, and when that happens a new body has to be made. On this body a slot is made to which is fixed the handle, and on the lower part of the handle is also a slot for fixing the beam, which is fixed on by means of a wedge. This wedge is also for raising or lowering the end of the beam for regulating the depth that the plough has to cut. The wood for the beams is selected with a natural curve with a graceful sweep upwards at the ends, so that it will go over the high grass. Just before the curve, is bored a hole for fastening the wippletree by means of a short piece of buffalo leather thong. Buffalo leather ropes are attached to this wippletree and the other ends are fastened to the collar on the buffalo's neck. The upper part of this collar is made from bamboo which has been bent while growing, and the lower part is usually made from the flat leaf stem of a palm. The buffalo has a rope passed through its nose and fastened behind the ears, and on to this nose rope is fastened a string which acts as a rein. The plough is used just like an ordinary European plough pulled by one horse. The wood part of the plough, if made from naturally bent pradu wood, in the rough condition, costs from 8 to 10 ticals, and from sawn wood from 4 to 5 ticals. The cast iron tip costs 25 satangs. The furrows made are about 2 to 3 inches deep, depending on whether the ground is hard or soft, and from 4 to 5 inches wide. The mould-boards differ in size in different districts; in some there is scarcely any, and in others it is so large as to turn the ground completely over.

On high lying lands where the soil is more or less sandy, where the draft animals are not liable to get bogged, bullocks are used. But as they are not so strong as buffaloes a pair of them is required for drawing the plough. For using two bullocks, the beam of the plough has to be made longer than for the single buffalo plough for the purpose of fastening the yoke, which is a wooden beam for going across the necks of both animals. The end of the beam is often 20 to 30 inches beyond the yoke, and those for special occasions have graceful curves upwards, ornamented with flowers and peacocks' feathers or coloured cloths, and the heads of the oxen are kept up by being fastened to it by short bridles.

The harrow is simply a large rake with wooden teeth, and two bamboos forming a tongue to which the yoke is fastened, and is drawn by two buffaloes or bullocks. It has a handle to aid in lifting it up to shake out the grass and stubble, and to bear down upon when the clods are hard to break.

It is now being recognised that a much better crop of rice is got if the soil is ploughed up before the rains, that is when the soil is quite dry. The advantages are: the noxious grasses are killed by the great heat of the sun; the soil is aerified and thoroughly baked, so that when the rains come, this ploughed soil becomes very friable, and with a second ploughing and harrowing, it pulverises into a fine tilth, which is the most suitable seed bed for rice. This favourable condition cannot always be obtained when ploughing is done after the rains have commenced, as of late years there have not been the favourable intervals of dry spells to permit of the ploughed up soil getting properly dried, and hence the pooriness of the crop in the most rich, this is the low lying, districts. By ploughing in the dry season, the seed can be put into the ground much earlier and a bigger crop will be obtained.

These advantages have been recognised in the Rangsit district, which is controlled by a private company, but the native wooden ploughs are not able to attack the hard baked soil, so light American and European steel ploughs adapted to buffalo haulage, have been tried with considerable success, and as these are not much more expensive than the best native wooden ploughs, and will last much longer, no doubt they will eventually be much used. But the ploughs which give the greatest promise for tackling this hard baked soil are the heavy disc ploughs drawn either by steam and wire rope system, or by direct steam or motor tractors. All three systems have been tried and show that these rice fields can be ploughed in the dry season, and the rice cultivators who have seen these machines in operation are keen to have their

lands ploughed for them during the dry season. This will no doubt be done for them by some enterprising company, and if it becomes general, the increase in output of the rice crop will be considerable.

RICE PLANTING.

In districts where the land is high and not affected by the overflow of the rivers, but depends upon the water supply of the rainfall alone, and in districts where the overflow of the rivers takes effect only for short periods, and in garden lands where the ground is cut up by numerous ditches, the process of cultivation by transplanting is adopted. The rice is sprouted and sown thickly in small patches surrounded by dykes, so that these can retain or keep out the water. By supplying water or keeping it away from this seedling rice, the length of stalk can be regulated to suit the height of the water in the fields to be transplanted. When the ground is prepared and the seedlings are of the proper height, they are pulled up and all the soil adhering to the roots is shaken and washed off. Then they are made into bundles and taken to the fields, which have been ploughed and the soil of which has been harrowed under water until it is in a condition of liquid mud. There are three methods of transplanting. When the ground is soft, and about 6 to 8 inches of water on it, men, women and children turn out to transplant the rice, thrusting the stalk with the hands and pressing with the feet into the soft mud beneath the water. A good transplanter can set out about one-third of an acre a day. When the ground is hard a round stick with a handle like a crutch is used for making a hole into which is thrust the rice stalk, which is made firm by another dig with the stick. Again, if the water is deep and the ground is not hard, a stick with a sharp forked end is used, the rice plant is put in between the fork and is thrust into the soil and the stick pulled out. The distance that the rice plants are set apart depends on the richness of the soil: in poor soils about 8 inches and in rich soils 20 inches. Good field hands are paid now as a rule from 80 to 120 ticals for the season of about nine months, and in addition they receive their food, clothing, bedding, tobacco, and betel nut for chewing. The transplanting season is generally about from June to October.

In a large rice growing district in the province of Ayuthia, where the land is low and is liable to be quickly inundated by the overflow of the rivers, all the rice planting must be done by broadcast sowing as soon as the rain has commenced, that is about May. A special variety of rice must also be grown, which is capable of growing rapidly so that it is able to keep its head above the rise of the flood. In low-lying districts, the rice stalk may be three fathoms long. This kind of rice is called Na Muang rice, and is of poorer quality than the variety used for transplanting, which is called Na Suan rice; but rice that is used for transplanting would be drowned at once in this district.

The tract of land lying between Ayuthia and Bangkok, has an area of about one million acres, which a company has covered with a system of canals and retaining locks, where the average depth of water during the flood season in ordinary years is about two feet over the ground. Here the same variety of rice used for transplanting is sown broadcast when the ground is dry. The advantage of this is obvious, as a very much greater area can be cultivated by one family than can be done by transplanting, which is a very slow and tedious process, and at the same time a good quality of rice is obtained. As a matter of fact, four methods of rice planting can be done here.

The first is by dry sowing as already mentioned. If the ground is water-logged, but there is not sufficient water for transplanting, slightly sprouted rice is sown broadcast. When there are 6 or 8 inches of water then rice can be transplanted from seedling beds prepared beforehand, or from some thick patch of broadcast sown rice. It sometimes happens that the water has flooded the fields a foot or more in depth and there are not long enough seedlings to transplant. Then the farmer has to prepare his land for sowing broadcast in deep water, and this is done by making a dyke of grass all round. This is for the purpose of keeping out a species of perch which eats the sprouted grains that are sown broadcast. Also these dykes are for stopping the wavelets during a high wind which would soon tear the young rice plants off the soil. Just before sowing the sprouted rice in this water, the ground under the water is thoroughly harrowed until the water is quite muddy. Then the sprouted rice is cast on the water, which must be beaten with a stick to make the rice sink: then in a night the mud settles on the grain and the water clears, and in a few days the young rice plants appear with leaves floating above the water. On account of the large areas that can be cultivated in this district, there was a big rush of people from other districts, and many speculators who bought and sold this land made their fortunes. But unfortunately, this kind of rice is not capable of rising above sudden and high floods, so that the extraordinary inundations of the last three years have very nearly ruined this fine district.

It is often asked how many crops are taken off the rice fields a year. In other rice-growing countries, such as China, Japan and India, where each cultivator has

only a small plot of land, generally two crops are grown on the same piece of land. In this country, with the exception of a few places here and there, it usually takes a cultivator all his time to take in the one crop. When the rice crop is exceptionally heavy, the cultivator is very often glad to divide the crop with those that come to help to reap it. On account of the large areas cultivated, several varieties of rice have to be grown, ripening at different dates. Rice that ripens earliest takes about 70 days from the time of sowing, and the latest is about 6 months, and between these there are a number of kinds taking different periods to ripen, so that the cultivator has time to take in all his crops as these ripen one after the other.

IRRIGATION.

Proper irrigation, that is where water is under absolute control for growing rice, is mostly to be found in the northern parts of Siam. In such districts when a community has selected a suitable piece of land which they have determined to be irrigated, they elect an irrigation master (*nai fai*). This man takes the direction of affairs from the damming of the mountain stream, from which the water for irrigation is to be brought, to the distribution of the water to the cultivators. The *nai fai* does not cultivate any rice himself, but is given a certain percentage of the rice crop grown by the community. The Government has nothing to do with these small irrigation works; such works are made and kept up by each community.

On several parts of the Menam Chao Phya, and other rivers, where there are low-lying lands close to the river, such lands have dykes along the river front which are provided with sluices for controlling the water supply. Such lands are able to grow two crops if desired, and are very rich and valuable. But the water supply on these lands can only be properly controlled for the dry weather crop, that is depending upon the rise and fall of the water in the river.

Irrigation by mechanical means or by hand labour, is done only to supplement the rainfall or other sources of water supply.

Where there are rapid streams water wheels for irrigation are to be seen. These wheels are usually of considerable diameter, and generally entirely made of bamboos with bamboo buckets fixed to the periphery. As the wheel goes round by the force of the current, these buckets convey the water to the top of the wheel and tipple it into a bamboo trough and so to the ground to be irrigated.

Irrigation by manual labour is done in many ways. The simplest is by means of a bucket or kerosene tin to which four ropes are attached. Two persons standing on opposite sides of a ditch, and holding the ropes, can dip the bucket or tin into the water and tilt it over a small dam on to the rice field. A wooden scoop suspended under a tripod is also in common use. When a larger quantity is required for such low lifts, generally a wooden paddle wheel worked by treadle with one or two men is adopted. For higher lifts, from 4 to 8 feet, a wooden chain-pump also worked by treadle is also the most practical, requiring one, two, three or four men, depending on the height to be lifted. For still greater depths the old-fashioned well-sweep is sometimes to be seen, and the water is emptied from the buckets into an elevated trough, from which it flows to the rice fields.

In the lower Menam valley in former times have been excavated many canals, on the banks of which rice is cultivated. With a few exceptions, primarily these canals were made for intercommunication between the rivers, but they have served as inundation canals also for the rice growers. In the year 1890 a Siamese syndicate made a large system of canals especially for rice cultivation. This system was a great improvement on the old inundation canals by having retaining locks. His late Majesty the King Chulalongkorn was very much interested in the whole scheme and gave his personal support, and eventually His Majesty created a Royal Irrigation Department with Dutch experts directing the affairs. This Department has now practically put locks on all the old canals, which are kept dredged by steam dredgers. Finally all these systems of canals will be supplied by water from some of the rivers and real irrigation and drainage carried out. At present the head of the Irrigation Department is a Siamese engineer educated in Europe.

REAPING.

The sickle is used for reaping. Generally most of the rice is reaped when there is water on the fields in the low-lying lands, and it is only the late rice crop that is reaped on dry ground. Even then the ground is usually soft, so the introduction of reaping machines is a difficult problem. Also the rice plant is very prone to lie down when the water has left the fields and is therefore difficult to cut with a self-binder. Many attempts have been and are being made with moderate success. The reaping problem will bring a big fortune to the man who properly solves it.

THRESHING.

To prepare a threshing floor, the grass is taken off and the ground levelled, and moistened with water. Then buffaloes or bullocks are made to tread it until quite hard and firm, when a plaster of cowdung is applied to make it smooth and prevent it from cracking. The rice sheaves with their binding cut are placed on this floor in a circle with their ears on the top, and usually two or three buffaloes or bullocks are made to tread the rice by driving them round and round. The straw is stirred up at intervals with sharp curved pointed bamboos or iron pointed sticks, and the grain gradually falls down below. When some of the straw is put into fire, if it gives a peculiar crackling noise, it shows that some of the grain is still adhering, then the treading has to go on further before the straw is removed. When large numbers of buffaloes or bullocks are used for threshing at one time, a post in the centre of the floor is necessary so that the bunch of animals can be tied on and kept from swinging off the rice which they are to tread. Threshing is usually done at night, as the buffaloes especially cannot stand the heat well in the day time. The night scenes during the threshing season are very interesting and picturesque with bonfires, dances and songs. But there is not the least doubt that the big farmer with a heavy crop could get his work done much better by a good threshing machine, which will not break the long grain of the Siamese rice. The threshing machine is bound to come into general use, as when the early rice crop is taken in it is very difficult to find dry ground to make a threshing floor. After the inundation season the buffaloes' hoofs become very soft and are soon worn down, and if much threshing is to be done they often get quite lame and cannot do their work.

RICE CLEANING.

In the open rice fields rice is cleaned by winnowing it in the wind by throwing up the rice from one heap to another by large wooden scoops, or if the quantity is small by pouring from a height from wide shallow baskets. In districts surrounded by trees, where there is not much wind, a winnowing machine is used. The small farmer stores his rice in large bamboo baskets, plastered with a mixture of mud and cowdung; the top of the rice grain is also covered with this to preserve it from the attacks of insects. These baskets are kept in his shed, which is usually built on raised mounds or posts above floor level. Men with larger quantities of rice to store, make separate buildings for their rice. The smaller sizes have bamboo basket work walls with plank floors, and the larger sizes have substantial board walls, and have grass or galvanised iron roofs.

The farmer prepares only a small quantity of rice at one time for food, as the grain keeps much better with the hull on. The simplest process is to put it into a mortar and pound with a wooden pestle, and by the mutual rubbing of the grains together, the husk is first removed, and by continuing pounding the bran or outer cuticle is taken off and the grain becomes white rice. The contents of the wooden mortar are then transferred to a flat traylike basket work of bamboo, and by throwing the rice up several times, the wind carries away the chaff leaving the white rice mixed with unhusked grains. Then by a peculiar circular motion given to this tray the white rice and the unhusked grains separate from one another. As a matter of fact the circular separator now working in many rice mills in this country is a development from this simple and primitive apparatus. Well-to-do farmers have usually besides the wooden mortar and pestle, a mill for taking the husk off first. This mill is made from bamboo wicker work filled with earth, the husking teeth are made from chips of wood hammered firmly into the earth. It is in two pieces, corresponding to the upper and nether mill stones.

QUALITY OF SIAM RICE.

Rice that is exported can be roughly divided into three classes:—Na Muang, Pasak and Garden rice. Na Muang is the cheapest quality and grown mostly in the district of Ayuthia, where no other kind of rice can be grown, as stated above. The grains are short and have a great deal of red rice mixed with it, and it is also very much cracked, therefore liable to be broken in the milling process.

The Pasak rice is of better quality than Na Muang, and comes from the Pasak river district, and is a variety of so called Garden rice. It is only due to the soil of this district that it is of poorer quality than the ordinary garden rice.

The so-called Garden rice is the main bulk of rice that is exported, and is the best quality. The Na Muang and Pasak rice are used for mixing with it. This rice was formerly mostly grown in the ditches of vegetable gardens, but is now grown on vast tracts of land, both by broadcast sowing and transplanting process, so that the name of garden rice has lost its original meaning.

On account of the exhibitions of rice during the last four years, very fine varieties of rice have been brought to the notice of the cultivators, and in a few years the quality will greatly improve. Many of the varieties exhibited are considered by experts to be amongst the best in the world.

The Siamese Calendar.

The Siamese have three calendars, which are made use of in defining dates. These are the religious calendar, the official civil calendar which was introduced in 1889, and the old civil calendar, which is still the one in popular use. Their sacred era, which is called *Butha Sakarakt*, is reckoned from the death of Buddha. The year used to begin with the full moon of the sixth Siamese lunation, but has now been made to agree with the official calendar, and on April 1st, 1913, this era will commence its 256th year. Thus the Buddhist era antedates the Christian era by some 543 years. This reckoning, however, is never used by the Siamese except in connection with their religious affairs.

THE OFFICIAL CALENDAR.

The old civil method of computing the years in Siam was found inconvenient to use along with the European system, the Siamese calendar being a lunar one; and it was thought necessary to adopt an entirely new system to meet modern wants. The Gregorian calendar was accordingly adopted, the new era being termed *Ratanakosindr Sok* (Bangkok era). The only differences from the new style calendar in use among Western peoples, are that the Siamese new year commences on the 1st of April, and that the year of the establishment of Bangkok as the capital, is taken as the date to be reckoned from. The months are called by the Pali names of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the first month (April) being called the month of Aries. This nomenclature has antiquity to back it, and at least as much reason in its favour as our own system of naming the months.

The date of the change was April 1st, 1889, which was made to correspond with the 1st Mesayon, of the 108th year of Bangkok. The first of the month of April this year (1913) will, therefore, be the 1st Mesayon, year 132 Ratanakosindr Sok. The other days and months follow the ordinary numerical order throughout to the end of the year, thus:—

1	Mesayon	30	days, corresponding to April.
2	Phrisabhakhom	31	" " " May.
3	Mithoonayon	30	" " " June.
4	Karakadakhom	31	" " " July.
5	Singhakhom	31	" " " August.
6	Kanyayon	30	" " " September.
7	Tulakhom	31	" " " October.
8	Phrischeekayon	30	" " " November.
9	Thanwakhom	31	" " " December.
10	M'k'rakhom	31	" " " January.
11	Kumphaphan	28	" " " February.
12	Minakhom	31	" " " March.

It will be seen from the above that the names of the months containing 31 days have the termination "khom" while the names of those containing 30 days end in "yon." The term corresponding to February, with its varying number of days, has a distinct ending.

THE PEOPLE'S CALENDAR.

The new calendar is, of course, universally used in official business, but elsewhere it has not supplanted the old method of counting the years and defining the date of events. The people still regularly use the lunar reckoning. Thus in ordinary conversation a Siamese would speak of 5th March, 1913, not as the 5th of Minakhom, 131, but as the 13th of the waning moon of the third month of the year 1274, *Chulasakarakt* era. The commencement of this era, which is 639 years subsequent to the commencement of the Christian era, was fixed according to an old but incorrect tradition by a distinguished King named Phra Ruang, and the first day of the year 1275 will be on the 6th of April, 1913, being the first of the 5th Siamese lunation.

The calendar being lunar is subject to much adjustment by intercalary methods. Its principal periods are the two *cycles*, one of twelve and the other of ten years, which run concurrently and issue in the Great Cycle of 60 years, the *year* of 12 or 13

THE NEW CALENDAR.

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On the 2nd March, 1913, twenty-four years after adopting the Gregorian calendar and establishing the R. tanakosindr Sok (Bangkok era) for official business, the announcement was made of the adoption of the Buddhist era (Phra Buddhasakaraht) for official records. As stated on the opposite page, in the case of this Buddhist era the lunar calendar had already been done away with, and the Gregorian calendar adopted, by a previous decree of the present reign. The year 2456 B. E. began on the 1st April 1913 and ends on the 31st March 1914. It has taken the place of R S. 132, but there is no other change. The change was made because it was felt that, for historical purposes, an era which went no further back than a little over a century and a quarter, was an inconvenient one to employ. The Chulasakaraht lunar reckoning continues to be in general use among the people.

months, the *month* of 29 or 30 days, and the *intercalary month*. An exact correspondence between the Siamese months and those in the Gregorian Calendar it is, of course, difficult to make.

Each year has a specific name in a cycle of twelve years. These names are as follow, *pee* being the Siamese for *year*:—

1	Pee Chuet	...	...	...	...	Rat.
2	Pee Chalu	...	...	...	...	Bull.
3	Pee Kahn	...	...	...	...	Tiger.
4	Pee Than	...	...	...	...	Hare.
5	Pee Marohng	...	...	...	...	Major Dragon.
6	Pee Maseng	...	...	...	...	Minor Dragon.
7	Pee Mammeea	...	...	...	...	Horse.
8	Pee Mama'a	...	...	...	...	Goat.
9	Pee Wauk	...	...	...	...	Monkey.
10	Pee Rakah	...	...	...	...	Cock.
11	Pee Chau	...	...	...	...	Dog.
12	Pee Khun	...	...	...	...	Pig.

The years run in the order of the above list, in groups of ten. These decades are termed *sok*, and each of the years composing the decade is distinguished by a Pali number, in addition to the name it bears in the 12 years' cycle as given in the above list. The years in this 10 years' cycle are denominated as follows:—

Eka sok	...	...	...	...	1st of the decade.
Toh sok	..	...	...	...	2nd "
Tree sok	...	...	...	...	3rd "
Chatawah sok	...	...	...	...	4th "
Bencha sok	...	...	...	...	5th "
Chau sok	..	...	...	...	6th "
Sapta sok	...	...	...	...	7th "
Atta sok	...	...	...	...	8th "
Noppa sok	...	...	...	...	9th "
Samreth sok	...	...	...	...	10th "

The two cycles run concurrently, and thus in every period of sixty years each year in the 12 years' cycle returns to the same position in the 10 years' cycle which it originally held, to pass through the decades again in the same order as before. The period of sixty years is called the Great Cycle.

A lunar month being nearly 29½ days, the Siamese make the odd months contain 29, and the even months 30 days, to complete 59 days in two months. The term *Du'an* means a lunar month, and the months in the Siamese year are named or rather numbered, as follows:—

Du'an ai	...	...	...	...	First	month.
Du'an yee	...	...	...	...	Second	"
Du'an sahm	..	...	...	...	Third	"
Du'an see	...	...	...	...	Fourth	"
Du'an hah	...	...	...	...	Fifth	"
Du'an hok	...	...	...	...	Sixth	"
Du'an chet	...	...	...	...	Seventh	"
Du'an pa'at	...	...	...	...	Eighth	"
Du'an kao	..	...	...	...	Ninth	"
Du'an seep	...	...	...	...	Tenth	"
Du'an sip-et	...	...	...	...	Eleventh	"
Du'an sip-song	...	...	...	...	Twelfth	"

Twelve months, six of which consist of 30 days each, and six of 29 days each, make a year of only 354 days, which is more than eleven days short of the length of year. To compensate for this deficiency they introduce seven intercalary months in 19 years, and, in addition, whenever the seventh month does not actually agree with the true position of the moon, they add to it one intercalary day, making it a month of 30 days. Whenever the intercalary month is introduced the 8th lunation of that year is doubled, making two consecutive eighth months of 30 days each. The first of the two eighth lunations is called *Burapah-saht*, or *Patoma-saht*, first 8th lunation. The second is called *Utarah-saht*, or *Tutiyah-saht*, second 8th lunation. In this way the Siamese contrive to bring their months and years and seasons into unison

with the yearly revolutions of the earth round the sun. In giving a date it is always necessary to specify if it is in the waxing (*kahng k'un*), or the waning (*kahng ra'am*) of the moon, because the days of the month are not numbered from 1 to 30 or 29 as the case may be. The days in the first part of the month, the waxing of the moon, are invariably numbered from 1 to 15, and in the second half, the waning of the moon, they begin at 1 again and run to 15 in the case of the even months and to 14 in the odd months. The only exception to this is when the seventh contains an intercalary day.

The Siamese language contains no distinct word for "week." The days of the week, however, have specific names derived from the names of the planets. They are as follows:—

Wan-athit	Sunday
Wan-chan	Monday
Wan-angkan	Tuesday
Wan-put	Wednesday
Wan-prahat	Thursday
Wan-suk	Friday
Wan-sao	Saturday

It is important to note that the day commences not at midnight, but at sunrise. Thus Wan-angkan, for example, begins at sunrise on Tuesday morning and ends at the same time on Wednesday morning. The day from sunrise is termed *wan*, and the hours of the day are called *mong* so that 12 *mong* make one *wan*. From sunset to sunrise is designated *kam*, and the hours of the night are termed *toom*, 12 *toom* making one *kam*. In giving a date the age of the moon is naturally reckoned as so many *kam*, not *wan*.

The hours of the day are counted on a rather elaborate system. The morning after sunrise, is called *chao*, noon *tieng*, afternoon *bai* (after 4 p.m. *yen* is frequently used in place of *bai*); and after 6 p.m. *kam* commences and the term applies to the whole night. The night is also divided into four watches, called *yahm*, of three hours each, the first watch being from sunset to 9 p.m., the second from 9 to 12 p.m., the third from midnight to 3 a.m., and the fourth from 3 to 6 a.m. The European method of naming the hours is not infrequently adopted, but a decree was published in the Gazette of the 29th July, 1900, pointing out the antiquity of the proper Siamese method, and directing that it should be used in official communications. In this decree the correct nomenclature of the hours is given as follows:—Yum roong (6 a.m.), mong chao, or chao mong nung (7 a.m.), saung mong chao (8 a.m.), sahm mong chao (9 a.m.), see mong chao (10 a.m.), hah mong chao (11 a.m.), tieng or yum tieng (12 noon), bai mong or bai mong nung (1 p.m.), bai saung nong (2 p.m.), bai sahm mong (3 p.m.), bai see mong (4 p.m.), bai hah mong (5 p.m.), yum kam (6 p.m.), toom nung (7 p.m.), saung toom (8 p.m.), yahm nung (9 p.m.), see toom (10 p.m.), hah toom (11 p.m.), saung yahm (midnight), chet toom (1 a.m.), paat toom (2 a.m.), sahm yahm (3 a.m.), seep toom (4 a.m.), sip-et toom or tee sip-et (5 a.m.), and finally yum roong (6 a.m.), again.

The hour was formerly divided into ten parts called *baht*, and the baht contained six *natee*; the term *baht* is not now used, the hour being divided into 60 *natee* or minutes.

The Siamese reckon three seasons of four months each. These seasons are called *Radoo*, as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Radoo raun or Kimbun..... | Hot season |
| 2 Radoo fon or Wasah | Rainy ,, |
| 3 Radoo naow, or Hemun | Cold ,, |



Siamese Weights and Measures.

By a decree issued in 1912 His Majesty the King was pleased to order the introduction of the Metric System into Siam.

The question of Weights and Measures reform in Siam is one which has been for many years before the Government. Fully twenty years ago the Ministry of Agriculture was engaged in an attempt to standardise the existing customary system, in the course of which attempt standards were made and laws and regulations were drafted which, however, for one reason and another, never reached the stage of being enforced. Meanwhile, in the absence of any laws or standards, the people continued to use the customary system with infinite variations or, as it gradually became necessary to find something more stable and accurate, adopted the systems of foreign countries such as the Chinese, the English, and the Metric.

In the year R. S. 116 the confusion caused by the absence of legalised weights and measures having been brought to his notice, His Majesty King Chulalongkorn appointed a Royal Commission to consider the matter, but though a good deal of evidence was taken by this Commission, nothing definite resulted from its labours.

In the year 118 the Minister of Agriculture took up the question again and more evidence was taken, this time resulting in a report to His Majesty accompanied by a draft Regulation covering the measures of capacity only.

In the year 119 three draft Regulations were prepared and submitted to His Majesty, one of these being a draft Metric System Law, and the others intended to legalise the existing systems.

In 121 a new Royal Commission was appointed, and in 124 this body submitted a report strongly advising the adoption of the Metric System. No action was taken on this last report and in 129 the Minister of Agriculture on the request of His Majesty again caused the matter to be reopened and in 130 submitted a report, the result of which was that Siam definitely decided to follow in the footsteps of the Governments of the greater part of the civilized world and to introduce the Metric System into the country without further delay.

The execution of the reform is in the hands of the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, where a Central Office of Weights and Measures will be established. Here the standards will be kept and from this office inspection and registration work will be controlled.

After the law establishing the Metric System shall have been passed, the use of the system will be optional for such period as may appear desirable. The public will thus be able to make arrangements for discarding the weights and measures hitherto in use and adopting those prescribed by the law. At the end of this optional period the use or the possession of any Weights and Measures other than those allowed by the law will be absolutely prohibited.

In 1913 it was decided to introduce the Metric system gradually, one weight or measure at a time.

The new standards have been received in Bangkok, but it may still be useful to give the details of the old measures as under:—

LINEAR MEASURE.

4	Kabiet	make	1	Niew
12	Niew	„	1	K'up
2	K'up	„	1	Sauk
4	Sauk	„	1	Wah
20	Wah	„	1	Sen
400	Sen	„	1	Yote

The English equivalents of these terms are necessarily inexact, but ordinarily kabiet is translated line; niew, inch; k'up, half-cubit; sauk, cubit; and wah, fathom. There is no fixed standard, but the niew may safely be taken as $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of an English inch, the sank as $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the wah as $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet or 2 metres, and the sen as 130 feet. The sauk is also given as 20 inches, and the wah as 6 feet 8 inches. The yote is about 10 miles English or, in other words, 10 sen are practically one mile.

SQUARE AND CUBIC MEASURE.

The unit of measurement of areas is the square wah. One square sen makes one rai of paddy land. For gardens or plantations the word *khanat* is used in place of the term *rai*, but *khanat* has no definite extent; it is simply said to be so many sen or wah in length and breadth.

Sawn wood is sold by the yok, which is 16 wah long by one sauk wide by one niew thick. Otherwise, the yok represents a surface of planks of 16 square metres and a niew in thickness. It contains 11.44 cubic feet.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

In both the liquid and the dry measure the point of departure is the *kanahn* or *tanahn* (coconut shell), which is supposed to be capable of holding 830 of the old bullet-shaped tuangs. It is about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a litre.

The *tang* therefore contains about 19 litres.

In measuring grain, etc., there are in use, in addition to the *kanahn*: the *sat*, or bushel; the *tang*, a wooden bucket; and the *kwien*, a

cart. Even the relative capacity of these measures varies considerably, but for measures bearing the Government stamp the following is correct:—

830	Round Fuangs make	1	Kanahn
25	Kanahn	„	1 Sat
80	Sat	„	1 Kwien

In the province of Paknam (Samut Prakan) the people reckon 28 kanahn to the sat, and in the province of Minburi 30. The same variations occur elsewhere, and the local custom must always be ascertained.

In transactions where the *tang* is used:—

20	Kanahn	make	1	Tang
100	Tang	„	1	Kwien.

The sat is used for measuring paddy only; the tang is used for rice as well as for the other articles, including liquids, sold by their volume. The kwien, perhaps more commonly written *coyan*, is not an actual measure, but merely a convenient expression for 2,000 kanahn.

WEIGHTS.

The silver coins of Siam are also the standard measures of weight in the country, the tical (*bakt*) weighing 15 grammes (236 grains troy), 900 fine. The Siamese catty (*chang*), equivalent to 80 ticals, weighs 1,200 grammes or $2\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois, being double the weight of the Chinese catty. Fifty catties make a picul (*haph*), which is equivalent to $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois. Other Measures of weight are the *tamlung* weighting 4 ticals, the *salung* weighing $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tical, the *fuang* weighing $\frac{1}{8}$ of a tical, the *hun* weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fuang, and the *lee* weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *hun*. The *hun* and *lee* are properly Chinese weights. These small weights are used in weighing gold and jewels, opium, medicine, etc. A number of other weights were formerly in common use but those mentioned are now the only ones recognised.

SIAMESE COINAGE.

Up to 1910 the coins in circulation were the *so'ot* (or *lott*), *att*, *pai*, and *seek* (*suungpai*), copper coins; and the *juan*, *salung* and tical, silver coins.

Under the Gold Standard Law of the 11th November, 1908, the following are now the coins of Siam:—

Gold.	Dos or 10 tical piece.
Silver.	1 Tical. 2 Salung piece. 1 Salung.
Nickel.	10 Satang piece. 5 Satang piece.
Bronze.	1 Satang piece.

By a notification of the 17th May, 1909, the silver fuang and the bronze att coins were definitely demonetised, but were received at the Treasuries for one year from that date. The old satang coins issued in 1898

were demonetised by the same notification. The coinage is now on a decimal basis. The gold coin and the 2 salung piece have not yet been introduced, while the existing salung coinage was demonetised, from the 1st October 1913, but the coins are to be received at the Treasuries for one year from that date. The tical of the new reign was put into circulation on the 11th November, 1913.

From some time in the reign of King Mongkut up to the 29th November, 1902, when the Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver, the value of the tical was fixed at three-fifths of a Mexican dollar. The silver coins of the country were in fact manufactured from dollars imported by the banks and merchants, and sent to the Mint and exchanged at the rate of \$60 to Ticals 100. In the summer of 1903, however, bar silver was imported by the Mint and by the end of the year a start had been made in coining from bar silver. When the Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver, ticals could only be purchased from the Treasury by payments in sterling in London. The price fixed on by the Government was 17 ticals to the pound sterling, the actual price at the Banks being then 21 ticals 45 atts to the £1. The difference was found to be too great, and for some days no exchange business was done. On the 10th December (1902) a compromise was arrived at. It was agreed that the minimum price should be 20 ticals to the £1, and a promise was made that for three months thereafter the price should not be increased unless the dollar appreciated. On December 18th the Bank rate also reached 20 to the £1. On December 22nd the Treasury price was put up to $19\frac{3}{4}$ and next day to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ticals to the £1, the Banks increasing their rates accordingly. No further change took place till March 3rd, 1903, when the Treasury price of ticals was increased to $19\frac{1}{4}$ to the £1; this was followed on March 5th by an increase to 19 and on March 12th by another increase to $18\frac{3}{4}$. These increases were due to the rise of the value of the dollar in Singapore, and the local Bank rates kept pace with the Treasury price. About this time, however, imports were increasing enormously while exports were very slack, and about the middle of April (1903) the Banks abandoned the attempt to maintain the Government rate, the value of the tical falling from $18\frac{3}{4}$ to $19\frac{2}{3}$ to the pound sterling. The value of silver began to rise again, and on July 22nd (1903) the Government was able to increase its selling rate to $18\frac{1}{4}$. Next month this was followed by increases to 18 (August 5th), to $17\frac{3}{4}$ (August 12th), to $17\frac{1}{2}$ (August 24th) and to $17\frac{1}{4}$ (August 27th). The Bank rate was also rising, and at $17\frac{3}{4}$ became the same as the government rate, though the subsequent increases were not followed by the Banks immediately. On the 25th of September the Treasury selling rate was further raised to 17, and then on the 9th February 1904, to 16.67 to the pound sterling, at which it remained till November 1905, when it was raised to 16. Early in 1906 it was notified that the Government was prepared to sell drafts on London at an exchange of 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per tical, thus making the value of the tical effective at from 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 3d. per tical. In August 1906, on the occasion of a temporary scarcity of ticals due to the dollar being replaced in Monthon

Puket by the tical, the Treasury selling price of the tical was raised to 15 to the £1, making the coin equal in value to the rupee. On Nov. 2nd, 1906, the Treasury selling price was further raised to 13½ to the £1, making the Tical equal to 1s. 6d., owing to the rise in price of bar silver. The Gold Standard Law finally fixed the Government selling rate at 13 ticals to the £1, sterling. The Bank rate varies, but it is based now on the exigencies of local trade, instead of on the price of Silver in foreign markets, and the benefit derived from the closing of the Mint consists in the more moderate fluctuation of exchange round a fixed point, viz, the Government price of ticals. In the year 1902-03 (121) the Bank rate of exchange averaged Tcs. 19.84 per pound sterling; in 1903-04 (122), Tcs. 18.28; in 1904-05 (123), Tcs. 17.94; in 1905-06 (124), Tcs. 16.84; in 1906-07 (125), Tcs. 15.06. In September, 1907, it had reached Tcs. 13.62 to £1, and in September, 1908, Tcs. 13.33 at which figure it stood also in September, 1909, having in the meantime varied from Tcs. 13.15 to Tcs. 13.38. In 1909-10 exchange ranged for Bank Demand Drafts, from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6¼d., with an average for the year of 1s. 6¾d; in 1910-11 it was maintained throughout the 12 months at the figure of 1s. 6 11/32d; in 1911-12 exchange fluctuated between 1s. 5¾d. and 1s. 6½d.; in 1912-13 the variation was from 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 6½d. with an average of 1s. 6¼d. The Gold Standard Reserve Fund stands at nearly a million sterling.

Formerly the fuang was the smallest coin in circulation, and the small change of Siam consisted of cowrie shells (*hias*), the legal value of which was fixed at 800 for one fuang. The number of these shells that would be accepted in the market, however, as equivalent to one fuang, varied enormously, and in the reign of King Mongkut lead coins and notes were issued by the Government for small change. These, however, were soon abandoned, as they failed to give satisfaction, and copper coins were then introduced. The copper money till 1909 in circulation—*Seek*, *pai*, *att*, and *lott*—was first issued in 1875; and after about a dozen years these coins first bore a print of the King's profile, in place of the royal monogram and crown as before. Previous to the reign of King Somdetch Phra Chom Klao, the silver coins of the country were round, and almost bullet-shaped, with two small stamps on them peculiar to each reign. The old bullet-shaped ticals did not cease to be legal tender till the 27th October, 1905, the public having had an opportunity for twelve months previously to exchange their holding of these coins for flat ticals or currency notes.

In Northern Siam the rupee formerly replaced the tical as the current coin, but now the circulation of the tical is increasing. Similarly in the southern provinces of the Malay Peninsula the dollar had wider circulation than the coinage of the country, but since 1906 the tical has replaced the dollar in Mouthon Puket.

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, as well as agencies of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and other banks. The Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd., was established in 1906 with Siamese, Danish and German capital; and the Chino-Siam Bank in 1908. There are quite a number of other Chinese and Siamese banks in Bangkok. The three first named issued notes. Bank-note issues were in nowise regulated by the Siamese Government, but the notes have now been replaced by the Government Currency Notes. The Paper Currency Department was formally opened on the 19th September, 1902. The notes are of five denominations, viz., Ticals 5, 10, 20, 100, and 1000. The Act and regulations under which they are issued were framed with all the great caution with which the finances of the country are handled. Not more than 25 per cent of the coin received in exchange for the notes could be invested; but in view of the large increase in the circulation of the notes, this was increased to 50 per cent. by the Currency Law Amendment Act of the 9th October, 1906. The Monthon and Muang Treasuries throughout the country act as branches of the Department, and the notes are legal tender in Siam. The Currency Notes have proved popular and useful. At the end of the year in which the Department was opened, March 31st, 1903, the value in circulation was Ticals 3,479,105; on March 31st, 1904, it was Ticals 7,310,935; on March 31st 1905, it was Ticals 10,623,120; on the 31st March 1906, it was Ticals 11,030,770; on the 31st March 1907, it was Ticals 15,209,170; on the 31st March 1908, it was Ticals 14,795,040; on the 31st March 1909, it was Ticals 16,832,820; on the 31st March 1910, it was Ticals 17,988,185; on the 31st March 1911 it was Ticals 18,770,220; on the 31st March, 1912, it was Ticals 23,735,020; and on the 31st March 1913, it was Ticals 26,051,070.

Gulf of Siam.

WIND AND WEATHER.

The South-west monsoon lasts from April to September, the north-east from October to March, but in the inner Gulf both monsoons are uncertain and variable. The end of the summer monsoon is signaled by cool fresh mornings, with easterly winds towards the end of October. As the day advances it freshens to a strong breeze which dies away in the afternoon and is occasionally followed by a southerly wind in the evening. A few more days of southerly wind are accompanied by bursts of heavy squalls from the north-east and north-west. In November the monsoon has fairly broken in the China Sea, and glorious, cool mornings are the result on the Menam. Along the eastern shore of the Gulf in November there are strong blows from the north and north-east, occasional light breezes from the north-west, bright skies, and lovely weather. At the same season the western side of the Gulf is wet and stormy. At the end of January and in February the winds of the inner Gulf are not so strong, and the general easterly direction is varied by southerly or south-easterly breezes in the evenings, and an occasional return for two or three mornings to the north-east. The sea is smooth as the winds are light and uncertain, and a few showers, known as the mango showers, fall to encourage the fruit. By the end of February and in March and April the mornings are hot and calm, and as the land gets heated strong sea breezes blow up from the south towards evening. Owing to the lowness of the water the worst sea of the year will often be found in these months on the outside banks. These winds, however, are purely local, and do not reach far into the Gulf. They are in fact an example of land and sea breezes, but with the latter intensified and former obliterated owing to the land being always of a higher temperature than the Gulf. In May comes the longed for return of the south-west monsoon, but it is broken by the mountains of the Malay Peninsula, and the date of its advent from the Indian Ocean is most uncertain. The barometer cannot be relied upon to give any indication of bad weather and except for the small diurnal variation it remains very steady. Strong breezes and high seas now prevail on the east side of the inner Gulf for eight or ten days together, while the west side is now navigable. As the monsoon grows old, and September approaches, the winds veer westerly and north-westerly. Heavy rains occur in August, September, and October, the average in these months for eleven years being 7.570, 13.567, and 8.659 inches respectively, as compared with an average of 7.746, 5.751, and 5.642 in the three preceding months. After heavy rain for some days the land gets so cooled that land breezes may prevail in the morning, varied by calms in the afternoon. In the inner Gulf both monsoons are variable and uncertain, but during the north-east monsoon in the China Sea (November to March) the wind is most prevalent from the N. N. E. or E., the first three months, and E. S.

E. and S, for the latter part. April is a month of land and sea breezes. From May to October the south-west monsoon, mutilated by the high land of the Peninsula, blows from S. S. W., and West, veering to west and north-west and is accompanied by the fall of some 57 inches of rain at Bangkok. For the eleven years 1902-12 the average rainfall in Bangkok was 56.711 inches, the actual figures for these years being 46.51 (1902), 52.48 (1903), 60.13 (1904), 59.115 (1905), 45.95 (1906), 49.37 (1907), 72.13 (1908), 59.80 (1909), 68.82 (1910), 57.58 (1911), and 52.40 (1912). The lee shores of the Gulf at each season experience bad weather, and rough seas and rain; the windward shores are navigable, and have comparatively fine weather.

From China Sea Directory.

Appended is the account given in the China Sea Directory :—

The North-east monsoon in the Gulf of Siam sets in early in November. It is usually preceded by a month of squally, variable, and uncertain weather.

In the months of November, December and January, the wind blows between N. N. E. and East; generally strong breezes with the temperature occasionally as low as 65°. Along the eastern shores of the Gulf at this time the sky is frequently unclouded for a week together, but on the opposite coast the weather is wet and stormy.

In November and December, strong squalls, with heavy thunder and lightning, are occasionally met with near Pulo Pajang.

Towards the end of January the wind blows more from the eastwards, is steadier, and abates in strength.

In February the wind is more constant from E. S. E. than any other point: it veers between S. E. and N. E. with occasional calms and squalls. Fine weather and smooth water now prevail all over the gulf.

In March the monsoon cannot be depended on: In the middle of the gulf calms prevail with southerly winds near the shore, and occasional land and sea breezes. Towards the end of the month the weather becomes hot and sultry.

April is the hottest month of the year; calms may be expected near the middle of the gulf; land and sea breezes near the shore, and occasional slight squalls. From the 2nd of April until the 15th of May, 1856, the *Saracen* remained at anchor off the Bangkok bar, during which interval the river was surveyed, and the four-mile boundary line round the town of Bangkok defined. Towards the middle of April the weather changed and became gloomy and threatening; at the latter end of the month there were several days continuous and heavy rain, after which the weather became showery, and continued so during the remainder of the above period. On the 15th the *Saracen* sailed for Singapore, and in the upper part of the gulf had calms and light winds from the eastward, drawing round to the

southward as the Redang islands were neared. A southerly current was experienced the whole way to Pulo Aor.

In May clouds begin to bank up, an occasional shower relieves the intensity of a vertical sun. The south-west monsoon sets in about the middle of the month, sometimes preceded by light fluffs of wind and fine weather, but usually with squally weather, and occasional heavy falls of rain. In July, and August the South-West monsoon blows strong, with occasional showers, but generally very fine weather along the western shore of the gulf; out in the middle a rough sea; and along the eastern shore strong breezes with much rain, and occasionally a fresh gale.

In September the wind is very unsteady, veering between S. W. and W. N. W. in strong gusts. Heavy and continuous rain may be expected in this month.

In October the wind veers between west and north, and abates considerably in strength; the rain squalls are less frequent. Towards the end of the month the wind settles in the north, and the cold weather and fine season set in. Sailing vessels bound to the gulf from Hongkong will not profit much by leaving China earlier than the middle of this month.

At the bar of the Bangkok river, land and sea breezes generally prevail, veering by east or west according to the monsoon.

The south-west monsoon is scarcely felt close in shore between Cape Patani and the Redang islands, its course being interrupted by the high land in that neighbourhood. To the southward of the Pulo Kapas it takes the direction of the coast veering a few points on or off shore by day or night, under the influence, alternately, of the sea and land breezes.

White squalls are said to prevail in the gulf, particularly in the month of May.

Black squalls are frequent in the south-west monsoon; they rise in the westward accompanied by a heavy bank of clouds and blow with great violence for a short time, and are frequently accompanied by heavy rain.

Heavy gales are unknown in the Gulf.

In the Peninsula.

From Tringganu to Nakon Sritamarat there is a decided rainy season during the months of April, May and June, though not so heavy as that from September to December. The early wet season is not felt so appreciably near the sea coast as in the interior where the high range of hills intercepts the clouds. During both seasons the water to the mouths of the rivers is fresh, though the inland lakes of Singora and Pataloong are only fresh, during the end of the heavy wet season. During the north-east

monsoon inland communication by boat can be carried on between Tring-ganu and Kelantan and Sai by means of canals running parallel to the sea coast and connecting most of the rivers.

TIDES.

The tides in the Gulf present peculiarities which are at first very confusing, and the only tide-tables formerly procurable were compiled by one of the Captains trading to the port. The record kept at the Bar Lighthouse may also be seen at the Harbour Master's Office. A perpetual tide table, giving the water on the Bar from 8 feet upwards, and the time and depth at high and low water, was, however, prepared by Capt. Torresen, then the Nautical Adviser of the Harbour Department, and was issued in 1908.

The semi-diurnal tides are unequal in height and duration.. One of the two becomes weak at certain times and gradually disappears entirely, with the result that for three or four days in the month there is a single diurnal tide. After this tide with its long periods has been running for a few days, a new tide begins to make and gradually assumes greater strength, to die away again about the 24th day of its existence. In the south-west monsoon (April to September) the principal of the two tides occurs at night, and the level of the river is low by day, the ebb being only interrupted by the feeble day tide. In the north-east monsoon (October to March) the high tide is experienced in the day time, and the inland floods, which are coming down from October to January, run off during the night ebbs, which are very strong, often attaining over four knots.

As the equinoxes approach, the differences between the inferior and superior tides are much less marked, and vessels may often cross the bar twice in 24 hours, the depths being often over 13 feet for each. The difference is most marked at the time of the solstices.

The highest tides occur shortly after new and full moon, but they are much influenced by the wind. Easterly and north-easterly winds seem to drive the water from the China Sea into the Gulf, and if no strong head wind is met in advancing up the Gulf the flood is often half a foot above its proper height. Westerly and north-westerly winds delay the flood tide in its passage up the Gulf, and when blowing strongly lower very considerably the depth of the next high water at the bar, especially as the flood takes a westerly set at the top of the Gulf, and so feels the retarding influence from that quarter. Strong northerly winds may lower the level of the low water, as strong southerly and south-easterly raise that of high water on the bar.

The greatest depths occur in October, November and December, when the morning tides rise to 14ft. 8 ins., 14ft. 10 ins. and even to 15ft. The period of high water is generally of some duration, and at no time is there less than 9 or 10ft. In March, April and May there are comparatively few days when 14ft. is reached at high water, and there being very little fresh water coming down then there is not 4 ft. in the channel at low water.

The tide observations are said to give 3ft. on the bar at low water and $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at high water, in the month of April.

The difference in time between high water at the bar and at Bangkok is on an average about three hours; but the current often runs up for a space of from an hour and a quarter to an hour and three-quarters after the actual time of high water, and while the level is actually falling. Slack water occurs about two hours after high water.

From February to May, when the mean level of the river is lowest, the moment high water is reached and the fall commences, the water in the klongs, being at high level, begins to run out into the main stream. Though the momentum of the tidal wave still continues to cause an upward current in the river, the klongs will all be ebbing. In the high water season October to January, there is often no upward current in the main stream owing to the amount of up country fresh water coming down at a higher level than the tide. The klongs flow up for long periods before and after high water, on account of the high level of the water in the main river.

The soundings on the Siamese and Admiralty chart are reduced to the lowest level on the bar observed in the month of April.

Outside the bar and near the anchorage the flood sets to the westward, and the ebb to the eastward, altering its direction occasionally according to the strength of the river stream. Along the eastern shore of the Gulf towards Cape Liant the ebb sets to the southward, and the flood to the northward.

It is high water at Cape Liant about the same time as at the bar and the rise is only $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

CURRENTS.

The currents in the Gulf, near the middle, are generally weak and variable, but near the land, in the strength of the monsoon, strong sets may be expected. In the south-west monsoon a strong northerly current is found from Lem Chong Pra to Sanroi-yot point. In the north-east monsoon there is frequently a strong set across the head of the Gulf to the westward.

In the neighbourhood of the Redang islands and Pulo Obi, the strong currents prevalent in the China Sea may be expected. The China Sea current does not appear to enter the Gulf farther than a few miles, but is said to set across its mouth in both monsoons.

The flood tide from the China Sea appears to meet the western shore of the Gulf and divide somewhere near Cape Patani; from the Redang islands the flood sets to the southward and at Singora and Koh Prah it is found setting to the northward.

KOH-SI-CHANG.

At 4 miles W. N. W. of Lem Krabang commences the Koh-si-chang group, between which and the coast there is a clear channel. Koh-si-chang, the largest of the group, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, north and south, and 1 mile broad; its peak, which rises at the north end of the island to an elevation of 697 feet, bears N. E. by $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Koh Luem. Kangku, an island with a sharp peak 125 feet high, lies one third of a mile off the south end of Koh-si-chang, and a rock 10 feet high, about two-thirds of a mile off the north end; an island also, named Koh Kam, and three islets, lie off the north-east side; the western side is quite clear. At half a mile E. by N. from the rock 10 feet high is a rock with only 4 feet of water on it; and there is another with 3 feet N. N. W. one third of a mile from the north point of Koh Kam.

The bay of the north-east side of Koh-si-chang affords anchorage partly sheltered by Koh Kam and the islets to eastward. The best berth is between the inner or sandy point of Koh-Kam and the village on Koh-si-chang, or rather nearer Koh Kam.

THE BAR.

The Menam has on the western point of entrance a clump of high trees like a small mound elevated about 30 feet above the surrounding mangrove, lat. $13^{\circ} 32' N.$, long. $100^{\circ} 33' E.$, and this is the first land seen on approaching from the southward. From this mound Pilot Island or Koh Luem bears S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., 34 miles; Double Head S. E. by E., $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Koh-si-chang peak S. E. by S., 25 miles.

The outer edge of the bar in 3 fathoms is about three miles southward of the lighthouse, which is situated on a bank that dries at low water tides. The channels into the river are between extensive flats of sand and mud which dry off a considerable distance from both shores. The west flat dries at low water. The east flat dries at very low tides, but shoals gradually from the channel.

Four junks laden with stones were, about 60 years ago, sunk across the mouth of the river farther in (it is reported by the Siamese during a war with the Cambodians). The junks decaying these stones have become a solid mass by the accumulation of sand and mud. There is a depth of 5 feet at low water over one of these heaps of stones, of which the one in the middle of the river entrance is marked by a lightship showing a red light. From the lightship the flagstaff on the outer fort (Phra Chula Chom Klao) bears S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. mag. The only passage is to the northward of this lightship where the width of the channel is 240 metres. During the acute stage of the Franco-Siamese trouble in 1893 further obstructions to navigation were sunk, which obstruct the channel to the south of this. The obstruction to the northward, the east junks, are now marked by a green painted buoy.

After the survey made by Captain Loftus in 1888 the Bar was not surveyed again till 1901, when, in September and October, a complete survey was made by Commander Ziegler-Sørensen in H. S. M. S. *Muratha*. Very little change was found in the western channel, the one up to that time in regular use, though as was known, the banks had shifted south, and westwards. A middle channel, however, was discovered, and is now the one in regular use. It is about a thousand metres wide nearly the whole way, and the actual bar is much shorter there than in the old channel. It was found that there is considerably more water in the new (middle) channel than in the old (S. W.) one, except for a distance of about three cables, where the water is from 6 inches to one foot more shallow than in any other part of this middle channel. This part is also the narrowest, being only about 400 metres wide, but this channel can be used by night as well as by day, being marked by two lightships, one at the inner and the other at the outer end. All steamers, as well inward as outward bound, are directed to pass these lightships on their own port side. Ships are able to cross the middle channel with up to 6 inches deeper draught than through the old channel. By using the middle channel, ships bound for Koh-si-chang or Anghin, shorten their way at least three miles. It was also found that there is a navigable way with about 12 feet of water at Spring tide in the eastern or south-eastern channel which is a saving for coasting boats bound eastwards.

In April-May 1912 the bar was again surveyed by Comdr. M. Bojesen and Comdr. F. Thomsen. The most important changes found were that the old (S. W.) channel has now practically silted up, and the same is the case with the so called "Deep Hole." The Main (or middle) channel has become still more pronounced. A "False Deep" is leading more to the true South, separated from the main channel by the middle ground. As to the East Channel no pronounced alterations were found. The whole bar is apparently growing southwards as might be expected.

LIGHTS.

In addition to the lightships, there is a screw-pile lighthouse at the bar of the Bangkok river. This, the Regent Lighthouse, shows an occulting light, the period of occultation lasting five seconds and the period of the exposure of the light 15 seconds. At the north end of Koh-si-chang, there is a lighthouse on a small island called the 10-foot rock, or Hin-sam-mah-yen exhibiting a fixed red light visible at a distance of five miles. This light is called the Asdang light. The Pahurat Lighthouse is situated on Koh Chuen, the southernmost island on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam. A new occulting light, built on the south point of Lem Singh, at the entrance to Chantaboon river, was opened in September 1906. At the quarantine station a light was opened in the latter half of 1907, on the N. W. point of the quarantine island, Koh Phru. The above mentioned lights are on the east of the Gulf. On the west coast, a light has been erected at Chumpon; the Bandon light, built on Koh Prap island, was opened at the end of 1906; and a new light built at Langsuen

was opened in 1910. A light is to be erected at Lakon. New lights have been opened at Koh Samit on the north-east point, fixed red, visible 4 miles: Lem Sahemsam, south-east point of mainland opposite Koh Chuen, fixed red, visible 4 miles; Lem Nob, marking the Koh Chang channel, fixed red, visible 4 miles; Hin Kee Chang rock, near Muang Kratt, Wigham 31 day light, fixed white, visible 6 miles. The Singora light, formerly under the High Commissioner of that province, has been taken over by the Harbour Department.

CROSSING THE BAR.

The channel has now been marked by two lightships one at the inner end, showing a fixed green light, and one at the outer end, showing a fixed red light. Both lights are visible at a distance of six miles. Ships, as well inward as outward bound, should always pass these lightships on their own port side. The position of these lightships is so arranged that in crossing the Bar, ships only have to steer from one to the other. Thus ships inward bound take, as a rule, their departure from the pilot-cutter (the approximate position of which is S. by E. from the outer lightship about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off), and steer for the outer lightship; or if the pilot cutter should not be in her proper position, the other lightship is brought to bear true North by West in about three fathoms of water, and then a straight course is made for it, leaving it on the port and passing it at a distance of about 100 metres. As soon as it is passed, the course is shaped for the inner lightship, which is passed in the same manner as the outer one. After rounding the inner lightship the course is shaped for the sunken junks lightship which, as mentioned above, always has to be passed to the northward, also at a distance of about 100 metres. After passing the sunken junks lightship, the course should be about mid-river till the Bangkok harbour is reached, the southern limit of which, is marked by an obelisk. The courses outward are vice versa. In crossing the Bar, whether outward or inward, due allowance must be made for the set of the tide, wind, etc.

A pilot boat having European pilots on board is always at anchor outside the bar. The pilot flag is white and red horizontal the upper half being white.

A flagstaff 240 feet in height was erected at Klong Sarn in 1912, and signals are exhibited as a guide to vessels. The Quarantine Department has erected a flagstaff on the Island of Koh Phra.

TARIFF OF PILOTAGE.

From the Bar to Bangkok and from Bangkok to a safe anchorage outside the Bar inclusive.

RATES FOR STEAMERS AND ALSO FOR SAILING-VESSELS
BEING TOWED.

Ships of 150 tons register and under					Ticals	115.00
Ships of over 150 tons register & under 200 tons					"	137.50
"	"	200	"	250	"	160.00
"	"	250	"	300	"	166.00
"	"	300	"	350	"	172.00
"	"	350	"	400	"	177.50
"	"	400	"	450	"	183.50
"	"	450	"	500	"	189.00
"	"	500	"	550	"	195.00
"	"	550	"	600	"	200.00
"	"	600	"	650	"	204.00
"	"	650	"	700	"	207.00
"	"	700	"	750	"	210.00
"	"	750	"	800	"	213.00
"	"	800	"	850	"	216.00
"	"	850	"	900	"	219.00
"	"	900	"	950	"	222.00
"	"	950	"	1000	"	225.00
"	"	1000	"	...	"	228.00

If over 1000 tons register Tes. 2 per every 50 tons additional.

Rates for sailing-Vessels not being towed 15 per cent. additional.

On the engagement of a Pilot the charges are for both inward and outward pilotage and not separately.

Towage Rates to and from the Bar.

REG. TONS OR UNDER	UP AND DOWN	ONE WAY ONLY
200	Tcs: 320	Tcs: 220
250	" 345	" 235
300	" 370	" 250
350	" 395	" 270
400	" 420	" 285
450	" 445	" 300
500	" 470	" 320
550	" 495	" 335
600	" 520	" 350
650	" 545	" 370
700	" 570	" 385
750	" 595	" 400
800	" 620	" 420
850	" 645	" 435
900	" 670	" 450
950	" 695	" 470
1000	" 720	" 485
1050	" 745	" 500
1100	" 770	" 520
1150	" 795	" 535
1200	" 820	" 550
1250	" 845	" 570
1300	" 870	" 585
1350	" 895	" 600
1400	" 920	" 620
1450	" 945	" 635
1500	" 970	" 650
For every additional 100 Tons	" 50	" 35

To the Patriew Rice Mills an addition of one-third is made to the above rates, and to Samsen an addition of one-fifth.

Table of Light Dues.

For sea-going ships entering the River Menam Chao Phya... ..	Satangs 5	per ton Register
For sea-going ships anchoring at Koh-Si-Chang	Satangs 2½	„ „
For sea-going ships anchoring outside the bar	Satangs 2½	„ „
For sea-going ships entering any other Siamese Port or River	Satangs 2½	„ „
For coasting vessels	Satangs 3½	„ „

All lorchas junks, and other craft, engaged in carrying cargo to and from ships outside the mouth of the River, shall be exempt from paying dues.

Points of the Compass in Siamese.

The points of the compass are called Tit :

East,	Tit tawan awk, or Burap'ah.
S. E.,	Tit tawan awk chieng tai, or Ahk'ane.
South,	Tit tai, or Taksin
S. W.,	T'it tawan tok chieng tai, or Horadee.
West	T'it tawan tok, or Prachin.
N. W.,	T'it tawan tok chieng n'ua, or Payap.
North,	T'it n'ua, or Udaun.
N. E.,	T'it tawan awk chieng n'ua, or Isahu.

Teak Trade in Siam.

MEASUREMENT OF ROUND TIMBER.

Rough timber imported from the forest districts in the north is divided by dealers into three classes—*Mai lak paa*, *Mai Kam Kuam* and *Mai Yai*. The first consist of logs 4 kam and under in semi-girth; the second usually of 5, 6, and 7 kam timber; "Big timber" (*Mai Yai*,) by which term is meant timber suitable for conversion into logs and planks for export, includes logs of 5 kam, but generally runs 8 kam and upward.

The units of measurement are the *wah* in measuring the length of the log, and the *kam* is measuring its girth. The kam is a variable quantity. In the forests its equivalent is $4\frac{1}{4}$ English inches. At the rafting points the kam is a matter for bargain between buyer and seller, there being two measures in use—one containing $4\frac{1}{8}$ and the other $4\frac{1}{16}$ English inches. In the Bangkok market a $4\frac{1}{8}$ inch kam is invariably accepted. The kam in use by the Pasi (Duty) Station measurers, contains $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches. It should be noted that in stating the size of a log the number of kam given represents only half its girth in the middle of the log. Thus the true girth of a 10 kam log in Bangkok is $10 \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ inches $\times 2 = 82\frac{1}{2}$ inches. That only the semi-girth is given, is due to the method adopted in girth measurement. A thin ribbon of rattan is used, and after passing the rattan round the log the flexible ribbon is doubled and laid along the wah stick, from which the number of kam is read off. In regard to the length of rough timber in Bangkok the usual trade wah contains 78 English inches.

It is customary between buyer and seller to reckon three-quarters of a wah (3 sauk) as a full wah, lesser fractions being disregarded. In ascertaining the girth the rule is for the buyer to concede a full kam if the measurement exceeds four-fifths of a kam.

PIKAT RATES.

In all transactions in Siam concerning the sale and purchase of round teak logs of market size, of which the minimum is 3 wabs in length (say $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet) by 5 kams in semi-girth (say $41\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference), a common standard is assumed as the basis of calculation of the price. This standard arbitrarily assigns an individual value to each log, such value, called the *Pikat*, gradating according to the length and girth of the log.

Thus a log 3 wah long and 12 kam in semi-girth is a 7 tical log; that is its value at one pikat, and the phrase "7 tical log" is another way of expressing that measurement. The pikat of the log is determined solely by its length and girth, and the transaction of sale and purchase, therefore, resolves itself merely into a bargain as to how many times this pikat the price shall be. The pikat standard places a premium upon long logs of timber, and expresses for such logs a higher price per cubic foot than for wood of shorter length. For example one pikat amounts to 4 ticals for a log 4 wabs in length and 8 kams in semi-girth in the middle of the log, while one pikat for a log of the same girth but 9 wabs long means 16 ticals. Thus at the price of 12 pikat for wood in Bangkok the former log would be worth 48 ticals, and the latter 192 ticals. The log of 4 wabs and 8 kam contains 46.12 cubic feet of wood, round measure, and the 9 wah log contains 110.56 cubic feet, round measure, so that the price of the former is Tics. 48.85 per ton round measure, and the price of the latter is Tics. 86.83 per ton.

Appended is a table of the standard pikat rates for logs of market size. The figures in the body of the table represent in ticals the value of logs at one pikat. To find the market value of any log you multiply the current pikat price by the figure written in the table against that log or the log of that measure. The price of a 6 wah by 10 kam log is, according to the table, 12 ticals at one pikat. When wood sells at 11 pikat, the value of this log would be 168 ticals.

		STANDARD PIKAT RATE.							
Semi-Girth in Kams	Length in wahs.								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5	Tcs. $\frac{1}{2}$	Tcs. 1	Tcs. $1\frac{1}{2}$	Tcs. 2	Tcs. 4	Tcs. 6	Tcs. 8		Special Contract.
6	1	2	3	4	6	8	10		
7	2	3	4	6	8	10	12		
8	3	4	6	8	12	14	16		
9	4	6	8	10	16	20	22		
10	5	8	10	12	20	24	26		
11	6	10	12	16	24	28	32		
12	7	12	16	20	28	32	38		
13	8	14	20	24	32	36	44		
14	10	16	24	28	36	42	50		
15	12	20	28	32	40	48	60		
16	14	24	32	36	44	52	70		

PIKAT PASI (CUSTOMS TARIFF.)

In the treaty of 1856 it is provided that all goods and produce not subject to an export duty, shall be subject to an inland tax or transit duty. There being no export tax upon teak the following transit duty, regulated according to the size of the timber, is levied upon all market-sized logs passing the Duty Station at Paknampoh. The duty charged has no connection with the market price of the logs, but depends solely on the dimensions, or in other words, on the pikat rate.

Length in Wahs (a wah containing 80 inches.)										
Semi-girth in kams (1 kam = 4 1/16")	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Tcs.	Tcs.	Tcs.	Tcs.	Tcs.	Tcs.
5	24 atts	32 atts	48 atts	1. Tcs.	1.16	1.40	2.32	8	12	20
6	32 „ Tcs.	48 „ Tcs.	1. Tcs.	1.16	1.40	2.32	3.32	12	20	32
7	1.	1.24	2.	2.40	3.8	4.24	5.8	20	32	56
8	1.24	2.	2.40	3.40	4.24	5.8	5.32	32	56	72
9	2.	2.40	3.40	4.24	5.32	6.48	7.40	56	72	88
10	2.40	3.32	4.24	5.32	6.48	7.40	8.48	72	88	104
11	3.32	4.	4.48	6.16	8.	9.48	10.8	88	104	120
12	4.	4.48	6.24	8.	9.32	10.8	11.16	104	120	136
13	5.8	5.40	7.40	8.28	10.24	12.	13.32	120	136	152
14	5.40	7.40	8.48	10.24	12.	13.	16.	136	152	168
15	6.48	8.48	10.24	12.	14.24	16.	17.14			

MEASUREMENT OF SAWN TIMBER.

In the Chinese and native handsawing sheds, the sawn wood is sold by the *yok*,—16 wahs long by one sauk wide by one niew thick. The following is the sale measure:—

24 Niew = 1 Sauk

4 Sauk = 1 Wah

16 Wah = 1 Yok

Three-quarters of sauk in length are counted as one sauk ($\frac{1}{4}$ th of a wah) and in measuring the width and the thickness three-quarters of a niew are counted as one niew. Lesser fractions are in buyer's favour. A wah may safely be reckoned as the equivalent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ English feet, and

a new as equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English inch. A yok of 16 wah long by a sauk wide by 1 new thick contains 11.44 cubic feet, that is there are 4.37 yok to the ton of 50 cubic feet.

The following table gives at a glance the equivalent per cubic feet of prices per Siamese yok of 11.44 cubic feet.

PRICES PER YOK AND THE EQUIVALENTS PER CUBIC FOOT

Per Yok		Per cubic foot in dollars & cents	Per Yok		Per cubic foot in dollars & cents
Tcs.	10	cts. 52.45	Tcs.	15½	cts. 81.29
	10½	55.07		16	83.92
	11	57.69		16½	86.54
	11½	60.32		17	89.16
	12	62.94		17½	91.78
	12½	65.56		18	94.41
	13	68.18		18½	97.03
	13½	70.80		19	99.65
	14	73.43		19½	\$1 cts. 02.27
	14½	76.05		20	\$1 cts. 04.90
	15	78.67			

- 1 Salung per Yok = Cts. 1.31 per cubic foot.
 2 Salung „ = 2.62 „
 3 Salung „ = 3.93 „
 1 Tical „ = 5.25 „

Bangkok and Its Trade.

The capital of Siam is situated on both sides of the Menam Chao Phya, and is about twenty-five miles from the bar following the windings of the river, or about 14 miles direct. That river would be a splendid instrument of commerce but for the bar at its mouth. The mean level of the city is only about 4.25 metres above mean sea level. The capital is the ordinary residence of the Court, and the seat of the whole central administration; it is situated in a marvellous delta, one of the rice granaries of the world, and to the capital all the wealth of the country converges. It is only 132 years since Bangkok became the capital of the country, and of late years it is being rapidly modernised. Despite both these facts, it is still one of the most interesting and picturesque cities in the Far East. Within the memory of many who do not yet reckon themselves old men, it was a town without streets. Now between Bangkokem and Klong Samsen there are between 90 and 100 miles of carriage roads and more are always being made. There is, of course, in addition a large mileage of lanes. But the river and the canals which intersect the town in all directions, still retain much of their old importance as the highways of Bangkok, especially for purposes of trade; and a considerable proportion of the population lives on the water. There is no foreign quarter in the town, or indeed any very distinct quarters, but new suburbs have now been formed, several of them filled mainly with the residences of foreigners. Sampeng, the great bazaar, which is at last having streets driven through it, was no doubt originally the Chinese quarter, but now the Chinaman is everywhere. The Royal palace and the Government offices are in the City proper; the big business firms have their premises, for the most part, on the banks of the river from the City to Bangkokem. The distinction between the City and the rest of the town is likely, however, to disappear, for a good portion of the wall has already been removed, and every year sees some further portions taken away to make room for new premises. The gate known as Patoo Sam Yot was removed some fourteen years ago, another useful improvement was effected in the course of 1902 by the removal of Patoo Phi. In September, 1912, the Taphan Han gate collapsed, with fatal result, and before the end of the year most of the remaining gates had been removed. The town is lighted with electricity, and the tram-car service is entirely electric. The first tramway to be constructed runs from Bangkokem to near the Palace in the City, a distance of about six miles. In 1901 another electric tram line was opened from the Paknam Railway terminus to Samsen, a distance of four and a half miles. Both these lines are the property of the Siam Electricity Co., Ltd. In 1903 the Siamese Tramway Co., Ltd., was formed to construct and work a further length of over 12 miles of electric tramway in and about the City and Dusit Park. These lines were opened to traffic in October, 1905. In August 1907 the Siam Electricity Co., Ltd., acquired a controlling interest in this company. In 1911 the Government decided to build a power station of their own of 3,000 kilowatts capacity and this is now practically completed. The laying out of Dusit Park estate and the policy of opening new roads have brought large new residential areas into

the market. The town covers a very extended area, some twelve square miles on the eastern bank of the river and the recent census of the capital gives the total population as 628,675, of which 379,118 are males and 249,557 females.

The first section of the great Raja-Damern Boulevard was opened in 1900, and work was finally completed in 1904. The Boulevard extends from the Dusit Park Palace to the Grand Palace, and it is throughout 58 metres in width with the exception of the section known as the Phra Lan which is 78 metres, wide. Fine bridges of an ornamental character have been constructed over Klong Padung, Klong Talat and Klong Bang Lumpu. All new roads in Bangkok are now one or other of two classes, one 29 metres, and the other 15 metres, in width. Along the first class roads is planted a double row of trees. As a result of the opening of the new streets an immense impetus has been given to building, and the class of houses is much better than in old days. The whole appearance of New-road is also being gradually changed. It remains, however, a long, unlovely street, too narrow, outside the City, for the traffic, and interesting only for its animation and the variety of races to be met in it. The "policy of roads" has presumably been pursued so vigorously from a recognition of the fact that no improvement scheme was possible till accommodation was provided for the people in the most densely populated part of the town, and the introduction of the motor car has given an additional impetus to improving, and adding to the roads. A road is being made between Paknam and the capital. The removal of the cattle trade to the Bangkolem Abattoirs, together with the sanitary regulations respecting dairies and Chinese market gardens, restored the important Windwill-road district—between the Suriwongse and Poh Yome Roads—to European occupation, and in the main roads and the cross roads that have been opened up there, several new and handsome residences have been built. The large Bangrak market, destroyed by fire in 1908, has been rebuilt on modern lines and opened. Taken as a whole, the improvements effected in Bangkok during the last six or seven years have been more important, as well as more marked, than those of the previous dozen years together.

The right bank is much the less important part of the town. There are no streets, and apart from the rice and saw mills, some big Indian communities give it its chief commercial importance. The electric light however has now been installed, and streets and a tramway are projected. A bridge has been built across Klong Bangkokyai, thus restoring the old means of land communication between Pak Klong Sarn and Klong Bangkoknoi. On this side too are to be found some fine Buddhist monasteries, and the palaces of a number of the older aristocratic families. The descendants of the original Portuguese settlers still preserve their identity round the oldest of the Catholic Churches, that of Santa Cruz, which was pulled down during 1913 to make room for a more modern building.

Among the distinctive features of Bangkok, a first place must be given to the Buddhist monasteries. Religion is bound up with all the acts of the life of the Siamese, and Wats are to be found everywhere in the capital. One of the most sumptuous is the most recent, that of Benchamabophit,

built to commemorate the reign of His late Majesty. It is situated near the new royal palace in Dusit Park; and the whole design is very happily conceived in the purest Siamese style. More rich and imposing is Wat Phra Keo (officially styled Wat Phra Sri Ratana Satsadaram) situated within the walls of the Grand Palace. This is the royal temple and contains the so-called emerald Buddha, a sort of palladium of the Thai race. Other noted monasteries are Wat Phra Chetupon (Poh), where one building contains a famous "sleeping" Buddha, Wat Bovoranives, Wat Surhat, Wat Saket in the grounds of which rises the Golden Mount, and Wat Aron (Cheng) on the west bank. The restoration of the last named, one of the most ancient monasteries in Bangkok, was completed in 1910.

The big undertaking of providing Bangkok with an abundant water supply is now nearing completion, and by the middle of 1914 it is expected that water will be supplied for domestic purposes all over the town. The water works at Samsen, including the pump houses, filter house, filtered water reservoirs, etc., are now completed, while two elevated filtered water reservoirs have been built in Worachak-road. The towers are thirty metres high, and each reservoir has a capacity of 1,000 cubic metres. The laying of pipes throughout the town was commenced in the latter part of 1912, and was finished towards the end of 1913. The water to be used will be taken from the river at Chiengrak above Pakret. Artesian well boring was begun in 1904 and has been continued ever since, the success attained showing that this should be at least a useful adjunct to a proper water supply. It should also be of the utmost value in many of the other towns of lower Siam. About twenty bores have been made in Bangkok and others at Nakhon Pathom, Korat, Tachin, Meklong, Ban Phaji, Nakhon Sritamarat, etc. In Nakhon Pathom and Raheng the water is distributed through the town by pipes.

The principal trade of Bangkok is in rice, teak-wood providing another important industry. There is constant communication with Singapore and Hongkong by established lines of steamers; there is regular steam communication with both coasts of the Gulf; there is a direct service with Europe about every three weeks; and, in addition, a number of steamers and sailing craft visit the port, in the course of a year, from most parts of the world.

The following tables show the value of the Imports and Exports of the Port of Bangkok in recent years:—

TABLE A.—TOTAL VALUE OF ALL IMPORTS.

Imports.	2454	Average of	2455
	(1911-12).	Five Years.	(1912-13).
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
3% Goods	63,698,782	61,535,793	67,583,197
Wine, Beer & Spirits ...	1,441,230	1,485,749	1,626,190
Gold Leaf	2,502,800	4,089,159	2,093,000
Opium	3,069,125	2,192,582	3,173,511
Treasure	2,427,045	4,029,214	1,749,429
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	73,138,932	73,332,497	76,225,327

TABLE B.—TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS.

Exports.	2454	Average of	2455
	(1911-12).	Five Years.	(1912-13),
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Rice	65,840,265	79,391,230	65,320,423
Piculs	(10,541,455)	(14,587,458)	(9,881,130)
Teak	6,112,097	9,170,830	5,600,282
Treasure	859,434	1,061,276	259,511
All other Goods	9,088,007	8,002,537	9,614,078
Goods Re-Exported	2,733,810	1,694,889	1,176,267
Total	84,633,613	99,320,762	81,970,561

The appended table gives the value of the principal imports and exports for 2455 (1912-13).

IMPORTS.

Cotton Goods.		Gunny Bags	2 130,165
		Oil	3,610,804
Palais	Ticals 777,086	Machinery	1,845,534
Papoons	1,821,323	Hardware	1,225,885
Sarongs	703,237	Wood and wood } manufactures }	1,435,646
Slendangs	668,474	Jewellery Precious Stones } Gold and Silver ware }	1,476,881
Patas	85,104	Sugar, Manufactured	3,284,144
Prints and Chintzes	1,211,481	Provisions	1,617,149
White Shirting	2,781,010	Motor Cars and parts	716,916
Grey Shirting	1,467,229	Drugs	1,375,590
Turkey Red Cloth	93,958	Tea	837,325
Turkey Red Yarn	260,736	Metal Manufactures	5,791,138
White Yarn	705,294	Tobacco	1,286,424
Coloured Yarn other } than Turkey Red }	649,414	Liquors	1,626,190
Piece Goods	2,757,400	Opium	3,173,511
Singlets	246,830	Treasure	1,749,429
Unenumerated	2,484,695	Gold Leaf	2,093,000
Raw Cotton	7,946	Paper	930,458
Total, Cotton Goods	16,721,217	Matches	757,526
Silk Goods	3,081,991		

EXPORTS.

Rice	Ticals	65,320,423	Other horns, deer } and rhinoceros }	...	47,639
Teak ...	...	5,600,282	Deer Hides ...	...	125,900
Agilla Wood ...	...	54,890	Birds Nests ...	...	39,540
Sapan Wood ...	...	13,759	Silk, Raw ...	...	354,241
Fish, Platoo ...	...	325,978	Silk Piece Goods ...	...	682,263
Fish, salt, other than } than platoo }	...	1,173,784	Cotton ...	...	176,817
Dried Mussels ...	...	530,876	Ivory ...	...	31,908
Fish, Plaheng ...	...	33,220	Pumeloos ...	...	56,819
Fish, Plasalit ...	...	7,575	Rough Rubies ...	...	2,865
Pepper ...	...	877,198	Duck Eggs ...	...	18,315
Cardamums ...	...	62,122	Onions ...	...	80,702
Gamboge ...	...	52,969	Salt ...	...	153,268
Sticklac ...	...	281,550	Gum Benjamin ...	...	26,980
Bullocks ...	...	363,380	Rubber ...	...	87,968
Buffalo Hides ...	...	936,892	Swine ...	...	31,750
Cow Hides ...	...	1,186,286	Tin Oxide ...	...	5,757
Buffalo Horns ...	...	181,078	Pine Apples ...	...	378,964
Copra ...	...	5,370			

The following is the Return of Siamese and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Bangkok in 2455 (1912-13), as furnished by his Majesty's Customs:—

INWARDS.

NATIONALITY OF FLAG.	STEAMERS.		SAILING-SHIPS.	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Austrian ...	1	1,831	...	...
British ...	84	77,151	...	...
Danish ...	17	35,857	...	...
Dutch ...	29	16,810	...	...
French ...	30	12,710	...	...
German ...	222	222,115	...	...
Hungarian ...	1	1,951	...	...
Norwegian ...	171	145,174	...	...
Siamese ...	103	47,757	...	...
Chinese ...	6	4,816	...	...
Junks ...	...	...	137	...
	664	566,172	Junks 137	...

OUTWARDS.						
NATIONALITY OF FLAG.			STEAMERS.		SAILING-SHIPS.	
			No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Austrian	...	...	1	1,831	...	...
British	...	...	82	76,373	...	...
Danish	...	...	14	33,689	...	...
Dutch	...	...	29	16,810	...	...
French	...	...	29	12,479	...	...
German	...	...	226	226,045	...	...
Hungarian	...	...	1	1,951	...	...
Norwegian	...	...	172	145,696	...	...
Siamese	...	...	118	50,607	...	...
Chinese	...	...	5	3,835	...	...
Junks	...	...	...	...	180	...
			<u>677</u>	<u>569,316</u>	Junks <u>180</u>	<u>...</u>

The imports (in order of value) were from Great Britain, China, India, Netherlands-India, Germany, Singapore, Japan, U. S. America, France, Hongkong, Holland, Belgium, and the exports (also in order of value) were to Singapore, Hongkong, Germany, United Kingdom, India, Holland, Belgium, Austria-Hungary. There is also a considerable trade overland with Burma, and on the northern frontier, with the British Shan States and Yunnan, carried on by traders, who buy goods at one place and sell them at another.



Forestry in Siam.

At present by far the most valuable tree in Siam is the Teak. The forests in which this species occurs are situated in the dry regions of the Monthon Bayap and those parts of the Monthons Nakonsawan and Pitsanulok which lie north of Lat. 17.° the average annual rainfall being probably under 50 inches. These regions, which are hilly throughout, are drained by the Salween on the west, and the Mekong on the east, while the numerous feeders of the Menam Chao Phya water the whole of the central portion, all affording the waterways by which timber is floated out.

Where conditions are suitable. Teak occurs in deciduous forests up to 2,500 feet elevation, mixed with many other species of which the following are some of the most important :

Xylia dolabriformis, *Eugenia jambolana*, *Bombax insignia*, *Sterculia* various, *Pterospermum semisagittatum*, *Garuga pennata*, *Bursera serrata*, *Semicarpus panduratus*, *Spondias Magnifera*, *Terminalia tomentella*, *Terminalia crenulata*, *Terminalia belerica*, *Anogeissus acuminatus*, *Lagerstroemia flos regina*, *Lagerstroemia tomentosa*, *Homalium tomentosum*, *Cordia grandis*, *Cassia Siamea*, *Odina wodier*, etc., etc.

Prior to the year 1896, although teak had been worked very extensively in the Menam and Salween basins, yet practically no attempts had been made to control these workings. It is true that such work was supposed to be restricted to forests for which leases had been granted by the Government, and the form of lease then in use contained certain conditions as to minimum girth, etc., which although absurdly inadequate were apparently at the time considered a sufficient safeguard for the future of the forests. But as no Government official was directly responsible, not only were the conditions of leases not enforced, but very many unleased forests were worked under the authority of the local officials whose sympathies could as a rule be enlisted by the timber traders for certain pecuniary considerations.

Forestry in Siam, (if ex-President Roosevelt's definition is to be accepted), may be said to have commenced only in 1896-97 when the Government secured the services of Mr. H. Slade (an officer of the Imperial Forest Service, of exceptional abilities) on deputation from the Government of India.

This officer at once directed his attention to the Teak forests and acting under his advice the following measures were taken to protect the valuable forest properties of the Government :

(I.) The establishment of a Forest Department, with an European staff of officers, recruited as far as possible from the Imperial and Provincial Forest Service of India and Burma, not the least important of their duties being the training of selected Siamese youths with a view to their filling responsible positions in the Department in the future.

(II.) The promulgation of various Royal Decrees by His Majesty, providing for the better protection and control of forests, and absolutely prohibiting any work except under a lease.

(III.) The inspection and survey of all leased forests by Forest Officers with a view to ascertaining the future possibilities of the forests, and also further periodical inspections to ensure strict observance of conditions of leases.

(IV.) The training of selected Siamese at the Indian Forest School at Dehra Dun.

In 1897 with the consent of the lessees a new form of lease was substituted for that under which they had hitherto worked, the conditions of the lease embodying the more important restrictions necessary for the future welfare of the forests, among which may be mentioned the raising of the minimum girth from 51 inches to 76½ inches.

In 1900-01 most of the old leases expired and a further new form of lease was brought into force for such forests as Government decided should still be worked. This form provided for the closing of one half of the original areas, and prohibited any further girthing by lessees. The royalty was also raised from Rs. 4.25 a log to Rs. 10 per large log, and Rs. 6 per small log. A large log is one of 3 Pikat and over.

In 1907-08, when a large proportion of the 6 years leases were expiring or about to expire, a change in the organisation of the leases, which for some time had been recognised to be necessary, was decided upon.

The main features of this reorganisation, which took effect from the 1st December, 1909, are as follows:—

1. The lengthening of the period of the leases from 6 to 15 years.
2. The exchange of certain forests between the various lessees, and the opening of the closed forests in such manner as to allow of the consolidation and regrouping of the former numerous, small, and scattered leases into a few leases of large area and compact form, covering practically the whole of the teak bearing forests of Siam.
3. The division of these larger areas into two halves, of which one half is leased for 15 years and the other half reserved, with permission to work all the mature teak in the open half area during the currency of the lease.

On account of the greater economy in working which this scheme has made possible, the Government has been justified in raising the royalty payable per log from Ticals 10 to Ticals 12, in spite of the severe fall which occurred in the value of teak during the years 1908 and 1909. This reorganisation of the forest leases, which was made necessary by the ever increasing distance from which the teak had to be worked, the general increase in working expenses, the near approach of the long threatened shortage in teak supplies, and the falling teak market, has also placed the forests on a better and surer working basis, and more certainly safeguarded the sustained and permanent yield of the teak forests of Siam.

Although the average annual output of teak from Siamese forests during the next 15 years will be considerably less than the average of the last five years, much difference will probably not be felt for the next few years; but an increased yield may confidently be looked for during the second 15 years of the new leases.

For the past few years many promising Siamese youths have been sent to receive their forest education at Dehra Dun (India). They have come back after having received their education, and some of them have passed the highest examinations with honour. These men are now being placed in charge of the responsible positions formerly held by Europeans and are working satisfactorily. Students are also being sent to Burma for their training instead of to India.

A short account of the system under which teak is worked may be of interest. The trees selected are first killed (girdled) by cutting a ring round the tree near the ground well into the heart-wood. They are then left standing, for two years at least, to season, when they are felled, logged and dragged, by elephants principally, into the nearest floating streams. Parties of elephants are also kept working down the main streams to break up stacks and keep the timber moving.

Across flat country carts are now being largely introduced, dragged by buffaloes, or bullocks, as such work can be done in the hot weather when elephants cannot be used, and is far cheaper than using elephants.

Various mechanical contrivances have also been introduced by Messrs. The Borneo Company, Limited, and the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, with wire ropes to drag over hills which are too steep for elephants.

Owing to the many rapids on the Me Ping, Me Yome, Me Wang and Me Nan logs are floated singly until arrival at Raheng, Sawankalok or Utaradit, where they are made into rafts, varying in shape and number of logs according to the river, and thus conveyed to the Duty Station at Paknampoh, where they are examined, and the duty due is collected by a Forest Department establishment, before proceeding to Bangkok.

The average annual arrivals at Paknampoh amount to some 100,000 logs.

Salween timber is floated singly to Kyodan, a rafting station some 70 miles north of Moulmein, then rafted to Kado where the Government inspection and collection of duties is carried out, before passing to Moulmein. The average annual arrivals from Siam at Kado amount to over 20,000 logs.

It was most unfortunate for the teak forests of Siam that Mr. Slade did not arrive 10 years earlier. All of the more accessible teak forests are now in a deplorably over-worked condition, many of them so completely exhausted that they will supply no more teak for another 50 years. It was during these 10 years, and even a little after, that the greatest damage was done. Girdling was carried out without any sort of regard to the maintenance of a steady uninterrupted yield. Everything which would yield a log which could be sold at a profit was killed, and enormous numbers of small poles even, which it could not pay to work, were ruthlessly girdled.

The result, in forests which have been treated like this is that the marketable timber which should have been gradually cut and utilized over a period of 30 to 40 years, was girdled almost all at once, and has since been extracted as fast as supervision and money could be made available, and the supply of elephants and labour would permit. The normal yield of 30 or 40 years is thus being compressed into a period of about 16 years. Fortunately Mr. Slade was in time to save some of the forests from a similar fate, and a very few forests in the district of Nakon Lampang, and a fair number in the district of Pre were reserved before they could be worked out, and these are now being worked on strictly economic lines, and are helping to mitigate the serious shortage in yield and revenue which is now commencing to be felt.

As regards the other valuable species of timber trees in the North, these at present cannot be worked north of Raheng, Sawankalok or Utaradit, as being heavy woods they require to be floated lashed to bamboos and too large a percentage would be wrecked in the rapids to make it a paying business. The railway to Chiangmai is, however, under course of construction, which when completed will tap a very large area of practically virgin forest as far as these species are concerned.

FORESTRY IN LOWER SIAM.

Whereas the Teak, the most valuable tree in Siam, and the most largely exported, is confined almost entirely to the hilly tracts in northern Siam, it must not be supposed that Lower Siam, contains no valuable forests. Far from it. Although at the present time little is done to foster forestry operations in the South, the Government is expected to shortly issue new rules for the working of these forests and to bring several monthons in lower Siam and the Peninsula under the control of the Forest Department with a view to scientific development and administration, when these forests will constitute one more of the many valuable natural assets of the country.

The areas of these forests are very extensive. On the east they extend from the borders of the Monthon Krung Kao all along the Korat railway to a short distance beyond Buriram at the eastern extremity of Monthon Nakon Rachasima. This same block extends south into Monthon Pachim. On the south-east a great belt of forest extends through the coast districts of Chantaburi and Pachim, while on the south-west the Peninsular district of Singora southward is one compact mass of dense forest.

The question that naturally arises in regard to such extensive forests is of what value are they to the Government or to any one else. Though their value is to a certain extent still a matter for the future to decide, it must not be supposed that nothing has yet been done to prove the existence of many valuable woods in them, and it is certain that many of the more accessible forests will be extensively worked in the near future, indeed are being worked at the present moment as regards some of their most valuable species.

The first we may mention and at present the most valuable is the well known Rosewood (Mai Pa Yung, Siamese) *Dalbergia* sp: This extends in suitable localities throughout the forest areas of Nakon Rachasima

and Pachim, and owing to the facilities of transport afforded by the Korat railway considerable quantities are brought down yearly to Bangkok, and find their way to Hongkong and Singapore and even to London, where it is in demand as a furniture wood.

Three other very useful woods are largely exploited from this area, *Dipterocarpus Tuberculatus*, *Shorea obtusa* and *Pectacme Siamensis* (Mai Teng Lang, Siamese). As posts for buildings they are used in Bangkok, but more especially for the Railways, the sleepers for which, as the wood for bridge construction, have been from the very commencement supplied entirely from these two species, to which uses they are admirably suited. In spite of such a great demand there are still enormous tracts of these woods which have never yet been touched by the axe. In addition to the above may be mentioned *Pterocarpus Indicus* (Mai Padouk), a valuable furniture wood, supplies of which are only waiting better means of communication and transport to be worked.

Turning to the woods of the Peninsular districts, we find in the districts of Petchaburi, Chumpon, and Nakou Sritammarat, to mention only a few useful species, a kind of box-wood (Mai Put), much sought after by Japanese traders, who export it for use in wood carving, Mai Yang, which is finding a ready market in India and Europe, and Mai Loompaw, which is valuable bridge building timber and is also exported to China for making coffins.

These are but a few of the many valuable woods, which as time goes on will no doubt be found in these yet almost unexplored forests of the Peninsula. Already foreign firms who have recognized the value of these forests, are applying for concessions to work them, and when in addition to the woods mentioned, the many other species useful for boat-building, house construction, and other local requirements, such as *Xylia dolabriformis* (Mai Deng), *Hopea odorata* (Mai Takien), *Lagerstroemia flos-Regina* (Mai Kabak), *Schleichera trijuga* (Mai Makraw), *Nauclea cordefolia* (Mai Kwow), and a host of others, are considered, the value of these forests to Siam can hardly be over-estimated.

It is becoming more and more evident each year that the time has arrived to inaugurate measures of forest conservancy in Lower Siam. Indeed it is hoped within the next few months that such forest conservancy will be inaugurated. On all sides it is found that the most valuable species of timber trees in all the easily accessible forests are gradually being exterminated. One or two of the most valuable kinds, such as rosewood, have already been found to have been exterminated in certain tracts. In many places the indiscriminate removal of trees in the pole and sapling stage may be noticed. The yearly increasing value of these valuable trees, and the danger they are now in of being exterminated or at any rate of being rendered scarce points unmistakably to urgency of adopting some measures of conservancy. The time is now all the more opportune in that the loss of revenue which the Government anticipates in respect of its teak forests may, it is hoped, be counterbalanced by revenue from the extensive forests of the South, and there is every reason to believe that this revenue is capable of reaching a high figure before the worst period of the shortage of teak supplies arrives.

Defence.

THE ARMY.

The last decade in Siam has witnessed great strides in the progress of the country, and in this movement toward higher efficiency the Army has taken the front place. Fundamental changes have been made in the system of obtaining men for all branches of the Army, with the result that the openings for administrative wrong-doing in the old system, by which men either rendered personal service or paid a poll tax, have been effectively frustrated. To-day the system in use is compulsory and universal. Since R. S. 124 every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 40 is liable to be called to Military Service, (a) for two years with the colours, thereafter (b) passing into the first reserve, and thereafter (c) passing into the second reserve. Service in the first reserve means that during a period of 5 years the person is liable to be called upon for a maximum service of two months per year. Service in the second reserve means that during a period of ten years the person is liable to be called upon for a maximum of 15 days per year. At the age of 40 all liability ceases whether the person has fully served or not.

The system is territorial in operation, a man serves in his home circle and is not called into any other circle. Private business is disturbed as little as possible, and numerous exemptions are accorded by law on an even more liberal scale than in Europe, those exempted including members of the priesthood, civil officials, students, orphans, Chinese, the uncivilised tribes, etc.

The exemption may be total or partial, the object being to hamper as little as possible the peaceful occupations of the people and the requirements of the branches of civil administration, which are now considerable owing to the development of the country and the establishment of the new order of things all over the Kingdom.

The up-country regiments are regional, *i. e.*, the men are recruited in the military district itself where the regiment is stationed. For this purpose the country is divided into Military Circles or Monthons, which correspond on the whole, though not being exactly identical, with the monthons instituted for the purposes of civil administration.

This system has brought about far reaching effects on the country at large. Men who have served their time with the colours and the reserve make better citizens on their re-entry into civil life than those who have not served as soldiers. The work of the local governing bodies in the different Monthons has been rendered much easier, and the minor positions, such as *phu-yai-ban*, are largely filled by ex-soldiers.

ORGANISATION.

His Majesty is the supreme head of the Army and holds the rank of Field Marshal. H.R.H. Prince Bhanurangsi, the former head of the army, likewise holds the same rank, and at the beginning of the present reign was appointed Inspector General of all Land forces, a post the King had filled when Crown Prince. One of His Majesty's brothers, H.R.H. the Prince of Nagorn Jaisri, holds the appointment of Minister of War. He received his military education in Denmark, and the present efficient state of the Army is due in a very great measure to the personal efforts of the Minister. Acknowledgement was made of the value of his work by his promotion to the rank of Field Marshal in 1911. A few of the far reaching reforms effected since R. S. 124 may be mentioned, in the improvement brought about in the status of the non-commissioned officer, the establishment of military colleges, the issuing of text books, etc. It must not be forgotten too that the army gave the lead in the introduction of the new Codes. A new system of Courts-martial and of martial law has been introduced.

Formerly the army was divided into ten Divisions, but at the commencement of the reign those Divisions were grouped into Army Corps.

The 1st Army Corps consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions.

The 2nd Army Corps consists of the 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions.

The 3rd Army Corps consists of the 5th, 9th and 10th Divisions.

These Divisions are homogeneous. Each consists of two regiments of Infantry, one Regiment of either Cavalry or Chasseurs (Jaeger), one Regiment of Artillery, one Company of Engineers, one Company of Transport, one Company of Machine Guns (mitrailleurs), and one Ambulance Company.

As to the actual strength of this Army, each infantry Regiment consists, on a peace footing, of one battalion of four Companies, each Company consisting of 100 men, exclusive of officers and N. C. O.'s. On a war footing each Regiment will consist of three battalions, each of four Companies, and each Company will be raised to a strength of 250 men.

A regiment of cavalry, in peace, consists of two squadrons, each of 120 horse. In war another squadron will be added. The Chasseurs like the Cavalry are employed for scouting purposes, but on foot. A regiment consists of two or more companies in peace and four companies in war as circumstances require.

An Artillery regiment consists of two batteries of four guns in peace and three batteries in war.

The peace company of Engineers will be raised to a battalion in war, and the same applies to the Transport and the Ambulance.

ADMINISTRATION.

Since R. S. 128 the Royal Survey Department has been added to the Ministry and placed under the Chief of General Staff, who controls in addition the Military Instruction Department and the Intelligence Department. Since the Survey Department has been taken over a fair amount of progress has been made. A new map of Siam in Siamese showing the new frontier has been prepared, but this is only temporary, and as soon as the trigonometrical surveys are completed a further map will be published. A coloured map of Monthon Krung Thep in Siamese together with those of several other Monthons are included in the list of maps issued. A Survey School has also been established where officers from the regiments are sent to study topographical and trigonometrical survey work, etc.

The Royal Military College is now separated into two different establishments, one of them being a Cadet Corps serving the purpose of a preparatory school, while the other is a War School, where military sciences are taught. The Cadets who have successfully passed their examinations in the highest form of the Cadet Corps, can enter the War School without entrance examination. Candidates from civil schools are allowed to enter the highest form in the preparatory school but have to pass a strict competitive entrance examination. Both schools, while having separate commanding officers, are united under the command of the Chief of the Military Education Department, who looks after all educational affairs in the Army. A very high standard has been attained in the work of both schools, and all the present young officers have been trained there. There is always a great demand for these officers, and since R. S. 128 two hundred have passed out every year. At present there are about 800 cadets in both schools, and within the next two years the schools will be in a position to supply at least 150 officers every year. Besides the above mentioned schools, there is also a special course of study for the education of those who wish to become General Staff Officers, who, after passing their examination will be sent to all Div. H. Q.

Amongst the officers in the service are now a number who have been trained in European Armies, and who are now holding important posts. There is a school for non-commissioned officers in every regiment and the standard of education for N. C. O.'s is much higher than formerly. Much attention is now paid to the training of the men. In their first year of service they are taught their duty to their King and country, drilled in barracks, learn military duties and generally get two months in each year in manoeuvres. The physical development of the men is also carefully looked after.

There is now also one school of musketry, to which officers from each Infantry, Chasseur, and Transport Regiment are sent by turn every

year, and an artillery application school for officers sent from Artillery regiments.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The Arms and Equipment are European, modified of course to suit the special demands of the country. The troops are armed with R. S. rifles model 121, 8 mm. in calibre. The new field guns are 7.5 c.m. calibre, and the mountain guns of 5 c.m. Machine guns have not yet been definitely adopted, as experiments are still being carried out to evolve a type specially suited to the country. In R. S. 128 a cartridge factory was established at Bangsue, and from the beginning of R. S. 129 has supplied cartridges for the Army. Repairs to arms are also carried out in this factory.

In a country intersected by waterways boats form a large portion of the machinery of transport. The headquarters of the transport department are situated in Bangkok. That the arrangements are speedy and up-to-date is evidenced by the ease with which the large force of troops were transported to the capital for the Coronation.

Experiments are now being carried out to ascertain the most suitable form of ration for the army when in the field and on manoeuvres, and to this end various kinds of food popular with the men are being subjected to treatment with a view to their being used in a compressed form. Officers for an aviation corps have been trained in Europe.

THE NAVY.

The Navy is small, but has for a considerable time been a smart, well trained and well equipped service.

The list of ships contains the names of some 21 vessels of over 100 tons, 10 of these being of 500 tons or over.

The largest is the cruiser yacht *Maha Chakrkrri*, steel, twinscrew, 2 masts with 1 military top on each, 2 funnels. Length, 287 feet; Beam, 40 feet; Draught, 14 feet; Displacement, 3,000 tons; speed, 14 knots. Armament:—four 12 c/m. Q. F.; ten 57 m/m. Q. F.; four 37 m/m. Q. E. Serves as Royal Yacht.

Among the other larger vessels are:—

Torpedo Boat Destroyers, *Sua Tayarn Chol* and *Sua Kamron Sirdhu*. Length between perps. 227' 0"; Breadth moulded 21' 6"; Draught 6' 0"; Displacement 375 tons; I. H. P. 6,000; speed 27 knots. Armament:—one 76 m/m., five 57 m/m., 2 maxims, two 18" torpedo tubes. Built 1908 and 1911 respectively at Kobe, Japan.

Makut Rajakumar, steel, twin-screw gun-boat, 2 masts with military top, 1 funnel. Length, 175 feet; Beam, 23 feet 6 inches; Draught, 11 feet; Displacement, 700 tons; speed 11.5 knots. Armament:—two 12 c/m Q. F.; four 57 m/m. Q. F.; and three 37 m/m Q. F.

Bhali and *Sukrib*—Each is a screw gun-boat, 2 masts with 1 military top on each, 1 funnel. Length, 162 feet; Beam, 23 feet; Draught, 10 feet; Displacement, 580 tons; Speed, 11.4 knots. Armament: one 12 c/m Q. F.; five 57 m/m. and four 37 m/m Q. F.

Muratha, steel, screw gun-boat, 2 masts with 1 Military top, 1 funnel. Length, 145 feet; Beam 23 feet; Draught, 10 feet; Displacement, 530 tons; Speed, 11.4 knots. Armament:—one 12 c/m Q. F.; four 57 m/m Q. F.; three 37 m/m Q. F.

Torpedo Boats Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Length between perps, 40.1 m.; Breadth moulded, 4.94 m.; Draught 1.11 m.; I. P. H., 1,200; speed 22 knots. Armament:—one 57 m/m, one 2½ pr., two 18" torpedo tubes. Built 1908, at Kobe, Japan.

Torpedo Boat No. 4, built 1912, at Kobe, Japan. The conditions are similar to those of the aforesaid boats.

Buk, transport. Length, 176 feet; Beam, 27 feet 2 inches; Draught, 13 feet 6 inches; Displacement, 850 tons; speed 10 knots.

Besides the above there are about 10 more steam vessels which serve as despatch boats for coast and river service, in addition to some 50 or 60 steamers and launches from 100 tons downwards for service on the river.

The Naval Arsenal dock has been reconstructed, the work being completed towards the end of 1906. It measures 300 feet in length and 45 feet wide in the entrance, with 15.6 to 16 feet on the blocks at high water. In the year 1904, it was further equipped with a large wharf on screw piles, and steam sheer legs capable of lifting loads of 40 tons, together with a steam travelling crane of 10 tons. There are also workshops, fitted with modern machinery and latest improvements, capable of undertaking the repair work of the whole fleet.

In 1904 a Royal Naval Academy was established at Phra Rajwongderm near Wat Aroon, and 200 cadets are trained there for Navigation and Engineering.

The standard of instruction given in this institution has recently been so advanced that within a few years the Royal Navy will have in the service far more competent officers than hitherto—in fact a number of the cadets have already passed into the service, and some are even now commanding the new boats. With the more general application of the Military service law in the Provinces and Bangkok Monthon, the Naval Training Establishments have likewise been extended, and the Department now has these at Muangs Samut Sengkram, Samut Sakon, Nakon Khuan Khan, Samut Prakarn, Bang Phra, Rayong and Chantaburi, so that the men, recruited locally, may have their preliminary training for a certain period of their service in their native district and be then transferred to Bangkok to serve in ships of the Royal Navy.

There are 5,000 men available for service afloat, besides a reserve of 20,000.

Postal Regulations.

BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Offices in Bangkok are open for the transaction of business at the hours given below :

Post Office No. 1 (City, (G. P. O.)	daily from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
” ” 2 (Custom House Lane)	” 8 ” ” 5 ”
” ” 4 (behind Ministry of Interior)	” 8 ” ” 4 ”
” ” 5 (R. Railway Dept.)	” 7 ” ” 4 ”
” ” 8 (Tanon Yaworat) for	
	Chinese correspondence only 8 ” ” 4 ”

[Post Offices Nos. 3 and 6 have been temporarily closed and Post Office No. 7 (Suen Dusit) is for the use of the Royal Palace of Suen Dusit only.]

On Sundays the counters are open only from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

At the Inland Offices the hours for the transaction of business are regulated by the Postal Authorities.

DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following are the hours at which delivery of correspondence takes place from the Bangkok Post Offices :

General Post Office (City).	7.50 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	4.05 p.m.
Post Office No. 2 (Custom House)	7.50 ”	12.50 ”	4 ”
Post Office No. 5 (Railway Dept.)	7.40 ”	12.40 ”	4 ”

Letters marked “ By Express ” will be delivered by special messenger immediately after their arrival at the destination. The fee is 16 satangs.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The following are the Postage Stamps, &c. in use in Siam for the purpose of Inland and Foreign Post.—

Postage stamps :— 2 satangs, 3 satangs, 6 satangs, 12 satangs, 14 satangs, 28 satangs, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 Ticals.

Post Cards :— 3 satangs (Local), 5 satangs (Inland) 6 satangs (Foreign), and 12 satangs (Foreign with reply).

Coupons (for prepaying letter-reply from foreign countries, 16 stgs.

LOCAL AND INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

Local Letters for every Tical's weight.....6 satangs,

Inland Letters, for every Tical's weight or
fraction thereof.....12 satangs.

Unpaid local letters are not transmitted by post.

Post Cards, Local 3 stangs each card.

Inland 5 " "

Printed Matter, (including newspapers, books, photographs,
&c.) Local and Inland, for every 3 Ticals'
weight or fraction thereof 2 satangs.

Newspapers registered at the P. & T. Dept: up to 6 Ticals'
weight, 2 stgs; for every succeeding 3 Tics.' weight 2 satangs.

Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, Commercial and legal
papers, Local and Inland, for every 3 Ticals'
weight or fraction thereof 2 satangs.

Local Parcels: for every 30 Ticals' weight or fraction thereof 10 satangs.

Inland Parcels: for every 30 Ticals' weight or fraction thereof 20 satangs.

Registration—Local and Inland: 14 satangs (in addition to
the ordinary rate of postage).

Acknowledgement of receipt: Local and Inland 14 satangs.

Money Orders—The rates of Commission charged on the issue
of Inland Money Orders, are:

			up	to	20	Ticals	inclusive	...	25	satangs
over	20	Ticals	up	to	60	"	"	...	50	"
"	60	"	"		100	"	"	...	1	Tical
"	100	"	"		200	"	"	...	2	Ticals
"	200	"	"		300	"	"	...	3	"
"	300	"	"		400	"	"	...	4	"
"	400	"	"		500	"	"	...	5	"
"	500	"	"		600	"	"	...	6	"
"	600	"	"		700	"	"	...	7	"
"	700	"	"		800	"	"	...	8	"

TELEGRAM TARIFF.

The following is the Tariff per word for telegrams:—

COUNTRY.	Via Moulmein.		Via Saigon.		Via Penang C.	
	Tes.	stgs.	Tes.	stgs.	Tes.	stgs.
SIAM: —Telegrams are charged at the rate of 1 Tical for the first 10 words or under and 12 satangs for each word in addition.						
Aden & Perim (via Bombay)	1	65	2	25	2	20
Australia	2	05	1	65	2	05
Canada, } Dominion of (via N. A. cables)						
British Columbia	3	30	3	95	3	80
Northwest Territories	4	—	4	65	4	50
Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec Province, Prince Edward Island	2	85	3	50	3	35
Cape Colony, Orange River Colony and Transvaal	3	05	2	60	1	10
Ceylon	—	80	1	40	1	35
China, Important Towns:						
Amoy	2	—	1	35	1	30
Canton	2	—	1	35	1	30
Foochow	2	—	1	35	1	30
Hongkong	1	75	1	10	1	05
Macao	1	90	1	25	1	20
Shanghai	2	—	1	35	1	30
Swatow	2	—	1	35	1	30
Dutch East Indies, via S'pore						
Tcs.—stgs. 90	1	85	1	35	1	15
via Suez	2	20	2	40	2	25
via Fao	2	—	2	70	2	50
Europe (except Russia & Turkey) {						
Russia in Europe { via Suez	2	20	2	40	2	25
via Teheran	1	55	2	30	2	05
Turkey in Europe { via Suez	2	20	2	40	2	25
via Fao	1	85	2	45	2	25
India	—	75	1	40	1	35
Burma	—	60	1	55	1	50
Indo-China, via S'pore						
Tcs. stgs.						
Cochin-China, Cambodia & Laos	—	95	1	50	—	15
Annam and Tonquin	1	35	1	90	—	30
Japan	3	45	2	70	3	05
Malay Peninsula: Overland						
Tcs. stgs.						
Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements	0	15	1	40	—	90

TELEGRAM TARIFF.

The following is the Tariff per word for telegrams :—

COUNTRY.	Via Moulmein		Via Saigon		Via Penang C.	
	Tcs.	stgs.	Tcs.	stgs.	Tcs.	stgs.
	New Zealand	2	25	1	85	2	25
Philippine Islands,—Luzon	2	15	1	45	1	50
Ilo Ilo, Bacolod, Cebu	2	60	1	90	1	85
United States of America :						
California.	3	20	3	85	3	70
New York City	2	85	3	50	3	35

The maximum length of a word in plain language is fixed at 15 characters or at 5 figures ; in code language at 10 characters or 5 figures.

Full stops, commas, dashes and bars indicating fractions are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur.

The sender of a private telegram may obtain priority of transmission and delivery at destination by writing the instruction "Urgent" or—D—before the address and by paying three times the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length between the same points.

Gramme	= 15.43 gr. tr.
Kilogramme	= 2.205 lbs. av.
Quintal Métrique	= 220½ „ „
Tonneau	= 2,205 lbs.
Litre, Liquid	= 1.76 pint.
Hectolitre { Liquid	= 22 gallons.
{ Dry	2.75 bushels,

Mètre	= 39.37 inches.
Kilometre	= .621 mile.
Mètre Cube }	= 35.31 cubic ft.
Stère }	
Hectare	= 2.42 acres.
Kilomètre Carré	= .386 sq. mile.

Money Orders are issued by Post Office No. 1 (City), Post Office No. 2 (Custom House Lane) and Post Office No. 4 (behind Ministry of Interior) in Bangkok, on Ayuthia, Chantaboon, Chiangmai, Chiengrai, Chaiya (Bandon), Chumporn, Kanburi, Korat, Lampang, Makhaeng, Nan, Paknampho (Nakon Sawan), Patani, Patriew, Pitsanulok, Nakhon Pathom, Puket, Raheng, Ratburi, Singora, and Ubon. Money Orders from these places drawn on Bangkok are likewise received by the Bangkok Post Offices No. 1 or 2. But for the present no money can thus be sent from one Inland station to another.

FOREIGN POSTAL TABLE.

Country,	Letters per 5 grammes	Post Cards		Printed Matter including Books, Newsp's	Legal and Com- mercial Papers.	Samples	Registration Fee.	Acknowledgement of Receipt.
		Single each.	Reply each.					
Per 50 grammes.								
	stgs.	stgs.	stgs.	stgs.	stgs.	stgs.	stgs.	stgs.
Union Countries								
Any part in the world beyond Siam.	14	6	12	3	3 (Lowest charge 14 satangs)	3 (Lowest charge 6 satangs)	14	14

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

Parcels are received at the Bangkok Post Offices, Nos. 1 and 2, and at the following Inland Post Offices, viz:—Paknamphoh, Lampang, Puket, Raheng, and Chiengmai, for transmission to all countries of the world. Particulars may be obtained at the Post Offices named above.

The rates of Postage charged are : to Great Britain 3 lbs 1.35 Tics., 7 lbs. 2.20 Tics., 11 lbs. 3.00 Tics ; to other countries in Europe, from 1 tical 90 satangs to 3 ticals per parcel up to 5kg.; to the Straits Settlements up to 3 lbs. 55 satangs, up to 7 lbs. Tics. 1.35, up to 11 lbs. Tics. 2 ; to the Federated Malay States up to 3 lbs. 80 satangs, up to 7 lbs. Tics. 1.85, up to 11 lbs. Tics. 2.85 ; to Hongkong, Macao and British offices in China : 3 lbs. 60 satangs, 7 lbs. Tics. 1.20, 11 lbs. Tics. 1.80 ; to Japan and Chosen up to 3 lbs. Tical 1, up to 7 lbs. Tics. 1.45, up to 11 lbs. Tics. 2.28 ; to British India 2 ticals per parcel up to 5kg.; to Netherlands India, 1 tical 50 satangs per parcel up to 5kg.; to Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam and Tongking, 1 tical per parcel up to 5kg. ; over 5 to 10kg. 1 tical 35 satangs.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders are issued by the Post Offices Nos. 1 and 2 in Bangkok, and by the Post Office at Chiengmai, on the following countries :

Argentine Republic, Australasia, Austria-Hungry, Belgium, Br. India, China, Congo State, Chosen, Denmark and Danish West Indies, Egypt, Erythrea, France (including Morocco and Algeria), Germany and German Colonies, Hongkong and China Ports, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and United States of America.

The rate of Commission charged on the issue of international money orders amounts to 14 satangs for every 25 ticals or fraction of 25 ticals.

On Money Orders drawn through the Singapore or Hongkong Post Offices, the rates are 3 satangs for each tical or fraction of a tical. The minimum charge, however, is 15 satangs.

The amount of a Foreign Money order may not exceed Francs 1000, if payable in France or any of the countries and places for which the French Post Office acts as medium. The limit of value for a single money order payable in Germany or through the German Post Office, is Marks 800 ; and for a money order on the United Kingdom and on countries for which England acts as intermediary, £40. On Hongkong and places for which that office acts as medium, no money order may be issued for more than \$400, Mex. ; on Singapore and places served by Singapore the maximum is \$400.

Constitution of the Courts of Justice.

The Courts of Justice as at present constituted are of quite recent origin. The old system remained in full force till the year 1892, when the Ministry of Justice was first established. The system—briefly speaking—was a system of overlapping jurisdiction without co-operation or control. In Bangkok cases were entered in one Court, which had full power to decide whether there was a cause of action, the evidence was taken in another Court, the guilt or responsibility of the defendant was decided on the evidence by a third tribunal, and the judgment actually given by a fourth tribunal. These Courts were independent of each other. The idea was probably to ensure impartiality, but it entailed great delays, and often resulted in a deadlock between two Courts.

There were different Courts for different kinds of cases, both civil and criminal, and different Courts again for different classes of people.

For instance, there were three separate Courts for land cases,—one for land and houses, one for paddy land, and another for garden land. In the same way there was one Court for Chinese, another Court for Khaks (Malays), and a third for Siamese plaintiffs and Chinese and Khak defendants. There was a Court of nobles, a Court for the Palace, and a complete set of Courts both civil and criminal under the control of the Wang Na (second King); for all his numerous vassals no matter in what part of the country they were living.

In the Provinces, then under the central administration of the Capital, executive and judicial functions were combined in the same officials. The Governor of the town was Chief of everything, Courts included, and he was frequently the judge in person. The Provinces were under three different Departments which had their headquarters in Bangkok, and to the Courts of these Departments in Bangkok were sent appeals and all the complaints of litigants generally. The outlying Provinces such as Chieng-mai were quite independent in judicial matters.

The Rules of Procedure were elementary and fixed by custom. The law of evidence excluded nearly everybody who was likely to know anything about the case; the parties were strictly forbidden to have any communication with the few witnesses left who were allowed to testify; and appeals could be lodged at every stage of the proceedings and on every order of the judge.

In fact it seems marvellous that under these conditions anybody ever had the courage to go to law, and it may doubtless be presumed that the majority who did were heartily sorry before final judgment was reached—a consummation which indeed frequently never happened at all.

In March 110 (1892) the Ministry of Justice was established, and sixteen different Courts in Bangkok were grouped under its control. A Minister of Justice was appointed at the same time, the first Minister being H. R. H. Prince Savasti. The Courts of the Local Government in Bangkok still retained their jurisdiction, but later on in the year 1892 the Boripah Courts were transferred to the Ministry of Justice and all judicial power taken away from the Ministry of Local Government. In 1893 the Courts under the Ministry of Justice were re-organised, and again in the year 115 (1897) when H. R. H. the Prince of Rajaburi was appointed Minister of Justice. They then assumed the form they have since retained.

The Courts not taken over by the Ministry of Justice are the Military and Naval Courts and the Palace Court. The Military and Naval Courts have more power than is usually allotted to Courts Martial.

Judicial matters in the Provinces still remained under the control of the executive officers with the exception of appeals, which were dealt with by the Appeal Courts in the Ministry of Justice at Bangkok. In the year 1896, however, Special Judicial Commissioners were appointed with power to re-organise the Courts in the Provinces. The first Commissioners were H. R. H. the Prince of Rajaburi, Khun Luang Phya Kraisee and Mr. R. J. Kirkpatrick. The Courts in the Provinces were dealt with in turn, Ayuthia being the first, and by degrees all the Courts in the Provinces were re-organised and placed under the control of the Ministry of Justice.

Every High Commissioner in a *Monthon* is *ex-officio* also a Special Judicial Commissioner, but the High Commissioners never interest themselves in purely judicial matters; so that the division of the executive from judicial functions is now complete, and the office of judge is independent as far as the local authorities are concerned.

In the meantime the Siamese authorities, with the assistance of Monsieur Rolin-Jaequemyns, had been working to improve the Organisation and Procedure of the Courts, and the results of their labours appeared in the Law of the Organisation of the Courts which was published in 1895, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure which became law in 1896. The Law of Evidence was also promulgated in the year 1895.

The Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure are based on English models, and the Organisation of the Courts partly on the French system. The French system by which a tribunal is composed of two and three judges is probably the best for this country.

The Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure were intended to be temporary, and some defects have naturally become apparent since 1896. A commission of officials in the Ministry of Justice under the presidency of H. R. H. the Prince of Rajaburi drafted a Consolidation Act of the Organisation of the Courts, and Civil Procedure, embodying at the same time all the more urgent modifications seen from experience to be necessary. This Act came

into force on the 1st of June, 1908, but will only be temporary till the complete Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes referred to in recent various Treaties are prepared.

The present organisation of the Courts is as follows :—

Each Monthon (Province) is divided into Muangs (Districts) with a Muang Court with competence to try criminal cases involving not more than 10 years' imprisonment, and civil cases not exceeding in amount Tcs. 10,000. The bench is composed of two judges. In the capital of each Monthon is a Monthon Court, competent to try all criminal and civil cases exceeding the jurisdiction of a Muang Court. The bench is composed of three judges, of whom the Chief Judge has control over all the Muang Courts in the Monthon.

In the town of Bangkok there are no Muang Courts, but three Borisphah (or Police) Courts have jurisdiction in criminal cases involving punishment not exceeding 6 months' imprisonment, and civil cases not exceeding Tcs. 200 in amount. They also take preliminary examinations in all criminal cases.

Outside the limits of the town of Bangkok there are six Muang Courts situated at Paknam, Paklat, Nontaburi, Pratumtani, Tanyaburi and Minburi respectively. They have the same jurisdiction as Muang Courts in the Provinces, but their appeals go to the Appeal Court at Bangkok, and not to the Provincial Appeal Court, as appeals from Muang and Monthon Courts in the Provinces do.

In Monthons where the number of cases is not very large, the Monthon Court combines the functions of a Muang and a Monthon Court. There are in fact separate Monthon and Muang Courts only in the towns of Ayuthia, Chiangmai, Rajburi, and Pachinburi.

The Dika or Supreme Court of Appeal is now under the Ministry of Justice like all other Courts. Three Judges form a quorum.

The total number of Muang Courts in the Provinces is 62 and Monthon (or Monthon and Muang Courts combined) 15, with a total of 157 Judges.

In the Bangkok Monthon, in addition to the six Muang Courts and three Borisphah Courts already referred to, there is a Court for Foreign Causes, where cases are tried in which the subjects of treaty Powers, except British subjects and French subjects of Asiatic descent, are plaintiffs and Siamese subjects defendants: two International Courts, one of which is a section of the Borisphah Courts, for British subjects and French subjects of Asiatic descent who have been registered before the last Treaties with each Power respectively; as well as the Civil and Criminal Courts. The number of the judges in these Courts amounts to 34.

The Appeal Court for Bangkok has 6 judges (in addition to 3 Europeans), and the Provincial Appeal Court 16 judges. The total number of judges thus amounts to 216, exclusive of the judges of the Dika Court (or Supreme Court of Appeal) and European Judges and Advisers and other officials.

Judges under the old system received no salaries, but were entitled to the fees. All this is changed of course. Fees and fines which in the year 129 amounted to Tcs. 848,852 (=about £63,600-0-0) are remitted to the Treasury. The judges are well paid, and are divided into seven grades. They receive salaries varying from Tics. 120 a month to Tics. 800 (about £720 per annum). A few special men receive upwards of Tcs. 800. A Judge who has passed his Advocate's Examination (called to the Siamese Bar) begins on Tcs. 240 a month (about £216 per annum). In the Provinces a house is included, so that Judges in the country have every reason to be satisfied with their emoluments.

The International Court system has been largely extended by the French Treaty of 1907 and the British Treaty of 1909. By the former Treaty the ordinary Siamese Courts throughout the Kingdom with the consent of the Consul have jurisdiction to try all cases in which French Asiatic Protégés are concerned whether as plaintiffs or defendants. A Siamese Court when trying such a case becomes ipso facto an International Court, and the French Consul has the right to be present and to withdraw the case, should he think it necessary. This right of evocation ceases, however, on the promulgation of the different Codes. The same holds good in the case of British subjects registered before the Treaty of 1909.

In the Chiengmai district the International Court system was inaugurated by the Treaty between Siam and Great Britain in 1883, and in 1905 it was also extended to all Danish and Italian subjects. In 1912 Danish subjects came under Siamese jurisdiction on the same terms as British subjects.

There is no doubt that a system of International Courts is equally advantageous to both Siamese and Foreign subjects.

When the English and French Treaties were drawn up and agreed to in the fifties, it was never contemplated by either of the contracting parties that there would be large numbers of Asiatic Protégés endowed with the same privileges and immunities as Europeans. The principle that Europeans brought up under a totally different system of law and having totally different habits and customs from the inhabitants of the country, should have recourse to tribunals where their own law and customs were administered by their own Consuls or Judges, appeared so self-evident to the Siamese authorities of that time that they had no hesitation in admitting it. In fact the Siamese authorities probably welcomed the idea of Foreign Consuls dealing with their own subjects as an easy solution of the difficulties of administrative and judicial control of unknown races.

It was also never contemplated that Foreign subjects might be established and engaged in trade in large numbers all over the country, days'—if not months' journey from the nearest Consular Court.

If foreign subjects had been in practice limited to residence within 24 hours' journey of Bangkok as the Treaties had in view, many of the difficulties of recent years would not have arisen. In Japan the right of residence was strictly limited, but in Siam the whole country has been practically open to anyone from the date of the Treaties.

In addition, in consequence of territorial changes taking place within and just outside the boundaries of Siam, thousands of Asiatics resident in the country became changed automatically from Siamese subjects. These Asiatics, for years and sometimes for generations Siamese subjects, suddenly found themselves invested with all the privileges of Europeans, and if they were living in places distant from their Consul they found in addition that they were released from all direct administrative control. If they chose to be troublesome, they could make themselves very objectionable to the local authorities.

On the other hand they found that, if they wanted redress through the Courts, they had to lay their complaints in Bangkok, which was always exceedingly inconvenient. This convenience could, however, be lessened if they were indistinguishable in language and appearance from Siamese subjects. This is the case as regards, Chinese, many Shan British subjects, and Cambodian and Lao French subjects. In that event, until found out, they have often posed as Siamese subjects as long as they were plaintiffs, but when they were sued as defendants they would produce their certificates as foreign subjects and refer the local authorities to their Consul, or, just as frequently, they would lie low as Siamese, provided the decisions of the local Court were in their favour, and when given against them, they would refuse to submit to the jurisdiction of the Court.

One of the features of reform in the Ministry of Justice is the training of a staff of Legal Advisers. In the Report of this Ministry for the year 1902 the following remarks occur :—

“It is very evident that the Advisers of the future must be young men who will enter the permanent Civil Service of Siam with the intention of spending the best part of their lives here, and who will devote the first two or three years of their residence to the hard study of the language. A staff of legal men speaking and reading Siamese with ease would make an enormous difference in the guidance that might be afforded the youthful judges and in the general improvement of the administration of justice.”

Such a staff is in the process of organisation. The system is to engage young lawyers under the age of 28 and give them a thorough training in the Siamese language for two years. They are then posted to different Courts where they are able to take part in the daily work of the Court. During probation, whilst learning Siamese, these junior legal Advisers receive Ticals 375 a month, which is equivalent to about £337 per annum, and afterwards are given agreements on a salary of Ticals 500 rising by Ticals 80 to Ticals 1,200 a month, or about £450 rising by £72 to £1,080 a year. Their service

counts for pension according to the ordinary rules or if their services are dispensed with, unless for good cause shown, they receive compensation for the loss of their appointment, in an amount which varies from one year to four years' pay.

No expense or trouble has been spared in the matter of teaching this staff the Siamese language, and they have on an average been most successful in the rapid and thorough acquirement of one of the most difficult languages of the East.

The Foreign Staff under the Ministry of Justice at present (1913) numbers 28. They are distributed amongst the various Courts in Bangkok and the provinces, as will be found on reference to the more detailed account of the Staff in another portion of this volume.

Excluding the Assistant Legal Advisers, seven of this senior staff receive salaries which vary from £1,000 to about £1,350 per annum, one receives £1,800 per annum and two receive £2,000 per annum and upwards.

The Code Commission are proceeding steadily with the work of drafting new Codes and Laws.

M. Padoux, Legislative Adviser, joined the service in 1905, and in conjunction with other officials in the Ministry of Justice he remodelled a draft of a Penal Code which had been prepared by Dr. Masao and Mr. Schlessler since some years ago, and it became law on the 21st of September 1908.

The Siamese Penal Code is written in very plain and straightforward language as the original English draft had to be translated into Siamese. All profound definitions and all the prolixity and amplification generally considered necessary in Europe have been strictly avoided. This of course has disadvantages as well as advantages, as the Supreme Court of Appeal may have to give many decisions before what seems to be a simple text is clearly elucidated. This however was considered a lesser evil than having a prolix and intricate wording difficult to translate and hard to understand.

The Commission have now taken in hand the Criminal Procedure and also the Civil and Commercial Codes.

The work of Codification has a very important bearing on the political situation in Siam, as it has been stipulated in the Treaties with France and England that the system of International Courts shall come to an end and the jurisdiction of such Courts be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and coming into force of the Siamese Codes, viz., the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure and the Law of Organisation of Courts. In the Treaty with Japan it has even been stipulated since so long ago as 1898 that upon the promulgation and coming into force of these Codes the system of Consular jurisdiction shall come to an end and the Japanese subjects in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts.

Law Relating to Flags, R. S. 129.

WE, SOMDETCHE PHRA PARAMENDRA MAHA VAJIRAVUDH, KING OF SIAM, etc.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain changes should be effected in the Flags prescribed by the Flag Regulations of the year R. S. 118, by additions and otherwise, in order to render the same suitable to the present time.

THEREFORE We have decreed and do hereby decree that a law for that purpose shall be established as follows :

Section 1.—This law may be cited as “The Flag Regulations, year R. S. 129,”

Section 2.—This law shall come into force from the 1st day of April, R. S. 130.

Section 3.—The Flag Regulations, R. S. 118, established on the 1st day of December, R. S. 118, shall be henceforth abrogated.

Section 4.—Henceforth the National Flag and the Flags used in connection with the Government shall be of the following descriptions:—

1.

THE ROYAL STANDARD

“MAHARAJA YAI.”

The Royal Standard shall be a rectangular yellow flag, in the middle of which shall be the figure of the Garuda in red.

This Standard shall be used for the Sovereign only. Whenever it is carried unfurled by a military officer on the march, or hoisted in any place, it shall indicate that the Sovereign is present. In the same manner, when the Sovereign is travelling on board a Royal or any other vessel, this Standard shall be hoisted on the mainmast of such vessel.

2

THE ROYAL PENDANT.

“MAHARAJA NOI.”

The Royal Pendant shall in its fore part resemble the Royal Standard in every respect, but not more than 60 centimetres in width. The remaining adjacent part shall be white, tapering and ending in the shape of a swallow's tail. The total length of the Pendant shall be 14 times its greatest width, and the width of the end one half that of the fore part. The depth of the swallow's tail shall be equal to $\frac{2}{14}$ of the Pendant's length.

This Pendant may be hoisted on the mainmast of a Royal or any vessel where the Sovereign may be on board, in the same manner as the Royal Standard; but when it is so ordered by His Majesty to be used in place of the Royal Standard, it indicates that no Royal salute shall be fired.

3.

THE QUEEN'S STANDARD

"RAJINI YAI"

The Queen's Standard shall be a yellow flag, 10 × 15, with a swallow tail $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the length of the flag. In the middle of the flag shall be the figure of the Garuda in red, the same as on the Royal Standard.

This flag shall indicate the presence of Her Majesty the Queen. It shall also be hoisted on the mainmast of any Royal or other vessel by which the Queen may be travelling.

4.

THE QUEEN'S PENDANT

"RAJINI NOI"

The Queen's Pendant shall resemble the Royal Pendant, but with the difference that the white part shall be substituted by red.

This Pendant shall be used, when it so pleases Her Majesty, in place of the Queen's Standard, in which case no salute shall be fired.

5.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S STANDARD.

"YUVARAJ YAI"

The Crown Prince's Standard shall be a flag having a rectangular outer field in dark blue and an inner field, half the dimensions of the former, in yellow. In the centre of the inner field shall be the figure of the Garuda in red.

The flag shall indicate the presence of the Crown Prince, and shall also be hoisted on the mainmast of any Royal or any other vessel by which His Royal Highness may be travelling.

6.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PENDANT.

"YUVARAJ NOI"

The Crown Prince's Pendant shall in its forepart resemble the Crown Prince's Standard in every respect, but not more than 60 centimetres in width. The remaining adjacent part shall be white, tapering and ending in the shape of a swallow's tail. The total length of the Pendant shall be 14 times its greatest width, and the width of the end one half that of the forepart. The depth of the swallow's tail being equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Pendant's length.

This Pendant may be used in place of the Crown Prince's Standard when His Royal Highness shall so desire, and in which case no salute shall be fired.

7.

THE CROWN PRINCESS'S STANDARD
AND PENDANT.

The Standard and Pendant of the Crown Princess shall resemble those of the Crown Prince, with the difference that the Standard shall be in shape similar to the Queen's Standard, and the Pendant shall have its end in red, similar to the Queen's Pendant.

The occasions for the use of both these flags shall be the same as those already mentioned with regard to the Crown Prince's Standard and Pendant.

8.

THE ROYAL PRINCES' STANDARD
"RAJAVONGS YAI."

The Standard for the Royal Princes shall be a dark blue rectangular flag, having in the centre a yellow circle half the width of the flag in diameter. In the circle shall be the figure of the Garuda in red.

This flag shall be hoisted on the mainmast of any vessel by which a Royal Prince, being Son of a Sovereign, is travelling.

9.

THE ROYAL PRINCES' PENDANT
"RAJAVONGS NOI."

The Pendant of the Royal Princes shall in its forepart resemble the Royal Princes' Standard in every respect, but not more than 60 centimetres in width. The remaining adjacent part shall be white, tapering and ending in the shape of a swallow's tail. The total length of the Pendant shall be 14 times its greatest width and the width of the end one half that of the forepart. The depth of the swallow's tail being equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Pendant's length.

This flag whenever used in place of the Royal Princes' Standard shall indicate that no salute is to be fired.

10.

The Standard and Pendant of the Royal Princesses being daughters of a Sovereign, shall resemble those of the Royal Princes, with the difference that the Standard shall have its outside part similar in shape to the Queen's Standard, and the Pendant shall have its end in red in the same manner as the Queen's Pendant.

The use of these flags shall be subject to the same rules as those for the Standard and Pendant of the Royal Princes.

11

THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE FLAG.

The Government Service Flag shall be a red flag bearing in the centre the figure of a white elephant, caparisoned, standing on a pedestal and facing the staff.

This flag may be hoisted on all vessels and in all places belonging to the Government.

12

THE ROYAL NAVY FLAG.

The Royal Navy Flag shall resemble the Government Service Flag, with the difference that it shall have in the upper corner in front of the elephant the figure of an anchor with that of a "Chakr" hung on the middle of the stock, surmounted by the Royal Crown in yellow.

13

THE MINISTER OF MARINE'S FLAG.

The Minister of Marine's Flag shall be a dark blue flag, having in the centre the figure of an anchor with that of a "Chakr" hung on the middle of the stock, and surmounted by the Royal Crown in Yellow.

This flag shall be for the use of the Minister of Marine and shall be hoisted at the Ministry of Marine and on the mainmast of any vessel where the Minister of Marine may be on board.

When the Royal Standard or the Queen's Standard is hoisted at the mainmast of any vessel, the Minister of Marine's flag shall always be hoisted on the fore mast at the same time on every occasion.

14.

THE NAVY JACK.

The Navy Jack shall be a dark blue flag having in the centre the figure of a white elephant standing on a pedestal and facing the staff.

This flag shall be hoisted at the bow of Royal Yachts and war vessels in commission. When hoisted at the yard arm of any vessel, it indicates that such vessel is on guard duty of the Harbour.

This flag shall also be used as a regimental flag for Naval detachments on shore.

15.

THE ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET'S FLAG.

The Admiral of the Fleet's Flag shall be similar to the Navy Jack, but with the addition of two anchors entwined, surmounted by the Royal Crown in Yellow, in front of the elephant.

When used on ships, it should be hoisted on the mainmast.

16.

DISTINGUISHING FLAGS FOR
ADMIRALS & COMMODORE.

The Admiral's Flag shall be similar to the Navy Jack, and shall indicate that the officer in command holds the rank of an Admiral. When used on a ship, it shall be hoisted at the mainmast.

This flag, with the emblem of a "Charkr" in white in the upper corner in front of the elephant, shall indicate that the officer in command holds the rank of a Vice-Admiral; and when it bears the same emblem in white in both the upper and lower corners in front of the elephant, it shall indicate that the officer in command holds the rank of a Rear-Admiral.

The Vice-Admiral's Flag, when used on a ship shall be hoisted at the fore mast. The Rear-Admiral's Flag, when used on a threemasted ship, shall be hoisted at the mizzen mast, and, in the case of a ship with two masts, on the fore mast.

The Navy Jack ending in the form of a shallow's tail shall indicate that the officer in command holds the rank of Commodore. When used on a ship, it shall be hoisted at the mizzen mast.

17.

THE OFFICER'S PENNANT.

The Officer's Pennant shall be 6 metres long, by 18 centimetres broad at the mast and tapering to a point.

The first $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length shall be red, and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ dark blue.

This pennant when hoisted shall indicate the command of a Naval Officer.

18.

THE SENIOR OFFICER'S PENNANT.

The Senior Officer's Pennant shall be 36 centimetres broad at the mast and 75 centimetres in length, tapering to a point.

The first $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length shall be dark blue, and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ white. In the middle of the dark blue portion there shall be the figure of a "Charkr" in-white.

When hoisted on the mizzen mast of any ship this Pennant shall indicate that the Senior Officer in command is on board. But in case of such officer being an Admiral, then the Pennant shall be substituted by the flag consistent with his rank.

19.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

The National Flag shall be red, having in the centre the figure of a white elephant facing the staff. It may be flown on all merchant and other vessels owned by Siamese subjects.

20.

THE PILOTS FLAG.

The Pilot's Flag shall be similar to the National Flag, but with a white border. It is for the use of pilots, and when hoisted at the foretop of any vessel, it shall indicate that such vessel requires the services of a pilot.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICER'S FLAG.


Section 5.—Any official holding any office in the Government service desiring to use a flag to indicate such office may be permitted to use the National Flag for the purpose, provided that the same shall bear on the upper corner in front of the figure of the white elephant a distinctive device or emblem. Such device or emblem shall, however, be first notified to the Department charged with the operation of this law for submission to His Majesty The King, and only when Royal sanction has been granted and duly published in the "Government Gazette," and the flag duly registered by the said Department, shall the use of such flag be authorized and considered legal before the law.

FLAGS NOT PRESCRIBED BY THIS LAW.

Section. 6.—Flags other than those mentioned under the present law may also be permitted to be used, provided always that in every instance a special sanction has been granted by His Majesty The King. When so authorized, the use of such flag shall be deemed to be legal before the law. The person receiving such sanction shall also notify the same and have the flag duly registered by the Department in charge of the operation of the present law.

Section. 7.—The Ministry of Marine is hereby charged with the control of the operation of the present law, and the authorities of every Government Department having occasion to make use of the flags mentioned herein shall strictly comply with the provisions of this law in every particular.

Given on the 2nd day of March, year R. S. 129, being the 112th day of the Present Reign.



The Local Sanitation Decree, 116.

DECREE TO MAKE PROVISIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF
SANITARY OFFICERS, AND FOR SOME MEASURES OF
SANITATION OF THE TOWN OF BANGKOK.

(*Translation from the Official Gazette of Nov. 21, 1897.*)

WE SOWABHA PHONGSRI, QUEEN REGENT, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas it appears advisable as a first step towards the preparation and execution of a complete and permanent scheme of sanitation of the Capital of Bangkok to appoint sanitary officers who under the superintendence of Our Minister of the Local Government shall gradually carry out such sanitary improvements as will be herein after enumerated and who, under the same superintendence, shall inquire into the general conditions of public health in the Capital of this Kingdom so as to be able to suggest from time to time such regulations to be made and such works to be put in execution as may be conducive to an improvement of the sanitary conditions as also to the general embellishment and nicety of the capital;

It is hereby decreed as follows:

CHAPTER I.—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SANITARY
ENGINEER TO BE APPOINTED. THEIR RESPECTIVE POWERS
AND DUTIES. INSTITUTION OF A LOCAL SANITARY
DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. Subject to our approval the Minister of Local Government shall appoint such two persons as he thinks fit to the respective offices of Medical Officer of Health and of Sanitary Engineer of the Local Government and subject to the same approval he shall determine the salaries and allowances to be attached to such offices respectively.

Section 2. The medical officer of health shall, under the superintendence of the Minister of Local Government, have the power and duty of inspection and of control in all matters concerning the execution of any regulations decreed or henceforth to be decreed for the preservation or improvement of public health within the district of Bangkok. He shall from time to time report to the Minister of Local Government on the results of such inspection and control, suggest such measures as he may deem necessary for or conducive to the public health and give his advice and his active co-operation on all medical matters concerning the Local Government, whenever required thereto by the Minister.

Section 3. The sanitary engineer shall, under the superintendence of the Minister of Local Government, have the power and duty of inspection and control in all matters concerning the execution, maintenance, alteration or repair of Public Works executed or to be executed within the district of Bangkok and in connection with some sanitary purpose, such as public markets and slaughter houses, waterworks, public baths, washhouses, latrines, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works and other works for the removal of sewage, night soil and town refuse, reclamation of unhealthy localities, cleansing and watering of streets and sewers, scavenging, removal of nuisances, etc., etc. He shall from time to time report to the Minister of Local Government on the results of such inspection and control and, when requested thereto by the said Minister, draft the plans, estimates, and as the case may be, such contracts as will be necessary for carrying into execution any sanitary work.

Section 4. From time to time and as often as the Minister of Local Government shall deem it convenient, the medical officer of health and the sanitary engineer shall meet under the presidency of the said Minister, and give, as representatives of the Local Sanitary Department, their respective opinions on all questions for the solution of which it is necessary to have at once medical and engineering advice. If, on such mixed questions, the medical officer of health and the sanitary engineer disagree, the Minister shall decide between them after having taken such supplementary advice as he may deem fit. If they agree between themselves but if the Minister is of another opinion, the question shall be referred to His Majesty the King.

Section 5. Whenever the Minister of Local Government submits to the Royal Sanction some new sanitary regulations or some modification or cancelling of existing regulations or some public work for a sanitary purpose, he shall record the opinions expressed on the subject by the medical officer of health or by the sanitary engineer or by both, as the case may be.

Section 6. Whenever any contract for the execution of some work or for the supply of some goods or materials or for the doing of some duty concerning the sanitary service involves the expenditure of more than 300 ticals, it shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Minister of Local Government and shall specify :—

- (a) the work or duty to be done, or the goods to be supplied.
- (b) the material to be used.
- (c) the price to be paid for such work, duty, goods or materials.
- (d) the time or times within which the work or duty is to be done or the materials or goods are to be furnished and,
- (e) the damages for breaches of the contract.

Section 7. The medical officer of health and the sanitary engineer acting separately or jointly, as the case may be, but always under the superintendence of the Minister of Local Government, shall have the direction of the local sanitary department and they shall be assisted in their respective

work by the necessary number of officers, such as inspectors, assistant engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, translators, interpreters, clerks, etc, whose list the Minister of Local Government shall, from time to time, and according to the actual wants of the sanitary department, submit to the Royal Sanction with their proposed salaries and allowances.

CHAPTER II.—SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Section 8. The following sanitary improvements shall be carried out within the shortest possible delay in Bangkok :—

- 1st Destruction of refuse.
- 2nd Public privies and latrines.
- 3rd Provisions against future erection or re-erection of insanitary buildings.
- 4th Removal of Public nuisances.

PART I.—DESTRUCTION OF REFUSE.

Section 9. The Minister of Local Government shall cause such measures to be taken by the sanitary department as will appear necessary for gradually destroying the numerous heaps of refuse which are presently existing in the public streets or footways, on the banks of the river or of the klongs within the town and he shall to this effect, with the assistance of the sanitary engineer, make contracts, whereby the contractor or contractors shall bind themselves to remove within certain time or times such heaps by means of carts or boats, and to carry the refuse to some central depot whereof the place shall be chosen outside the walls of the city. after consultation with the medical officer of health, so as not to create a nuisance and where all arrangements shall be taken for burning the refuse in the safest possible way, and if necessary for using the remaining ashes to reclaim waste ground.

Section 10. All necessary measures shall be taken, on the advice of the medical officer of health, for disinfecting the places where such heaps of refuse are presently accumulated.

Section 11. The Local Sanitary Department shall cause any necessary number of moveable or fixed receptacles wherein dust, dirt, ashes and rubbish may be temporarily deposited to be provided and placed in various parts of the town, or carts to go round daily at stated hours to receive the same, and carry them to the central depot as aforesaid.

Whenever such receptacles or carts shall have been provided for in any street or quarter, any person who deposits or causes or permits to be deposited any such matter in such street or quarter, except in such receptacles or carts, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding sixteen ticals.

Provided that every person who deposits or causes or permits to be deposited any matter as mentioned in Section 12 (1) in any street or in any such receptacles or carts as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine no. exceeding sixteen ticals.

Section 12 (1.) On report of the medical officer of health notice may be given by the Local sanitary Department to any person carrying on a trade, manufacture or business or occupying any stable, cattle-shed or place for keeping sheep, goats, swine or poultry within the town, requiring the periodical removal of trade or stable refuse and, where such notice has been given, if the person to whom it is given fails to comply with it, he shall be liable without further notice to a fine not exceeding sixteen ticals for every day during which such non-compliance continues.

(2.) On report of the sanitary engineer the local sanitary department may contract with any person for removing any dung, swine trade, stable or garden refuse from his premises upon such terms and conditions and for such periods as the Minister may think fit.

PART II.—PUBLIC PRIVIES AND LATRINES.

Section 13. (1.) After having consulted with the medical officer of health and with the sanitary engineer, the local sanitary Department shall provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations within the town, so as not to create a nuisance, common latrines and urinals and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

(2.) The local sanitary Department may within the town license latrines for public use on such terms as they may think fit.

Section 14. (1.) In case the medical officer of health and the sanitary engineer are of opinion that any privy or privies or additional privy or privies are necessary to be attached to or provided for any house or building or land, the local sanitary Department shall, by notice in writing, require the owner thereof within reasonable time after notice to construct such privy or privies as he shall think fit.

(2.) In case any notice given under the preceding sub-section is not complied with by the person to whom it is addressed he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty ticals and to a fine not exceeding five ticals for every day during which the said notice shall not have been complied with.

Section 15. Special regulations shall be prepared by the Minister of Local Government with the assistance of the medical officer of health and of the sanitary engineer, for the removal of the night soil, with a view of discouraging the method of disposing of it in the drains or klongs, and on the roads.

PART III.—PROVISIONS AGAINST FUTURE ERECTION OR RE-ERECTION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

Section 16. (1) Every person intending after the coming into force of this part of the sanitation decree to erect or re-erect any building in the town shall give notice in writing of his intention to do so to the local sanitary department and shall submit a plan showing:—

a) The levels on which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid;

b) The levels of the verandahs, if any, on either side of the proposed building;

c) The proposed mode of drainage, etc.; and

d) The front elevation of the proposed building together with specifications of the works intended to be constructed and the materials to be used;

And shall obey all written directions given by the local sanitary department consistent with this decree and with any bye-laws made thereunder for preventing the newly erected or re-erected building to be injurious to the safety or health of its inhabitants or of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or to be, by its outer aspect, not in conformity, with the character of the street, place or quarter where it is to be erected.

(2). The expression "erect or re-erect any building" includes all additions or alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

Section 17. If any such works as mentioned in the preceding section are begun or erected in the city without giving notice or without submitting a plan as aforesaid, or in contravention of the legal directions issued by the local sanitary department at any time before the expiration of the period of thirty days from the date of such notice, or otherwise than in accordance with this Decree or any Bye-laws made thereunder, or if any deviation shall be made from any plan or specification approved of by the local sanitary department without their written permission, the person so beginning or erecting any building shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten ticals per day until he has made the necessary alterations, or as the case may be, demolished the building.

Provided however that in case no remarks are made by the Local Sanitary Department within the period of thirty days from the receipt of the notice with plan and specifications as prescribed in Section 16, the building may be erected or re-erected upon the plan and specification sent with the notice.

Section 18. It shall not be lawful to erect or to re-erect any building having the external roof or walls made of grass, leaves, mats, ataps or other combustible materials at any distance not greater than ten wals from any other building separately occupied or from any street, without permission in writing from the local sanitary department.

If any person offends against the provisions of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two ticals per day until he has removed the roof or wall made contrary to such provision.

Section 19. Every new building begun to be erected in the city after the coming into force of this part of the Decree, and intended to be used wholly or partly as a dwelling house, shall, unless the local sanitary department otherwise permit, have directly attached thereto and in rear thereof an open space exclusively belonging thereto of the following extent :

Where such building is no more than two stories in height, the open space shall not be less than two wals in depth ;

Where such building is more than two stories in height, the open space shall not be less than three wals in depth.

Every such open space shall be free from any erection thereon other than latrines, bath-rooms, cooking places and stables which shall not exceed in height the level of the ceiling of the ground floor story, and such open space shall extend throughout the whole width (exclusive of the external walls) of such building at the rear thereof.

PART IV.—REMOVAL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Section 20. The local sanitary Department shall take steps to remove as much as it will be in their legal attribution nuisances of a public nature on public or private premises which may tend either to injure the health or to affect the safety of the inhabitants at large, and they shall to that effect proceed at law, if need be, against any person infringing against any of the provisions of this Decree. They shall further, and they are hereby required to cause streets, water-courses, drains, roads, klongs and places to be kept clean and free from dirt, filth or rubbish.

CHAPTER III.—BYE-LAWS GRADUAL EXTENSION OF
SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Section 21. (1) It shall be lawful for the Minister of Local Government after deliberation with the sanitary engineer and with the medical officer as provided for by Section 4 of this Decree, to make bye-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Decree or of any law for the time being in force in this Kingdom for or with respect to any purpose which may by them be deemed necessary for carrying out the several provisions of this Decree, or for which they are by this Decree or any other enactment empowered to make bye-laws.

(2) It shall also be lawful for the Minister of Local Government, after deliberation as aforesaid, to alter, amend, add to or cancel any Bye-law or all such Bye-laws and substitute another or others therefor not inconsistent with the provisions of this Decree.

(3) The Minister for Local Government may, in making any Bye-law, prescribe the fine with which the contravention thereof shall be punishable, but so that such fine shall not exceed for any offence the sum of forty ticals or in the case of a continued offence the sum of twenty ticals for every day during which such offence is continued.

(4) No Bye-law or alteration in amendment of or addition to or cancellation of or substitution for any Bye-law shall have effect until it has received the Royal Sanction and such sanction has been notified in the *Official Gazette*.

Section 22. The sanitary engineer and the Medical Officer shall, from time to time, report to the Minister for Local Government on the progress of the organisation of the Local Sanitary Department and of the sanitary improvements of some quarters or of the whole town of Bangkok, and, according as the experience made and the available resources will show to be possible, the Minister for Local Government shall submit to the Royal Sanction such measures as will be necessary for the gradual extension of the sanitary improvements.

CHAPTER IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 23. The present decree shall be quoted as "the local sanitation Decree 116." Its several clauses, with the exception of Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19 shall come into force after publication in the *Official Gazette*. The coming into force of part or of the whole of the excepted sections for any part or for the whole of the district of Bangkok shall be duly notified by special Decree published in the *Official Gazette*.

Done at Bangkok on this 16th day of November 1897.

Sanitary Department Regulations.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

His Excellency Phya Devesr Wongs Wiwadhua, Superintendent of Sanitary Department, begs to call the attention of residents and land owners who are living within the city walls to the following notification. As His Majesty the King has been most gracious to sanction the Sanitary Department to commence sanitary works in the city for the sake of the public in general's health, the public are hereby called to observe the Police Regulation which has been decreed in 1875 as follows :—

Art. 25. It is prohibited to build any shade for laying articles jutting out into the streets where obstruction to traffic will be caused. Any person found to commit this fault a policeman on duty must warn the said person not to erect such shade, and order the goods to be removed, out of the way.

Art. 37. Any person wishing to erect temporary shades on the public road for merit-making, permission must be obtained from the Inspector General of Police. This permission has to be given in writing mentioning the date to begin the ceremony and the day to end. When the permission is expired, the applicant must remove away the shade at once, otherwise the Inspector General of Police may give orders to the police to remove same, which materials then become the property of the Police Department.

Any person building up houses or shades on the public streets without the knowledge of the Inspector General of Police or permission, the police must warn him or her to stop further erection, and if he continues the work the police may proceed to pull them down and the materials become the property of the Police Department, furthermore a fine will be imposed on the owner of these shades or houses at the rate of six Ticals per partition, which money becomes the fund of the Police Department.

Art. 42. Any person whether young or old found to use lead pencil or charcoal to inscribe figures on the city walls or walls of Temples or private residences, the said person will be fined Ticals Ten each time, and in default the offender must be locked up and work for the Police Department one month,

Art. 43. Any person found to be watering the street either from washing or bathing or other purposes, which is filthy, or even bathing one-self on the street will be fined Ticals Ten each time an offence is committed and in default the offender must be locked up and work for the Police Department one full month.

Any one found to relieve one-self on the public street or by its side must pay a fine of Ticals Twenty and in default must undergo imprisonment for three months with labour,

Art. 46. Breeders of domestic animals must understand that they have to bury the carcasses of their animals at the Wat grounds or in their own premises, but it is forbidden to throw them about especially on the public thoroughfare or place where police on beat, as when they get rotten will cause a nuisance to the passer by. Should an offender disregard the police warning he must pay a fine of Ticals Ten. Any person caught committing the fault repeatedly which is published in this notification as a warning, now the Police Department will take steps against the culprit according to law.

May 1st, 1898.

WITHIN THE CITY.

Sanitary works to be carried out within the City.

Phya Devesara Wongse Viwadhna, Superintendent of the Sanitary Department, by command of His Majesty hereby gives notice, etc. etc.

1. The limits in which the sanitary works are to be carried out are to be delineated as follows:—"Along the eastern bank of the river from the entrance of Klong Banglamphu to the entrance of Klong Taphan Han and then backwards along the bank of the canal by the city wall to Klong Banglamphu." This area is hereinafter called "the city proper," and in this the following sanitary works are to be carried out:—

2. All rubbish and refuse in the city proper must be thrown into the dust bins provided by the sanitary department or at any other suitable place where the department may allow the rubbish to be thrown. It is forbidden to throw rubbish in streets, pathways, etc., or at any place other than allowed by the department. No person who resides in a high building or house shall throw rubbish, refuse or dirty water on to the roofs of lower houses and buildings or on to the roads. An infringement of this clause is liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 16.

3. Night soil, offal or dung of animals shall not be thrown into the dust bins, roads, streets or pathways, or at any other place not allowed by the sanitary department. Any person infringing this clause is liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 16.

4. All dead animals must be buried by the owner of the house in which the animals died, as deep as to prevent the smell to arise therefrom. The carcasses of dead animals shall not be thrown into the roads, drains, canals or into the river, nor by the side of dwelling places. Any person infringing this clause is liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 16.

5. No person shall throw dirty water on the streets or bathe by the road side—nor throw water nor bathe at any place where water may run into the streets. Throwing water on the streets to prevent dust from flying about, using clean water for this purpose, is exempted from this rule. Any person infringing this clause is liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 4. for each infringement.

6. All existing latrines or those to be erected adjoining buildings or houses and public streets which may cause nuisance and can be easily seen must be looked after by the owners in such a way that they may not be seen by passers-by and to abate the nuisance. The owners of these latrines shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 30 if they do not comply with this rule, and also a fine of Tcs. 5 per day commencing from the date of notice received from the sanitary department, until such notice has been complied with.

7. No person shall relieve nature in any place outside the latrines erected or to be erected by the sanitary department in accordance with this notice. Persons not complying with this rule will be liable to a fine of Tcs. 5 each time doing so.

8. The sanitary department shall make rules for all latrines erected preventing such places from becoming dirty. Persons not complying with such rules shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 30 for each and every such infringement.

9. Any person or company removing or intending to remove night soil shall apply to the sanitary department for license. The department may examine the utensils used by such person or company and make regulations for such work and after a fee of Tcs. 80 has been paid the department shall grant such a license. Any person or company found undertaking the removal of night soil without a license from the sanitary department shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 30.

10. No cattle sheds from which stench may arise—with the exception of stables for horses, elephants, bullocks and buffaloes—such as pig stys, poultry farms, etc., and manufactories which cause stench and nuisance such as places for dyeing cloths, manufactories of sauce (nam pla) and vermicelli (kanom chin), shall be erected at any place near to public roads or adjoining other person's property. Persons intending to keep such cattle sheds and carry on such trades shall erect their sheds and manufactories in a secluded place at such a distance from public roads and private properties that they cannot be seen or cause nuisance to the passersby and the neighbourhood. All such cattle sheds and manufactories established in places not allowed by this notice shall be removed to such places as mentioned in this notice within one month's time from the date of this notice. The offal, filth and rubbish at the old sites shall also be removed that no stench remains. Persons not complying with this notice shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 16 per day, and the department shall pull down all such places and remove all the offal and filth—the owners not complying with this notice to bear all expenses incurred by the department in destroying the sheds and removing all filth therein.

11. Owners of houses, sheds or stalls along the roads which do not look clean must repair or remove all such erections. If any person does not comply with this rule, the sanitary department may give notice

to the owners of such sheds etc. to have them repaired or removed within a specified time and in the case of non-compliance with such notice a fine of not more than Tcs. 10 per day shall be imposed. The department then shall repair or remove these sheds etc., and the owners shall refund to the department all the expenses incurred in this matter.

12. After the date of this notice no person shall build or erect houses, sheds, stalls, etc., the walls or roofs of which be of mats, bamboos or leaves along the streets and roads without a written permission from the sanitary department. Any infringement shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 10 per day until such houses or sheds be removed.

13. The police and amphurs shall have the power to warn and arrest all persons not complying with this notice.

22nd May 1898.

BY-LAW.

WITH RESPECT TO VEGETABLE GARDENS USING MANURE IN BANGKOK.

His Royal Highness Prince Nares Varariddhi, Minister of Local Government, makes the following notification :—

Whereas by virtue of Section 21 of the Local Sanitary Decree, 116, the Minister of Local Government may, after deliberation with the Sanitary Engineer and with the Medical Officer, make By-Laws for or with respect to any purpose necessary for the carrying out the several provisions of that Decree.

Whereas the use of filth as manure has been found injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, so as to create a public nuisance.

Now, therefore, His Royal Highness Prince Nares Varariddhi, Minister of Local Government, with the sanction of His Majesty the King, does hereby make the following by-law with respect to the use of manure in Bangkok, to come in force at once :—

1.—On the East bank of the river Chao Phya, between Klong Samsen and Bangkolem point, within one hundred and sixty sams from the river bank, the owners or occupiers of vegetable gardens or plantations are prohibited from using nightsoil, dung, decaying fish, decaying rice or other filth as manure for any purpose.

2.—Within the above prescribed limits, the Police shall have power to enter into and inspect any garden or plantation where they suspect the use of prohibited manure, and they shall order any such manure to be removed or destroyed together with the receptacles in which it is kept.

3.—Any person using manure for the purpose of cultivation in disregard of the prohibition contained in this by-law shall be punished with fine not exceeding the sum of forty ticals or, in the case of a continued offence, with fine not exceeding twenty ticals for every day during which such offence is continued.

Bangkok, October 1st, 1900.

PLAGUE NOTIFICATION.

By command of His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness Prince Nares Vorariddhi, Minister of Local Government, hereby notifies that, in order to stamp out and prevent the spread of bubonic plague which is making its appearance from time to time in Bangkok, it is expedient to enact the following Regulation:—

1. "Householder" means the head of any family or household who is in occupation of any residence, house, floating-house, boat or tenement of any description, either as an owner or as a lessee or otherwise.

In monasteries the chief priest shall be deemed a "householder" only in a general sense, but the chief person residing in every building within the monastery enclosure shall be deemed a "householder" under these regulations.

In any hospitals, barracks, schools, charitable Institutions or Prisons the person in charge of every such place is the householder.

2. It shall be the duty of any householder within whose house a case of sickness occurs which has the appearance of plague immediately to give information of the fact to the nearest police station.

3. The officer in charge of such station shall hand the reporter a certificate that he has reported and shall by the most expeditious means available bring the case to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

4. Any person suffering from high fever with swellings in the arm pits or groins shall be held to have the appearance of plague.

5. Whenever a person following the profession of a doctor or who is called in to attend on the sick in any capacity finds out that a patient has the appearance of suffering from plague, it shall be his duty to enquire from the householder whether information has been given to the police and to ask to see the certificate provided in section 3.

If information has not been given it shall be the duty of such person immediately to give such information himself.

6. Any householder failing immediately to report a case having the appearance of plague as provided in section 2,

And any person following the profession of a doctor or called in to attend the sick in any capacity failing to report immediately a case having the appearance of plague which has not been reported by the householder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred ticals.

Bangkok, 12th July, 1906.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Reminding persons who commit a breach against the Rules
for Sanitation.

His Excellency Chao Phya Yomraj, Minister of the Local Government, hereby notifies that nowadays it has been observed that the public are committing a breach against the Sanitary Decree which has already been promulgated and prohibits such acts, for example:—digging holes, putting up posts, erecting some structures, building stalls, exposing articles which project into the public street, and throwing rubbish or filth into the drains or the like, all of which acts cause obstruction to the traffic and nuisance to the passers-by. It is understood by the public that such nuisances are but trifling matters and lying far away from the eyes of the officials whose duty it is to look over these matters, so a breach is continuously committed. From the date of the publication of this notice, the public are requested to comply with the Sanitary Decree as follows:—

1. It is unlawful to build stalls or temporary shades on the public street without permission from the authorised officials.
2. It is unlawful to put articles or to dry clothes on the street where obstruction to traffic will be caused.
3. It is unlawful to throw filth or refuse, unconsumed food or foul water on the street or to empty the contents of spittoons into the drains, which are not dust-bins where refuse is allowed to be thrown in.
4. It is unlawful to spit on the foot-path, on the city walls, or on the walls or roofs of the houses with betel nut saliva.
5. It is unlawful to allow or lead cattle to walk on the foot-path, and etc.

If it is a first offence, the Police are ordered to warn and explain to the offender that he commits a breach against the Sanitary Decree, but if the offender refuses to follow the explanation or repeats the offence, the police will arrest such offender and send him to the Court for sentence of punishment.

Notice is hereby given in order that the public may be first reminded.

23rd December, 1909.

DECREE FOR PREVENTION OF CATTLE DISEASE.

R. S. 119.

BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

WHEREAS a temporary Decree was issued in the year 115 for the prevention of cattle disease and the institution of Medical inspection of cattle and of other sanitary measures.

AND WHEREAS in consequence of the increased trade in cattle for exportation and consumption as food and the increasing monthly importation of cattle into Bangkok from the Provinces, and in view of giving satisfaction to the numerous complaints made by the different sections of the population of Bangkok against the inconveniences resulting from the present state of things, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct the establishment, by the Sanitary Department, in Bangkok, of Cattle-Sheds for storing cattle destined for exportation, Slaughter Houses, Quarantine Station for segregating cattle affected with disease, and a wharf for landing and embarking cattle from and to boats and shipping.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary that suitable regulations for carrying out the working of the same should be provided.

It is hereby decreed as follows:—

1.—This Decree shall be cited as "*Decree for Prevention of Cattle Disease R. S. 119*" and it shall come into force from the date of its promulgation by the command of His Majesty in the "*Government Gazette*."

2.—From the date of the promulgation of this Act the Government Notification of 19th January 114 relating to the slaughtering of cattle, the Decree of R. S. 110, and the amended Royal Decree for Prevention of Cattle Disease R. S. 115 shall be abrogated.

3.—All cattle imported into Bangkok shall be landed only at the wharf of the Government Cattle Sheds at Bangkok, unless special permission is given by the Medical Officer to land elsewhere, and shall be submitted immediately on being landed to an examination by the Medical Officer.

4.—Cattle can only be landed between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., unless special permission is given to land at other hours.

5.—All cattle pronounced unhealthy by the Medical Officer shall be removed to the cattle Quarantine Station and any animals pronounced by the Medical Officer as suffering from contagious disease may be ordered by him to be slaughtered and buried forthwith, and the owners of such animals shall obey such orders in every particular.

6.—Owners of cattle destined for slaughter for consumption as food shall pay a fee of two Ticals per head for full grown bullocks, five Ticals per head for full grown buffaloes, and one and a half Ticals per head for calves under three feet in height, inclusive of charge for eight days housing in the Government Cattle-Sheds and Slaughter-House.

7.—With regard to the Custom House Notification No. 3 of 29th February 110, published under the provisions of Section 14 of the Cattle Decree of 110, whereby export duty is levied at the rate of two Ticals per head on bullocks and three Ticals per head on buffaloes, the owner of cattle destined for exportation shall pay, in addition thereto, a fee of one Tical per head on bullocks and two Ticals per head on buffaloes for medical examination, inclusive of charge for eight days housing in the Government Cattle-Sheds.

8.—All cattle imported into Bangkok not intended for consumption as food shall be kept in the Government Cattle-Sheds for a period of eight days free of rent, and when examined and pronounced free from disease by the Medical Officer, may be taken delivery of by the owners and taken to any destination approved of by the Medical Officer.

All milk cows and calves must be kept in sheds in Windmill Road or in some other place approved of by the Medical Officer, where they will be under the supervision of the Medical Officer, whose orders the owners must obey.

9.—Any cattle having to be kept in the Government Cattle-Sheds in excess of the time provided for in sections 6, 7 and 8 of this Decree shall be charged a rent of eight atts per head per day payable by their owners for the number of days in excess of such time.

10.—All cattle destined for slaughter and sale as food shall only be slaughtered at the Government Slaughter House, but slaughtering in accordance with religious custom or any other purpose not connected with the sale of meat may be carried out elsewhere by special permission of the Authorities and on payment of the fees mentioned in the foregoing Section 6.

11.—All meat leaving the Government Slaughter-House destined for consumption as food shall be marked by the Authorities as an indication that the same has been examined and pronounced fit for human food. If the Medical Officer finds any meat unfit for human food, he may order the same to be buried forthwith.

Any person exposing for sale as human food, the flesh of any bullock or buffalo slaughtered without permission of the Authorities or which died a natural death from any cause whatever, (such person) shall be liable to a fine as laid down in Section 14 of this Decree and also to the forfeiture of such meat.

Any carcase or part of a carcase which shall not bear the Slaughter-House mark, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been slaughtered in contravention to this Decree.

12.—All cattle kept in the Government Cattle-Sheds shall be looked after and fed at their own expense by the owners, who shall keep the place where their cattle are quartered clean and also conform to all the rules and regulations of the establishment.

13.—The Superintending Officer may at any time enter, or order his subordinate Officer to enter with the knowledge of the owner, and examine any shed or building used for strong cattle, in order to see that all cattle are housed in a sanitary and healthy manner to prevent any outbreak of sickness among them.

14.—Any person offending or attempting to offend or abetting in the offence against any of the provisions of this Decree or obstructing its execution by the officers entrusted to carry it out, shall be liable, on conviction for every such offence, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty Ticals, or to both.

15.—The Minister of Local Government is empowered to establish rules and regulations in virtue of this Decree, and such rules and regulations after being sanctioned by His Majesty and published in the *Government Gazette* shall have the same force during the period for which they were intended as if they formed part of the present Decree.

The Minister of Local Government and the Minister of Finance are charged with the execution of the present Decree in all particulars.

Bangkok, July 1, 1900.

AMENDMENT TO THE

ROYAL DECREE FOR PREVENTION OF CATTLE DISEASE

R. S. 119.

BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

1.—The term "cattle" wherever it occurs in the said Decree shall be construed to include sheep as well as bullocks, buffaloes, bulls, cows, and calves.

2.—Owners of sheep destined for slaughter for consumption as food shall pay a fee of one Tical per head for medical inspection inclusive of charge for eight days housing in the Government Cattle Sheds.

3.—Any sheep having to be kept in the Government Cattle Sheds in excess of the time provided for in Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the said Decree shall be charged a rent of four Atts per head per day payable by their owners for the number of days in excess of such time.

4.—The words "not intended for consumption as food" where they occur in Section 8 of the said Decree, shall be struck out and in their place shall be inserted the following words "whether or not intended for consumption as food."

5.—In the second paragraph of Section 11 of said Decree, after the words "any bullock or buffalo" shall be inserted the words "or cow or calf or sheep."

6.—In all other respects the said Decree of R. S. 119 (July 1, 1900) shall remain in full force and vigor.

Bangkok, May 18, 1907.

The Morphine and Cocaine Act,

B. E. 2456 (1913).

BY THE

KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Whereas, by reason of the fact that the trade in morphine and cocaine is not at present under proper Government control, certain classes of the public are enabled to use these drugs in excess to the detriment of their health and happiness,

Be it enacted as follows :—

1. The law of the year B. E. 2456 for regulating the trade in morphine and cocaine, herein enacted, shall be called the "Morphine and Cocaine Act, B. E. 2456."

And it shall come into force on the first day of October, B. E. 2456 (1913).

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

2. In this Act :—

"Morphine" includes morphia and all salts of morphia and any solution thereof.

"Cocaine" includes cocaine and all salts of cocaine and any solution thereof.

This Act applies to morphine and cocaine in a pure state and to any solutions, pills or other preparations containing morphine or cocaine, except preparations enumerated in Schedule C and any such other preparation considered to be harmless to the consumer as may be added to Schedule C by a notification of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Local Government, published in the *Government Gazette*.

LICENSES.

3. On and from the coming into operation of this Act, no person shall be allowed to deal in morphine or cocaine, unless such person has been granted a license to that effect,

4. The licenses for dealing in morphine and cocaine shall be granted in Monthon Bangkok by the Minister of Local Government and in the other Monthons by the Minister of the Interior.

5. A license shall not be valid for more than one year.

6. Licenses shall not be transferable and shall apply only to the persons and premises named thereon.

IMPORT OF AND TRADE IN MORPHINE AND COCAINE.

7. A person who is not a licensed dealer in morphine and cocaine, is prohibited from importing morphine or cocaine into the Kingdom, or from being in possession of more than one gram of either of those two substances at any time.

8. Except on special permission granted in Monthon Bangkok by the Minister of Local Government and in the other Monthons by the Minister of the Interior, a licensed dealer shall not be allowed to import or purchase in any one year more than a total of one hundred and eighty grams of morphine and one hundred and thirty grams of cocaine or the equivalent thereof in solutions, pills or other preparations.

9. Morphine or cocaine shall not be imported into the Kingdom except through the ports of Bangkok and Puket, or any other port which shall hereafter be declared by a notification of the Minister of Finance published in the *Government Gazette* to be a port for the importation of morphine or cocaine.

10. When the proper Customs entry for any imported morphine or cocaine has been accepted by the Customs officer, and such officer is satisfied that the law has been complied with fully, a permit shall be issued to the importer. Such permit shall be the importer's authority for the removal of the goods from the custody of the Customs to the premises specified on the permit, and shall be retained by the importer as proof of legal possession of the goods upon such premises.

ACCOUNTS.

11. Every licensed dealer shall keep accounts in the form given in Schedules A and B hereto annexed, showing the imports or purchases and the sales or deliveries made by him of morphine and cocaine.

12. Within eight days after the end of each month, every licensed dealer shall send a true signed copy of the accounts of such month to the Director General of Customs, for transmission to the Ministries concerned.

In Puket and in any other port declared to be a port for the importation of morphine and cocaine, the monthly returns shall be transmitted through the Chief Officer of Customs of the port.

INSPECTIONS AND SEARCHES.

13. Dealer's licenses, removal permits and accounts of receipts and issues of morphine and cocaine shall always be open to inspection by the following officials:—

(1) In Monthon Bangkok, the Medical Officer of Health, his deputy and any official specially empowered for that purpose by the Minister of Local Government, and the Customs Analyst or any Inspector or Surveyor of Customs.

(2) In the other Monthons, the Deputy Commissioners, the Governors of the Muangs, the Medical Advisers to the Ministry of the Interior and any officials specially empowered for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior or by the High Commissioner of the Monthon.

14. The officials mentioned in section 13 shall have the right to inspect any books or documents and search the premises of any licensed dealer in order to ascertain whether the quantities of morphine or cocaine held by such licensed dealer correspond with the quantities shown by the permits and accounts.

The officials referred to shall have the right to search any premises where they suspect that morphine or cocaine is kept contrary to the provisions of the present Act. Provided that, if the premises are in the possession of a person under the jurisdiction of a Consular Court, the consent of the Consul shall first be obtained.

The officials in question shall have the right to seize and attach any morphine and cocaine, the legal possession of which the owner is unable to demonstrate, as well as any drug suspected to contain morphine or cocaine. Provided that any drugs so seized or attached under suspicion shall be returned within ten (10) days unless it is found that they contain morphine or cocaine not legally holdable.

15. The rights of inspection, search and seizure may be exercised by force, if necessary.

16. If a dispute arises as to the proportion of morphine or cocaine contained in a medicine or other preparation, it shall be finally decided by an analysis made by a Commission consisting of a representative of the Government and a representative of the person concerned. In case these two experts should disagree, they shall appoint a third person as an umpire. If they cannot agree on the selection of the umpire, the umpire shall be a qualified chemist and analyst residing in Europe or in America or in Japan to be appointed by the Ministry of Local Government or the Ministry of the Interior, as the case may be.

PENALTIES.

17. Whoever, not being a licensed dealer, is found in possession of a quantity of morphine or cocaine not exceeding one gram and is unable to prove that such morphine or cocaine was obtained from a licensed dealer, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals or with imprisonment not exceeding three months or with both.

18. Whoever, not being a licensed dealer, imports or attempts to import into Siam, or sells, morphine or cocaine, or is found in possession of more than one gram of morphine or one gram of cocaine, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five thousand ticals or three times the duty-paid value of such morphine or cocaine or with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with both.

19. Whoever obtains morphine or cocaine from any person not being a licensed dealer shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals or with imprisonment not exceeding three months or with both.

20. Whoever, being a licensed dealer, imports or attempts to import into Siam morphine or cocaine without proper permit shall be punished with fine not exceeding five thousand ticals or three times the duty-paid value of such morphine or cocaine or with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with both.

21. Whoever, being a licensed dealer, is found in possession of a quantity of morphine or cocaine exceeding by at least five grams the quantity appearing from the permits and accounts, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals or with imprisonment not exceeding three months or with both.

If the quantity found exceed by fifty grams or more the quantity appearing from the permits and accounts, the punishment provided in Section 20 shall apply.

22. Whoever, being a licensed dealer, makes any omission or false entry in his accounts or returns shall be punished with fine not exceeding five thousand ticals or with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with both.

23. Whoever, being a licensed dealer, fails to send in due time his monthly returns shall be punished with fine not exceeding one hundred ticals. Provided that a warning that his return is due shall first have been given him.

24. If a licensed dealer shall be convicted of any offence against this Act, his license may be withdrawn by the authority who granted it.

The license may also be withdrawn if the accounts of the licensed dealer are kept inaccurately.

25. In any prosecution in respect of any morphine or cocaine seized under this Act, it shall rest with the defendant to prove his innocence.

26. Any morphine or cocaine in respect of which any offence against this Act has been committed shall be forfeited irrespective of the conviction or non-conviction of any particular person.

TRANSITORY.

27. Every person who, on the day of promulgation of the present Act, shall be in possession of any quantity of morphine or cocaine exceeding five grams or its equivalent in solutions, pills, or other preparations, shall within one month make a declaration of such drugs to the Ministry of Local Government in Bangkok or to the High Commissioner in the Provinces. Such declaration shall be sent through the Director General of Customs.

In Puket or any other port declared to be a port for the importation of morphine or cocaine, the declaration shall be sent through the Chief Officer of Customs of the port.

Should such person desire to continue dealing in morphine or cocaine under this Act, he shall send with his declaration an application for a license.

28. If it is decided to grant the license applied for, the competent official shall verify the quantity of morphine or cocaine said to be held, and shall enter it in the accounts of the licensed dealer as if it has been imported into the Kingdom under this Act.

29. If no application for a licence is made, or if the application is refused, the morphine and cocaine shall be deposited with the Ministry of Local Government or with the High Commissioner and shall be sold through them to licensed dealers only.

EXECUTION.

30. The Minister of Local Government, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance shall have charge and control of the execution of the present Act.

SCHEDULE C.

In accordance with Section 2 of the Morphine and Cocaine Act, B. E. 2456, the following Patent or Proprietary Articles containing morphine or cocaine are hereby exempted from the operation of the said Act:—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Voice Tablets,
Hall's Coca Wine.
Vibrona,
Mariani Wine.
Dalby's Carminative.

The coming into force of the Act has been postponed till January 1st, 1914.

Local Administration.

Formerly the Kingdom was divided into Muangs, about sixty in number, each dependent on Bangkok. The provincial muangs of the North and East were dependent on the Ministry of the Interior (Krasuang Mahadthai), those of the West on the Ministry of War (Krasuang Kalahom), those of the coast on the Foreign Office (Krom Tha), and Krung Thep on the Krom Muang. The change was made in the year R. S. 114, when all the civil affairs of the whole of the provincial muangs were placed under the Ministry of the Interior, and every four or five muangs formed into a monthon. Monthon Krung Thep was placed under the administration of the Ministry of Local Government, and the rest of the country under that of the Ministry of the Interior.

For administrative purposes the Kingdom is now divided into eighteen Circles (*Monthon*), which are subdivided into Provinces (*Muang*) according to importance, and these latter are again subdivided into districts (*Amphur*). With the exception of the metropolitan Circle of Krung Thep all monthons are under the Ministry of the Interior. If then the metropolitan Monthon be omitted, the general scheme of organisation may be summarized as follows: At the head of each Monthon there is placed a Lord Lieutenant (*Samuha Tesar Bhibatn*), formerly known as High Commissioner, who is resident within his monthon and who is a representative of all the Ministers in Bangkok. At the head of each province there is a Governor, who is in the first instance responsible to the Lord Lieutenant of his Monthon. At the head of each Amphur is a Nai Amphur who is responsible to the Governor. With the passing of the Local Administration Act seventeen years ago—introduced by H. R. H. Prince Damrong—the system of administration was completed, and it is working satisfactorily. Under this Act the province is, as just stated, divided into districts, each under a *Nai Amphur*; the district is again divided into *Tambon* or villages; and these latter are divided into *Mu Ban* or hamlets. At the head of every *Mu Ban* of from ten to twenty families is placed an elder (*Phu Yai Ban*), and these elders elect the *Kamnan* or headman of the whole village in which their *Mu Ban* are included. Thus from the small group of families up to the central Ministry which controls the system, there is complete responsibility for order and government. A general Administrative Conference of the Lords Lieutenant of the various Monthons is held in Bangkok each year, usually in September, when they discuss all new measures that are necessary to be taken in their respective districts.

For the repression of robberies in the provinces a gendarmerie has been established, under the Ministry of the Interior, in all the Monthons. This service has given general satisfaction.

The Revenue Department under the same Ministry is another departure of recent years, which has worked an important reform in the administration by relieving the executive officials of all handling of the revenues.

THE MONTHON OFFICIALS.

To explain the organisation in greater detail it may be stated that the officers of the Monthon are as follows :—

- I. Samuha Tesar Bhibaln (the Lord Lieutenant).
- II. The Palat Monthon (Deputy Lord Lieutenant), who is also of the same rank as the Governor of a Muang.
- III. Yokrabat Monthon (Government Prosecutor and chief law officer for the Monthon.)
- IV. Mahathai Monthon (Assistant Commissioner), who is the special officer for the General Administration of the Monthon.
- V. Sanpakorn Monthon (the chief Revenue officer).
- VI. The Commandant of the Gendarmerie (with the rank of Major or Captain).
- VII. Klang Monthon (the chief Treasury officer).
- VIII. Kaset Monthon (the chief land officer).
- IX. Yotha Monthon (the chief Public Works officer).
- X. Dhamakara Monthon (Superintendent of Education and Ecclesiastical affairs).
- XI. Lehkanukarn (Personal Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant).
- XII. Mahatlek Raingan (junior officer.)

THE MUANG OFFICIALS.

The officers of the Muang are as follows :—

- I. Phoo Wa Rajkarn Muang (the Governor).
- II. Palat Muang (the Deputy Governor).

- III. Yokrabat (the Muang Government Prosecutor).
- IV. Sanpakorn Muang (Assistant Revenue officer).
- V. Klang Muang (Assistant Treasury officer).
- VI. Lieutenant (commanding the Gendarmerie).

THE DISTRICT OFFICIALS.

The officers of the Amphur are :—

- I. The Nai Amphur (the District officer).
- II. } Two Palat Amphurs (Assistant District officers).
- III. }

But the number depends on the size of the district. If the district does not require two, there will be only one Assistant.

IV. Smuhban-shee (District Revenue officer). He is in charge of the accounts and revenue.

V. The Kamnan (the village headman). There is one Kamnan to about 500-1000 of population.

VI. Phoo Yai Ban (the elder). There is one to about 100 of population.

VII. The Saravat. The Kamnan may appoint about two Saravats to be his assistants.

MONTHON BAYAP.

The title of the officers of Monthon Bayap are slightly different from those of the other Monthons in the following :—

- I. The Officers of this Monthon are :—
 - 1. The Samuha Tesar Bhibaln (the Lord Lieutenant), etc.

II. The Officers for the Muang are:—

- 1. The Chao Phoo Kraung Muang
 - 2. The Palat Monthon Pracham Muang
 - 3. The Khaluang Phoochui
- } These three officers form the Kao Sanam Luang (Executive Council for the Muang). All acts are done in the name of the Kao Sanam Luang.

4. The Sena Mahathai has the same duty as the Mahathai Monthon, but is of a lower rank.

5. The Sena Klang (the Treasury officer.)
6. Captain (commanding the Gendarmerie.)
7. The Sena Yuthitam (the Judge.)
8. Sena Wang.
9. Sena Na.

LIST OF MONTHONS.

Monthon Krung Thep (Bangkok) is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Local Government, and apart from the capital contains the following divisions :—

Muang Nontaburi
 „ Pratoomthani
 „ Nakon Kuenkan (Paklat)
 „ Samutprakan (Paknam)
 „ Tanyaburi
 „ Miuburi

Subjoined is the list of Monthons under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. The letter (a) denotes the Muang where the Monthon offices are. Monthon is the Siamese for Circle ; Muang for province.

MONTHON KRUNGKAO (AYUTHIA.)

(a) Muang Krungkao (Ayuthia.)
 „ Angthong
 „ Lopburi
 „ Saraburi
 „ Singburi.

MONTHON NAKON RACHASIMA (KORAT.)

(a) Muang Nakon Rachasima (Korat)
 „ Chayapoom
 „ Buriram.

MONTHON PACHINBURI (PACHIM.)

With headquars at Chachoengsao

Muang Pachinburi
 (a) „ Chachcengso (Petriu)
 „ Nakon Nayok
 „ Cholburi (Bangplaso)
 „ Krabin.

MONTHON NAKON CHAISI.

With headquarters at Nakon Pathom

- Muang Nakon Chaisi
- „ Supanburi
- „ Samutsakorn (Tachin).

MONTHON RAJABURI.

- (a) Muang Rajaburi
- „ Petchaburi
- „ Kanchanaburi (Kanburi)
- „ Samutsongkram (Meklong)
- „ Pranburi

MONTHON NAKON SAWAN.

- (a) Muang Nakon Sawan
- „ Kamphengphet
- „ Tak (Raheng)
- „ Chainat
- „ Utaitani.

MONTHON PITSANULOK.

- (a) Muang Pitsanulok
- „ Pichai (Utradit)
- „ Sawankalok
- „ Sukotai
- „ Pichit

MONTHON PETCHABOON.

- Muang Lomsak
- „ Petchaboon.

MONTHON BAYAB (NORTH-WESTERN.)

- (a) Muang Nakon Chiangmai
- „ Chiang Rai
- „ Me Hong Sorn
- „ Nakon Nan
- „ Nakon Lampang
- „ Nakon Lampun
- „ Phrae.

MONTHON UDORN (NORTHERN).

- (a) Muang Udontani (Ban Makeng)
 „ Sakolnakorn
 „ Kon Kaen
 „ Nakon Panom
 „ Lõi
-

MONTHON UBON RAJTHANI (NORTH EASTERN).

- I. Division of Ubon.
 II. Division of Kukan.
 III. Division of Surinthorn.
-

MONTHON ROI ET.

- I. Division of Roi Et
 II. Division of Mahasarakam
 III. Division of Kalsindh
-

MONTHON CHANTABOON.

- (a) Muang Chantaburi
 „ Rayong
 „ Krat
-

MONTHON CHUMPON.

- (a) Muang Chumpon
 „ Chaiya (Bandon)
 „ Langsuan

MONTHON PUKET.

- (a) Muang Puket
- " Takua Pa
- " Pang-nga
- " Trang
- " Ranong
- " Grabi
- " Satul

MONTHON NAKON SRITAMARAT.

- (a) Muang Nakon Sritamarat
- " Songkla (Singora)
- " Pataluang

MONTHON PATANI,

- (a) Muang Tani
- " Bang Nara
- " Saiburi (Taluban)
- " Jala
- " Jaring
- " Nongchik

Railways.

About the years 1887-88 the development of the country by railways was under serious consideration, and through Sir Andrew Clarke, formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements, a contract for railway surveys was made with an English firm. Extensive surveys reaching as far as the Northern frontier at Chieng Sen were made. The pioneer line, however, running from Bangkok to Paknam, near the mouth of the Menam Chao Phya, was the work of private enterprise. The concession having been obtained the Paknam Railway Company Ltd. was formed in Bangkok and the construction of the road commenced on the 10th July, 1891. The line 20 km. long was opened to traffic in 1893, and it has proved a satisfactory investment for the shareholders. The first important railway enterprise to be completed, however, was the State Railway to Korat, the first turf of which was cut by His Majesty on the 8th of March, 1892. The work of construction was for some years in the hands of a contractor, but in August, 1896, it was taken over by the Royal Railway Department. On the 25th March 1897, the first section of the line, Bangkok to Ayuthia, was opened for traffic by the King, and some seven months afterwards a daily service of trains for goods and passengers was established as far as Gengkoi, which is half way to Korat. Finally in November, 1900, the railway was opened for traffic up to Korat, the end of the line. The whole length of the line is 264 kilometres, and the gauge 1.435 m., the standard gauge, as used nearly throughout Europe.

The Lopburi line which constitutes a section of the projected Northern line, running to Chiengmai and Chiengsen, was opened to traffic on the 1st April 1901. It branches off from the Korat line at Ban Phaji (km. 90) between Ayuthia and Pak Preo, and has a length of 42 km.

Meanwhile work on the south-western Line, running from Bangkok westward via Nakonchaisi to the Meklong river, and then south through Ratburi to Petchaburi, was commenced in 1899. The line crosses both the Tachin and Meklong rivers, over which long bridges had to be built. The line was opened to traffic on the 1st April, and formally inaugurated by His Majesty the King on the 19th June, 1903. The total cost of the line was Tcs. 8,115,877, being Tcs. 53,747 per kilometre. Its length is 151.5 km. and the gauge 1 metre, which will be standard gauge for all railways on the west side of the Menam Chao Phya river, whereas, as stated above, the Railways on the eastern side are provided with the full broad gauge.

In November, 1905, another section of the Northern line, from Lopburi to Paknampoh (118 km.), was opened to traffic. This line does not follow, as first proposed, the course of the river, but goes nearly straight through a rich rice district. The cost of this line amounted to 7,200,000 Ticals including the extension of a number of station

yards of the Korat line to meet the new traffic and also a considerable increase of rolling stock. In January, 1908, the line north from Paknampoh to Pitsanulok (138 km.), and the first section of the Eastern line from Bangkok to Petriu (63 km.) were opened. On 11th November of the same year a further section of the North line from Pitsanulok to Ban Dara (67.7 km.), was opened to traffic, and on 15th August 1909 the section Ban Dara, Utaradit, Pang Ton Phung (52.2 km.), together with a branch line from Ban Dara to Sawankalok situated at the head of the navigation of the Meh Yom (29 km.).

On 1st June, 1911, followed the Pang Ton Phung-Meh Puak section of 19 km. length. Though short this section was in so far of wider importance as it replaces the caravan route from Utaradit to Phrae over the wearisome Kao Phung pass. On 15th November 1912 a further short section of the North line of 10 km. length, from Meh Puak to Pak Pan, where the Meh Yom is reached, was opened to traffic, and on 15th November 1913 another 13 km. from Pak Pan to Pak Tha.

On the 19th June, 1911, the first Section of the Southern Line from Petchaburi to Ban Cha Am (87 km.) was opened to traffic and a further section of 25 km. to Hua Hin was opened on the 25th November, 1911.

The total length of State Railways open to traffic is now 823 km. broad gauge; and 256 km., narrow gauge. Under construction are:—Extension of the Northern Line from Pak Tha to Chiangmai 206 km.; Extension of the Southern Line, 945 km.

According to the last official report on the traffic of the State Railways for the year 131 (April 1912/13), the clear profit derived from them after feeding the Renovation fund amounted to 2,422,379 Tcs. corresponding to 3.89 % on the capital outlay of 62,254,261 Tcs.

THE SOUTHERN LINE.

In the month of July, 1909, a second Railway Department was formed for the construction of Railways in the Siamese dominions of the Malay Peninsula.

The line known as the Southern Line is a continuation of the metro gauge from Petchaburi and will have a terminus on the west coast at Trang, and connections with the Federated Malay States. Commencing at Petchaburi it runs almost due south to Bandon, via Bangtaphan, Chumpon and Langsuan. From Bandon it continues on to Tung Sawn, where the line bifurcates, the western branch continuing on to the terminus at Trang, and the eastern to the Kelantan boundary, via Patalung, Singora junction, Yala and Rangeh to the boundary. This eastern line will have two short junction lines; one of 28 kms. in length to Singora, and one of 30 kms. to Nakon Sritamarat. The length of the direct line from Petchaburi to the Kelantan boundary is estimated to be km. 970 and from Petchaburi to Trang km. 676. A connecting link with the Kedah railway is also talked of.

Trang will be the port for Penang, from which it is distant 220 km. by sea. It is expected that the train journey from Bangkok to Trang will occupy about 18 hours, and then with a ten knot boat from Trang to Penang would make about 30 hours for the whole journey, say two days and a half, as against the six or eight now taken by sea.

The construction of the line commenced in September 1909 at three points, viz., Petchaburi, Singora and Trang, and it was originally expected to complete the whole line by the year 1915. The line is a Government line built departmentally under the direction of the Minister of Communications and was expected to cost about Tcs. 58,000,000.

The first Section of this line, from Petchaburi to Cha Ahm, a distance of 37 kms., was opened for traffic, in June 1911, and a further Section of 25 kms. to Ban Hua Hin in November 1911. The section from Trang to Kaokhao (50 km.) was opened on the 1st April 1913. Total open to Traffic, 256 kms. (Nov. 1913). The total length of line is estimated at 1,302 km., and 945 km. are under construction at present time.

The line will tap a population of over one and a quarter millions, and open up a large tract of country for cattle grazing, paddy growing, rubber planting and other tropical productions. It will likewise assist tin mining now carried on in many places, and increase the possibility of the working of other minerals. Gold, wolfram, coal, etc., are said to exist in several districts. The mail service to Europe via Trang and Penang will be accelerated by three or four days.

The Monthons of Puket, Nakon Sritamart, Patani and Chumpon are all busy laying down roads to connect the outlying towns with the railway, and this work, and the construction of the necessary bridges, steadily progresses year by year.

PRIVATE LINES.

Besides the Government lines the following concessions for narrow gauge Railways have been granted :

1.	Paknam line	opened to traffic	1893	(1 m. gauge)	20 km
2.	Phrabad line	" "	1903	(0-75 m. "	19 km
3.	Tachin line	" "	1905	(1 m. "	33 km
4.	Meklong line	" "	1907	(1 m. "	34 km
}	Grand total of State and Private Railways in Siam				
		open to traffic	...	...	1185 km

Population.

An estimate of the population of Siam that used to be commonly given, some years ago, was 9,000,000. That, however, was an arbitrary figure; no census of the country had then been taken, and all estimates were therefore in a large measure a matter of guesswork. In works on Siam the population has been put at pretty nearly everything from three or four to twelve or fifteen millions, but in every case these estimates have been merely more or less lucky guesses. La Loubère says that in his time the Siamese population was estimated at one million nine hundred thousand. Malloch put it in 1849 at 3,653,150. Pallegoix estimated it at six millions, a figure which Bowring was, with reason, disposed to think should be reduced by at least a million. In those days there was an official census of able-bodied men only, but it seems doubtful if it was ever made public. Pallegoix seems to have obtained this record, however, more or less accurately, and estimated the total population at five times its amount. The elements of which Pallegoix made up his total were the following.—Siamese proper, 1,900,000; Chinese, 1,500,000; Laos, 1,000,000, Malays, 1,000,000; Cambodians, 500,000; Pegans, 50,000; Kareens, Xongs, etc., 50,000—making a total of 6,000,000. After that time the next careful estimate prepared was one by Mr. W. A. Graham, which he based on a census made of Bangkok Monthon (outside the actual town of Bangkok) in 1902. The result he arrived at was rather under six millions.

In 1905 the first census figures were published in this country after a careful enumeration of the population of twelve of the Monthons, and in 1909 a Census Law received the royal sanction and a census was taken of the capital. Since then further enumerations have been made throughout the country, yielding figures that may be regarded as still more nearly accurate, and the total, it will be found, is now approaching more nearly the old figure of nine millions.

The official Memorandum which was issued in 1905, is still of interest. It runs as follows:—

“1. The proposal to take a census of the country has been long in existence, but the work has had to be postponed pending the organisation of a proper system of local administration which would furnish adequate staffs of District Officers, Kamnans and Village Elders, whose co-operation was necessary in the work of procuring reliable statistics. The Work of administrative reorganisation, which consisted in confederating small provinces into administrative Divisions, or Monthons, under High Commissioners, has since been successively carried out and as soon as a proper system of local Government was established in any Monthon, a general enumeration of the population, as a Preliminary Census measure, was ordered to be made.

"2. When this general enumeration had been effected, it was then decided to proceed to greater details, even to obtaining the name of each inhabitant. For this purpose printed census forms were distributed to Kamnans and Village Elders with instructions to fill and return the same with statistics of the inhabitants under their local control. But this work failed through a most surprising cause, which the attempt to take a census brought into prominence for the first time, namely that, while the Kamnans and Village Elders and the majority of the people can read, very few are able to write, and still fewer able to understand how to fill up a statistical form. This fact constituted a serious check, and caused the work to be postponed until in the year 122 a more suitable method was devised.

"3. The system adopted for taking the census, in the year 122, consisted in having one census form (or more, if necessary), for registering each household: no more than one household being allowed to be described in the same form. These printed forms were put up in packets, each containing a sufficient number for about 100 households, and distributed by the Ministry of the Interior to every Kromakar-Amphur (District Officer), sufficient for the requirements of his district. The Palat-Amphur (Assistant District Officer) of each district and a clerk, previously instructed for the work, were appointed census officers and charged to take out the census forms to the different villages to have the census taken with the assistance of the Village Elders. The mode of procedure was for the census officers and the Village Elder to go into every house, ascertain the number of persons living in the same, and then to call each person, whenever possible, to be questioned for the necessary particulars to be described under the various headings on the census forms. This procedure was carried out with every house throughout the Amphur district, the only exceptions being those inhabitants who live in scattered communities in the forests and among the hills, where they could not be reached without much difficulty. Within two or three months afterwards, this work was further verified on the spot by other officers; and this verification has proved that the work of the Census officers has, on the whole, been most thoroughly and creditably performed; the percentage of errors not averaging more than 2 in a hundred and the figures obtained being so near the truth that they may be considered as practically accurate.

"4. The statistics as regards persons in holy orders were obtained in the same manner as above, with the only difference that the returns were taken monastery by monastery, and include priests, novices and laymen residing therein.

"5. Among the details, the census had to state the different races to which the population belong. This was a most difficult matter, as the population of Siam is for a large part of mixed blood and it becomes extremely difficult to properly define the ethnical distinctions. For instance, take the case of the Chinese part of the population. Most of them marry Siamese women, and their male descendants generally wear the "quene" for several generations, even down to that which has ceased to use or understand the Chinese language, while their female descendants from the first generation generally adopt the dress and fashion of wearing the hair of their Siamese

mothers. This practice makes it very hard to determine how far these descendants may still be considered as belonging to the Chinese race, and therefore, in taking the census with respect to the Chinese element in the population, the plan adopted has been to go by the fashion of wearing the hair and the dress of the individual and to categorize all males who wear the "queue," whether they be full blooded Chinamen or only mestizos of whatever degree, as "Chinese," and all females who dress in the Siamese fashion as "Siamese," with the exception of those who dress in the Chinese fashion and come from China, of whom there is now quite a large number.

"6. There is also the case of those commonly known as Cambodians, Mohns, &c. The majority of such persons are only distant descendants of persons of such races who came to settle in Siam as far back as a century or more, and have so extensively intermarried with the people of the country and adopted their fashion of dress as to become quite indistinguishable outwardly from the Siamese proper. The plan which had to be adopted in such cases was to classify such persons by race on the basis of the language in common use among them. In like manner the general plan adopted with regard to all persons whose nationality cannot be distinguished by other indications, was to classify them racially according to their style of dress and the language commonly spoken among themselves.

"7. But there is another section of the population which does not admit of being separately distinguished from the Thai, or Siamese, race, namely the people commonly called Laos. It is generally admitted that there does not exist any proof to show that the Laos is ethnically distinct from the Thai or Siamese race. For were we to refer to the matter of language, we should find that the Laos and the Siamese languages are identical; the difference between that spoken by the Siamese and the Laos is only in the pronunciation and in the use of a few words or phrases—the degree of difference that would exist between the olden and the modern style of speaking the same language. The difference, in fact, is far less marked than that between the Siamese spoken in Bangkok and that spoken in the Peninsula; and therefore, if the Laos are to be classed as belonging to a separate race because they speak Siamese with a pronunciation different from that spoken in Bangkok, then the Siamese of the Peninsula would also have to be considered as not belonging to the Siamese race. Moreover, it has been definitely ascertained by learned men that the people who are called Laos at the present day are really of the Thai race, and they also consider themselves to be such. The real Laos are those people who are known as Lawah or Lawa in Monthon Bayap, who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the country before the incursion of the Thai, and are now only to be found in very small numbers widely scattered in various parts of the Kingdom, and too insignificant to be distinctively classified for census purposes. For the reason above stated, it would serve no useful purpose in the census to divide the population of the Thai race into two sections as Laos and Siamese, and therefore both Siamese and Laos are made to figure under the common head of the Thai, or Siamese race.

"8. The work of taking a detailed census was commenced in January 1922 (1904), and completed in 5 months; but it only includes 12 Months,

namely: Nakon-Sithamaraj, Nakon-Rajasima (Korat), Nakon-Savan, Krung-Kao (Ayuthia), Rajburi, Nakon-Chaisi, Pitsamulok, Chumphorn, Pachinburi, Puket, Petchaboon, and Chantaburi (Chantaboon).—

“9. The total population of the 12 Monthons where the census has been carefully taken consists of 1,624,462 males, and 1,683,570 females, total 3,308,032 souls”

We omit the details issued in 1905 as being now out of date, and pass on to the

CENSUS OF BANGKOK.

After the above Memorandum was issued nothing further was published on the subject till 1909, when a decree was issued directing a census to be taken of the whole kingdom. This was shortly followed by the taking of the first census of the capital, and the following figures were issued officially in September of that year:

Bangkok Town—Males, 379,118; Females, 249,557; Total 628,675.

Provinces in Monthon Bangkok—Males, 108,863; Females 129,913;
Total 238,776.

The whole Bangkok Monthon—Males, 487,981; Females 379,470;
Total 867,451.

The different nationalities:—

Siamese	...	...	...	...	639,920
Chinese	...	...	...	...	197,918
Indians and Malays	...	...	...	...	20,764
Europeans	...	...	...	...	1,604
Other nationalities	...	...	...	...	7,245

With regard to the above it should be pointed out, however, that the census was confined to the town and that the figures for the provinces in the Monthon outside Bangkok were obtained from a previous enumeration.

A further enumeration has since been made in Bangkok, but at time of writing the results have not been published.

THE LATEST FIGURES.

The figures for the Interior monthons have been checked so often now that they may without hesitation be taken as substantially correct. The latest publication on the subject is dated August 131 (1912), and gives full details of an enumeration made in the year 129 (1910-11). The following figures are taken from that publication:—

NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS.

MONTHON.	MUANG.	AMPHUR.	TAMBON.
1. Krung Theb ...	7	36	295
2. Krung Kao ...	5	30	512
3. Chantaburi ...	3	11	150
4. Chumporn ...	3	16	154
5. Nakorn Chaisri ...	3	14	254
6. Nakorn Rachasima ...	3	18	208
7. Nakorn Sawan ...	5	24	265
8. Nakorn Sritamarat ...	3	17	294
9. Pattani ...	6	20	235
10. Pachinburi ...	5	21	306
11. Pitsanulok ...	5	18	223
12. Bayap ...	7	50	603
13. Petchaboon ...	2	5	62
14. Puket ...	7	26	276
15. Rajaburi ...	5	21	369
16. Isan ...	4	51	514
17. Udorn ...	5	31	349
Total	78	409	5,069

POPULATION, LAY AND CLERICAL.

MONTHON.	LAY.		IN HOLY ORDERS.	TOTAL.
	MALE.	FEMALE,		
1. Krung Theb ...	531,200	393,644	16,682	941,526 <i>Bakh</i>
2. Krung Kao ...	260,273	277,906	15,815	553,994 <i>ayathin</i>
3. Chantaburi ...	65,876	65,759	3,056	134,691
4. Chumporn ...	78,165	82,134	3,155	164,154
5. Nakorn Chaisri ...	133,222	141,968	5,889	281,079
6. Nakorn Rachasima ...	229,720	246,751	11,660	488,131 <i>Khet</i>
7. Nakorn Sawan ...	137,059	143,868	6,073	287,000
8. Nakorn Sritamarat ...	229,005	236,589	6,855	472,449
9. Pattani ...	131,726	136,326	1,765	269,817
10. Pachinburi ...	156,412	162,539	6,729	325,680
11. Pitsanulok ...	116,648	126,912	4,490	248,050
12. Bayap ...	566,142	614,843	35,832	1,216,817
13. Petchaboon ...	34,082	36,700	1,880	72,662
14. Puket ...	121,294	105,405	2,270	228,969
15. Rajaburi ...	193,362	212,272	9,080	419,714
16. Isan ...	628,029	744,078	41,966	1,414,073
17. Udorn ...	297,309	320,156	13,216	630,681
Total	3,915,224	4,047,850	186,413	8,149,487

MOVEMENT OF LAY POPULATION IN 129.

MONTHON.	BORN.	ARRIVED.	DIED.	LEFT.
1. Krung Theb ...	—	—	—	—*
2. Krung Kao ...	17,953	44,582	10,063	45,079
3. Chantaburi ...	3,257	18,866	1,948	17,552
4. Chumporn ...	5,622	23,411	3,015	21,595
5. Nakorn Chaisri ...	6,709	33,143	2,703	34,087
6. Nakorn Rachasima ...	13,179	50,403	6,804	48,106
7. Nakorn Sawan ...	7,986	47,158	3,964	41,349
8. Nakorn Sritamarat ...	16,019	52,178	8,009	49,082
9. Pattani ...	6,286	29,381	3,424	25,991
10. Pachinburi ...	7,749	37,625	3,500	34,730
11. Pitsanulok ...	7,433	45,499	4,665	32,311
12. Bayap ...	25,704	92,648	14,491	88,115
13. Petchaboon ...	2,554	9,439	1,064	10,020
14. Puket ...	7,203	46,996	4,728	43,506
15. Rajaburi ...	11,618	37,963	6,117	30,966
16. Isan ...	—	—	—	—†
17. Udon ...	22,519	50,870	9,178	*47,775
Total	162,491	620,162	83,673	570,264

MOVEMENT OF BUDDHIST CLERICAL POPULATION IN 129.

MONTHON.	ORDAINED IN THE YEAR	ARRIVED.	DIED.	LEFT PRIESTHOOD.	LEFT MONTHON.
1. Krung Theb	—	—	—	—	—*
2. Krung Kao	5,468	1,855	129	4,050	2,063
3. Chantaburi	1,058	267	22	1,079	375
4. Chumporn	1,223	358	22	1,060	472
5. Nakorn Chaisri	2,011	541	41	1,729	607
6. Nakorn Rachasima	2,697	1,715	44	2,963	2,297
7. Nakorn Sawan	1,845	1,442	23	1,673	1,474
8. Nakorn Sritamarat	2,565	882	54	1,985	751
9. Pattani	293	191	8	169	190
10. Pachinburi	1,724	694	30	2,457	1,287
11. Pitsanulok	1,504	783	40	1,596	882
12. Bayap	3,261	1,118	212	2,829	970
13. Petchaboon	801	400	10	624	358
14. Puket	547	416	34	407	320
15. Rajaburi	3,155	631	76	2,595	803
16. Isan	—	—	—	—	—†
17. Udon	4,094	2,262	77	3,464	1,813
Total	✓32,246	13,555	822	✓28,677	14,662

* No information received from Ministry of Local Government.

† No statistics kept.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

	LAY AND CLERICAL.		TOTAL.
	MALE.	FEMALE.	
1. Thai	3,592,900	3,683,710	7,276,610
2. Chinese	161,110	9,888	170,998
3. Malay	181,351	188,354	169,705
4. Javanese	290	91	381
5. Khek Cham	535	548	1,083
6. Persian	1,477	903	2,380
7. Sikh	61	12	73
8. Ceylonese	5	1	6
9. Hindoo	68	24	92
10. Kling	38	13	51
11. Mohn	12,827	16,039	28,866
12. Cambodian	63,335	70,997	134,332
13. Annamite	3,174	3,351	6,525
14. Karen	29,857	30,328	60,185
15. Shan	13,724	12,357	26,081
16. Tongsu	894	133	1,027
17. Burmese	3,720	2,341	6,061
18. Japanese	8	14	22
19. Turk	1	—	1
20. European (Farang)	343	136	479
21. Others	31,441	28,609	60,050
Total...	4,097,159	4,047,849	8,145,008

The information received from the Ministry of Local Government did not deal with the capital. The number in holy orders included in above figures is as follows, Thai 180,968; Chinese, 57; Malays, 1,926; Khek Cham, 7; Farang 3.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

MONTHON.	BUDDHIST.	CHRISTIAN.	MAHOMEDAN.	OTHERS.	TOTAL.
1. Krung Theb	630	12	76	4	722
2. Krung Kao	946	4	14	4	968
3. Chantaburi	207	4	1	1	215
4. Chumporn	157	—	7	—	164
5. Nakorn Chaisri	271	5	—	1	277
6. „ Rachasima	415	1	—	—	416
7. „ Sawan	201	1	1	—	203
8. „ Sritamarat	345	— ?	102	—	447
9. Pattani ...	64	—	260	—	324
10. Pachinburi	431	10	6	4	451
11. Pitsanulok	224	— ?	—	3	227
12. Bayap	369 1	② ?	3	—	374
13. Petchaboon	84	—	—	—	84
14. Puket ...	45	—	81	—	126
15. Rajaburi ...	456	9	—	5	470
16. Isan ...	1,815	6	—	—	1,821
17. Udorn ...	454	12	—	—	466
Total	7,114	66	553	22	7,755

IN HOLY ORDERS IN 129.

MONTHON	TOTAL.
1. Krung Theb	16,682
2. Krung Kao	15,815
3. Chantaburi	3,056
4. Chumporn	3,155
5. Nakorn Chaisri	5,889
6. Nakorn Rachasima	11,660
7. Nakorn Sawan	6,073
8. Nakorn Sritamarat	6,855
9. Pattani	1,765
10. Pachinburi	6,729
11. Pitsanulok	4,190
12. Bayap	35,832
13. Petchaboon	1,880
14. Puket	2,270
15. Rajaburi	9,030
16. Isan	41,966
17. Udorn	13,216
Total...	<u>186,413</u>

NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES.

	COTTAGES	HOUSES
1. Krung Theb	121,907	60,346
2. Krung Kao	206,757	96,050
3. Chantaburi	49,237	25,040
4. Chumporn	46,332	30,107
5. Nakorn Chaisri	95,917	45,660
6. Nakorn Rachasima	140,461	72,701
7. Nakorn Sawan	117,849	39,138
8. Nakorn Sritamarat	145,740	75,740
9. Pattani	104,636	48,450
10. Pachinburi	116,269	60,940
11. Pitsanulok	95,781	37,450
12. Bayap	358,544	197,483
13. Petchaboon	29,063	10,384
14. Puket	40,843	40,843
15. Rajaburi	136,177	58,336
16. Isan	341,297	183,072
17. Udorn	196,577	100,487
Total	<u>2,343,417</u>	<u>1,182,227</u>

These figures do not include the town of Bangkok or the Inner amphur districts.

NUMBER OF BOATS.

	STEAM & MOTOR LAUNCHES.	CARGO BOATS.	SMALL BOATS.	TOTAL.
1. Krung Theb ...	259	16,192	109,124	125,575
2. Krung Kao ...	34	9,488	101,600	111,122
3. Chantaburi ...	1	1,077	8,689	9,767
4. Chumporn ...	7	1,274	9,313	10,594
5. Nakorn Chaisri ..	16	5,417	45,236	50,669
6. Nakorn Rachasima ...	1	10	2,381	2,392
7. Nakorn Sawan ...	12	1,489	17,626	19,127
8. Nakorn Sritamarat ...	7	1,946	20,397	22,350
9. Pattani ...	—	738	4,658	5,396
10. Pachinburi ...	32	4,149	35,946	40,127
11. Pitsanulok ...	8	2,173	23,426	25,607
12. Bayab ...	—	1,135	3,403	4,538
13. Petchaboon ...	—	245	1,113	1,358
14. Puket ...	7	308	8,986	9,301
15. Rajaburi ...	20	7,486	44,842	52,348
16. Isan ...	—	366	19,384	19,750
17. Udorn ...	—	274	7,518	7,792
Total	404	53,767	463,642	517,813

These figures do not include Government boats, which do not have to be registered.

NUMBER OF BEASTS OF BURDEN.

	ELEPHANTS.	HORSES & PONIES.	BULLOCKS.	BUFFALOES.
1. Krung Theb ...	—	1,340	955	91,454
2. Krung Kao ...	9	21,224	99,534	182,919
3. Chantaburi ...	—	3,122	4,287	65,758
4. Chumporn ...	541	1,607	547	127,324
5. Nakorn Chaisri ...	2	4,014	138,840	76,101
6. Nakorn Rachasima ...	336	5,133	361,464	144,492
7. Nakorn Sawan ...	279	3,367	20,240	141,704
8. Nakorn Sritamarat ...	156	576	221,954	103,708
9. Pattani ...	346	236	154,274	36,750
10. Pachinburi ...	35	9,289	30,947	136,198
11. Pitsanulok ...	426	3,018	6,097	108,544
12. Bayap ...	2,797	4,998	341,064	223,733
13. Petchaboon ...	13	1,474	20,670	18,793
14. Puket ...	259	655	15,328	116,956
15. Rajaburi ...	109	3,994	364,861	38,282
16. Isan ...	277	11,265	815,025	481,841
17. Udorn ...	170	5,988	477,056	267,540
Total	5,755	81,300	3,063,143	2,362,097

These figures do not include animals in Bangkok or in the inner amphur districts.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES.

	HORSE CARRIAGES.	RIKISHAS.	MOTOR CARS.	KWIEN.
1. Krung Theb	372	2,463	401	268
2. Krung Kao	8	1	—	20,738
3. Chantaburi	2	6	—	6,370
4. Chumporn	2	2	—	34
5. Nakorn Chaisri... ..	19	3	—	14,598
6. Nakorn Rachasima	7	10	—	21,737
7. Nakorn Sawan	5	2	1	17,958
8. Nakorn Sritamarat	49	49	2	305
9. Pattani	11	94	—	28
10. Pachinburi	3	21	—	16,997
11. Pitsanulok	22	21	—	8,698
12. Bayap	153	10	6	2,044
13. Petchaboon	—	—	—	87
14. Puket	344	510	3	750
15. Rajaburi	29	12	—	33,107
16. Isan	21	1	—	48,549
17. Udorn	28	1	—	17,901
Total	1,075	3,206	413	210,169

Under horse-carriages and rikishas are included only those registered. The motor car figures do not include those only belonging to the King or the Government. In May, 1913, the number of registered cars in Bangkok was 530. The kwien figures do not include the kwien in the inner amphur district round Bangkok.

POPULATION BY AGES.

AGES.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
From 14 down ...	1,231,596	1,234,576	<u>2,466,172</u>
15 to 17 inclusive ...	542,248	552,988	1,095,236
18 to 20 „ ...	204,634	266,053	448,687
21 to 25 „ ...	297,509	327,450	624,959
26 to 35 „ ...	473,865	499,191	973,056
36 to 40 „ ...	292,977	286,101	579,078
41 to 60 „ ...	482,643	474,439	957,082
61 upwards ...	219,332	206,171	425,503
Total	3,744,804	3,824,969	<u>7,569,773</u>

STATE OF EDUCATION.

MONTHON.			MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Krung Kao	Literate	...	126,648	6,682	133,330
	Illiterate	...	149,440	271,224	420,664
Chantaburi	Literate	...	32,810	3,635	36,445
	Illiterate	...	36,122	62,124	98,246
Chumphon	Literate	...	42,660	5,929	48,599
	Illiterate	...	39,360	76,195	115,555
Nakorn Chaisri	Literate	...	40,689	4,249	44,938
	Illiterate	...	98,422	137,719	236,141
Nakorn Rajasima	Literate	...	75,064	602	75,666
	Illiterate	...	166,316	246,149	412,465
Nakorn Sawan	Literate	...	51,791	1,215	53,006
	Illiterate	...	91,341	142,653	233,994
Nakorn Sritamarat	Literate	...	110,531	14,888	125,419
	Illiterate	...	125,329	221,701	347,030
Pattani	Literate	...	14,979	2,928	17,907
	Illiterate	...	118,512	133,398	251,910
Pachinburi	Literate	...	65,486	16,905	82,391
	Illiterate	...	97,450	145,840	243,290
Pitsanulok	Literate	...	49,471	1,249	50,720
	Illiterate	...	71,667	125,663	197,330
Puket	Literate	...	31,417	5,560	36,977
	Illiterate	...	92,147	99,845	291,992
Rajaburi	Literate	...	76,117	22,042	98,159
	Illiterate	...	131,325	190,230	321,555
Udon	Literate	...	13,707	235	13,942
	Illiterate	...	296,818	319,921	616,739
Petchaboon	Literate	...	7,771	136	7,907
	Illiterate	...	28,191	36,564	64,755
Bayab	Literate	...	<u>10,400</u>	<u>1,986</u>	12,386
	Illiterate	...	591,574	612,857	1,204,431
Isan	Literate	...	78,073	53,892	131,965
	Illiterate	...	591,922	690,186	1,282,108

POPULATION IN 129 COMPARED WITH 128.

MONTHON.	YEAR 128.	YEAR 129.	+	
			MORE	LESS
1. Krung Theb ...	867,577	941,526	+	73,949 *
2. Krung Kao ...	545,520	553,994	+	8,474
3. Chantaburi ...	132,216	134,691	+	2,475
4. Chumporn ...	159,704	164,154	+	4,450
5. Nakorn Chaisri ...	277,842	281,079	+	3,237
6. Nakorn Rachasima ...	479,651	488,131	+	8,480
7. Nakorn Sawan ...	277,052	287,000	+	9,948
8. Nakorn Sritamarat ...	460,686	472,449	+	11,763
9. Pattani ...	263,448	269,817	+	6,369
10. Petchaburi ...	319,892	325,680	+	5,788
11. Pitsanulok ...	232,325	248,050	+	15,725
12. Bayap ...	† —	1,216,817	+	1,216,817
13. Petchaboon ...	71,544	72,662	+	1,118
14. Puket ...	222,802	228,969	+	6,167
15. Rajaburi ...	406,904	419,714	+	12,810
16. Isan ...	† —	1,414,073	+	1,414,073
17. Udorn ...	613,243	630,681	+	17,438
Total ...	5,330,406	5,149,487	+	180,919

* Increase due to large immigration of Chinese.

† Census not yet taken in 128.

The Ministry of Interior writing in Nov. 1913 state that they "have no later population statistics than those above."

FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

The subjects of some of the Treaty Powers enjoy extra-territorial rights, and are accordingly for the most part registered at their respective Consulates. There are upwards of 2,000 Europeans and Americans resident in Siam, mostly in Bangkok. By the courtesy of the Foreign Representatives in Bangkok we are able to give the following figures :—

BRITISH.

Schedule showing the number of British subjects registered in the Bangkok Consular District during 1912 :—

Europeans,	17
Indians, Cingalese and Malays,	423
Chinese,	36
Burmese, and Shans,	25
Eurasians,	9
Widows of Asiatic British Subjects,	7
	517

Practically the system of renewing certificates ceased on the coming into operation of the treaty between Great Britain and Siam of 1909. It has been estimated that the number of British subjects in the Bangkok Consular District exceeds 10,000, but there is no means of ascertaining an accurate figure.

New certificates issued to British subjects in the Senggora Consular District during the year 1912 :—

Europeans	1
Indians and Malays	40
Chinese	1
Females (Asiatic)	—
	42

New certificates issued to British subjects in the Puket Consular District during the year 1912 :—

Europeans	11
Eurasian	1
Indians and Malays	41
Chinese	8
	61

New Certificates issued to British subjects in the Chiengmai Consular District during the year 1912 :—

Burmese, Shans, Toungsus, etc.	394
Indians	30
	424

There were no renewals.

The total number of British subjects to whom certificates have been issued by H. M. Vice-Consulate at Nakawn Lampang, which was opened in 1903, is 1116 Asiatics and 8 Europeans; total number 1124.

The number of British subjects whose names stand on the Register of the former Vice-Consulate at Nan, which was closed in 1906 (now under Nakawn Lampang) is 1303 Asiatics and 2 Europeans; total 1305.

With few exceptions, the Asiatic British subjects in the Nakawn Lampang and Nan districts are Shans.

During the year 1912, 109 new papers were issued.

All statistics as to the British population of Siam, based on Consular Registers, are very incorrect and misleading. There are hundreds of British subjects whose names appear on the registers of one district, but who live in another, hundreds more have died or left Siam, and probably thousands who have never registered at all.

FRENCH,

The number of French citizens in Siam amounts to 240 (146 men, 63 women and 31 children).

The number of protégés is about 15,000. In the circonscription of Bangkok these are distributed as follows:—

Chinese	...	...	...	...	724
Annamites	...	...	...	...	396
Laotians	...	...	...	...	2,460
Cambodians	...	...	...	...	1,466
Indians	...	...	...	...	44
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	90

Total 5,180

The rest are divided between the different Consular circonscriptions of Chieng-Mai, Ubon, Korat and Chantaboon.

GERMAN.

The number of German subjects registered at the Legation is 264, viz., 179 men, 31 women, and 54 children. Germany has no protégés of Asiatic origin, and the Legation does not enter natives on its register. To become a German protégé one must have been formerly a German subject or be a subject of a friendly nation.

The number of Swiss under German protection is 51, viz., 27 men, 8 women and 16 children.

The number of Turkish subjects registered in the German Legation is 653, viz., 193 men, 126 women and 334 children.



DUTCH.

There are registered at the Legation and Consulate-General of the Netherlands, including European women and children:—

48	Dutch
75	Chinese
2,148	Javanese and Malays.

AMERICAN.

The number of American Citizens registered at the Consulate-General is (153).

ITALIAN.

The number of Italian subjects registered in the Italian Legation is altogether 131, viz: 35 absent, 70 men, 13 women, 13 children.

DANES.

The number of registered Danish subjects is (139).

PORTUGUESE.

There are about 85 Portuguese subjects, and 300 nitlos, registered at the Legation.

JAPANESE.

Registered at the Japanese Consulate at the end of September 1913 there were 157 males and 62 females—total 219.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

The number of Austrian subjects now registered in the Consulate is 32, and Hungarian citizens 2,—total 34.

RUSSIAN.

Besides the staff of the Imperial Russian Legation and Consulate there are 23 Russians registered here, viz., 8 men and 15 women.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

There are 8 Norwegian subjects registered at the Consulate-General. *9 shipping*

There are eight Belgian subjects in Siam.

There are seven Swedish subjects registered at the Consulate-General.

Mining in Siam.

Among the mineral resources of Siam may be mentioned Rubies, Sapphires, Gold, Tin, Copper, Coal, Iron, Zinc, Lead, Wolfram, Antimony and Molybdenum. Of these only tin and wolfram are worked on a commercial scale tin being by far the more important. The following table shows the output of the country, for the last six years :—

TIN OUTPUT IN PICULS.

Monthon.	Year. 2450	Year. 2451	Year. 2452	Year. 2453	Year. 2454	Year. 2455
Puket	64,285	64,157	67,882	70,719	87,354	99,901
Patani	4,826	11,851	6,515 ¹	6,207	8,088	6,067
Chumpawn	908	1,411	2,044	2,782	2,911	3,092
Nakon Sri Tammarat	2,419	2,768	2,842	2,547	1,279	1,564
Totals	72,438	80,187	79,283	82,255	99,627	110,624

¹ In 2451, the output from Amphur Betong, Lower Rahman, Patani, was 7,180 piculs. In 2452, practically the whole of the producing territory was ceded to Great Britain.

Further particulars for the year 2455 are as follows :—

Monthon.	Muang.	Piculs.
Puket	Puket	59,605
	Renong	13,405
	Takuapa	8,588
	Pangnga	14,846
	Trang	3,457
Nakon Sri Tammarat	Singora	451
	Nakon	1,113
Patani	Patani	5,119
	Saiburi	417
	Bangnara	26
	Betong	505
Chumpawn	Chaiya	2,351
	Langsuan	741

In Monthon Patani the output is divided according to place of final export and not according to the Muangs producing.

The figures given indicate piculs of metallic tin. In the case of ore being exported it is reckoned to contain 70% of the metal, this being the rate at which it is calculated for taxation purposes: as a matter of fact the contents are probably slightly in excess of 70%, probably averaging 71%.

As can be seen from the tables, Monthon Puket on the West coast of the Malay Peninsula is by far the most important part of the country from a mining point of view. In Monthon Puket the most important province is the island of Puket, which in the year 2455 produced 59,605 piculs or about 54 per cent of the whole of the country, and an increase of 5,793 piculs over the year 2454—nearly 10%. The Province of Renong, which in the past turned out but a small quantity of tin annually, is rapidly becoming one of the biggest producers owing to the advent of two large dredging companies.

On the East coast of the Peninsula Patani is the largest producer, though the output has considerably decreased during the past year. Both Chumpawn and Nakon Sri Tammarat produce but very little, though it is hoped that the building of the Southern railway through these monthons will help to increase the tin production.

A recent discovery of considerable interest has been made in Muang Chaiya, Monthon Chumpawn. A mountain stream disappears into the side of a limestone mountain and after passing through a series of caves and passages issues on the other side of the mountain at about 600 feet lower elevation. Before entering the mountain the stream passes across a granite-limestone contact where there is a series of veins carrying tin. The stream picks up the alluvial derived from these veins and deposits it in the caves in the limestone. The stream, falling as it must through a series of waterfalls, exercises a strong concentrating effect, the heavy tin mineral remaining in the caves and the lighter material flowing away. Prospecting in these caves is a difficult matter owing to their being full of water, but the owner of the lease claims to have obtained samples running several piculs to the cubic yard. It is therefore hoped that the working of these deposits will considerably increase the output of the muang in which it is situated.

The most important event of the last few years has been the introduction of dredges to Siam. In November 1907 the Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Co. started to work their first dredge and from that time their output has steadily increased. At the present time they have no less than five dredges at work in the harbour, the two newest and largest excavating about 80,000 cubic yards per month. A sixth of even larger capacity is now on order. In December 1911 the Tongkah Compound started work with one dredge on their concession which comprises the site of the old Government offices and some of the adjoining land. This land has long been known to be very rich and the sum paid for the concession by the company is more than sufficient to build fine new Government offices; at the same time the Company have made a very handsome profit. The two other Companies now operating dredges in Siam are the Siamese Tin

Syndicate and the Renong Tin Dredging Co., both of which work in Renong, each operating one dredge at present, while the Siamese Tin Syndicate have two more on order and the Renong Dredging Co. also two more, so that there will soon be six dredges at work in Renong. The following table shows the total production from dredges in Siam for the last six years, *i. e.*, since dredging started. For purposes of comparison a second column is given showing the amount of tin obtained from all sources other than dredging.

Year	Tin obtained from	
	Dredging	Other sources
	Piculs	Piculs
2450	467	71,971
2451	2,528	77,659
2452	7,372	71,911
2453	11,451	70,804
2454	23,317	76,310
2455	32,946	77,678

From the second column it will be seen that the output from sources other than dredging remains almost stationary, in fact the statistics for former years bears this out. The output for the year 2455 is certainly higher than the previous five years, it is however not the highest on record; the increase for this year is undoubtedly due to the very high price of tin. It will be seen from the above that the prediction in last year's report that there would be a large increase in output has been fully borne out. It does not appear probable that this increase will continue during the present year 2456, as the price of the metal has fallen and it is not likely that the dredging output will increase, though the Siamese Tin Syndicate will probably have an extra dredge during the last two or three months of the year.

In the course of tin mining in certain districts of Monthon Nakou Sri Tammarat, a black mineral was found mixed with the tin ore and of the same specific gravity so that the separation of this black mineral from the tin became a difficult operation. This mineral was known to the Chinese miners as "dead ore" and was looked upon by them as a nuisance. Some of the ore was finally taken to Singapore and it was then found to be wolfram, a mineral of considerable value though less than tin ore. The richest deposit of wolfram that has yet been found is in Amphur Klai in Nakou Sri Tammarat. As soon as the value of the mineral was known a rush took place to obtain leases, and the government decided to survey the land in plots and sell it by public auction. The money obtained from this

auction was to be used for road-building purposes to assist the miners. The output of wolfram during the year 2455 from Muang Nakon Sritamarat amounted to 5199 piculs, an increase of over 2000 piculs over the preceding year. At first the profits were enormous as a large quantity of the ore had been separated by the old tin-miners and left in heaps. These heaps have all been worked out and now the miners are gradually getting deeper into the rock and the profits naturally diminish. In fact if capital and knowledge are not available to work the deposit on proper lines the export from this field will soon cease.

Not far from this district lies the island Koh Samui, where a European company has spent a certain amount on prospecting and installing machinery. They do not appear to have met with great success and they have now stopped operations.

Small quantities of wolfram have also been mined in Puket. In fact the mineral appears to be fairly widely distributed in the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula.

Gold is worked in a very small way in many parts of the country, the Chinese and Siamese washing gold out of the streams. The principal districts are Bangtaphan, Kabin, Wattana, and Muang Lomm in Petchaboon. A certain amount of rock mining for gold is carried on at Tomoh in Monthon Patani. The new international boundary cuts this district in two, the greater part still remaining on the Siamese side. In the past a large amount of alluvial washing has been carried on, but this is nearly all worked out at present. In the past, efforts have been made to work some of the above mentioned districts by European Companies. The principal mines so worked were at Bangtaphan, Tomoh, Wattana and Kabin. In each case large amounts of capital were spent with no benefit to the unfortunate shareholders. How far this result was due to mismanagement it is difficult to say, but there is no doubt that it played an important part in the failure of some of the Companies. On a smaller scale capital has been spent in opening up mines at Muang Lomm in Petchaboon and at Pu Kiri in Lopburi with equally bad results.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Danish capitalists some years ago to work a copper mine at Chantuk on the way to Korat, and samples of copper ore are occasionally brought in from different parts of the country to the Mines Department for identification. Most of these samples have been sulphides, but one specimen of native copper was identified.

Since the cession of the Païlin district to the French in 1907 the gem industry has ceased to have any importance. Gems are still found near Krat and in other districts, but the total value is very small indeed.

An enterprise was started to work lead in Jalar many years ago, but nothing came of it. The machinery still lies scattered over the country, never having reached the mine. Lead occurs mixed with tin in some of the Jalar fields and causes considerable trouble to the miners, the lead occurring as carbonate and the tin as oxide, and the two are very difficult to separate owing to their having the same specific gravity. At the present time there is a prospect of a lead mine of considerable size being opened above Karnburi in Monthon Ratburi. An English engineer has examined it and advised further prospecting. Samples have been obtained from depth by means of a diamond drill, and a tunnel has been driven some distance into the side of the hill. There is no doubt that a large body of ore exists, but the question at present is whether the quality of the ore is good enough to counterbalance the very high transport charges which will necessarily be entailed.

Coal has been known for many years past to exist in Gherbi, and a certain amount of capital has been spent during the last six or seven years in examining the deposit. There is no doubt as to the quantity, but the quality is poor. The deposit is situated on tidal water, and the question of transport provides no difficulties. Since the discovery of better quality coal at Rawang in the Federated Malay States, there appears little hope of the Gherbi deposit being developed.

Magnetic iron and titaniferous iron are very frequently brought to the Mining Department. Neither of them is likely to be of any value in this country. They are brought in for identification under the mistaken impression that they are wolfram, which they closely resemble.

The revenue derived from mining varies very much from year to year. By far the greater part of the revenue is obtained from the royalty imposed on all tin exported. This royalty is based on a sliding scale varying with the price of tin. With tin at \$60 per picul the royalty only amounts to about 10 ticals per picul, whereas with the abnormally high price of the metal ruling during the year 2455 the royalty rose to about 26 ticals per picul. It will thus be seen what an important factor the price of tin is in estimating the amount of revenue. Not only is the royalty per picul much higher with the high price, but the miners are naturally striving their utmost to turn out as much tin as possible. The following table shows the revenue derived from mining during the last fourteen years. For purposes of comparison the average price of tin in Singapore for the years in question is given in the adjoining column.

Year	Average price of tin in \$ per picul	Revenue Ticals
2442	60	626,046
2443	62	1,239,204
2444	61	746,733
2445	62	1,105,849
2446	63	1,082,425
2447	68	1,020,866
2448	75	1,210,480
2449	92	1,536,532
2450	71	1,095,165
2451	67	826,483
2452	71	918,968
2453	82	1,185,823
2454	95	2,033,732
2455	107	2,670,000 ¹
2456	?	2,000,000 ¹

¹ Estimated.

In the early years of the table it will be noticed that the revenue does not follow the price of tin. This is due to the changes made in the rate of royalty collected during these years. In the later years the connection between the price of the metal and the amount of revenue is very evident.

The following table gives particulars of the leases and their areas now in force in the different provinces:—

LEASES IN FORCE, LAPSED, AND ISSUED DURING 2455.

Monthon	Muang	Leases in force, Mar. 31, 1912		Leases lapsed, Apr. 1, 1912-Mar. 31, 1913		Leases issued Apr. 1, 1912-Mar. 31, 1913		Leases in force, Mar. 31, 1913	
		No.	Area in rai	No.	Area in rai	No.	Area in rai	No.	Area in rai
Fuket	Puket	323	31,618	42	2,480	61	3,266	342	32,404
	Renong	110	6,581	8	175	6	134	108	6,540
	Pangnga	72	3,946	10	331	22	1,221	84	4,836
	Taknapa	61	3,355	18	835	52	2,343	95	4,863
Nakon Sri-Tammarat	Sri-Tammarat	15	1,950	—	—	7	553	22	2,503
	Songkla	6	1,270	4	994	11	674	13	950
Patani	Jala	14	4,173	—	—	—	—	14	4,173
	Rahman Regeh	4	358	1	27	—	—	3	331
Chumpawn	Chaiya	1	110	—	—	1	2,780	2	2,890
	Langsuan	22	549	—	—	—	—	22	549
Ratburi	Ratburi	1	750	1	750	—	—	—	—
	Kanchanaburi	1	300	—	—	2	537	3	837
Total for the whole country		631	55,010	84	5,592	162	11,508	709	60,926

Religion and Instruction.

EDUCATION IN SIAM.

It is the duty of the Ministry of Public Instruction in conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Local Government to co-operate in providing for the education of the people. The following is the general plan of education for the country as a whole, now partly in operation :—

a) Grades of schools.

- a. Primary Schools. General (boys and girls) up to Prathom Standard (*i. e.*, proposed compulsory minimum).
- b. Higher schools. Matyom.
Udom.

In general the larger towns should have a Matyom School; and the largest towns an Udom School.

b) School finance.

There are three classes of school :—

1. Government schools dependent on the Departmental budget.
2. Rate-aided schools, provided by the district.
3. Private schools.

The first class are mostly High schools, and model schools, or schools built where no others existed.

The other two classes will receive State aid.

- c) Schools for which the Ministry of Public Instruction is responsible, and schools for which the Ministry of Public Instruction shares responsibility with the Ministries of Local Government and the Interior.

The Ministry of Public Instruction is generally responsible for all Government schools, but the Ministries of the Interior and of Local Government are responsible for the management of such schools as are delegated to them by the Ministry of Public Instruction, as, *e. g.*, in respect of the receiving and payment of money in the case of distant schools; the provision of local rate-aided Schools: the formation of District Boards, &c. &c.

As regards Rate-aided and Private Schools, the three Departments are all responsible as thus :—

- d) The Duties of the several Departments in regard to Education.

The two Local Departments have duties of

- 1) starting schools.
- 2) requiring scholars to attend.
- 3) providing teachers.
- 4) providing funds for new and old schools.
- 5) registering private schools.
- 6) general organisation of these two classes of schools.
- 7) providing suitable education for all children of a certain specified age.

The Ministry of Public Instruction has the duties of

- a. Starting Government schools.
 - b. Drafting codes and regulations.
 - c. Inspection, so that the work of the school may proceed properly and that the school may turn out good citizens.
 - d. Giving grants in aid in proportion to the good derived from the school.
 - e. Examination.
- e) Rules for regulating grants in aid given by the Government to schools.

Grants shall be given on the following grounds:—

1. In proportion to the average percentage of attendance made by the whole school.
2. For the general management of the school, as regards premises, schools and teachers.
3. For any Special Instruction given in the school, *e. g.*, of the many special subjects permitted to be taught and one or more being taken; results of the teaching will be considered.

The Education Department will draw up and publish regulations on the lines of these three headings, and will publish any future alterations.

f) Officials.

Each Monthon and chief town has an official of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and an assistant if required, who is directly under the authority of the Commissioner.

In Bangkok Monthon the divisions are smaller: there are 7 districts.

In Bangkok: 1, the N. E.; 2, the S. E.; 3, the N. W.; 4, the S. W. districts. Outside, in Bangkok province: 5, the three Northern towns; 6, the three Southern towns. Also, 7, the Special District for Matyom and Higher Schools.

Inspectors sent by the Ministry of Local Government will send their reports to that Ministry and receive orders from it.

As regards Government schools, their reports will be sent direct to the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The Arts and Crafts School at Wat Liep started by the Department, for the purpose of reviving the old industries of Siam has extended its work.

Wood-carving, enamelling on silver, modelling and designing are carried on, and it is hoped that the new school will be a centre of artistic activity, and that it will attract the attention of those who desire specimens of genuine Siamese work.

It should also be mentioned that the work of Education in the provinces has been taken up vigorously. Many administrators and teachers have been sent out, and the local authorities have generally shown themselves very enthusiastic in helping on the work of Education.

Technical schools. All lower schools will provide instruction in such trades as carpentering, tailoring, pottery-making and the like, which require few materials and little space. The trade chosen will of course be dependent on the locality.

But for handicrafts which require considerable space and a more expensive outfit such as blacksmith's work, metal-casting, gold-beating and the like, central schools will be built to which students will be sent for further instruction who have already attained some proficiency in their own district. Special centres will also be started for the study and encouragement of special industries such as the making and polishing of furniture, for the benefit of those who wish to apply themselves to this trade only.

There will be Technical Education in both the Lower and Higher Schools suited to each. In country districts, for example, instruction will be given in Agriculture and Gardening.

Inspectors will be appointed to supervise, assist, and encourage in each branch of instruction.

Commercial Education. There is already one central Commercial School at Wat Rajaboon and Commercial studies form part of the course at others. The number of the latter will gradually be extended. There will also be a shop where the various articles made in the schools will be on exhibition and for sale.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

There now two Roman Catholic Bishops in Siam, and the work of the Church is divided between the two Missions of Siam and Laos. Within the bounds of the Catholic Mission of Siam there are 56 Churches, five of which are in Bangkok. In addition to the Bishop there are 44 priests. Generally speaking there is a school attached to each station or church, and the total number of schools now is 61. These schools are attended by 4,060 pupils of both sexes. In addition, the principal educational institutions under the Mission are the Assumption College (say 800 pupils), the Convent Boarding School of St. Joseph (140 pupils), the Assumption Convent day school lately erected (102 pupils), and the Clerical College (College of the Sacred Heart of Jesus) with some 82 students. These figures are not included in the 4,060 given above.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

The Siam Mission has four churches in Bangkok: the First Presbyterian Church, at Samray, under the charge of the Rev. Yuan; the Second Presbyterian Church, at Wang Lang; the Third Presbyterian Church, of

Sam Yek, working among the Chinese, under Kroo Joy; and the Krit Sampantawongse Church near the German Legation. The Mission also conducts a Bazaar chapel at Ban Maw, Bangkok. The Mission has started a young men's institute in Bangkok, the Boon Itt Memorial Institute, a work similar to the Y. M. C. A.

In Bangkok the Mission has three schools, the Bangkok Christian College with an enrolment of over 250 boys, the Wang Lang Girls' School with an enrolment of nearly 150, and the Boys' School at Samray with about 100 pupils enrolled. Besides the work in Bangkok, there is a similar work conducted at Petchaburi, Ratburi, Pitsanulok, Nakon Sritamarat and Tap Teang. The hospitals and dispensaries of the Mission treated more than 18,000 people last year. An extra year has been added to the curriculum of the Bangkok Christian College, making it an eight year course instead of seven.

In Northern Siam the Laos Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. began work in 1867. They have at present 24 regularly established churches, and services are held each Sabbath in some sixty other towns and villages. It reports 6299 communicants and conducts ten boarding schools with about 760 pupils and thirty primary day schools with some 650 pupils. It has five hospitals and dispensaries connected with the various stations and several other branch dispensaries. There is also a leper asylum with 127 lepers and 11 untainted children of leper parents. A vaccine laboratory is carried on in connection with Chiengmai Hospital, which supplies virus to the Government in Northern Siam and to the other Stations of the Mission; during the past year 86 calves were used in the production of vaccine. A Mission Theological Training School has been established in Chiengmai, and during the past year had about 50 students in attendance. At present connected with the work of the Mission are 26 gentlemen of whom 9 are physicians, and 5 single ladies. Chiengmai, Lakawn, Prae, Nan and Chiengrai are the principal centres of their work, but it extends over into British territory on the North as well, though no Missionaries reside there. The opening of a new station in Chieng Rung, Yunnan, has been sanctioned. The accessions to the North Laos Mission for the year ending Sept. 30th 1913, were 1397. Reported by Stations the returns were as follows:— Chiengmai and Lampoon. 1127; Lakawn 68; Prae 107; Nan 13; Chiengrai 82. There were 820 children baptized.

OTHER MISSIONS.

The agent of the American Bible Society covers an extensive field in Siam and Laos. Work is being carried on among the Chinese in Puket, and along the west coast of the Peninsula, by missionaries of the sect commonly called "Plymouth Brethren." Another mission is the Baptist Missionary Union. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel formerly maintained a missionary in Bangkok. There has now also been established a Christian Mission to the Mohns in Siam with headquarters at Nakon Pathom. The Anglican Church in Bangkok was established for the benefit of those foreigners who are Protestants, and is not in connection with any Missionary Society. Siam is in the diocese of the Bishop of Singapore.

Finance.

The Report of the Financial Adviser upon the Budget of the Kingdom of Siam for the current year 2456 (1913-14) shows an estimated increase of revenue amounting to Tcs. 3,000,000 as compared with the previous estimate. The steady growth of the wealth of the country is clearly shown by the following statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the past twenty years (the Samese year ending on 31st March):—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Year	Ticals	Year	Ficals.
2435 (1892-93)	15,378,114	2435 (1892-93)	14,918,977
2436 (1893-94)	17,389,672	2436 (1893-94)	18,174,504
2437 (1894-95)	17,334,469	2437 (1894-95)	12,487,165
2438 (1895-96)	18,074,690	2438 (1895-96)	12,685,697
2439 (1896-97)	20,644,500	2439 (1896-97)	18,482,715
2440 (1897-98)	24,808,001	2440 (1897-98)	23,996,625
2441 (1898-99)	28,496,029	2441 (1898-99)	23,787,582
2442 (1899-00)	29,920,365	2442 (1899-00)	27,052,717
2443 (1900-01)	35,611,306	2443 (1900-01)	31,841,257
2444 (1901-02)	36,157,963	2444 (1901-02)	36,646,558
2445 (1902-03)	39,152,124	2445 (1902-03)	39,248,544
2446 (1903-04)	43,458,817	2446 (1903-04)	43,908,901
2447 (1904-05)	46,046,404	2447 (1904-05)	46,634,654
2448 (1905-06)	51,657,539	2448 (1905-06)	50,035,523
2449 (1906-07)	57,014,810	2449 (1906-07)	56,837,460
2450 (1907-08)	55,826,532	2450 (1907-08)	56,503,203
2451 (1908-09)	60,859,508	2451 (1908-09)	58,378,548
2452 (1909-10)	62,679,401	2452 (1909-10)	58,844,619
2453 (1910-11)	63,509,181	2453 (1910-11)	59,076,553
2454 (1911-12)	61,493,918	2454 (1911-12)	64,017,150

Subjoined is an abstract of the Budget estimates of the current year, B. E. 2456. For convenience of comparison, the corresponding figures for B. E. 2455 and the actuals for B. E. 2454 are also given.

ABSTRACT OF STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2456.

Particulars.	Actual Receipts or Expenditure 2454 (1911-12).		Budget 2455 (1912-13).	Budget 2456 (1913-14).	+ Plus or - Minus.
	Ticals.	Stgs.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Revenue	61,493,918	26	61,600,000	64,600,000	+ 3,000,000
Expenditure chargeable to Revenue	64,017,150	15	61,581,891	64,599,423	+ 3,017,532
Revenue more or less than Expenditure	- 2,523,231	89	+ 18,109	+ 577	

EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGEABLE TO REVENUE.

Source from which met	Particulars	Expenditure 2454 (1911-12).		Budget 2455 (1912-13).	Budget 2456 (1913-14).	+ Plus or - Minus.
Treasury Reserve	Southern Railway Construction (branch lines)	1,353,639	20	270,951	...	- 270,951
Do. do.	Electric Power Station	90,000	—	807,935	372,866	- 435,069
Do. do.	War Materiel	...	...	...	450,000	+ 450,000
Loan Account	Northern Railway Construction	400,455	64	2,650,000	3,900,000	+ 1,250,000
Do. do.	Southern Railway Construction (main lines)	3,764,330	72	8,630,000	8,712,133	+ 82,133
Do. do.	Do. do. (branch lines)	...	...	1,299,549	1,207,310	- 92,239
Do. do.	Bangkok Water- works	1,185,899	56	1,569,624	1,104,479	- 465,145
Do. do.	Irrigation	...	...	...	100,000	+ 100,000
Loan Sink- ing Fund	For £1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Loan of 1905	166,400	—	174,250	182,000	+ 7,800
Do. do.	For £3,000,000	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Loan of 1907	...	...	478,400	499,720	+ 21,320

Treasury Savings Bank Law,

B. E. 2456.

Whereas it is desirable to encourage thrift among the inhabitants of the Realm, and to provide an institution for the safe custody of their savings,

Now therefore His Majesty has been pleased to command that a Treasury Savings Bank shall be established to receive and keep in safe custody the small sums of money brought for deposit by the public and to arrange for suitable interest thereon to be given to the depositors, in the manner set forth hereunder.

Section 1. This Law shall be called the Treasury Savings Bank Law, B. E. 2456, and it shall come into force on the 1st April B. E. 2456.

Section 2. The places at, and the conditions under, which deposits may be received from, or withdrawn by the public; the rate or rates of interest to be allowed on deposits; the officials by whom, and the manner in which, the affairs of the Treasury Savings Bank shall be controlled; and all other matters connected with the establishment, the organisation and the working of the said Bank shall be set forth in regulations to be issued from time to time.

Section 3. Both the capital sum obtained from the Treasury Reserve, under section 5 of this Law, and the deposits made by the public, shall be held apart from the funds of the Treasury. Likewise, all income of any kind derived from the investment of the said capital or deposits shall be held apart from the funds of the Treasury. Likewise, all income of any kind derived from the investment of the said capital or deposits shall be kept distinct from the revenues of the State.

Section 4. The repayment of all deposits within the time stipulated by the regulations mentioned in Section 2, and the payment of interest at the authorised rates, on the balances of deposits, shall be guaranteed by the Government.

Section 5. As already commanded by His Majesty, in connection with the establishment of the Treasury Savings Bank, the Minister of Finance shall pay over the sum of one hundred thousand ticals from the Treasury Reserve as a capital sum from the investment of which an income may be obtained for the immediate payment of interest to depositors.

Section 6. The capital to be invested under sections 3 and 5 shall be administered by a Board of Officials appointed by the Minister of Finance. Any excess of income resulting from the said investment, after deducting the interest payable to depositors, shall be transferred and added to the capital sum of one hundred thousand ticals granted by His Majesty under section 5. Should such income be insufficient to meet the interest payable to depositors, the required additional sum shall be provided in full by the Treasury and treated as a loss on the Treasury Savings Bank.

Section 7. Where a person of less than 20 years of age, even though under legal disability to act for himself, has withdrawn from the Treasury Savings Bank money deposited by him, or interest accrued thereon, he shall have no right to any further claim for the monies so withdrawn. Again, payments made to a married woman, according to the regulations issued under this Law, of deposits or of interest accrued on deposits of any kind, shall be held to be payments legally made, and her receipts therefor shall be a sufficient discharge of the Treasury Savings Bank's liabilities in regard to the monies paid.

Section 8. The Minister of Finance shall publish an annual report on the working of the Treasury Savings Bank, showing the number of depositors, the total amount held in deposit, the total amount of interest credited on deposits, the income derived from investments made under sections 3 and 5, and such other particulars as may be thought proper.

Section 9. The Minister of Finance is authorised to issue the regulations referred to in section 2, prescribing the procedure to be followed for the execution of this law. Such regulations, on His Majesty's assent being obtained, and on publication in the *Government Gazette*, shall be regarded as forming a part of this Law, and shall come into force from the date of publication.

Given on the 26th March, B. E. 2455 (1913), being the 867th day of the present Reign.

Festivals, Fasts, Observances for the Year 1914.

2456-2457 BUDDHIST ERA.

1275-1276 OLD ERA.

PEE-CHALU (OX)—PEE-KHAN (TIGER).

BENCHA-SOK—CHAU-SOK (5TH-6TH OF THE DECADE)

4TH-5TH OF THE REIGN

132-133 ERA OF BANGKOK.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY is the 1st January. The celebration lasts from the 30th December to the 2nd January. The Queen Mother's Birthday is celebrated on the 2nd January.

KRUT CHIN (Chinese New Year), 26th January, the holidays extending over the 26th, 27th and 28th January.

PHRABART, or the visiting of Buddha's footprint, takes place this year in the first half of February.

KRUT THAI, Siamese popular New Year, occurs this year on the 26th March, the holidays extending over the 25th, 26th and 27th.

THE SIAMESE official New year, April, 1st.

SONG KRAN, or Siamese astronomical New Year—the holidays extend from the 13th to the 15th of April.

The RAAK-NA ceremony, marking the beginning of the ploughing takes place on Wednesday 6th May.

BIRTH, ATTAINMENT of self knowledge, and the death of Buddha, The anniversary occurs this year on Saturday the 9th May.

BUDDHIST LENT—Khao Wasah, the beginning, occurs this year on the 8th July. Awk Wasah, the ending, occurs on the 4th October.

THU NAM, the semi-annual ceremony of the drinking of the water of allegiance, takes place the first time on Saturday 28th March; and the second time on Thursday the 17th September.

SART Festival takes place on the 17th, 18th and 19th September.

CHULALONGKORN MEMORIAL DAY, October 23rd.

COMMEMORATION of the previous Kings of the Dynasty and Chatr Mongkol solemnity (in commemoration of the King's Accession), 11th November.

THOT KATHIN begins about the middle of October, and is kept up one whole month.

PROO KHAO THONG, and Buddhist Relics Festival, from the 30th October to the 2nd November.

PAKNAM Festival (Phrachadee Klang Nam) and boat races on 10th and 11th October.

HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION. The anniversary is on 2nd December.

THE SWING CEREMONY takes place on the 2nd and 4th January and on the 23rd and 25th December.

BANGKOK LIST OF BANK HOLIDAYS FOR 1914.

Thursday	January 1st	New Year
Monday	January 26th	} Chinese New Year
Tuesday	do. 27th	
Wednesday	do. 28th	
Wednesday	April 1st	Siamese New year
Friday	April 10th	} Easter
Saturday	do. 11th	
Monday	do. 13th	
Saturday	May 23rd	Empire Day
Monday	June 1st	Whit Monday
Wednesday	June 3rd	King of England's Birthday
Wednesday	July 1st	Half Year
Tuesday	July 14th	French National Day
Monday	August 3rd	August Bank Holiday
3 Days	November	Accession of the King of Siam.
Friday	December 25th	} Christmas
Saturday	do. 26th	

The Calendar

FOR

1914.

1914.

PEE CHALU (OX)-PEE KHAN (TIGER), 4TH-5TH OF THE REIGN,
2456-2457 BUDDHIST ERA, 1275-1276 OLD ERA, (132-133 ERA OF BANGKOK).

JANUARY,—(*Makarakhom*).

English.		Siamese		Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar Reckoning.		
			Duen Yee	
1	Thr.	6 ○	King's Birthday	King born, 1881. Queen Mother born, 1864. First issue of the <i>Bangkok Times</i> , 1887.
2	Fri.	7	} Swinging Rite	
3	Sat.	8 *		
4	Sun.	9		
5	Mon.	10		Tachin Railway opened by Crown Prince, 1905. Typhoon at Muang Chumpon, 1,300 houses destroyed, 1894.
6	Tues.	11		
7	Wed.	12		
8	Thr.	13	... ..	Govt. Dockyard opened by H. M., 1892. Evacuation of Chantaboon completed, 1905.
9	Fri.	14		
10	Sat.	15 *	... ..	Legislative Council decreed, 1895. Prince Bhanurangsi born, 1860.
11	Sun.	1 )	... ..
12	Mon.	2		
13	Tues.	3	... ..	Crown Prince of Siam first proclaimed, 1887.
14	Wed.	4		
15	Thr.	5		
16	Fri.	6	... ..	The King proclaimed Crown Prince, 1895.
17	Sat.	7		
18	Sun.	8 *	... ..	Siamese Embassy to Paris, 1867. Admiral de Richelieu appointed head of the Siamese Navy, 1901.
19	Mon.	9		
20	Tues.	10		
21	Wed.	11		
22	Thr.	12	... ..	French Chamber of Deputies adopted the treaty between France and Siam, 1894. Cremation of late Crown Prince, 1901. Queen Victoria died, 1901.
23	Fri.	13		
24	Sat.	14		
25	Sun.	15 *	... ..	Exportation of rice from Siam prohibited, 1865.
		Duen Sam		
26	Mon.	1 ○	} Kroat Cheen	Emperor of Germany born, 1859. Return of Crown Prince from Europe, 1903. Two Rice Mills burned, 1900, damage \$300,000.
27	Tues.	2		
28	Wed.	3		
29	Thr.	4		
30	Fri.	5		
31	Sat.	6		

N. B.—○ Waxing moon.
) Waning moon.
* Siamese holiday or Wan Phra.

MEMORANDA.

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JANUARY, 1914. (มกราคม พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๖)

(มี ๓๑ วัน) (๑๒๗๕)

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12	M
13	T
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15	Th
16	F
17	S
18	S
19	M
20	T
21	W
22	Th
23	F
24	S
25	S
26	M
27	T
28	W
29	Th
30	F
31	S

FEBRUARY, 1914.—(*Kumphapan*).

English.		Siamese		Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar Reckoning.		
		Duen Sam		
1	Sun.	7 0	... ..	Cheek Arbitration Case opened, 1898. Daily Mail Service to Ayuthia established, 1888.
2	Mon.	8 *		
3	Tues.	9		
4	Wed.	10		
5	Thr.	11	... ..	Arrival of Admiral Sir C. Bridge in H. M. S. Glory, 1902.
6	Fri.	12	... ..	New Gaol opened, 1891. Royal decree safeguarding Timber Trade promulgated, 1897.
7	Sat.	13	... ..	Treaty between Germany and Siam signed, 1862.
8	Sun.	14		
9	Mon.	15 *	... ..	Abolition Gambling Farms decreed, 1905.
10	Tues.	1 )	... ..	Siamese Postal Service reorganised, 1891. Japan formally declares War on Russia, 1904.
11	Wed.	2		
12	Thr.	3		
13	Fri.	4	... ..	Franco-Siamese Treaty signed at Paris 1904.
14	Sat.	5	... ..	Duke of Sutherland visited Bangkok, 1888.
15	Sun.	6	... ..	First execution at H. B. M. gaol, 1901. Luiz Xavier died, 1902.
16	Mon.	7	... ..	Dr. Gowan died, 1902.
17	Tues.	8 *	... ..
18	Wed.	9		
19	Thr.	10	... ..	Visit of the Italian Ambassador to Bangkok, 1887.
20	Fri.	11	... ..	T. Windsor died, 1902. H. M. left for Java, 1902.
21	Sat.	12		
22	Sun.	13	... ..	Telegraph line from Bangkok to Luang Phrabang begun, 1891.
	Mon.	14 *	... ..	Spanish treaty with Siam signed, 1870.
		Duen Si		
	Tues.	1 0	... ..	Commencement of Phra Yot's trial by the Special Court, 1894.
25	Wed.	2	... ..	Failure of Jucker, Sigg & Co., 1891, liabilities \$1,000,000. Siam-Japan Treaty signed, 1898.
26	Thr.	3	... ..	Treaty of Versailles, 1871. Siam Society formed, 1904.
27	Fri.	4		
28	Sat.	5		

N. B.— 0 Waxing moon.
) Waning moon.
* Siamese holiday, or Wan Phra.

FEBRUARY, 1914. (กุมภาพันธ์ พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๖)

(มัตถุ จตุศักราช ๑๒๗๕)

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19	Th
20	F
21	S
22	S
23	M
24	T
25	W
26	Th
27	F
28	S

MARCH, 1914.—(*Minakhom*).

English.		Siamese			Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar			
		Reckoning.			
		Duen Si			
1	Sun.	6 °	...	...	Korat Railway Construction ordered by H. M., 1891.
2	Mon.	7	...	...
3	Tues.	8 *	...	...	Late King's reign equals that of any of his ancestors, 1896.
4	Wed.	9	...	...	Sunandalaya College opened, 1891.
5	Thr.	10	...	...
6	Fri.	11	...	...	Investiture of Crown Prince at Siamese Legation, London, 1895. Raja of Patani deposed, 1902.
7	Sat.	12	...	...
8	Sun.	13	...	...
9	Mon.	14	...	...	Late King left for Batavia, 1871. Late King turned first turf of the Korat Railway, 1892.
10	Tues.	15 *	...	...	Treaty with England signed, 1909.
11	Wed.	1 )	...	...	Decree of expulsion issued against Mr. J. J. Lillie, 1898.
12	Thr.	2	...	...
13	Fri.	3	...	...
14	Sat.	4	...	...	Late King returned from Calcutta, 1872.
15	Sun.	5	...	...
16	Mon.	6	...	...	Cremation of late King, 1911.
17	Tues.	7	...	...	New Road opened, 1864.
18	Wed.	8 *	...	...
19	Thr.	9	...	...	Czarewitch (now Czar) arrived in Bangkok, 1891. Arrival of Mr. E. Strobel, 1904.
20	Fri.	10	...	...
21	Sat.	11	...	...
22	Sun.	12	...	...	Royal elephant hunt at Ayuthia, 1891.
23	Mon.	13	...	...	Czarewitch left for Saigon, with Russian fleet, 1891. Crown Prince unveiled Victoria Memorial Statue 1905. Treaty with France signed, 1907.
24	Tues.	14	...	...	Foreign Loan issued in London and Paris, 1905.
25	Wed.	15 *	...	...	Nagara Rajasima State Railway (first Section), opened by late King, 1897.
		Duen Hah			
				Krut Thai	
26	Thr.	1 °	...	...
27	Fri.	2	...	...	King Chulalongkorn left for Europe, 1907. East-Asiatic Co., Ltd., formed, 1897.
28	Sat.	3		Thu Nam	
29	Sun.	4	...	...	The Duke of Genoa visited Siam, 1881.
30	Mon.	5	...	...
31	Tues.	6	...	...

N. B.—° Waxing moon.

) Waning moon.

* Siamese holiday or Wan Phra.

MEMORANDA.

MARCH, 1914. (มีนาคม พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๖)

(ปีนิจจุลศักราช ๑๒๗๕)

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16	M
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19	Th
20	F
21	S
22	S
23	M
24	T
25	W
26	Th
27	F
28	S
29	S
30	M
31	T

APRIL, 1914.—(Mesayon).

English.		Siamese			Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar			
		Reckoning.			
		Duen Hah			
1	Wed.	7 °	{	Official New Year	New law of Evidence in operation, 1895. Pawnshop regulations enforced, 1901.
2	Thr.	8 *	...	...	Stung-Treng occupied by the French, 1893.
3	Fri.	9	...	...	Admiral Bush died, 1905.
4	Sat.	10	...	...	Khone occupied by French, 1893.
5	Sun.	11	...	...	Prince Prachaks born, 1856.
6	Mon.	12	...	...	Late King started on European tour, 1897.
7	Tues.	13	...	...
8	Wed.	14	...	...	King of the Belgians born, 1875.
9	Thr.	15 *	...	...
10	Fri.	1 )	...	...
11	Sat.	2	...	...	Ong Yai died, 1900.
12	Sun.	3	...	...
13	Mon.	4	...	...	General Grant arrived in Bangkok, 1879
14	Tues.	5	}	Songkran	
15	Wed.	6	...	...
16	Thr.	7	...	...	Late King left for Southern Provinces and Singapore, 1890.
17	Fri.	8 *	...	...	Treaty Great Britain-Siam signed, 1855.
18	Sat.	9	...	...	Cremation of Dr. Gowan, 1902.
19	Sun.	10	...	...	R. C. Church at Ayuthia opened, 1891. Arrival of first Russian Minister to Siam, 1898.
20	Mon.	11	...	...
21	Tues.	12	...	...	Serious outbreak at the New Gaol; eleven prisoners shot, 1893.
22	Wed.	13	...	...
23	Thr.	14 *	...	...
		Duen Hok			
24	Fri.	1 °	...	...	Portuguese Consul-General drowned, 1870.
25	Sat.	2	...	...
26	Sun.	3	...	...	Loss of the <i>Kong Lee</i> with all hands, 1887.
27	Mon.	4	...	...	King of Hawaii visited Siam, 1881. Prince Narisara born, 1862.
28	Tues.	5	...	...
29	Wed.	6	...	...	Borneo Co.'s new Rice Mill opened, 1901.
30	Thr.	7	

N. B.— ° Waxing moon.
) Waning moon.
 * Siamese holiday, or Wan Phra.

MEMCRANDA.

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APRIL, 1914. (เมษายน พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(ปิด_เปิด บัณฑิต จุฬาลงกรณ์ ๑๒๗๕-๑๒๗๖)

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12	S
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15	W
16	Th
17	F
18	S
19	S
20	M
21	T
22	W
23	Th
24	F
25	S
26	S
27	M
28	T
29	W
30	Th

MAY, 1914.—(*Phrisphakhom*).

English.		Siamese			Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar			
		Reckoning.			
Duen Hok					
1	Fri	8 * ○	...	...	Siamese Embassy to London, 1879.
2	Sat.	9	...	...	Prince Devawongse left for Europe, 1887. Conflict between Siamese and Annamites at Khone, 1893.
3	Sun.	10			
4	Mon.	11			
5	Tues.	12			
6	Wed.	13	Raak Na		Late King left for Java, 1901; Crown Prince of Germany born, 1882.
7	Thr.	14			
8	Fri.	15 *	...	...	Prince Naret born, 1855.
9	Sat.	1)	Wisaka Bucha		Late King left for Singapore and Java, 1896.
10	Sun.	2			
11	Mon.	3	...	...	Great fire in Bangkok, 1877.
12	Tues.	4			
13	Wed.	5			
14	Thr.	6	...	...	Steam Ferry service inaugurated, 1888.
15	Fri.	7	...	...	King Mongkut crowned, 1851.
16	Sat.	8 *	...	...	Arrival of M. Doumer, 1899.
17	Sun.	9	...	...	Foundation stone of the Grand Palace laid, 1876. Austro-Hungarian Treaty with Siam signed, 1869. King of Spain born, 1886.
18	Mon.	10	...	...	Czar of Russia born, 1868.
19	Tues.	11			
20	Wed.	12	...	...	First issue of private bank notes in Siam, 1880.
21	Thr.	13	...	...	Revival of the electric light, 1894.
22	Fri.	14			
23	Sat.	15 *			
Duen Chet					
24	Sun.	1 ○	...	...	Installation of electric power of Bangkok Tramline completed, 1884.
25	Mon.	2			
26	Tues.	3	...	...	H. S. M. Yacht <i>Vesutri</i> stranded on Pulo Anjor and lost, 1890.
27	Wed.	4			
28	Thr.	5			
29	Fri.	6	...	...	U. S. Consulate established, 1856.
30	Sat.	7	...	...	Royal Mint opened, 1876.
31	Sun.	8 *	...	...	Princesses Sunantra and Kranoborn drowned in the Menam, 1880. Terms of peace signed, South Africa, 1902.

N. B.—○ Waxing moon,
) Waning moon,
 * Siamese holiday or Wan Phra.

MEMORANDA.

229

MAY, 1914. (พฤษภาคม พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(ปีชาน พุทธศักราช ๑๒๗๖)

1	F
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4	M
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6	W
7	Th
8	F
9	S
10	S
11	M
12	T
13	W
14	Th
15	F
16	S
17	S
18	M
19	T
20	W
21	Th
22	F
23	S
24	S
25	M
26	T
27	W
28	Th
29	F
30	S
31	S

JUNE, 1914.—(*Mithunayon*).

English.		Siamese		Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar		
		Reckoning.		
		Duen Chet		
1	Mon.	9 °	... ..	Parcel post service established in Siam, 1888.
2	Tues.	10	... ..	Fire in Sampeng, \$185,000 damage, 1888.
3	Wed.	11	... ..	Late King arrived in Italy, 1897. Franco-Siamese fight at Kieng-Chek, six Siamese killed, 1893. King George V. born, 1865.
4	Thr.	12		
5	Fri.	13	... ..	M. Ranchot, French Chargé d'Affaires, died in Bangkok, 1897. Danish Constitution Day.
6	Sat.	14		
7	Sun.	15 *		
8	Mon.	1 )	... ..	Luang Prabang sacked by the Haws, 1837.
9	Tues.	2	... ..	Omnibuses began running in Bangkok, 1881.
10	Wed.	3	... ..	First British Consul arrived in Siam, 1856.
11	Thr.	4		
12	Fri.	5		
13	Sat.	6	... ..	King Chulalongkorn's reign equals that of Phra Nang Klao, 1895.
14	Sun.	7		
15	Mon.	8 *		
16	Tues.	9		
17	Wed.	10	... ..	French Supplementary Convention with Cambodia signed, 1881.
18	Thr.	11		
19	Fri.	12		
20	Sat.	13		
21	Sun.	14 *	... ..	Serious Chinese riots, 1889; 900 taken prisoner Prince Damrong born, 1862.
		Duen Paat		
22	Mon.	1 °		
23	Tues.	2		
24	Wed.	3	... ..	Bishop Pallegoix died, 1857.
25	Thr.	4	... ..	Phya Sri Sahadheb (now Maha Ammat) left for Europe, 1902.
26	Fri.	5		
27	Sat.	6		
28	Sun.	7		
29	Mon.	8 *		
30	Tues.	9		

N. B.— ° Waxing moon.
) Waning moon.
* Siamese holiday, or Wan Phra.

MEMORANDA.

281

JUNE, 1914. (มิถุนายน พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(ปีชาน อุดศักราช ๑๓๗๖)

1	M
2	T
3	W
4	Th
5	F
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8	M
9	T
10	W
11	Th
12	F
13	S
14	S
15	M
16	T
17	W
18	Th
19	F
20	S
21	S
22	M
23	T
24	W
25	Th
26	F
27	S
28	S
29	M
30	T

JULY, 1914.—(*Karakadakhom*).

English.		Siamese		Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar Reckoning.		
		Duen	Paat	
1	Wed.	10	○	... .. Abolition of large number transit dues, 1898. Siam entered the Postal Union, 1885. Royal Bangkok Sports Club formed, 1901.
2	Thur.	11		
3	Fri.	12		... .. Late King visits St. Petersburg, 1897.
4	Sat.	13		
5	Sun.	14		
6	Mon.	15	*	
7	Tues.	1	)	Kao Wasah
8	Wed.	2		
9	Thur.	3		... .. Anglo-Siamese Treaty ratified, 1909.
10	Fri.	4		
11	Sat.	5		
12	Sun.	6		
13	Mon.	7		... .. The French gunboats, <i>Inconstant</i> and <i>Comète</i> forced passage of Paknam forts, 1893.
14	Tues.	8	*	
15	Wed.	9		... .. Order of St. Andrew conferred on late King by the Czar, 1891.
16	Thur.	10		... .. Late King turned first sod of Paknam Railway, 1891.
17	Fri.	11		... .. Prince Damrong left for Europe, 1891.
18	Sat.	12		
19	Sun.	13		
20	Mon.	14		
21	Tues.	15	*	... .. French Ultimatum presented to Siam, 1893.
		Duen Kao		
22	Wed.	1	○	... .. Pilot Jackson drowned at the Bar, 1894.
23	Thur.	2		
24	Fri.	3		
25	Sat.	4		... .. Siamese Embassy left for England, 1858. Muang Phrac sacked by Sians, 1902.
26	Sun.	5		... .. French declared blockade of Bangkok and ports, 1893.
27	Mon.	6		... .. War declared between China and Japan, 1894.
28	Tues.	7		
29	Wed.	8	*	... .. Royal grant of Protestant Cemetery, 1853. French seized Siamese steamer <i>Isadung</i> at Bar. Further blockade, from Samit Island to Chantaboon proclaimed, 1893.
30	Thur.	9		... .. Serious Chinese faction fight in Bangkok, 1887.
31	Fri.	10		... .. Late King arrives in England, 1897.

N. B.—○ Waxing moon.

) Waning moon.

* Siamese holiday or Wan Phra.

MEMORANDA.

233

JULY, 1914. (กรกฎาคม พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(มีชาน ๑๒๗๖)

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6	M
7	T
8	W
9	Th
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11	S
12	S
13	M
14	T
15	W
16	Th
17	F
18	S
19	S
20	M
21	T
22	W
23	Th
24	F
25	S
26	S
27	M
28	T
29	W
30	Th
31	F

AUGUST, 1914.—(*Singhakhom*).

English.		Siamese	Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar Reckoning.	
		Duen Kao	
1	Sat.	11 °	
2	Sun.	12	
3	Mon.	13	... .. The blockade of Bangkok and ports raised, 1893. King of Norway born, 1872.
4	Tues.	14	... .. Late King visits Queen Victoria at Osborne, 1897. Nakon Lampang attacked by Shans, 1902.
5	Wed.	15 *	... .. Vaccination adopted in Bangkok, 1844.
6	Thr.	1)	
7	Fri.	2	
8	Sat.	3	
9	Sun.	4	
10	Mon.	5	... .. Coronation of King Edward, 1902.
11	Tues.	6	
12	Wed.	7	... .. Late King returned from Java, 1896.
13	Thr.	8 *	
14	Fri.	9	
15	Sat.	10	... .. Foundation Assumption College laid, 1887.
16	Sun.	11	... .. French treaty with Siam signed, 1856. M. Le Myre de Vilers, French Minister Plenipotentiary, arrived, 1893.
17	Mon.	12	
18	Tues.	13	... .. Emperor of Austria born, 1830.
19	Wed.	14 *	... .. Siamese Government survey commenced, 1867.
		Duen Sip	
20	Thr.	1 °	... .. Prince Swasri left for Europe, 1893.
21	Fri.	2	... .. H. M., then Crown Prince, entered Buddhist Priesthood, 1904.
22	Sat.	3	
23	Sun.	4	
24	Mon.	5	
25	Tues.	6	
26	Wed.	7	
27	Thr.	8 *	
28	Fri.	9	... .. Late King received by Kaiser at Potsdam, 1897.
29	Sat.	10	
30	Sun.	11	
31	Mon.	12	... .. Emperor of Japan born, 1879. Queen of Netherlands born, 1880.

N. B.— ° Waxing moon.
) Waning moon.
* Siamese holiday, or Wan Phra.

MEMORANDA.

235

AUGUST, 1914. (สิงหาคม พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(ปีชาน จุติศักราช ๑๒๗๖)

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16	S
17	M
18	T
19	W
20	Th
21	F
22	S
23	S
24	M
25	T
26	W
27	Th
28	F
29	S
30	S
31	M

SEPTEMBER, 1914.—(*Kanyayon*).

English.		Siamese			Chronology of Noteworthy Events. &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar			
		Reckoning.			
		Duen Sip			
1	Tues.	13 ○			
2	Wed.	14			
3	Thr.	15 *	...	...	Death of Dr von Seldeneck, German Minister, 1898.
4	Fri.	1)			
5	Sat.	2			
6	Sun.	3			
7	Mon.	4	...	...	Arracan Co.'s rice mill burned, damage \$400,000, 1900. President McKinley shot, 1901.
8	Tues.	5			
9	Wed.	6			
10	Thr.	7			
11	Fri.	8 *			
12	Sat.	9			
13	Sun.	10	...	...	Late King first visits Paris, 1897.
14	Mon.	11	..	..	Flat silver coins first issued in Siam, 1862. M. Klobukowski arrived, 1901. President McKinley died, 1901.
15	Tues.	12	...	...	St. Louis General Hospital opened, 1898.
16	Wed.	13	...	...	Electric light in Bangkok inaugurated, 1890.
17	Thr.	14	Thu Nam		Reorganization of Post and Telegraph Department begun, 1904.
18	Fri.	15 *			
		Duen Sip-et	Sat Festival		
19	Sat.	1 ○	...	...	Exportation of rice prohibited, 1887.
20	Sun.	2			
21	Mon.	3			
22	Tues.	4			
23	Wed.	5	...	...	Hooah Lampong Road opened by late King, 1896.
24	Thr.	6	...	...	Opening of new Military College by late King, 1892.
25	Fri.	7	...	...	Siamese Budget first made public, 1901.
26	Sat.	8 *	...	...	King of Denmark born, 1870.
27	Sun.	9			
28	Mon.	10			
29	Tues.	11			
30	Wed.	12	...	...	Late King left for Pitsanulok, 1901.

N. B.—○ Waxing moon.

) Waning moon.

* Siamese holiday or Wan Phra.

SEPTEMBER, 1914. (กันยายน พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(มี ๓๑ วัน)

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16	W
17	Th
18	F
19	S
20	S
21	M
22	T
23	W
24	Th
25	F
26	S
27	S
28	M
29	T
30	W

OCTOBER, 1914.—(*Tulakhom*).

English.		Siamese		Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar		
		Reckoning.		
		Duen	Sip-et	
1	Thr.	13	○	... .. King Mongkut died, 1868. Late King visited Windsor Castle, 1897.
2	Fri.	14		
3	Sat.	15	*	... .. Franco-Siamese Treaty and Convention signed, 1893.
4	Sun.	1	)	Ok Wasah Late King left England, 1897.
5	Mon.	2		... .. Portuguese National Day.
6	Tues.	3		
7	Wed.	4		
8	Thr.	5		... .. Franco-Siamese Treaty signed in Paris, 1902.
9	Fri.	6		
10	Sat.	7		... .. Late King visited Paris, <i>incog.</i> , 1897.
11	Sun.	8	*	
12	Mon.	9		... .. National Library established by Royal Decree, 1905.
13	Tues.	10		... .. First square rigged vessel built in Siam, 1835.
14	Wed.	11		... .. Late King issued first Proclamation, 1868.
15	Thr.	12		... .. Korat Railway Tenders opened, 1891.
16	Fri.	13		... .. Late King reached Pitsanulok, 1901.
17	Sat.	14	*	
		Duen	Sip-song	
18	Sun.	1	○	
19	Mon.	2		... .. Mr. Hillier, first British Consul in Siam, died, 1856 Late King visited Madrid, 1897.
20	Tues.	3		
21	Wed.	4		... .. Prince Rabi born, 1874.
22	Thr.	5		... .. First steam rice mill built in Siam, 1858.
23	Fri.	6		Memorial Day King Chulalongkorn died, 1910.
24	Sat.	7		
25	Sun.	8	*	
26	Mon.	9		... .. Gas introduced into Bangkok, 1866. First rail of Korat Railway laid, 1892.
27	Tues.	10		... .. Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, born, 1858.
28	Wed.	11		
29	Thr.	12		... .. s. s. <i>Menam</i> wrecked on Krusoie Rock, 1894.
30	Fri.	13		
31	Sat.	14		

N. B.— ○ Waxing moon.
) Waning moon.
* Siamese holiday, or Wan Phra.

MEMORANDA.

239

OCTOBER, 1914. (ตุลาคม พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(ปีชาม จุติศักราช ๑๒๗๖)

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16	F
17	S
18	S
19	M
20	T
21	W
22	Th
23	F
24	S
25	S
26	M
27	T
28	W
29	Th
30	F
31	S

NOVEMBER, 1914.—(*Phrischikayon*).

English.		Siamese			Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar			
		Reckoning.			
		Duen			
		Sip-song			
1	Sun.	15 * ○	...	...	H'kong S'hai Bank established in Siam, 1888.
2	Mon.	1)			
3	Tues.	2			
4	Wed.	3			
5	Thur.	4			
6	Fri.	5	...	...	Phra Yot released, 1898.
7	Sat.	6	...	...	Prince Chira born, 1876.
8	Sun.	7	...	...	Prince Komatsu of Japan visits Siam, 1887.
9	Mon.	8 *	...	...	Royal Decree for protection of Forests, 1897.
10	Tues.	9	...	...	First steamer built in Siam, 1855.
11	Wed.	10	Chatr Mongkol		Record Reign celebrated, 1908. King of Italy born, 1869.
12	Thur.	11	...	...	Currency Notes forged, 1903.
13	Fri.	12	...	...
14	Sat.	13	...	...	Siamese Embassy returned from London, 1879.
15	Sun.	14	...	...
16	Mon.	15 *	...	...	Late King returned from Europe, 1907.
		Duen Ai			
17	Tues.	1 ○			
18	Wed.	2	...	...	Irrigation Co.'s Klong Rangsit opened by late King, 1896.
19	Thur.	3	...	...	Korat Railway Arbitration commenced, 1896.
20	Fri.	4			
21	Sat.	5			
22	Sun.	6	...	...	Prince Devawongse returned from Europe, 1887.
23	Mon.	7	...	...	Prince Damrong received by Sultan, 1891.
24	Tues.	8 *			
25	Wed.	9			
26	Thur.	10	...	...	Mint closed to free coinage of Silver, 1902. Arrival of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, 1904.
27	Fri.	11	...	...	Prince Devawongse born, 1858.
28	Sat.	12	...	...	Prince Valdemar and three of his Sons and Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi of Japan arrived, 1911.
29	Sun.	13	...	...	Prince and Princess William of Sweden, Grand Duke Boris of Russia, and Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck arrived, 1911.
30	Mon.	14	...	...	St. Andrew's Day.

N. B.—○ Waxing moon.

) Waning moon.

* Siamese holiday or Wan Phra.

NOVEMBER, 1914. (พฤศจิกายน พระพุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(มี ๓๑ วัน จุลศักราช ๒๔๗๖)

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16	M
17	T
18	W
19	Th
20	F
21	S
22	S
23	M
24	T
25	W
26	Th
27	F
28	S
29	S
30	M

DECEMBER, 1914.—(*Tanvakhom*).

English.		Siamese			Chronology of Noteworthy Events, &c.
Dates.	Day of Week.	Lunar Reckoning.			
		Duen Ai			
1	Tues.	15 * ○	...	...	Protocol for the Siamese Buffer State signed in Paris, 1893. Prince Valdemar of Denmark and Prince George of Greece arrived, 1906.
2	Wed.	1 )	...	...	Coronation of His Majesty, 1911.
3	Thur.	2	...	...
4	Fri.	3	...	...	Outbreak in the gaol, five convicts shot, 1891.
5	Sat.	4	...	...
6	Sun.	5	...	...	Chief of Chiangmai died, 1897.
7	Mon.	6	...	...
8	Tues.	7	...	...	H. S. M. S. <i>Mahachakri</i> arrived, 1892.
9	Wed.	8 *	...	...	Prince Putarate died, 1897.
10	Thur.	9	...	...	Arrival of Count of Turin, 1898.
11	Fri.	10	...	...
12	Sat.	11	...	...	Award of Korat Railway contract, 1891.
13	Sun.	12	...	...
14	Mon.	13	...	...
15	Tues.	14 *	...	...	Expedition started for Cambodia, 1851.
		Duen Yee			
16	Wed.	1 ○	...	...	Late King returned from Europe, 1897.
17	Thur.	2	...	...	Arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia, 1899.
18	Fri.	3	...	...	Late King left for Calcutta, 1871.
19	Sat.	4	...	...
20	Sun.	5	...	...	Important Ministerial reforms promulgated, 1894.
21	Mon.	6	...	...	Opening of railway to Korat, 1900. First outbreak of plague in Bangkok, 1904.
22	Tues.	7	...	...	Prince Svasti born, 1865.
23	Wed.	8 *	...	...
24	Thur.	9	...	...	Mr. Tower, H. B. Minister, arrived, 1901.
25	Fri.	10	...	...	Christmas Day.
26	Sat.	11	...	...
27	Sun.	12	...	...
28	Mon.	13	...	...	Chao Phya Bhaskarawongse left on Mission to Tokio, 1887.
29	Tues.	14	...	...	Arrival of Prince Valdemar of Denmark, 1899.
30	Wed.	15 *	...	...
31	Thur.	1 )	...	...	Export of rice from Siam prohibited, 1864.

N. B.— ○ Waxing moon.
) Waning moon.
* Siamese holiday, or Wan Pira.

DECEMBER, 1914. (ธันวาคม พุทธศักราช ๒๔๕๗)

(มีงาน ๑๑ ตุลาคม ๒๔๗๖)

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18	F
19	S
20	S
21	M
22	T
23	W
24	Th
25	F
26	S
27	S
28	M
29	T
30	W
31	Th

Siam Import Company.

(Incorporating Kerr & Co.)

Agencies

The British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited.
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Napier Motor Cars.
"Overland" Motor Cars.
Siddley Deasy Motor Cars.
"A. C." Light Car.
"Delta" Motor Cars.
Austin Motor Cars.
Lacre Commercial Cars.
Hobart Motor Cycles.
"Palladium" Marine Motors.
Aster Marine Motors.
Boulton and Paul, Marine Engines.
Hixon Bros. & Hutchinson, Marine Motors.
Smart & Brown, Pumping Sets.
Marshall Sons & Company, Limited, Gainsborough.
The Ratner Safe Company, Limited.
Newton Chambers & Company, Limited, Izal Disinfectant.
Bell's Asbestos Company, Limited.
"Poilite" Asbestos Slates & Sheets.
Waring & Gillow, Limited.
"St. Marceaux" Champagne.
"New Era" Fire Extinguishers.
Adamsez' Sanitary Fittings.
Solignum. (White Ant Destroyer).

KERR & Co.

Sole Agents in Siam for

John Dewar & Sons' Whiskies.
The Yorkshire Fire & Life Insurance Company, Limited.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland.

Official Directory.

KINGDOM.

The Kingdom of Siam is an extensive country of South-eastern Asia, extending approximately from the 6th to the 20th degree of North latitude and from the 97th to the 106th degree of East longitude. It contains an area of about 158,900 square miles. The length of Siam, from north to south, is approximately 1,020 miles, and at the widest part its breadth, from east to west, is about 480 miles. The coast line amounts to 1,300 miles.

Siam is bounded on the north by the French Lao States and Burma; on the west by lower Burma and the Bay of Bengal; in the Peninsula the Siamese territory is bounded on the south by the Protected Malay States, and on the east by the China Sea and the Gulf of Siam; to the south of the mainland lies the Gulf of Siam; and on the east the country is bounded by Cambodia, and the French Lao States, from which it is separated by the Mekong River, except in the case of Luang Prabang in the North, where the new boundary between Siam and French territory lies on the west side of the Mekong.

The Government is an absolute Monarchy, and the succession to the throne is limited to the Princes of the blood ranking highest among the sons of the King. During the time that His Majesty is without male issue the succession passes presumptively through the line of Her Majesty the Queen Mother's Sons according to their respective ages.

FLAGS.

The Royal Standard is a rectangular yellow flag, in the middle of which is the figure of the Garuda in red.

The National flag is red, having in the centre the figure of a white elephant facing the staff.

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REIGNING KING.

H. M. Somdech Phra Paramendra Maha Vajiravudh, Phra Mongkut Klao, King of Siam both Northern and Southern and all its Dependencies, Laos Chiang, Laos Kao, Malays, Kareans, etc., etc., etc., born 1st January 1881: is son of King Maha Chulalongkorn (born 20th September 1853, died 23rd October 1910) and of Queen Sowabha Pongsi (born 1st January 1864); proclaimed successor and Crown Prince on January 16th, 1895: and succeeded to the throne on the 23rd October, 1910; Chief Sovereign and Master of the Order of the House of Maha Chakrkri, etc.; Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, of the Order of the Annunciation, of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain), of the Order of the Elephant, of the Order of the Seraphim, of the Order of the Black Eagle, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, etc.

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PRINCES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

UNCLES.

Somdech Chao Fa *Bhanuvongsi* Savangvongs (Krom Phya *Bhanubandhu-vongs Voradej*), born 11th January, 1860.

Somdech Chao Fa Krom Phra *Narisara* Nuvattivongs, born 28th April, 1862.

BROTHERS.

Somdech Chao Fa *Paribatra* Sukhumabandhu (Krom Luang *Nagorn Sawan Vorabinit*), born 29th June, 1881.

Somdech Chao Fa *Chakrabongs* Bhuvanardh (Krom Luang *Bisnulok Prajanardh*), born 3rd March, 1883.

Somdech Chao Fa *Asdang* Dejavudh (Krom Khun *Nagorn Rajasima*) born 12th May, 1889.

Somdech Chao Fa *Mahidol* Aduldej (Krom Khun *Songkhla* Nagariindr), born 1st January, 1892.

Somdech Chao Fa *Chudadhuj* Dhora-dilok (Krom Khun *Bejrabun* Indrajai), born 5th July, 1892.

Somdech Chao Fa *Prajadhipok* Sak-didej (Krom Khun *Sukhodai* Dhamma Raja), born 8th November, 1893.

Somdech Chao Fa *Yugala* Dighama-born (Krom Khun *Lobburi* Ramesuen), born 17th March, 1883.

UNCLES.

Krom Phra *Naresr* Varariddhi, born 7th May, 1855.

Krom Luang *Adisorn* Udomdej, born 14th March, 1856.

Krom Luang *Prachaks* Silpagom, born 5th April, 1856.

Krom Luang *Brahma* Varanuraks.

Krom Mūn *Rajasakdi* Samosorn, born 3rd November, 1856.

Krom Mūn *Divalorn* Wongs Pravat, born 17th August, 1857.

Krom Luang *Sanbasatra* Subhakich, born 18th October, 1857.

Krom Luang *Sanbasiddhi* Prasong, born 29th December, 1857.

Krom Phra *Devavongs* Varoprakar, born 27th November, 1858.

Somdech Krom Phya *Vajirāna* Varoros, born 12th April, 1860.

Krom Phra *Sommat* Amarabandhu, born 7th September, 1860.

Krom Mūn *Vividh* Varnaprija, born 11th December, 1860.

Krom Mūn *Bongsa* Disornmahip.
Krom Mūn *Naradhip* Prabandhu-bongs, born 20th May, 1861.

Krom Phra *Damrong* Rajanubhab, born 21st June, 1861.

Krom Khun *Marubongs* Siribadhana, born 27th May, 1863.

Krom Luang *Svasdi* Vatanavisit, born 23rd December, 1865.

ELDER BROTHERS.

Krom Luang *Chandaburi* Narinardh (Kitiyakara), born 8th June 1874.

Krom Luang *Rajaburi* Direkridhi (Rabi), born 21st October, 1874.

Krom Luang *Prachin* Kitibodi (Pravitra), born 27th May, 1875.

Krom Luang *Nagorn Jaisri* Suradej (Chira), born 7th November, 1876.

Krom Mūn *Junborn* Khetr Udomsakdi (Abhakara), born 12th December, 1880.

YOUNGER BROTHERS.

Krom Mūn *Kambaeng* Bejra Agayodhin (Parachatra), born 23rd January, 1882.

Krom Mūn *Singha* Vikrom Kriang Krai (Vudhijai), born 5th December, 1883.

Phra Ong Chao *Suriyong* Prayurabandu, born 29th July, 1884.

Phra Ong Chao *Rangsit* Prayurasakdi, born 12th November, 1885.

WANG NA FAMILY.

(First Cousins to late King.)

Phra Ong Chao *Toh*.

Phra Ong Chao *Sanan*.

WANG LUANG.

(1st Cousins to H. M.)

Krom Mūn *Anubongs* Chakrabardi.

Phra Ong Chao *Oscarnulit*.

Phra Ong Chao *Nibandu* Bongs.

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The following have the title of
Highness.

WANG NA

(Second Cousins of H. M.)

Phra Ong Chao *Vilai* Varavilat.
Krom Mün *Chanchai* Bovoryos.
Krom Mün *Kavibachana* Suprija.
Phra Ong Chao *Suthasn* Nibhadhara.
Phra Ong Chao *Voravudhi* Abhorn
Rajakumar.

Phra Ong Chao *Rucha* Varachavi.
Krom Mün *Bidyalan*karana.

WANG LUANG.

(1st Cousins to late King).

Phra Ong Chao *Prida*.
Phra Ong Chao *Alangkar*.
Phra Ong Chao *Brom* Bongs Adhiraj.

(2nd Cousin to H. M.)

Krom Mün *Chinawon* Sirivatn,

(1st Cousins to H. M.)

Phra Ong Chao *Bongkoj*.
Phra Ong Chao *Charoon* Sakdi
Krisdakorn.

Phra Ong Chao *Vadhana*.

The above list does not include the
Phra Ong Chao children of His
Majesty's brothers.

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MINISTRY OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

(Krasuang Wang.)

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Minister—First Grand Court Officer
Chao Phya Dharmâ Dhikaranâ

Dhibadi.

Grand Marshal of His Majesty's Court

—Third Grand Court Officer Phya
Bamroe Bhakdi.

Samien Tra—First Court Officer Phra
Akshara Somburna.

Private Secretary—Second Court
Officer Phra Phibun Banakich.

Comptroller of the Royal Household—
Third Grand Court Officer Phya
Sthira Suraprabheni.

Palat Phra Dhammun—Second Court
Officer Phra Asok Montri.

Nai Wehn Krom Banchakarn—Third
Court Officer Mom Chao Bongsâ
Bhuvanarth.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs in
the Palace—First Court Officer
Phya Anudutvadi.

SAMIEN TRA BRANCH.

Samien Tra—First Court Officer Phra
Akshara Somburna.

Palat Krom—Second Court Officer Phra
Rajadhan Dhurabinetr.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Chao Krom—First Court Officer Phra
Raja Kosa.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPT.

Comptroller of the Household—Third
Grand Court Officer Phya Sthira
Suraprabheni.

Deputy—Second Court Officer Phra
Yotsesavaraj.

TREASURY DEPT.

Chang Wang—Third Grand Court
Officer Phya Rajai Savarivadhibodi.

Chao Krom—First Court Officer Phya
Sombatya Dhiban.

CEREMONIES DEPT.

Chang Wang—Third Grand Court
Officer Phya Siddhi Jogjumnun.

Chao Krom—First Court Officer Phya
Prajum Mengolkar.

KROM BHUSAMALA.

Chang Wang—Third Grand Court
Officer Phya Udaidharma.
Chao Krom—First Court Officer Phya
Debabhorn.

GENERAL SERVICE DEPT.

Chang Wang—Third Grand Court
Officer Phya Abbhantarikamatya.
Chao Krom—First Court Officer Phra
Indradit.

KROM TAMRUET WANG.

Chang Wang—Third Grand Court
Officer Phya Sri Kridakara.
Chao Krom—First Court Officer Cha-
mitu Chong Bhakdi Ong Gwa.

ROYAL ELEPHANTS DEPT.

Chang Wang—Third Grand Court
Officer Phya Bedraja.
Chao Krom—Second Court Officer
Phra Raja Wangmuang.

KROM RONG NGAN.

Chao Krom—Second Court Officer
Phra Vjijit Jolakarn.

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ROYAL ART DEPARTMENT

(Krom Silpakorn.)

CENTRAL DEPT.

Director General—Chao Phya Dharmá
Dhikarabá Dhibadi.
Asst. „ „ —Krom Luang Sau-
prasart Suphakicha
Special Asst. Dir. Gen.—Prince Suri-
yong Prayuraphandu.
Director—Phra Sathitaja Nimarnkarn.
Secretary—Khun Pramarn Hatlakam.

ACCOUNTS.

Accountant—Phra Wis olrasda.

STORES.

Store-Keeper—Nai Chaam.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Director—Mom Chao Anucharti Suka
Swasdi.
Sub-Director—Luang Smith Lekha.

TECHNICAL SECTION.

Engineer—G. Levi.
Architect—E. Manfredi.
Sculptor—A. Tomarelli.

BUILDING SECTION.

Chief Inspector—Nai Onn.
Asst.—Luang Chamui Yotha.
do. —Luang Chamuan Yotha.
Overseer—Khun Loha Kicha
Wicharn.

ROYAL MUSEUM DEPT.

Director—Phra Bhadoong Sulakakri-
tiya

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ROYAL CHAMBERLAIN'S
DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Mahádlek)

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Members of the Board of Control—
2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya
Varabongsa.
2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya
Burus Ratana.
2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya
Deb Dváravadi

SECRETARY'S DIVISION.

Secretary to the Board of Control—
3rd Grand Chamberlain Mom Chao
Piyabutra (acting).

COMPTROLLER'S DIVISION.

Comptroller—3rd Grand Chamberlain
Phya Dhanaratnabadi.

HOUSEHOLD INSPECTION.

Inspector of the Household—2nd
Grand Chamberlain Phya Varabongsa.

REGISTRY.

Registrar—3rd Grand Chamberlain
Phya Bamrung Râja Baribât.

MEDICAL BUREAU.

Surgeon to the Household—Vice
Chamberlain Phra Dibachakshu
(Licenciate of Royal Medical College of Siam).

ROYAL BED CHAMBER DIVISION.

Principal Gentleman of the Bed Chamber—3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Prasiddhi Subhakâr.

Senior Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber
—Deputy Grand Chamberlain Chao Mûn Sarabedh Bhakdi.
—Chamberlain Luang Sakdi.
—Chamberlain Luang Riddhi.

STEWARDS DIVISION.

Chief Steward—3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Varasiddhi Sevivatra.
Deputy Chief Stewards—Deputy Grand Chamberlains Chao Mûn Vai Varanarth, Chao Mûn Sri Sararaksh and Chao Mûn Samoe Chai Râj.

ROYAL BUTTERY AND KITCHEN.

Chief Butler and Superintendent of the Royal Kitchen—3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Prasoeeth Subhakich.
Asst. to the Chief Butler—Vice Chamberlain Phra Banjâ Bhatrakâr.

BUTTERY.

Deputy Butlers—Chamberlain Luang Dej.
—Chamberlain Chamûn Mahâllek.

ROYAL KITCHEN.

Asst. Supt.—Vice Chamberlain Phra Banhâr Bhatrakâr

EQUERRIES DIVISION.

Principal Equerry—(vacant).
Equerries in ordinary—Senior Pages Nai Sobhon Asdara, Nai Sundara Manomaya, and Nai Vijaya Durong Riddhi

CEREMONIAL DIVISION.

Director—3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Narariddhi Râjahaj

ARTS DIVISION.

Director—3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Anusasana Chitrakara.

THE MAJOR DOMO'S DEPT.

(Krom Chau Thi).

Mayor of the Palace—2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya Burus Ratana
Director—3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Bibidh.

ROYAL PLEASAUNCE Dept.

(Krom Suao Luang.)

Director—Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Brikshâ Bhirom.

PALACE WORKS DEPT.

Chief Commissioner of Palace Works—3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Visukam Slipa Prasiddhi.
General Assistant—Chamberlain Phra Baisâl Navakara.

ENTERTAINMENTS DEPT.

(Krom Mahorasob.)

Director—3rd Grand Chamberlain
Phya Visukam.

THEATRICAL DIVISION.

The King's Master of Drama & Dance
—Vice Chamberlain Phra Rabam
Bhâsâ.
—Vice Chamberlain Phra Natakâ
Nuraksha
—Vice Chamberlain Phra Bamnak
Nachanikarana.

MUSICAL DIVISION.

The King's Master of Music—Vice
Chamberlain Phra Prasân Durya
Sabdi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE

HORSE.

(Krom Phra Asvaraj).

Master of the Horse—3rd Grand Cham-
berlain Phya Asvabadi.Deputy Master of the Horse—3rd
Grand Chamberlain Phya Sri Suri-
yabâha.Veterinary Surgeon—G. G. Tubateau
Herrick.

Riding Master—G. Harry.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Yân Yont).

Director—Deputy Grand Chamberlain
Phya Busya Roth Badi.

ROYAL PAGES SCHOOL.

(Rong Rian Mahâdlek Luang).

Under the Patronage of H. M. The
King.

Governors—

2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya
Varabongsa.2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya
Burus Ratana.2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya
Deb Dvârâvadi.3rd Grand Councillor and Hon-
orary Deputy Grand Cham-
berlain Phya Baisâl Silpa-
sâtra.3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya
Prasiddhi Subhakâra.3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya
Buri Navarasth.Headmaster—Chamberlain Phra Ab-
hiraksha Râjâ Riddhi.Deputy Headmaster for School works
—Vice Chamberlain Luang Abhibâl
Burima Sakdi.Chief Inspector of Building, &c.—Vice
Chamberlain Phra Bidaksha Mânob.Court Etiquette Master—Chamberlain
Phya Barihâr Râjâ Mânob.Science Master—Vice Chamberlain
Luang Râjâ Darun Raksha.English Master—Honorary Senior
Page C. A. Seymour Sewell, M.A.
(late Scholar of St. Catherine's
College, Cambridge).

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N. M.'s PRIVY PURSE DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Phra Klang Kangti).

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Director-General—Phya Subhakorn
Banasarn.

Secretary—Luang Rajasab Bisit.

Interpreter—Khun Indr Thanakom.

Legal Adviser—Samuel Brighthouse
(Messrs. Tilleke and Gibbins).

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondent and Comptroller of Re-
venue—Phra Siddhi Thonaraks.Asst. Correspondent—Khun Anukarn
Rajathabadh.

Chief Clerk—Nai Foo.

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REVENUE.

Superintendent—Luang Bibadhna
Dhonakitch.
Asst. Superintendent—Khun Prom
Thanathorn.
—Nai Paa.
—Nai Chuen.
District Superintendent—Nai Poa.
—Nai Tasana.
—Nai Chom.
Overseer of Environs of Dusit Park—
Phra Rajanuchit.

BUILDING OFFICE.

Chief Inspector—Phra Prakob
Rajavitra.
Draftsman—Khun Thep Thanakorn.
Inspectors—Nai Chuey.
—Nai Thong Yoo.
Architect—F. Montalenti.

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE..

Accountant General—Phra Sakdi
Thonaraj.
Asst. Accountant—Luang Prakitch
Angkaneey.
—Luang Bibidb
Dhonasar.
—Khun Pises
Hirankanchana.
Sub-Accountant—Khun Rajathon
Bhibal.
Chief Clerk—Khun Charern.
—Nai Chun.

CIVIL LIST.

Asst. Accountant—Luang Pisarn
Hirankitch.
Sub-Accountant—Khun Anukorn
Rajathaparn.
Chief Clerk—Nai Son.

TREASURY.

Treasurer—Phra Boribum Raja
Sombat.
Cashier—Luang Rajavitra Bhisonta.
Asst. Cashier—Khun Thipyra Thana-
sepka.

CEREMONIAL OFFICIALS.

Officer—Luang Pramuen Masok.
Asst. Officer—Khun Raks Rajahiran.
Chief Clerk—Nai Mon.

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H. M.'S PRIVATE SECRETARY'S
DEPARTMENT.

H.R.H. Prince Krom Phra Sommot
Amarabandhu, Minister Adviser.
H.R.H. Prince Pravitra of Prachin,
H.M.'s Private Secretary.
Phya Sri Sundara Vohâr, H. M.'s
Assistant Private Secretary.
Phya Chakrapâni Sri-silvisuddh, H.
M.'s Legal Secretary.
Phya Buri Navarâsth, H.M.'s Private
Secretary (Foreign Department).
Phya Râjasâsna Sobhon, H. M.'s Per-
sonal Secretary.

Mom Chao Darun Vayavadhana.
Mom Chao Anukul Prabaddh.
Phya Nararâj Chamnong.
Phya Sri Râj-Akshara.
Phra Suvarna Akshara.
Phra Prasiddhi Varnalakshana
Luang Bichârna Râjahatth.
Luang Bibadhna Varnakich.
Luang Bibidh Varnakâr.
Luang Bichitra Râjasâsna
Luang Likhit Prichâ.
Luang Mahâsiddhi Vohâr.
Khun Prachaksh Aksharaniti.
Khun Prachitra Aksharanai
Khun Vidyânuvatikâr.
Khun Sârabarna Barihâr
Khun Sârâbanchong
Khun Narumitra Akshara.
Khun Chamnong Sundara.
Khun Dibkravi

**KING PHRA MONGKUT KLAO'S
ROYAL PALACE GUARDS.**

(Taharn Raksa Wang.)

Commanding Officer—Colonel Phya Suraraj Riddhanond.
Adjutant—Major Chamün Surabol Ballchh.
Intendant—Capt. Luang Gamrob Barnasiddhi.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Luang Deb Boribal.

MEDICAL BRANCH.

Director—Capt. Luang Bijitr Rogabadh.
Assts.—Ag. Lieut. Lüen.
—Lieut. Chaeng.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Commander—Capt. Chamün Sasdi Songgram.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Dhi.
Commanding 1st Company—Capt. Nai Krai Bolasaen.
Commanding 2nd Company Lieut. Nai Salya Kamdhorn.
In charge of the Fire Brigade of the Grand Palace—Lieut. Savasdi.

SECOND REGIMENT.

(Dusit Park Palace).

Commanding Officer—Major Chamün Riddhi Ronachakr.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Nuem Nava-majodhin.
Intendant—Lieut. Nai Sondancng.
Surgeon—Lieut. Chaeng Jushana-yodhin.
Commanding 3rd Company—Capt. Nai Kwaen Boulalan.
Commanding 4th Company—Capt. Nai Klan Rongkran.
In charge of Fire Brigade—Lieut. Boh Bohdhiyodhin.

THE SIAMESE ORDERS.

1. The Most Illustrious Order of the House of Maha Chakrkri, founded 21st April 1882, extended in 1889, 1893, 1895 and 1896 by Statutes, containing one Class only, conferred on Princes and Princesses, and may be conferred on foreign Sovereigns, Princes and Princesses as honorary members.
2. The Most Ancient Order of the Nine Gems, a religious Order conferred upon Buddhists only, founded in 1851, extended in 1869, 1873, 1889, 1893 and 1913 by Statutes.
3. The Most Noble Order of Chula Chomklao, the star containing His late Majesty's Style "Ch. Ch. Ch." and the Badge containing His late Majesty's effigy, conferred upon Siamese noble families and may be conferred upon foreign Princes and Princesses and Nobilities as honorary members. Founded 16th November, 1873, extended in 1886, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1894 and 1900 by Statutes, 3 Classes. (The Most Noble Lady Order contains 4 Classes).
4. The Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, founded in 1861, extended in 1869, 1873, 1889, 1893, 1902 and 1909 by Statutes, containing 8 Classes. The Highest Class is termed "Chan Sung Sut," and the others are numbered 1 to 7. The 6th and 7th Classes are gilt and silver Medals respectively.

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5. The Most Honorable Order of the Crown of Siam, founded in 1869, extended in 1873, 1889, 1898, 1902 and 1909 by Statutes, containing 7 Classes. The sixth and seventh Classes are gilt and silver Medals respectively.
6. The Order of Ratna Vorābhorn, founded in the present reign, containing one class.
7. The Order of Vajiramala, founded in the present reign, containing one class.

MEDALS.

1. The Ratanabhorn Medal (old style) founded 1869, (Modern) founded 1901, (present reign) founded 1911, containing five Classes.
2. The Chakra Mala Medal, Silver, founded 1873.
3. The Dusdi Mala Medals, gilt and silver, founded 1882.
4. The Chakrabarti Maha Medals, gilt and silver, founded 1895.
5. The Raj Ruchi Medals, gilt and silver, founded in present reign.

There are several other Medals besides, but these are the most important.

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**THE HOUSEHOLD OF HER
MAJESTY THE QUEEN
MOTHER.**

LADIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes—Thao Vanidā
Bicharini.

Ladies of the Bedchamber
—Thao Nāri Vora Ganāraks.
—Thao Bidaks Anong Nikor.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Household
—Phya Dharma-Charyā-
nukul Montri.
Gentlemen-in-Waiting
—Chamūn Siri Vang Ratna.
—Chamūn Svasti Vang Rāj.
Grooms-in-Waiting—Nai Nivās
Visèsh.
—Nai Nivès Visisht.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain—Phya Rāja Montri.
Vice-Chamberlains—Chamūn Mānob
Narisra.
—Chamūn Mānit Naresra.
Chamberlains—Luang Sévok Vājri.
—Luang Sévi Vajrindra.

DEPT. OF MASTER OF THE HORSE.

Master of the Horse—Luang Rāja
Rothbodi.
Asst. Masters—Luang Bariraks Ratha
Yān.
—Luang Barihar Haya Rāj.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Private Secretary—Mom Chow Dhāni
Nivatra.

Asst. Private Secretaries
Khun Prachong Sāsnañong.
Khun Chamlong Aksharasamai.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller of the Household—Phra
Baribūrna Rāja Sombati.
Asst. Comptrollers—
Luang Bitadhna Dhanakich.
Luong Bibidh Dhansār.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.
for Electric Light Machinery.

MINISTRY.

(Senabodi.)

An Edict dated April 1st, 1892, instituted a Council of Ministers of equal rank among themselves. The Offices are distributed as follows;—

PRIVY SEAL.

Prince Krom Phra Naresr Varariddhi.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Prince Krom Phra Devawongse
Varoprakar.

WAR.

Prince Krom Luang Nagorn Jaisri
(Field Marshal.)

MARINE.

Prince Somdet Chao Fa Krom Luang
Nagorn Sawan (Admiral.)

INTERIOR.

Prince Krom Phra Damrong
Rajanubhab.

FINANCE.

Prince Krom Luang Chandaburi.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Chao Phya Dharmá Dhikaraná
Dhibadi.

JUSTICE.

Chao Phya Abhai Raja.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POLICE.

Chao Phya Yomaraj.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Chao Phya Wongsa Nuprabadh.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Chao Phya Phra Sadech Surendrâdhi-
bodi.

AGRICULTURE.

Prince Krom Luang Rajaburi.

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MINISTRY OF PRIVY SEAL.

(Krasuang Muradhadhorn.)

Chancellor—H.R.H. Prince Krom Phra
Naresr Varariddhi.

Private Secretary—Luang Adhorn
Patidhaddhi.

Under Secretary—Phya Bhibhid
Montri (acting).

Secretary—Phra Seni Bhidhaks.

ROYAL SCRIBES DEPT.

(Krom Phra Alaks.)

Director—Phya Sri Sundhor Vohar.

COMMISSION OFFICE.

(Wehn Sanyabatr.)

Deputy Director—Phra Sundhorn
Likit.

Asst. „ —Luang Chamnong
Narison.

As istant—Nai Sameang.

INSIGNIA OFFICE.

(Wehn Isariyabhorn.)

Deputy Director—Khun Boriraks
Krisdikar.

Assistant „ —Nai Orn.

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LEGISLATION & REGISTRATION OFFICE.

(Wehn Krisadikar Jë Tabien.)

Archivist & Registrar—Khun Kachitrsarakam.
Assistant—Nai Bharana.

ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

(Kong Satrakhom.)

Deputy Director—Phra Prakat Aksornkitch.
Assistant—Luang Sabhakhian Bhidhaks

ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

(Krom Banchie.)

Director—Phya Bhibhid Montri.
Asst.—Nai Chim (Gajaseni).

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MINISTRY OF WAR.

Minister—Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince of Nagornjaisri.
Asst. Minister—General Chao Phya Bodindradeja.
Chief Orderly Officer—Major Luang Siddhisamdengron.
Orderly Officer—Capt. Luang Bholkhansakrathuj.
" " —Capt. Suk.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary and Adjutant General—Lieut. Gen. Phya Sriharajdejojai.
Orderly Officer—Capt. Sukh.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION.

Director of Administration Division—Lieut. Col. Luang Vijitsarabhol.
Bureau 1—Capt. Khun Songaksorn.
" 2—(Vacant).
" 3—Capt. Mom Chao Bhandhugam.
" 4—Capt. Dhien.

RECRUITING DIVISION.

Director of recruiting division—Lieut. Col. Bhra Srisurendradhibodi.
Asst.—(vacant).
Orderly Officer—Capt. Prayul.
Bureau 1—Lieut. Shak.
" 2—Capt. Luang Raksbholsidh.
" 3—(Vacant).

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.

Krungdh-bh Recruiting circle—Major Luang Rajkhanboriraks.
Nagorn-Jaisri Recruiting circle—Major Luang Rajnaraks.
Krung-Kao Recruiting circle—Major Luang Bhibhidnarong.
Rajburi Recruiting circle—Major Luang Bhibhidsena.
Nagorn Rajsima Recruiting circle—Capt. Luang Prajajedhakich.
Nagorn-Sawan Recruiting circle—Major Luang Pramanbholnikorn.
Bhisnulok Recruiting circle—Capt. Luang Bhibhaknarin.
Jieng-Mai Recruiting circle—(vacant)
Prachin Recruiting circle—Lieut.-Col. Bhra S-nanggavicharn.
Ubolrajdhani Recruiting circle—Capt. Luang Bhakdijumbhol.
Roi-Et Recruiting circle—Capt. Luang Raksabarnasan.
Udon Recruiting circle—Major Luang Smagsmanbhol.
Chandhaburi Recruiting circle—Capt. Luang Samdengridtha.

PAY MASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Pay Master General—Colonel Phya Vijitnarong.
Asst.—Major. Luang Prasidhsombat.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Leng.
Bureau 1—Major Luang Ronnabhanbhidhak.
Bureau 2—Luang Dhebhharajsenya.
Bureau 3—Major Luang Ronnabhanbhirnich.

**JUDGE ADVOCATE'S
DEPARTMENT.**

Judge Advocate—
Col. Phya Dhebhadhhibodi.
Asst.—Col. Bhra Vjittmontri.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Bhu.
Bureau 1—Capt. Luang Sriadhavicharn
„ 2—(Vacant).

CENTRAL MILITARY COURT.

President—Major-Gen. Phya Samo-
sornsarnbhakarn.
Member—Col. Bhra Vjittmontri.
„ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Bhinichsara.
„ —Capt. Mom Chao Bhongs-
dhindheb.

MILITARY POLICE.

Commandant for Bangkok and Chief
of Military Police—Major-Gen. Phya
Riddhikrai Kriengharn.
Superintendent of the city district—
Major Luang Aksarakich.
Superintendent of the Northern Dis-
trict—Major Luang Bhijitbhairin.
Superintendent of the Southern Dis-
trict—Major Luang Ramdeja.

GENERAL STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Chief of General Staff—Gen. H. R. H.
The Prince of Bhisnulok.
Adjutant—Lieut.-Col. Luang Sarajan-
bholkrai.
Intendant—Lieut.-Col. Luang Hiran-
yuddhakich.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Phua.

STRATEGICAL DIVISION.

Director of Strategical Division—
Lieut.-Col. Bhra Yuddhakichbanharn.
Assistant—Capt. Luang Yuddhakarn.
Orderly Officer—(vacant).
Bureau 1—Capt. Phan (act).
„ 2—Capt. Mom Chao Bhongs-
dhindheb.
Railway Section—Capt. Luang
Yuddhakarn (act.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTION DIVISION.
Director of Military Instruction—Col.
Bhra Haddhasarn.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Ten.
Surgeon—Capt. Kes.

WAR SCHOOL.

Commanding Officer—Lieut.-Col.
Luang Jitsarakarn.
Head-Master—Lieut.-Col. Luang
Pradheswamibhak.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Term.
Intendant—Lieut. Yen.

CADET SCHOOL.

Commanding Officer—Col. Bhra
Haddhasarn.
Head-Master—Lieut.-Col. Luang
Visessilpasat.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Was.
Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Parn.
Surgeon—Lieut. Sook.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DIVISION.

(See also later under heading, Royal
Survey Dept).

Director of Topographical Survey—
Col. Bhra Vibhakhbhuvadol.
Deputy Director—A. J. Irwin.
Interpreter—A. E. de Campos.

1. Asst. Deputy Director's Branch.

Asst. Deputy Director—
Bhra Sakolkichpramuan.
Correspondence Section—
Luang Prajumbarnnasarn.
Transport Section—
Khun Chariradhaakhet.

2. Accountant's Branch.

Accountant—A. E. de Campos.
Intendant Section—Khun Siddhikorn.
Revenue Section—
Khun Prasarnsisa-ad.
Materials Store Section—
Khun Bhasdupradis.

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3. Field Staff.

Chief of Field Staff—Lieut.-Col.
Luang Rihireungron.
Triangulation Section—S. Masterman.
Cadastral Detail Section—
K. G. Gairdner.

4. Instruction and Map-Making
Branch.

Chief of Instruction & Map-Making—
Luang Pramansdholmarg.
Map Drawing Section—
Luang Likhitshmalak.
Map Printing Section—
Luang Saranbhanaran.
Map Keeping & Distribution Section
—Khun Prasarnsisa-ad (act).
Instruction Section—
Luang Pramansdholmarg.

MILITARY ATTACHE.

Military Attaché to Legations in
France, England, Russia, & Italy—
Capt. Mom Chao Amoradhat.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF H. M.'S
LAND FORCES.

Inspector General of H. M.'s Land
Forces—Field-Marshal H. R. H.
Prince Bhanubhandhuwongs-Vara-
dej.

Inspection Departments.

Inspector General of Infantry—Maj.-
Gen. Phya Sakdabhijeworaridh.
Asst.—Lieut.-Col. Bhra Songsuradej.
„ —Major Luang Abhibal.
Inspector General of Artillery—Lieut-
Gen. Mom Bhao Bovaradej (act).
Asst.—Lieut.-Col. Luang Yod-awudh.
Inspector General of Cavalry—Maj-
Gen. Phya Sakdabhijeworaridh.
Asst.—
Lieut.-Col. Luang Archronarong.
Director of Horse Breeding—
Col. Bhra Bhaloharnsoek.

Veterinary Surgeon—Maj. W. Sprater.
Inspector General of Engineers—Lieut-
Gen. H. R. H. The Prince of Kham-
bhengbhech.
Asst.—Lieut.-Col. Bhra Sarabhai.
Inspector General of Materials—Col.
Phya Surinrajensi.
Asst.—Col. Bhra Vijitmontri.
Asst.—Lieut.-Col. Bhra Bhinichsara.

INTENDANT GENERAL'S
DEPARTMENT.

Intendant General—
Maj-Gen. Phya Srisararajbhakdi.
Asst.—
Lieut-Col Bhra Pramuanpramanbhol.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Sai.
Intendant—
Maj. Luang Bhisalsenamart.

ACCOUTREMENT DIVISION.

Director of Accoutrement—Lieut.-Col.
Luang Vicharn-rajarak.
Orderly Officer—
Luang Abhaibhidhaks.
Bureau 1—Capt. Luang Dhebhseni.
„ 2—Capt. Luang Nikornbhakdi.
„ 3—
„ Capt. Khun Bhajanabarnchong.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT DIVISION.

Director of Military Equipment—
Lieut.-Col. Bhra Riddhichak.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Bhun.
Bureau 1—Lieut. Bun.
„ 2—
Lieut Luang Bamrungyudh.
„ 3—(vacant).

MISCELLANEOUS STORES DIVISION.

Director of Miscellaneous Stores—
Lieut.-Col. Bhra Sarabhanvisudh.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Sorn.
Bureau 1—Capt. Khun Bholyudh-
sakadhat.
„ 2—Capt. Luang Narairidha.
„ 3—Sub-Lieut. Mom Luang
Bhloy (act).

BARROW, BROWN & Co.
for Wires and Wire Ropes.

**QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S
DEPARTMENT.**

Quarter-Master General—Maj.-Gen.
Phya Samosornsarnbhakarn.
Asst.—Col. Bhra Narendraksa.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Yoean.
Intendant—Lieut. Thieng.

BARRACK CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Director of Barrack Construction—
Maj.-Gen. Phya Samosornsarnbha-
karn (act).
Asst.—Capt. Bhloy.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Glam.
Bureau 1—Sub-Lieut. Dhoh. (act).
" 2—(vacant).
" 3—Maj. Luang Asabhudhorn.

SUPPLY DIVISION.

Director of Supply—Lieut.-Col. Luang
Petchakambheng.
Orderly Officer—Bhan Bhromsakdhi.
Intendant—Maj. Luang Anukarn-
radhakitch.
Bureau 1—Capt. Khun Salaisatrusoon.
" 2—Capt. Luang Visutrseni.

TRANSPORT DIVISION.

Director of Transport—Lieut.-Col.
Bhra Reungridsongkram.
Orderly Officer—(vacant).
Intendant—Capt. Pen.
Bureau 1—Sub-Lieut. Sut Chai.
" 2—Capt. Luang Indharodom.

**ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE
DEPARTMENT.**

Surgeon General—Col. Phya Dam-
rongbheddhayagun.
Adviser—Dr. Schaefer.
Asst. to Siamese Medical Branch—
Lieut.-Col. Mom Chao Karmasidh.
Intendant—Capt. Mann.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Khun
Vejakichkosol.

ARTILLERY DEPARTMENT.

Director General—Maj. Gen. Mom
Chao Sessiri.
Asst.—Col. Phya Narinrajsemi.
Adviser—Col. C. A. C. Osterstrom.
Adjutant—Maj. Kert.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Swadh.
Intendant—Capt. Khun Loha-a-Wudh.

ARSENAL.

Director of Arsenal—Maj.-Gen. Mom
Chao Sessiri (act).
Asst.—Capt. Luang Arch-a-Wudh.
Orderly Officer—(vacant).
Intendant—Capt. Prem.
Surgeon—Lieut. Kim Soon.
Bureau 1 Capt. Chu.
" 2—(vacant).
" 3—Major Luang Ridh-akane.

ORDNANCE STORES.

Director—Col. Bhra Rajarkniraks.
Adjutant—Bhra Sornsamdeng.
Intendant—Mom Rajwong Joea (act).
Bureau 1—Chameun Kongsorn.
" 2—Khun Abhornbholyudh.
" 3—(vacant).

ELEPHANT SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Director General—Maj.-Gen. H. R. H.
Prince Adisorn Udomdej.
Asst.—Bhra Kambheng-rambhakdi.
Orderly Officer—Capt. Luang Sinard-
yodharaks.

AIDES-DE-CAMP OF H. M. THE KING.

Chief Aide-de-Camp General—
Lieut.-Gen. Phya Surasena.
Asst.—Maj.-Gen. Phya Prasidhsal-
karn.

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Aide-de-Camp General—Field Marshal
 H. R. H. Prince Bhanubhan-
 dhuwongsvoradej.
 „ —Field Marshal H. R. H.
 The Prince of Nagorn Jaisri.
 „ —General H. R. H. The
 Prince of Bhisnulok.
 „ —General Chao Phya
 Bodindradeja.
 „ —Lieut.-Gen. H. R. H. Prince
 Narisaranuwattiwongs.
 „ —Lieut.-Gen. H. R. H. Prince
 Damrong Rajanubhabh.
 „ —Lieut.-Gen. H. R. H. The
 Prince of Kambheng-bhech.
 „ —Lieut.-Gen. Chao Phya
 Surasakmontri.
 „ —Lieut.-Gen. Mom Chao
 Bovaradej.
 „ —Lieut.-Gen. Phya
 Sriharajdejojai.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. H. R. H. The
 Prince of Nagorn-Sawan.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. H. R. H. Prince
 Adisorn Udomdej.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. H. R. H. Prince
 Sarnbhasidhprasong.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. H. R. H. Prince
 Marubhong-siribhad.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya Ridh-
 dhirong-ronshet.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya
 Anujitjarnjai.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya
 Rajwalbhanusidh.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya Saktabhi-
 dej
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Mom Chao
 Sessiri.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Mom Chao
 Alongkot.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya Kamheng.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya Samosorn-
 sarnbhakarn.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya Ridhikrai
 Kriengharn.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya Senabhi-
 mook.
 „ —Maj.-Gen. Phya Bhibhitdej.

Aide-de-Camp—Col. H.R.H. Prince
 Sarnbhasart.
 „ —Col. Phya Bhijajarnridh.
 „ —Col. Phya Surarajridhanon.
 „ —Col. Bhra Narenhd-raksa.
 „ —Col. Bhra Vijitjaisakdavudh.
 „ —Col. Bhra Sarajatyodhi.
 „ —Col. Bhra Bhaholharnsoek.
 „ —Col. Bhra Hadthasarn.
 „ —Col. Bhra Sarajitbholkarn.
 „ —Col. Bhra Songbholbhab.
 „ —Col. Bhra Kridhabholdhi-
 bodi.
 „ —Col. Mom Chao Dhossiri-
 wongs.
 „ —Col. Bhra Vibhakhbuvadol.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Mom Chao
 Mongkolprawadh.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Surarajit.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Suradej-
 ronajit.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Dhakol-
 sorasilp.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Song-
 suradej.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra
 Srinarong Vijai.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Surayudh-
 yodha.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Yuddha-
 kichbanharn.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Ranrona-
 riraj.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Bhra Akanesorn.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Luang Vicharn-
 rajaraks.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Phya Dharn-
 charya.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Luang
 Sarakichbhisal.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Luang
 Yodawudh.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Luang Bamras-
 arinubhai.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Mom Chao
 Bhandhuprawadh.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Chamoen
 Bhallobhaladhikarn.

Aide-de-Camp—Lieut.-Col. Luang
Bhin-Amitbhai.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Luang
Sarajarnbholkrai.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Luang
Bhiddhayudh.
 „ —Lieut.-Col. Luang
Jitsarakarn.
 „ —Major Luang
Abhibalbhuvarath.
 „ —Major H. R. H. The Prince
of Nagorn Rajsima.
 „ —Major Chamoen
Surabholbhallop.
 „ —Major Luang
Awudhsikigorn.
 „ —Major Luang
Salyudhvidhikal.
 „ —Major Luang Kraidhebb.
 „ —Major Luang
Bhalabhirakseni.
 „ —Major Luang Ruabrat.
 „ —Major Luang Sarakarnbanja.
 „ —Major Luang Jaideja.
 „ —Major Luang Archsorasilp.
 „ —Major Luang
Naroebalboriraks.
 „ —Major Luang
Chaturongwijai.
 „ —Major Luang Ratronayudh.
 „ —Major Luang
Phadetsongkram.
 „ —Major Luang Yodhaboribal.
 „ —Major Luang
Sorasidhyanukarn.
 „ —Capt. Mom Chao
Bhongsdhindhebb.
 „ —Capt. Prince Oscarnudhis.
 „ —Capt. Mom Chao Shatr
Mongkol.
 „ —Capt. Mom Chao
Amoradhat.
 „ —Capt. Nai Sorakaririddhi-
ron.
 „ —Capt. Luang Rambhijai.
 „ —Capt. Luang
Bholkausakradhuj.

Aide-de-Camp—Capt. Mom Chao
Thong Thicayu.
 „ —Capt. Nai Quan Bhollarn.

1ST. ARMY CORPS.

Army Corps Commander—Major-Gen.
Phya Senabhimuk.
 Chief of Staff—Lieut.-Col. Bhra
Ramnarong.
 Orderly Officer—Capt. Mamm.
 Intendant—Col. Bhra
Thagolyuddhakos.

*The 1st Army Corps consists of
Army Troops and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd
and 4th Divisions, viz :*

ARMY TROOPS.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE 1ST ARMY CORPS.

Commanding Officer—Major Luang
Wisissarasal.
 Adjutant—(vacant)
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Muy.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Phan.
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Bhien.

TRAIN DES EQUIPAGES OF THE 1ST ARMY CORPS.

Commanding Officer—Lieut.-Col.
Luang Arinjatsangharn.
 Adjutant—Capt. Luang
Charoonroengridh.
 Orderly Officer—(vacant)
 Intendant—Capt. Jey.
 Surgeon—Lieut. Joy.

DISCIPLINARY BATTALION.

Battalion Commander—Col. Bhra
Anuraksyodha.

1ST GUARD DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—
Lieut.-Col. Bhra Srinarong Vijai.
 Chief of Staff—Lieut.-Col. Luang
Sarakitchbhisal.

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Adjutant—Capt. Luang Senabhidak.
 Intendant—Capt. Sham.
 Orderly Officer—Capt. Loea.
 Surgeon—Major Luang Bamrungros-
 rangabbhayadh.
 Law Officer—Major Khun Satwadhi.

KING CHULALONKORN'S

1ST GUARD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel In Chief—H. M. the King.
 Colonel Commanding—Lieut.-Col.
 H.R.H. The Prince of Bhisnulok.
 Second in Command—Lieut.-Col.
 Chamoen Bhallobh.
 Orderly Officer—Lieut. Fang.
 Intendant—Capt. Khun Wudh-
 Fhidhak.
 Surgeon—Capt. Luang Wejjal arm-
 prasidh.
 Commanding Officer 1st Bn.—Major
 Luang Sarasidhyannkarn.
 Commanding Officer 2nd Bn.—Major.
 H. R. H. The Prince of Nagorn-
 rajsima.

11TH GUARD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Colonel Commanding—Lieut.-Col.
 Bhra Surayudhyodhakarn.
 Adjutant—Capt. Khun Bhlarn-
 bhllang.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Jey.
 Intendant—Lieut. Pen.
 Surgeon—Lieut. Boonmak.
 Commanding Officer 1st Bn.—Major
 Luang Ran-a-ribhal.
 Commanding Officer 2nd Bn.—Capt.
 Luang Mansornbhilang.

1ST GUARD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Commanding Officer—Lieut.-Col.
 Bhra Ranron-ariraj.
 Adjutant—(vacant)
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut Rod.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Ohn.

Surgeon—(vacant).
 Veterinary Surgeon—
 N. C. O. Nai Nit (act.)

1ST GUARD ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Commanding Officer—
 Lieut-Col Bhra Aknesorn.
 Adjutant—Capt. Mong-kol.
 Orderly Officer—(vacant)
 Intendant—Capt. Mom Rajwongs Kab.
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Bhoong.

2ND DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—Lieut-
 Col. Mom Chao Bhandhupravat(act.)
 Chief of Staff—Capt. Chong (act.)
 Adjutant—
 Major Luang Yodhaboribal.
 Intendant—Major Luang Sriyodha.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Loen.
 Surgeon—Capt. Bhuk.
 Law Officer—Lieut. Shum.

2ND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—
 Capt. Khun Amorasakdawudh (act.)
 Adjutant—Capt. Khun Bhijaibholdej.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Pleang.
 Orderly Officer—(vacant).
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Sin.

12TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Colonel Commanding—
 Major Luang Bhlabbhirakseni.
 Adjutant—Capt. Bhan.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Thong-Di.
 Intendant—Capt. Heng.
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Bhew.

2ND ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—Field Marshal H. R.
 H. The Prince of Nagorn-jaisri.

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 .for Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

Commanding Officer—Lieut.-Col.
Luang Bhin Amitbhai.
Adjutant—Capt. Khun
Visessornbhleang.
Orderly Officer—(vacant).
Intendant—Lieut. Dis.
Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Hin.

2ND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. R. H. The
Princess of Petch-Buri.
Commanding Officer—Major Luang
Naroebalboriraks.
Adjutant—(vacant).
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Chamlong.
Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Toh.
Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Su-Warn.
Veterinary Surgeon—N. C. O.
Nai Im (act).

3RD DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—
Lieut.-Col. Bhra Aknesorn (act).
Chief of Staff—Major Bhien.
Adjutant—Major Luang
Awudhkamprija (act).
Intendant—Capt. Yen
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Chum.
Surgeon—Capt. Khun
Chongchaibhobh.
Law Officer—Lieut. Le.

3RD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—Major Luang
Rádronyndh.
Adjutant—Capt. Ann.
Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Krnt (act).
Surgeon—Lieut. Plien.
Orderly Officer—(vacant).

13TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
Colonel Commanding—
Capt. Dej. (act.)
Adjutant—Capt. Yoo.
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Hoy.

Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Net.
Surgeon—(vacant).

3RD RIFLE REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
Commanding Officer—Major Luang
Chongbhayuha.
Adjutant—Capt. Cherm.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Loen.
Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Phin.
Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Leng.

3RD ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Lieut.-Col.
Luang Smarksalyudh.
Adjutant—Capt. Jit
Orderly Officer—(vacant).
Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Rod.
Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Teck.

4TH DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—Col.
Phya Bhijai Janriddhi.
Chief of Staff—Major Luang
Songsakda.
Adjutant—Major Luang
Chaturongvijai.
Intendant—Lieut.-Col. Luang
Roubhasdhugannal.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Singto.
Surgeon—Capt. Luang
Siddhiyodharak.
Law Officer—Lieut. Ja-em.

4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—Field Marshal H.
R. H. Prince Bhanubhandhuwongs-
voradej.
Colonel Commanding—
Capt. Khun Bhlanbheng (act.)
Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Nguan.
Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Jey.
Surgeon—(vacant).

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14TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Colonel Commanding—
 Major Luang Salyudhwidhikan.
 Adjutant—
 Capt. Mom Rajawongs Arun.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Dhong.
 Intendant—Lieut. Tong (act.)
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Suwarn.

4TH RIFLE REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—
 Major Luang Chobgrabuanuyudh.
 Adjutant—Capt Khun Sorasonggram.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Jem.
 Intendant—Lieut. Ohn.
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Prayul.

4TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Major Luang
 Ridsamdeng.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Bhook.
 Intendant—Lieut. Hluy.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

4TH ENGINEERS.

Commanding Officer—Sub-Lieut. Chya
 (act.)

4TH TRAIN DES EQUIPAGES.

Commanding Officer—Capt. Ngiv.

2ND ARMY CORPS.

Army Corps Commander—Major.-
 Gen. Mom Chao Alongkot (act).
 Chief of Staff—Lieut.-Col. Bhra Sura-
 deironjit.
 Orderly Officer—Capt. Bhluy.

*Consisting of the 6th, 7th and 8th
 Divisions.*

6TH DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—Col.
 Bhra Sarajitbholkarn.
 Chief of Staff—Major Luang Chat-
 krabuanbhol.
 Adjutant—Major Luang Nara-
 roengdej (act).
 Intendant—Capt. Khun Bholbhak-
 nikorn.
 Orderly Officer—Lieut. Sweng.
 Surgeon—Capt. Khun Boriraksara-
 bhol.
 Law Officer—Lieutenant (em).

6TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. R. H. The Prince
 of Nagorn-Sawan.
 Colonel Commanding—Major Luang
 Rerngron-sa.
 Orderly Officer—(vacant).
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Mora.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

16TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—Lieut.-Col.
 Bhra Suraronjit.
 Adjutant—Capt. Khun Kam-Heng-
 Ronnarong.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Hmoean.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Chai.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

6TH RIFLE REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Capt. Khun
 Widharnsaradej.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Tuan.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Bhon.
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Jom.

6TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. The King.
 Commanding Officer—Lieut.-Col.
 Luang Dhebh-deja.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub.-Lieut. Khao.
 Intendant—Sub.-Lieut. Di.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

6TH ENGINEERS.

Colonel in Chief—Major-Gen. H. R. H.
 The Prince of Kambhengbhech.
 Commanding Officer—Lieut. Mom
 Chao Marubhorbhand (act).

6TH TRAIN DES EQUIPAGES.

Commanding Officer—Lieut. Bah
 (act).

7TH DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—Maj.-
 Gen. Mom Chao Alongkot.
 Chief of Staff—Capt. Luang Krai-
 grabuanhad.
 Adjutant—Major Mom Chao
 Kanchanasangkas.
 Intendant—Capt. Luang Chamong-
 raja.
 Orderly Officer—Lieut. Yoy.
 Surgeon—Lieut. Sidh.
 Law Officer—Lieut. Pai.

7TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Colonel Commanding—Major Luang
 Yodhadhibal.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub.-Lieut. Mom
 Luang Bheum.
 Intendant—Sub.-Lieut. Bun.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

17TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—Major Luang
 Rambal-prachamitr.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Lieut. Bheng.
 Intendant—Sub.-Lieut. Bho.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

7TH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—Gen. H. R. H. The
 Prince of Bhisnulok.
 Commanding Officer—Capt. Luang
 Rerngroom-pachamitr.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub.-Lieut. Jit.
 Intendant—Sub.-Lieut. Tim.
 Surgeon—Lieut. Sim.
 Veterinary Surgeon—Sub.-Lieut.
 Dhong.

7TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Major Luang
 Indorsasal.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub.-Lieut. Jam.
 Intendant—Sub.-Lieut. Lorm.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

7TH ENGINEERS.

Commanding Officer—Lieut. Joes
 (act).

7TH TRAIN DES EQUIPAGES.

Commanding Officer—Lieut. Shaleom.

8TH DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—
 Maj.-Gen. Phya Bhibhitdeja.
 Chief of Staff—Capt. Khun
 Laibholrob.
 Adjutant—Capt. Luang Bhubend-
 nuraks.
 Intendant—Capt. Dhawil (act).
 Orderly Officer—Lieut. Dhien.
 Surgeon—Capt. Khun Senbholraks.
 Law Officer—Lieut. Ohun.

8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Colonel Commanding—Major Luang
 Bhlangsarasart.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Yong.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Ploem.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

18TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—Major Luang
 Chombhinas.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Bhol.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Bhan.
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Kao.

8TH RIFLE REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Major Luang
 Prajaridhroejai.
 Adjutant—Capt. Dhiem.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Jea.
 Intendant—Lieut. Ram.
 Surgeon—Lieut. Thong Muan.

8TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Major Luang
 Awudh-arkui.
 Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Li.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Sorn.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

8TH TRAIN DES EQUIPAGES.

Commanding Officer—Lieut. Liem
 (act.)

3RD ARMY CORPS.

Army Corps Commander—
 Lieut.-Gen. Mom Chao Bavaradej.
 Chief of Staff—Col. Bhra Kridhabhol.
 Orderly Officer—(vacant).
 Consisting of the 5th, 9th, and 10th,
 Divisions.

5TH DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—
 Col. Mom Chao Dhossiriwongs.
 Chief of Staff—
 Major Luang Salwidhprija.
 Adjutant—Capt. Loy (act).
 Intendant—Capt. Tem.
 Orderly Officer—Lieut. Pom.
 Surgeon—Capt. Khun Narongbori-
 raks.
 Law Officer—Sub-Lieut. Khun
 Prabbonnetiprawat

5TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel-In-Chief—H. R. H. The
 Prince of Nagorn Rajsima.
 Colonel Commanding—Major Khun
 Yuddhakaskamdhorn.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Sing.
 Intendant—Lieut. Pow.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

15TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—Lieut.-Col.
 Luang Bhiddhayudh-Yarnyong.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Bhim.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Im.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

5TH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. The Queen
 Mother.
 Commanding Officer—Capt. Luang
 Raorengbhol (act).
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Theb.
 Intendant—Lieut. Jot.
 Surgeon—(vacant).
 Veterinary Surgeon—Capt. Luang
 Bhanloeksarasak.

5TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Commanding Officer—Lieut.-Col.
 Bhra Bhuvanarth.
 Adjutant—(vacant).

BARROW, BROWN & Co.
 for Kerosene or Benzine Marine Motors.

Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Thiem.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Cham.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

5TH ENGINEERS.

Commanding Officer—Lieut. Juang
 (act).

5TH TRAIN DES EQUIPAGES.

Commanding Officer—Sub-Lieut.
 Kong (act).

9th DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—Col.
 Fhya Suranarthseni.
 Chief of Staff—Major Luang Song
 Vijai.

Adjutant—Capt. Luang Bhidhakyodha
 (act.)

Intendant—Capt. Khun Chamnien-
 songkram (act.)

Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Shat
 Surgeon—Major Luang Jamnanjat-
 sakda.

Law Officer—Lieut. Khun Ratbholsak.

9th INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Colonel Commanding—Capt. Luang
 Jannarong (act.).

Orderly Officer—Lieut. Shey.

Intendant—Capt. Tem.

Surgeon—(vacant.)

19th INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—Major Luang
 Jat-orasidh.

Adjutant—Lieut. Sai.

Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Jieng.

Intendant—Sub-Lieut. San.

Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Nart.

9th RIFLE REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Major Luang
 Praharnripurab.

Adjutant—Capt. Lab.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Joesa.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Chan.
 Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Jit.

9TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Major Khun
 Akniwudh.

Adjutant—(vacant).
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Dhawil.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Thab.
 Surgeon—(vacant).

9TH ENGINEERS.

Commanding Officer—
 Lieut. Was (act.)

9TH TRAIN DES EQUIPAGES.

Commanding Officer—
 Capt. Khun Ridrudrambal.

10TH DIVISION.

General Officer Commanding—
 Col. Phya Sisurakrai.

Chief of Staff—(vacant).

Adjutant—Capt. Luang
 Bhidhaksbhubendr.

Intendant—Lieut.-Col. Luang
 Rondhanbhicharn.

Orderly Officer—Lieut. Inn.

Surgeon—Capt. Roen.

Law Officer—Lieut. Yoean.

10TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—Lieut.-Col.
 Luang Samdenggridhirong.

Adjutant—(vacant).

Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Loean.

Intendant—Lieut. Khun
 Bhicharnronkich.

Surgeon—(vacant).

20TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—Lieut.-Col.
 Bhra Suraridhbhroedhikrai.
 Adjutant—Capt. Chamlong.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Wandi.
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Inn.
 Surgeon—Capt. Luang
 Prasatwejkitch.

10TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Colonel in Chief—H. M. the King.
 Commanding Officer—Capt. Luang
 Rudsaradej (act.)
 Adjutant—(vacant)
 Orderly Officer—Sub.-Lieut. Jum.
 Intendant—(vacant).
 Surgeon—(vacant).

10TH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Commanding Officer—Major Luang
 Archsarasilp.
 Adjutant—Capt. Nai Sarakarnrid-
 dhirong.
 Orderly Officer—(vacant).
 Intendant—Sub-Lieut. Swad.
 Surgeon—Lieut. Peh.
 Veterinary Surgeon—N. C. O. Nai
 Mul (act.).

—: o :—

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

(Kra:uang Taharn Rua).

Minister of Marine—Admiral H. R. H.
 Prince Chao Fa Krom Luang Na-
 gorn Sawan Vorabinit, A. D. C.
 Private Secretary—Lieut. Luang
 Saeng Siddhikar.
 Flag-Lieut.—Sub-Lieut. Chandr.

ADMIRALTY STAFF.

Under Secretary of State for Marine
 —Rear-Admiral H. H. Mom Chao
 Toom, A. D. C.
 Chief Secretary to the Ministry—
 Comdr. Phra Orasum

Asst. „ —Lieut. Comdr.
 Luang Ram Riddhikri.
 Orderly Officer—Sub-Lieut. Laen.
 Seal-keeper—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Javana
 Bunnag.
 Chief Central recorder—Lieut. Luang
 Laxnamana.

GENERAL STAFF.

Inspector General—Rear-Admiral
 H. R. H. Prince Krom Mūn Singha
 Vikrom Kriang Krai, A. D. C., (offi-
 ciating).
 Asst. Inspector General—Lieut.-
 Comdr. Luang Pradiyat, A. D. C.
 Secretary—Sub-Lieut. Puen.
 Section I—Comdr. Phra Amora-
 mahadej.
 Sections II and III—(vacant).
 Section IV—Lieut. Comdr. Luang
 Navavichitr.

ADMIRALTY PAYMASTER STAFF.

Chief Paymaster—Captain H. H.
 Mom Chao Upabad Bongse.
 Secretary—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Daeng.
 Cashier—Lieut. Khun Visutr Deja.
 Auditor—Lieut.-Comdr. Luang
 Surindr Sampatti.
 Accountant—Lieut.-Comdr. Luang
 Dej Samdaeng.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Judge Advocate General—Captain
 Phra Sundra (officiating).
 Secretary—Lieut. Khun Ramasiddhi.
 Judges—Lieut. Comdr. Luang Rid-
 dhikamron, Mom Rajoday, Luang
 Jangadi and Lieut. Phad.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Registrar—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Ann.

CENTRAL NAVAL COURT.

Judge Advocate—Junr. Sub-Lieut.
 Jim.
 Registrar—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Wan.

MILITARY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant to chief of Military Police—
Comdr. Phra Asa Salakar.
Superintendents of Districts—Junr.
Sub-Lieuts. Luen, Ung and Lo.

BANGKOK NAVAL STATION.

Inspector General—Rear-Admiral
Phya Mahayotha, A.D.C.
Asst. do. —Captain Phra
Ratanachakr.
Flag-Lieut.—Junr. Sub-Lieut.
Nai Sanguen.
Secretary—do. Nai Lieb.
Recorder—Sub-Lieut. Boon.
Paymaster—Lieut. Luang Surindrzeni.
Marine Commander—Lieut. Luang
Janriddhikri (officiating).
Steam-launches Commander—
Lt.-Comdr. Luang Balasindhu
(officiating).
Asst. Steam-launches Commander—
Junr. Sub-Lieut. Kam.
Band-master—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Kan.

**BANGKOK NAVAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT.**

Inspector General—Rear-Admiral H.
R. H. Prince Krom Mtin Singha
Vikrom Kriang Krai, A. D. C.
Asst. Inspector General—Comdr. Phra
Narindr Rangsarga.
Secretary—Sub-Lieut. Siri.
Paymaster—Lieut. Khun Sri Balapheo.
Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Choey.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Chief Surveyor—Captain Axel Rischel
Surveyors—Comdrs. F. Thomsen, and
Brockmeyer, Sub-Lieuts. Phuang,
Mom Luang Bhakdi, Lib and Junr.
Sub-Lieuts. Klab, Pui, Chua, Fcong
and Pin.

**ROYAL NAVAL & ENGINEERING
COLLEGE.**

Commanding Officer—
Lieut. Khun Nikorn Asa.
Asst. „ —Sub-Lieut. To.

PETTY OFFICER SCHOOL.

Commanding Officer—Sub-Lieut.
Thieb (officiating).
Asst. „ —Junr. Sub-Lieut. Ong.
Instructors—Junr. Sub-Lieuts. Pan,
Bun, Sood and Klieng.

**EDUCATION BRANCH FOR NAVAL
COLLEGE.**

Head Instructor—Lt. Comdr. Luang
Pradiyat, A.D.C.
Instructors—Sub-Lieuts. Wun, Jan,
Junr. Sub-Lieuts. Xui,
Sawad and Inn.

**EDUCATION BRANCH FOR ENGINEERING
COLLEGE.**

Head Instructor—Eng. Lt. Comdr.
Luang Bhinit.
Instructors—Eng. Sub-Lieut. Boon
Rot, Eng. Junr. Sub-
Lieuts. Sanga, Wars,
Chandr and Phoot.

COAST STATIONS STAFF & FORTS.

Inspector General—Captain Phya
Rajawangarga (officiating).
Asst. „ —Lt. Comdr. Luang
Hanhakripu (officiating).
Secretary—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Prong.
Paymaster—Lieut. Khun Phitaks
Dhueyharn.

NAVAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1.
Commander—Lieut. Kim.
No. 2.
Commander—Lieut. Comdr. Khun
Nara De-ja.

No. 3.

Commander—Sub-Lieut. La-aw
(officiating).

No. 4.

Commander—Lieut. Sming Daphetchr.

No. 5.

Commander—Lieut-Comdr.
Sming Mahaprab.

No. 6.

Commander—Lieut. Add (officiating).

No. 7.

Commander—Lieut. Comdr.
Sming Siddhiraja.

—
FORTS.

“Phra Chula Chom Klao.”

Commander—Lieut. Comdr.
Luang Phlan.

“Phi Sua Samudth.”

Commander—Lieut.
Sming Daphetchr (officiating).

—
BANGKOK NAVAL DOCKYARD AND WORKSHOP.

Inspector General—Eng. Rear-
Admiral Phya Vichitr Navi.

Asst. „ —Captain Phra Jolathan.

Secretary—Sub-Lieut. Prom.

Paymaster—Sub-Lieut. Sod.

Store-keeper—Junr. Sub-Lieut.
Choem.

Inspector of Machinery—Eng. Capt.
A. Jonsen.

Work Inspector—Lieut. Comdr.
Khun Satra Banchong.

Chief Draftsman—Lieut. Comdr.
H. H. Mom Chao Adhya.

Engineer Superintendent—Eng.
Lieut. Comdr. Luang Vicharn.

Asst. „ —Lieut. Khun Pradit Naves.

Chief Boiler Maker—Lieut. Jom.

Electric Engineer—Lieut. Jua.
Inspector of Carpentry—Junr. Sub-
Lieut. Luang Chamuien.
Dock-master—Lieut. Khun Jarn
Chakrkum.

—
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector General—Captain Phya
Navabhol, A. D. C.

Asst. „ —Lieut. Comdr.

Luang Prab Dvai Suñ.

Secretary—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Li.

Paymaster—Lieut. Sook.

Surgeon—Sub-Lieut. Cherm.

Chief Gunnery Section—Comdr.
M. Bojesen.

Chief Torpedo Section—Lieut.
Krasae, A. D. C.

—
NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon General—Comdr. Dr. A. H.
Boehmer.

Asst. „ —Lieut. Khun Vari.

Secretary—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Kim
Chye.

Paymaster— „ Dok Mai.

Chief Dispenser— „ Won.

—
NAVAL CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

Chief Surgeon—Comd. Dr. A. H.
Boehmer (officiating).

Asst. „ —Sub-Lieut. Chuen

Bonsophon.

Hospital Inspector—Junr. Sub-Lieut.
Din.

—
ROYAL NAVAL CENTRAL STORE.

Inspector General—Captain Phra
Narendr Bodindr.

Asst. „ —Lt. Comdr. Klum
Bhrom Prajajit.

Secretary—Warrant Officer Nuan.

Paymaster—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Choo.

Chief Store-keepers—Junr.
Sub-Lieuts. Dang, Joi and Plung.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.
for Paints, Oils and Mill Stores.

**LIST OF SHIPS AND VESSELS
OF THE ROYAL SIAMESE NAVY AND
THEIR OFFICERS.**

H. M. Y. "Mahachakri."

Commander—Comdr. R. Kjeldahl
(officiating).
Chief Engineer—Lt. Comdr.
V. Hendriksen (officiating).

H. M. S. "Bali."

Commander—Captain E. Dery.
Chief Engineer—Sub-Lieut. Plung.

H. M. S. "Makut"

Commander—Lieut. Nab.
Chief Engineer—Lieut. Bherm.

H. M. S. "Muratha."

Commander—(vacant).
Chief Officer—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Bheng
(acting as Commander).
Chief Engineer—Sub-Lieut. Sood.

H. M. S. "Sugrib."

Commander—Sub-Lieut. Yom.
Chief Engineer—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Joi.

H. M. S. "Suriya."

Commander—Sub-Lieut. Krob.
Chief Engineer—Sub-Lieut. Ann.

H. M. T. B. D. "Sua Kamron
Sindhu."

Commander—Lieut. Luang Han
Samudth, A.D.C.
Chief Engineer—Lieut. Khoon
Chamnarn Kolachakr.

H. M. T. B. D. "Sua Tayan
Chol."

Commander—Sub-Lieut. Thongdee,
A. D. C.
Chief Engineer—Lieut. Khun
Kitchkarkolchakr.

H. M. T. B. No. 1.

Commander—Sub-Lieut. Chalam.
Engineer—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Choom.

H. M. T. B. No. 2.

Commander—Lieut. Thanom, A.D.C.
Engineer—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Pom.

H. M. T. B. No. 3.

Commander—Sub-Lieut. Man.
Engineer—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Xai.

H. M. T. B. No. 4.

Commander—Sub-Lieut. Ja.
Engineer—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Boosya.

**H. M. TRANSPORT AND DESPATCH
VESSELS.**

Transport "Buk".

Commander—Lieut. Hong
Hangsanavin.
Engineer—Sub-Lieut. Fai.

"Banchu".

Commander—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Baa.
Engineer—Warrant Officer Chin.

"Oothai".

Commander—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Kirt.
Engineer—Warrant Officer Berm.

"Prab".

Commander—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Han.
Engineer—Warrant Officer Yen.

"Deva".

Commander—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Mali.
Engineer—Warrant Officer Kwie.

"Sathit".

Commander—Junr. Sub-Lieut. Sai.
Engineer—Warrant Officer Pin.

"Kechon".

Commander—Warrant Officer Hod.
Engineer—Warrant Officer Brom.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for Newellite Glass Tile Co., Ltd., London.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

(Krasuang Yudhitham.)

Minister—Chao Phya Abhai Raja
Maha Yudbithamathara.
Under Secretary—Phya Yanaprakas.
Asst. „ —Luang Patibhan Piset.
Keeper of the Seals—Luang Suvapit
Pisit.

ACCOUNTANT DEPARTMENT.

Palat Banji—Phya Thonakitch Raxa.
Assistant—Khoon Charoon Rutueti.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Chao Krom—Luang Vanalaks Lekha.
Assistant—Phya Chula Rajmontri.

**BANKRUPTCY, SHERIFF AND
REGISTRY OF PARTNERSHIPS AND
COMPANIES DEPARTMENT.**

Accountant—Luang Dhammoon
Vootikorn.
Assistant—Luang Ruja Pramuen.

SHERIFF BRANCH.

Chao Krom—Luang Karoon
Narakorn.
Palat Krom—Nai In.

BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.

Chao Krom—Luang Nart Panya.

**REGISTRY OF PARTNERSHIPS AND
COMPANIES.**

Chao Krom—Luang Dhau
Padoongkitch.
Asst.—Nai Tek.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
PROSECUTIONS.**

Athibodi—Phya Atakarn Prasiddhi.
Palat Krom—Luang Voranye
Prasiddhi.
„ —Khoon Prakas Krisdika.
Asst.—J. F. G. Guna Tilaka.
Shorthand writer—E. B. Gatenby.

LEGAL ADVISERS.

Legislative Adviser—G. Padoux.
Judicial Adviser—Skinner Turner.
Legal Adviser—M. F. Buszard.
Asst. Legal Adviser—C. L. Watson.
„ —S. H. Cole.
„ —R. W. Aston.
„ —R. B. H. Gibbins.
„ —R. C. Chadwick.
„ —W. B. Way.
„ —H. Laurent.
„ —E. A. Laydeker.
„ —R. Pradère-Niquet.
„ —M. F. Richer.
„ —F. Beque.
„ —A. F. N. Thavenot.
„ —J. R. C. Lyons.
„ —E. R. Stevens.
„ —L. Duplatre.
„ —E. W. R. Hadden.
„ —F. C. Kempson.

**COMMISSION FOR THE DRAFTING
OF CODES.**

Member—G. Padoux.
„ —R. C. Guyon.
„ —H. Segnitz.
„ —X. de Laforcade.
„ —Phya Atakarn Prasiddhi.
„ —Luang Sakol Satyathorn.
„ —Luang Pinit Nitinai.
Secretary—C. L'Évesque.
Asst. Translator—H. R. H. Prince
Vividh Varupricha.

LAW SCHOOL.

Lecturer—Luang Pinit Nitinai.
„ —Luang Pradist Picharnkarn.
„ —Luang Chinda Pivomj.
„ —Luang Pisone Saranit.
„ —R. Pradere-Niquet.
„ —E. A. Laydeker.
„ —Dr. Hillyard.

„ —Luang Pochanart Vinichye.
 „ —Luang Prapat Pinitchyekarn.
 „ —Luang Thuratham Prapat.
 „ —Luang Athorn Kadiras.
 „ —Luang Pridhisan Prasiddhi.
 „ —Luang Vootisart Sari.
 „ —Luang Atasarn Sitikam.
 Registrar—Khoon Sarat Thuratham-
 rong.

—
 BORISPAH COURTS.

Chief Judge—Phya Dhamasaranet.
 Court No. 1.
 Judge—Luang Vinit Narunye.
 „ —Luang Ratauasart Somboon.
 „ —Luang Vithet Chanyarax.
 „ —Nai Kat.
 „ —Nai Yien.
 Registrar—Nai Chome.

Court No. II.

Judge—Luang Suntara Nuyutkitch.
 „ —Nai Luan.
 Registrar—Nai Chandr.

Court No. III.

Judge—Luang Kachorn Kitikarn.
 „ —Luang Yutisart Kosone.
 Registrar—Nai Sung.

—
 DISTRICT COURTS.

(Bangkok Provinces.)

Tanyaburi—Judge—
 Luang Pichai Bantit.
 Nakorn Khuen Kant—Judge—
 Luang Phrome Ayah.
 Nondaburi—Judge—
 Luang Nart Nititada.
 Pratoomdhani—Judge—
 Luang Amnuey Natipote.
 Minburi—Judge—Luang Sora At
 Amnuey.
 Samut Prakarn—Judge—Mom Chao
 Thawatchai.

PROVINCIAL COURTS.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
 PROVINCES.

President—H.R.H. Prince of Rajburi.
 Commissioner—Phya Dhamasaravet.
 „ Phya Pipaksa.
 „ Phya Picharna.
 „ Phya Maha Vinichye.

—
 MONTHON COURTS.

Payab—Chief Judge & Commissioner
 —Luang Dhamrongras Prapani.
 Ayuthia—Chief Judge—Luang
 Rajanart Pinich.
 Puket—Chief Judge—Luang Pinit
 Sanhakarn.
 Udorn—Chief Judge—Luang Prapai
 Pityakoon.
 Petchaboon—Chief Judge—Luang
 Chong Kadikitch.
 Chantaburi—Chief Judge—Phya
 Nakorn Paipichet.
 Rajburi—Chief Judge—Luang
 Narunye Soranart.
 Nakorn Chaisee—Luang Thararax
 Montri.
 Nakorn Rajsima—Luang Vichit
 Natinye.
 Chumporn—Acting Chief Judge—
 Luang Pinitchkarn Kosone.
 Nakorn Savan—Acting Chief Judge
 —Luang Prathan Kadisart.
 Nakorn Srithamraj—Acting Chief
 Judge—Luang Pinai Nitisart.
 Prachinburi—Acting Chief Judge
 —Luang Boripone Bochanapisut.
 Pitsanulok—Acting Chief Judge
 —Luang Vorapart Brapand.
 Ubolrajdhani—Acting Chief Judge
 —Luang Sarakitch Pricha.
 Roy Et—Acting Chief Judge
 —Luang Pichit Patibhan.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(Krasuang Nagorn Ban.)

Minister—Chao Phrayâ Yomarâj.
 Private Secretary to the Minister—
 Phra Bannasâr Prasiddhi.
 Under Secretary of State—Phrayâ
 Bejrtjâ.
 Chief Accountant—Phrayâ Prajâkara
 Kichvichârana.
 Recorder—(vacant).
 Correspondent—Luang
 Sandisdhurâraksha.
 Archivist—Nai Long (actg.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Director—Luang Banhârñ
 Varaphochñ.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Director—Phra Srishdi
 Kârbanchong.
 Asst.—Luang Bamrung Ratnaburi.

DISTRICT OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Director—Phra Bejrpâni.
 Deputy Director—Luang Prasiddhi
 Buriraksha.
 Inspector—Luang Vichârana
 Bhudhara.
 „ —Luang Sanbakich Cham-
 nong.
 „ —Khun Damrongga Rajakâr.

DISTRICT OFFICERS OF INNER CIRCLE.

Phra Nagara—Luang Svasdi
 Nagarindra.
 Sampeng—Phra Visutra Barihâr.
 Dusit—Luang Abhibâl Dusit.
 Bângrak—Luang Svasdi Nagaresara.
 Bângkoknoi—Luang Vithi Dharma-
 sanchara.
 Bângkokyai—Khun Sakol Rakshâ
 (actg.).
 Bânglamphulang—Luang Bhûl-
 phalakara.

DISTRICT OFFICERS—OF THE OUTER CIRCLE, ROUND BANGKOK.

Bângkhen—Khun Srikhetra Nagara.
 Bângsue—Luang Dharanibâl.
 Bângkapi—Khun Drong Dharani.
 Bângkhuntien—Luang Lokabâl.
 Talingjan—Luang Binicha Dhâni.
 Râjaburana—Luang Drâbâl.
 Phasi-Charoen—Khun Drong Nagara.
 Nongkhem Khun Bhidaksha
 Prajâbâl.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES OF BANGKOK.

Nanda-buri—Mom Chao Khachara
 Subhasvasdi.
 Pradumdhâni—Phrayâ Bhidaksha
 Duihâr.
 Dhanyaburi—Phrayâ Nandaburi
 Srikrashetraram.
 Smud-Prakâr—Phra Smud
 Burâunraksha.
 Nagara Khuen Khantha—Luang
 Sri Siddhidej (actg.)
 Minburi—Mom Chao Sangâ Ngâm.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Police—
 Eric St. J. Lawson.
 Deputy Commissioner of Police—
 E. W. Trotter.
 Divisional Supt. of Police—
 R. C. Whiting.

BANGKOK TOWN.

Divisional Supt. of Police—
 C. B. Follett.
 „ Phrayâ Indrâ Dhibadi
 Siharâja Rongmuang.
 „ Phrayâ Birendrâdhibadi
 Siharâja Ngammuang.
 „ Phra Debphalu.
 „ Luang Dharani Narubesra.
 „ Luang Bolabarga Bhibâl.

Asst. Supt. of Police—
 Luang Dhurakâr Kamechat.
 „ Luang Kamechat Sonaducharita.
 „ Luang Riddhiruang
 Bamrâbchara.
 „ Luang Vibâd Pranud.
 „ Luang Narâkara Anuraksha.
 „ Luang Anumata Manukicha.
 „ Luang Prajâ Smosara.
 „ Luang Bures Phadungkicha.
 „ Luang Barihâr Naga-indra.
 „ Luang Bidaksha Nagara Khetra.
 „ Luang Narabarga Bridhikara.
 „ Luang Dhanâkara Kichakâr.
 „ C. H. Forty.
 Chief Inspector of Police—
 Luang Bamrâb Charabhaiya.
 „ Luang Arirâstara.
 „ Luang Prâb Prajâbâl.
 „ Luang Abhibâl Khetra Nagara.
 „ Luang Anusara Dhurâkara.
 „ Luang Prasongga Sanbakâr.
 „ Khun Khachara Dharani.
 „ Khun Rakshâ Bolburi.
 „ Khun Araksha Prajâkara,
 H. M's. A. D. C.
 „ Khun Hakdurakâr Kosala,
 (On probation).
 „ Khun Smag Chairâstara.
 „ Khun Sanor Sârsmid.
 „ Khun Bêdya Boltraven.
 „ Khun Yisârburi.
 „ Khun Anukul Prajârâstara.
 „ Khun Sanhakâr Kosala.
 „ Khun Viseshburi.

SPECIAL BRANCH.

Divisional Supt. of Police—
 Phra Adhikarana Prakâs.
 Chief Inspector of Police—
 Khun Chamnong Narâraksha.

NORTHERN SUBURBS DIVISION.

Divisional Supt. of Police—
 Leo Day (acting).
 Asst. Supt. of Police—
 Luang Smag Burîromya.
 „ Luang Bichâvana Burirath.

Chief Inspector of Police—
 Luang Jân Nagara.
 „ Luang Prasâr Prajârâstara.

SOUTHERN SUBURBS DIVISION.

Divisional Supt. of Police—
 Luang Ashâbol Nikara (actg.)
 Assistant Supt. of Police—
 Luang Ananta Narâraksha.
 Chief Inspector of Police—Luang
 Nikara Boriraksha.

KOH-SI-CHANG POLICE STATION.

Asst. Supt. of Police—S. P. Groves.
 Chief Inspector of Police—
 P. A. R. Barron (on leave).

BANGKOK REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Sanpakorn Nai.)

Director-General—Phrayâ Rashtakara
 Kosala.
 Deputy Director—Phra Phalâ
 Karanuraksha.
 Chief Inspector—Khun Rathakâr
 Daviphola.
 „ „ —Khun Prabandha
 Heranraksha.
 Assistant—Khun Râjabhognukula.
 Secretary—Khun Direk Sârdhana-
 sakdi.
 „ —Khun Prasâr Dhanasakdi.
 Inspector—Luang Srishti Sukha-
 romya.
 Attorney—Khun Heranraksha Kosala.

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.

Accountant-in-Chief—Phra Nibaddha
 Bhogakara.
 Assistant—Khun Siri Mahaisvanya.

BANGKOK TOWN REVENUE OFFICE.

Chief Revenue Officer—Phra Saravitra
 Vichârana.
 Assistant—Khun Smag Sanbakarn.
 „ —Khun Sakala Sanbakara.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.
 for Electric Wires and Cables.

Inspector—Khun Pradab Dhanakicha.
 „ —Khun Pradisith Dhanakár.
 „ —Khun Pramula Raja Drabya.
 „ —Khun Prachaksha Hirankicha.

—
MUANG NANDABURI REVENUE OFFICE.

Assistant Revenue Officer—Khun Prakob Dhanaraksha.
 Accountant—Nai Keo (Amphuo Talad Khavan).
 „ —Nai In (Amphuo Pakkred).
 „ —Nai Keo (Amphuo Bang Buahong).
 „ —Nai Thung (Amphuo Bangyai).

—
MUANG SAMUD PRAKAR REVENUE OFFICE.

Assistant Revenue Officer—Khun Rathaphala Rakshá.
 Accountant—Nai Sum (Amphuo Muang).
 „ —Nai Phuan (Amphuo Bang-Pliyai).
 „ —Nai Bis (Amphuo Bang Hiea).

—
MUANG NAGARA KHUEN KHANDHA REVENUE OFFICE.

Asst. Revenue Officer—Khun Vadaná Sombati.
 Accountant—Nai La Oa (Amphuo Phra Khanong).

—
MUANG PRADUMDHAN REVENUE OFFICE.

Asst. Revenue Officer—Khun Ariráth Baibulya.

Accountant—Saming Janasonggram (Amphuo Muang).
 „ —Nai Ben (Amphuo Chiengrák).
 „ —Nai Ming (Amphuo Sangok).

—
MUANG DHANYABURI REVENUE OFFICE.

Asst. Revenue Officer—Khun Davi Dhanákár.
 Accountant—Nai Proy (Amphuo Muang).
 „ —Nai Singto (Amphuo Lamlüká).
 „ —Nai Phew (Amphuo Glong Luang).
 „ —Nai Phong (Amphuo Nong Sua).

—
MUANG MINBURI REVENUE OFFICE.

Asst. Revenue Officer—Khun Prasertth Dhanákár.
 Accountant—Nai Chon (Amphuo Muang).
 „ —Nai Plang (Amphuo Nong Chok).
 „ —Nai Chem (Amphuo Sënsëb).

—
THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
 (Krom Chao Ta).

—
DIRECTORATE.

Harbour Master-General—
 Phya Visutra Sagaradith.
 Asst. Harbour Master-General—
 Phra Singhol Sagara.
 Deputy Harbour Master—
 Luang Anubal Dittagama.

—
DEPARTMENT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretary of Correspondence—
 Khun Sakol Saralaksana.
 Asst.—Mon Luang Pao.
 „ —Nai Thong Chin.
 „ —Nai David Mason.

ACCOUNTANTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accountant—Luang Anuphand
Dhittakara.
Asst.—Khun Bhibit Dhanakara.
„ —Nai Chub.

LICENSING DEPARTMENT.

Licensing Inspector—
Khun Bhisal Bhattanachol.
Licensing Officers—
Luang Buri Rajbarnung.
Luang Raksa Hiranjkitch.
Khun Banrung Sagara.
Divisional Licensing Officers—
Luang Vinit Narakara.
Luang Chamnan Naves.
Luang Vitiè Cholatar.
Luang Samudha Kochara.
Khun Boriburna Thanasara.
Khun Upakara Dhittagama.
Nai Heng, Nai Chai Bunnag,
Nai Bert and Nai San.
Assistant Licensing Officers—Nai
Phan, Nai Hee, Nai Chinn Komarakul
na Nagara, Nai Sake, Nai Chien,
Nai Chirm, Nai Chote, Oo, Nai Yai,
Nai Datt, Nai Chaeng, Nai Imm,
Nai Brahm, Nai Chune, Nai Chai,
Nai Kim, Nai Plaek, Nai Chian.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Keeper—Luang Anuraksa Cholatar.
Assistant—Nai Roon.

REPAIRS SECTION.

Inspector—Khun Pradit Nava.
Assistants—Nai Chow, Nai Ngoon,
Nai Chin, Nai Choei, Nai Pherm
and Nai Phom.

MARINE SURVEYORS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Marine Surveyor—J. Mackay.
Assistants—C. W. Andersen,
E. W. Jorgensen and
E. M. Sequeira.

BERTHING OFFICERS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Berthing and
Boarding officer—Lieut. G. Foss,
R.N.N.R.
Boarding officers—Lieut. T. Odner,
R.N.N.R.
Capt. A. Surhoff.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

REGENT LIGHT-HOUSE.

(Bar of Menam)

Keeper—Khun Bavara Agni.

ASADANG LIGHT-HOUSE.

(Kob Samajew Island).

Keeper—Nai Deng.

LAEM SINGH LIGHT-HOUSE.

(Mouth of Chantaboon River).

Keeper—Nai Kui.

KOH PRAB LIGHT-HOUSE.

Keeper—Nai Chit.

SINGORA LIGHT-HOUSE.

Keeper—Luang Sura Sagara.

SAMSAN LIGHT.

Keeper—Nai Ann.

KOH SAMEE LIGHT.

Keeper—Nai Lab.

KOH PHRA LIGHT.

(Quarantine Station).

Keeper—Nai Bua.

LAEM LING LIGHT.

(Krat).

Keeper—Nai Chai.

MATAPHON LIGHT.

(Chumpon-Bay).

Keeper—Nai Phan.

LANGSUAN LIGHT-HOUSE.

Keeper—Nai Sert.

GREEN LIGHT SHIP AT BAR.

Keeper—Nai Luen.

RED LIGHT SHIP AT BAR.

Keeper—Nai On.

RED LIGHT SHIP AT SUNKEN JUNKS.

Keeper—Nai Seng.

BANGKOK FLAGSTAFF.

Keeper—Nai Fune.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDER.

S/S "Phra Yom".

Master—Captain W. Nielsen.

Mate—Nai San.

Engineer—Ah Joo.

LOCAL SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Sukhabhibarn.)

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Director-General—Phrayâ Bejratâ.

Secretary—Luang Pradith Varasâtra.

Asst.—Khun Bichitara Chamnong.

„ —Khun Sukhakâr Binis.

Interpreter—H. Von Kockritz.

Chief Clerk—Nai Sook.

Chief Accountant—Phra Pravatara
Suddhikârana.Accountant (Water Works)—Khun
Phachong Likhit.Asst. Accountant—Khun Lehakicha
Vichârana.

Chief Clerk—Nai Arome.

ROAD MAINTENANCE SECTION.

Director—Phrayâ Rathayâ Nuraksha.

Deputy Director—Phra Bhadi Prejâ.

„ —Luang Visai Sukhakâr.

Asst.—Khun Abhibâl Sukhprajâ.

„ —Khun Smag Sukhakâr.

„ —Khun Saman Sukhabarga.

Road Inspectors—Luang Baribâl Sukhprajâ, Luang Anati Narâkara, Khun Chen Sathol Rathayâ, Khun Chad Sathol Rieb, Khun Vinicha Maraga, Khun Sandad Vithikâr, Khun Barihâr Vithikicha, Nai Hah, Khun Deb Vithisiddhi, Khun Dib Vithisebya.

Engineer in Charge of Stone Mill—

J. Lampe.

Inspector of Public Grounds and Roadside Trees—Khun Rukkha Rakshâ.

Building Inspector—Luang Sador
Subhakicha.

„ —Khun Jân Samruech.

ENGINEERING OFFICE.

City Engineer—L. R. de la Mahotière.

Superintendent Engineer (water works)—F. Didier.

Superintendent Engineer (roads and bridges)—R. Belhomme.

Architect—(vacant).

Engineer—F. Grassi.

„ —J. Rouyre.

Chief interpreter—Khun Visuthi
Photchana Vichan.

Assistant interpreter—Nai Son.

Chief Surveyor—E. B. d'Herlinville.

Surveyor—Luang Phiphat.

„ —H. M. Reimers.

„ —Nai Chot.

Assistant Surveyor—Mun Phraison.
„ —Nai Chit.

Building inspector—F. de Fornel.

Assist. inspector—F. Saxtorph.

„ —F. P. Xavier

Piping inspector—G. Marécaux.

Chief overseer—D. H. W. Samara-
kone.

Overseers—L. Quang.

„ Nai Thap.

„ Nai Tuan.

„ Nai Louis.

Store keeper—Michel Chamroen.

Chief Draughtsman—L. Delaunay.

Draughtsman—F. Delitala.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Assist. Draughtsman—Nai Charoen.
 " " Nai Luen.
 " " Nai Men.
 " " Nai Noi
 " " L. R. Pratch.
 " " Nai Cheri.
 " " Nai Naj.
 " " Nai Deng.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING OFFICE.

Government Electrical Engineer—A. Odent.
 Interpreter—H. Freidrichs.

BUILDING SECTION.

Chief-Engineer—E. G. Gollo, C. E.
 Chief-Architect—M. Tamagno.
 Engineer—A. B. Spigno, C. E.
 Architects—G. Salvatore.
 —O. Tavella.
 —A. Rigazzi.
 —B. Moreschi.
 —C. Quadrelli.

Moulder—G. Innocenti
 Building Inspector—G. Guasco.
 —A. Falck.
 Draughtsman—Nai Pan.

GOVERNMENT POWER STATION.

Director—Luang Svasdi Vieng Jai.
 Engineer-in-Charge—F. B. Shaw.
 Chief Clerk — Nai Thép.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Medical Officer of Health—
 H. Campbell Highet, M. D., C. M.,
 (Glasgow), D. P. H. (London).
 Asst. Medical Officer—
 Morden Carthew, M. D.
 (Edin.), D. P. H. (Ireland).
 " " Allan C. Rankin, M. D.,
 D. P. H. (Mc Gill),
 M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.
 (England).
 " " H. Havelock Hepburn,
 C. M., M. D. (McGill).

District Medical Officer—Nai Kim Lai
 " " " —Nai Chin.
 " " " —Nai Klab.
 " " " —Nai Taam.
 " " " —Nai Kroon.
 " " " —Nai Oi.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—
 Khun Sudhâ Bidaksha.

Asst. Sanitary Inspectors—
 Khun Vichârana Sukhakarm,
 Khun Bhakdi Sukhakâr,
 Nai Heng, Nai Eam, Nai
 Champee.

Interpreter & Clerk—Nai Sanor.

Clerk—Nai San
 Vajira Hospital—R. E. G. Tilaka.
 M. D., F. R. C. S. E., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.,
 D. P. H. (London).
 Bàngrak Hospital—T. Heyward Hays,
 M. D.

Police Hospital—E. A. Bryan.
 Asst.—Khun Bědya Boltravane.
 Lunatic Asylum—Nai Sonboon.
 Isolation Hospital—Nai Eam.
 Samsen Hospital—Luang Bědya
 Bishesha.

Officer in charge Quarantine Station
 —J. B. West.

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MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

(Krasuang Mahadthai.)

Minister—H. R. H. Prince Krom
 Phra Damrong.
 Deputy Minister—Phya Maha Ammat.
 Under Secretary—Phya Rajanakul.
 Private Secretary—Luang Anujit
 Pitaks.
 Seal Keeper—Luang Buang Sakdi.

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Director General—Phya Chasen Bodi.
 Assistant Director—Luang Angana
 Nuraks.
 " —Khoon Pirun
 Vitayakom.
 Director of Statistics—Phya Rajri-
 thanon.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Government Contractors.

Assistant Director—Phya Prutha.
 .. —Luang Naruraj.

PUBLIC PROSECUTION DEPARTMENT.

Director General—Phya Rajseua.
 Assistant Director—Luang Ridthamat.
 .. —Luang Nikon Cham-
 nong.

ACCOUNTANT DEPARTMENT.

Director—Phra Anuraks.
 Assistant Director—Phan Phanuraj.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
 OF PROVINCES.**

Director—Phya Amorithamrong.
 Asst. „ —Khun Phisit Lohakan.
 „ „ —Luang Audom Vithayakan.
 Medical Adviser—Dr. A. Manaud.
 Comptroller (Vaccination of Provinces)
 —Khun Phonpitak.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE (Bangkok).

Director—Dr. A. Manaud.
 Bacteriological-Laboratory—Dr.
 Robert.
 Secretary—Nai Choo.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DEPOT.

Chief of Government Medical Depôt—
 Khoon Potchamanmanit.
 Manager—H. Willems.
 Asst.—G. Rexhausen.

GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.

Analytical Chemist—H. Willems.

**PROVINCIAL REVENUE
 DEPARTMENT.**

(Krom Sauphakorn Nork.)

Director—F. H. Giles.

Asst. Director—Phra Suphanithi
 Wibulya

Personal Asst.—Nai Keow.

Revenue Inspectors :—

Phra Thephathon Phathana.
 Phra Phakdi Nuraks.
 Phra Phisai Sunthornkarn.
 Phra Rajaphan Phiphathana.

Supt. of Office—Nai Sawadi Pholaman.
 —Nai Phiew.

CHIEF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Monthon Krungkao—Mom Chao
 Udom Direkklab.
 „ Rajaburi—Luang Udom
 Rajadathorn.
 „ Phitsanokok—Phra Phakdi
 Phiphatphol.
 „ Nakorn Sawan—Luang Sri
 Thanathorn.
 „ Nakorn Chaisi—Luang
 Prachanat Thanakorn.
 „ Pachinburi—Luang Wichit
 Phakdi.
 „ Phayab—Phra Phakdi
 Nuchit.
 „ Chumphon—Luang Anukul
 Nithayakorn.
 „ Petchaboon—Luang
 Rathawit Wibulya.
 „ Ubon Rajathani—Luang
 Sithisin Sathorn.
 „ Roiet —Luang Thanaphan
 Phithak.
 „ Udon—Luang Witr
 Wibulkarn.
 „ Nakorn Rajasima—Luang
 Witsaya Phiphol.
 „ Nakorn Sithamaraj—Luang
 Akhanitchniyom.
 „ Puket—Luang Worakorn
 Rajakitch.
 „ Chantaburi—Luang Adul
 Saraphan.
 „ Patani—Phra Suphasarn
 Sombat.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for British Cerisit Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Pa Mai)

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Bangkok—W. F. Lloyd.

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

Chiengmai—H. B. Garrett.
 Lampang—W. L. Palmer.
 Muang Nan—R. D. Bainbrigge.
 Muang Phrae—Phra Vanpruk Picharn.
 Raheng—Luang Daruphan Pithaks.
 Paknampo— do.
 Muang Youam—M. H. F. Swete.
 Moulmein—W. E. MacNaught.
 On leave—C. M. Medworth.
 do. —R. H. Nisbet
 do. —A. W. Ogilvie.

ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

Bangkok—Luang Wankan Pinit.
 do. —Luang Phon Plaraks.
 do. —Khun Phraison Salaraks.
 do. —Khun Aran Raksa.
 do. —Mom Rajawong Chai
 Sanpsin.
 do. —Nai Chan.
 Paknampo—Luang Vanarak Damrong
 do. —Khun Wanakhan
 Prawate.
 Lampang—Khun Wanakhet Boribarn.
 do. —Nai Peng.
 do. —Nai Bin.
 Chiengmai—Nai Toh.
 Ban Pong—Luang Prawate
 Wanakhan.

PROVINCIAL GENDARMERIE.

(Krom Tamruet Phuthorn)

Commanding the force—Major-General
 Phya Vasudeb (G. Schau).
 Chief Staff Officer—Col. Phra Song
 Pholphab.

Chief Accountant—Col. Phra
 Pitsaansen.
 Department of Equipment—
 Lieut. Colonel Luang Anuchit.
 Director of Criminal Investigation—
 Phya Viset Ruchai.
 Asst.—Captain Khoon Sudeb Nuraks.

**EUROPEAN OFFICERS ATTACHED TO
 THE FORCE.**

Chiengmai—Major Thorvaldsen.
 Nan—Major Springer.
 Mesort—Major Fabricius.
 Phrapatoom—Major Warming.
 Me Hawng Sawm—Major Yarmer.
 Singora—Major Trolle.
 Makeng—Captain Steiner.
 Muang Youam—Captain Andersen.
 Lampang—Captain Sylow.
 Ubon—Captain Seindenfaden.
 Monthon Krung Kao.
 556 n. c. o. and men.
 Major Luang Rajruengrit, in command.
 Monthon Pachin.
 536 n. c. o. and men.
 Major Luang Svasti Phisarn,
 in command.
 Monthon Nakorn Chaisri.
 426 n. c. o. and men.
 Captain Luang Pitak, in command.
 Monthon Ratburi.
 692 n. c. o. and men.
 Major Khoon Senanon, in command.
 Monthon Korat.
 426 n. c. o. and men.
 Major Luang Vichitt Chouhan, in
 command.
 Monthon Nakon Sawan.
 665 n. c. o. and men.
 Lt-Col. Phra Thakon Surasin, in
 command.

Monthon Pitsanuloke.
371 n. c. o. and men.
Col. Phra Petintra, in command.

Monthon Udon.
405 n. c. o. and men.
Lieutenant On, in command.

Monthon Isarn.
563 n. c. o. and men.
Major Khun Hoem Phrayuddhkan,
in command.

Monthon Chantaburi.
171 n. c. o. and men.
Major Luang Prap Prathouthapkaï,

Monthon Chumporn.
310 n. c. o. and men.
Captain Khoon Tephen, in command.

Monthon Sri Thamaraj.
557 n. c. o. and men.
Captain Khoon Vichai Prachaban, in
command.

Monthon Patani.
303 n. c. o. and men.
Lt-Col. Luang Atyaphitak, in
command.

Chiangmai district.
611. n. c. o. and men.
Col. Phra Prakob Ronakarn, in
command.

Lampoon district.
152 n. c. o. and men.
Captain Chao Chai Vorachet, in
command.

Chiang Rai District.
375 n. c. o. and men.
Major Khoon Han Prayuddhkam
in command.

Lampang District.
375 n. c. o. and men.
Colonel Chao Rajbutr, in command.

Pre District.
137 n. c. o. and men.
Major Khoon Anan Yuddhakat, in
command.

Nan District.
357 n. c. o. and men.
Lt.-Col. Luang Nathnaranuban,
in command.

Monthon Petchaboon.
106 n. c. o. and men.
Captain Khoon Rak Yotha, in
command.

Monthon Puket.
578 n. c. o. and men.
Major Luang Rerng Rongabbai,
in command.

—
**HIS MAJESTY'S LORDS
LIEUTENANT.**

Monthon Krungkow—Phya Boran
Rajathanintr.
Monthon Chantaburi—Phya Trang
Pumapibal.
Monthon Chumpawn—Phya Boriraks
Puthon.
Monthon Nakon Chaisri—Phya Sun-
thon Buri.
Monthon Nakon Rajasrima—Phya
Kamheng Songkram.
Monthon Nakon Sawan—Phya Rona-
jai Janyud.
Monthon Nakon Srithamaraj—H.R.H.
Prince (Chow Fa Krom Khun)
Lopburi.
Monthon Patani—Phya Deja Nujit.
Monthon Prachin—H. R. H. Prince
Krom Khun Marubhongse.
Monthon Bayab—H. E. Chao Phya
Surasi Visithasakdi.

Monthon Pitsanuloke—Phya Surabodin Surintha Rujai.
 Monthon Petchaboon—Phya Sunthon Tepakitcha Nuraks.
 Monthon Puket—Phya Surintha Raja.
 Monthon Rajburi—H. H. Mom Chao Saridhidej.
 Monthon Roi-et—H. H. Mom Chao Thamrong Sari.
 Monthon Ubol—Phya Viset Singhanat.
 Monthon Udon—Phya Sri Suriyaraj Varanuyat.

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MINISTRY OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.

(Krasuang Kasetratikarn.)

Minister—H. R. H. Prince Rajburi (Rabi.)
 Under Secretary—H. E. Phya Prajajib Boribhal.
 Private Secretary to Minister—Nai Lek.

ADVISER'S OFFICE.

Adviser—W. A. Graham, F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S.
 Assistant—Khun Wiset Kasikich.
 2nd Assistant—P. Sequeira.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Klang).

Asst. Under Secretary—Phra Pokpol Poonlawi.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Director—Luang Kasikarn Bancha.
 Deputy Director—Khun Wihikorn Banakich.
 Chief Clerks—Nai Chai, Nai Song.

ACCOUNTS.

Director—Luang Kasetr Hiranraks.
 Deputy Director—Khun Pramarn Banakich.
 Asst.—Khun Pramuan Banakarn.
 Chief Clerks—Nai Rien, Nai Boon.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Director—Phra Visutr Kasetr Silp.
 Asst. (Agriculture Branch)—
 Khun Siddhi Kosiyabandhu.
 „ (Sericulture Branch)—
 Khun Vichin Banijkar.
 Translator—Nai Inn.
 Chief Clerk—Khun Vicharna Banicjich.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Chief Expert—T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O.
 Personal Assistant—Mom Chao Chalart Lop Loosan.
 Secretary—Luang Binit Pitchakarn.
 Assistant—R. C. R. Wilson.
 „ —A. A. Stoddard.
 „ —F. Glass.
 „ —William P. S. Wolstone Callentfels.
 Interpreters—Nai Wad, Nai Lek, Nai Eck Ee.
 Overseer—Mom Srihabongse.
 Draftsman—Nai Chung.
 Levellers—Nai Chuy, Nai Yoo.
 Accountant—Luang Mahai Sawan.

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Tabien Ti Din).

Director—R. D. Craig, B.A., LL.B.
 Deputy Director—Luang Witete Poomatorn (actg.)
 Assistant—Khun Raksa Poomikitch.
 Chief Clerks—Khun Anuraks Sali, Nai Cham, Nai Poh, Nai Oon.
 Translator—Nai Mani.
 Accountant—Khun Wisutr Patbamroe.
 Registrar of Companies—Nai Chune.

**ROYAL DEPARTMENT OF MINES
& GEOLOGY.**

(Krom Rachalohakit laa Poom
Vithya).

Director—(vacant).
Deputy Director—Luang Loha Poom
Pithya Nukarn.
Inspector General of Mines—
J. H. Heal, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.
Chief Assistant—Luang Sakol
Lohakarn.
Assistant—Khun Poom Satarn
Lohaveth.
" —Khun Chamnarn Lohawit.
" —Khun Pisarn Lohapak.

SURVEY BRANCH.

(Kong Rang Wat Ti Din)

Director—Phya Kamuan Kakanarn.
Deputy Director—(vacant).
Supt. of Surveys—J. Michell.
" —W. G. Weeks, A.R.S.M.
Accountant—J. de Campos.

**PROVINCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE MINISTRY OF LANDS AND
AGRICULTURE.**

MONTHON KRUNGTEP.

Commissioner for Land Settlement—
Luang Sarit Sutivicharn.
Land Officers—Luang Rasatarn Pitaks,
—Nai Huan.
Draughtsman—Luang Pisarn
Wisaikum.
Registrar of Land Titles—Nai Sui
(actg.)
Assistant Registrars—Nai Khan, Nai
Petch, Nai Oh.

MONTHON KRUNGKAO.

Agricultural Commissioner—Khun
Pitak Pataikitch (actg.)
Asst.—Nai Od.
Registrar of Land Titles—Khun
Taratorn Pitaks.
Asst.—Nai Yen.

Asst. Registrar of Land Titles for
Lopburi—Nai Boon Mee.
Asst. Registrar of Land Titles for
Anghthong—Nai Thong Suk (actg.)
Asst. Registrar of Land Titles for
Singburi—Nai Nguan (actg.)
Registrar of Land Titles, Saraburi—
Khun Sathon Poom Sathit.
Assistant—Nai Lum.

MONTHON NAKORN CHAI SRI.

Agricultural Commissioner—
Luang Banharn Poonsathit (actg.)
Asst.—Nai Mongol.
Asst. Registrar of Land Titles, Nakorn
Pathom—Khun Tararaks Likhit.
Registrar of Land Titles, Supanburi—
Nai Pom.
Asst.—Nai Chune.
Registrar of Land Titles, Samudt Sa-
koru—Nai Boon Thong (actg.)
Asst.—Nai Kham.

MONTHON PRACHINBURI.

Agricultural Commissioner—
Luang Kasipol Pibool (actg.)
Asst.—Nai Chuem.
Registrar of Land Titles, Prachin—
Khun Patai Payuaharaks.
Asst.—Nai Kheet.
Asst. do., Cha Cherng Sao—Nai Ong.
Registrar of Land Titles, Cholburi—
Luang Pooriraks Bodi.
Asst.—Nai Chitr.

MONTHON RAJBURI.

Commissioner for Land Settlement—
Phra Kettanuraks.
Asst. Registrar of Land Titles—
Nai Arron.
Asst. Commissioner for Land Settle-
ment, Petchaburi—Khun Rathabak
Pibool.
Asst.—Nai Keo.

MONTHON NAKORN SAWAN.

Commissioner for Land Settlement—
Luang Pratete Khantakarn.
Asst.—Nai Chum.

MONTHON PITSANULOKE.

Agricultural Commissioner—
Phra Sri Panommart.
Assistant Commissioner—Nai Ann.
Asst. Agri. Commissioner—In charge
of experimental garden—F. Lupsa.
do. do. —Nai Chorn.
Asst. Registrar of Land Titles,
Pitsanuloke—Nai Pong.
Asst. Registrar of Land Titles,
Sukhotai—Nai Chut.
Asst. Registrar of Land Titles,
Pichai—Nai Choei.

MONTHON CHANTABURI.

Agricultural Commissioner—Nai Lek
(acting).
Assistant—(vacant).

MONTHON PUKET.

Agricultural Commissioner—(vacant).
Commissioner for Land Settlement—
Khun Narapoom Pipat.
Assistant—Khun Wicharn Khawi.
Adviser for Mining matters—
E. Geoffrey Lee, A.R.S.M.
Chief Mining Officer—Luang Pisetr
Lohakitch.
Asst. Mining Officer, Takuapa—
Khun Pinit Lohapon.
Asst. Mining Officer, Panga—
Khun Pisarn Lohakum.
Asst. Inspector of Mines, Renong—
G. M. Yetts, A.R.S.M.

MONTHON NAKORN SRI TAMARAJ.

Agricultural Commissioner—
Luang Pheo Polapak.
Assistant—Nai Marn.

Asst. Mining Officer—Khun Pitak
Lohapit.
" " —Nai Deng.

MONTHON NAKORN RAJASIMA.

Agricultural Commissioner—Khun
Chamnarn Kosaiyasart (actg.).
Assistant—Nai Ward.

MONTHON UBON RAJATANI.

Agricultural Commissioner—Khun
San Kosiyapat (actg.).
Assistant—Nai Boon.

—: o :—

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION.

(Krasuang Dhammakarn.)

OFFICIALS OF THE MINISTRY.

Minister—Chao Phya Phra Sadech
Surendrādhipati.
Under-Secretary—Phya Baisal
Silpsatr.
Asst. Under Secretary—
H.R.H. Prince Rangsit.
Adviser—W. G. Johnson.
Law Officer—Phra Pinit.
Secretary to the Minister—Phra
Voravart Bhisuddhi.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE
MINISTRY.

a.) CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Director—Phya Phakdi Narubesr.
Chief Accountant—Phra Pamul.
Assistant—Khun Hiron Karakosit.

b.) KROM DHAMMAKARN.

(Department concerned with the
fabric of temples.)

Director—Phra Dhammakarbodi.

c.) ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.)

Director—Phya Vudhikārapati.

d.) TEXT BOOK DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Rachabandit.)

Director—Phya Medhādhpati.

e.) EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Director—Phya Sūkṣa Somboon.

Chief of Bureau for Arts and Crafts —
Phra Anukit Vithoon.,, ,, ,, for Commercial Schools
—Phra Ovard.

Chief Inspector—E. S. Smith.

INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector for the Provinces—

Luang Anuthars.

Inspectors—Luang Vithit, Luang Pra-
kaup, Khun Vipit, Mom Luang
Charoen, Khun Anusitdarunraj.

SCHOOL MANAGERS.

Luang Anubhan, Khun Vithoon, Khun
Voravut, Khun Piroon, Khun Vora-
vate, Khun Visut, Nai Muen, Nai
Bhakdi.

FOR STUDENTS ABROAD.

Supt.—Col. C. V. Hume, D. S. O.

ORGANISERS OF EDUCATION IN THE
PROVINCES.

Ayuthia Province—Khun Chumni.

Prachinburi—Khun Banharn.

Rajaburi—Luang Bamnarn.

Petchaboon—Khun Phitak.

Chumporn—Khun Prakart.

Puket—Luang Upakarn.

Patani—Khun Phibool.

Udon—Nai Prawm.

Nakornchaisri—Khun Prakit.

Nakornsawan—Khun Viput.

Pitsanulok—Khun Chumnarn.

Nakornrachasima—Luang Vithet.

Chantaboon—Khun Vipart.

Nakornsidhammarat—Khun Bamnet.

Bayab—Luang Upakorn.

Ubon—Luang Charoon.

Roi Etch—Khun Nipit.

SCHOOLS IN BANGKOK UNDER THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.Figures in brackets refer to the
number of scholars in the school.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

1) NORMAL COLLEGE.

(Training College for Teachers)
(93.)

Director (Phu pokkraung)—(vacant).

Head-Master—F. G. Trayes,
and 7 assistants.

2) MEDICAL COLLEGE. (209)

Director—Luang Vichasiddhi.

Lecturers—Dr. Geo. McFarland.

Dr. W. B. Toy.

Dr. H. Adamsen.

Dr. R. E. G. Tilaka.

Dr. E. Pin.

Dr. Lucius.

Dr. Morden Carthew.

M. S. Fernandes.

a) MAHAPREUTARAM COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL. (81).Head-Master—J. Caulfeild James
with 5 assistants.

4) ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOL (57).

Head-Master—Nai Sook (actg.).

Adviser & Asst.—F. Harrop.

ORDINARY SCHOOLS.

a) HIGHER SCHOOLS.

1) SUAN KULARB VITYALAI (715).

Director—Phra Vinitvityakarn.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for Citex Fire Extinguisher Co., Ltd. London.

Head-Master—H. E. Spivey.
 Assistant-Masters—E. J. Godfrey, J.
 H. Sedgwick, A. C. Churchill, and
 30 assistants.

2) DEBSIRINDR SCHOOL (415).

Director—Luang Charan Chuenapat.
 Head-Master (acting)—T. Judge, M. A.
 (Oxon).

Asst. Master—N. L. Selley,
 18 assistants.

3) PRATHOMAKONGKA SCHOOL (365).

Head-Master—N. Sutton (act.)
 Asst. Master—T. R. Jenkins, and
 13 assistants.

4) SUDDHIVORARAM SCHOOL (130).

Head-Master—Luang Vichit Vorasart.
 Asst. Master—P. J. Johnson.

b) MATYOM SCHOOLS.

Benchamabopitr.
 Vinaichamnarn.
 Nuen Noradit.
 Anongkaram.
 Bovaranivet.
 Kaow Fa.
 Satri Vitya (Girls School).
 Sowabha (" ").

—: o :—

MINISTRY OF

COMMUNICATIONS.

(Krasuang Khamana Khom).

Minister—H. E. Chao Phya Wongsa
 Nuprabadh.

Under-Secretary—Phya Sathien
 Tapana Kitj.

Keeper of Seal—Phra Viset Banakarn.

Private Secretary—Luang Anusarn
 Prasiddhi.

Chief Interpreter—Luang Visith
 Banakorn.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director (Chao Krom Saraban)—
 H. H. Prince Suthasna.

Deputy Director—Luang Visarn
 Banakitj.

Record Keeper—Luang Narumitr
 Saranukorn.

Store-Keeper—Khun Charoen
 Rajaphant.

Archivist—Khun Phrapatr Navakitj.

REGISTRATION SECTION.

Registrar—Luang Borom Rajasavee.

Head Clerk—Nai Pluang.

ACCOUNTS SECTION.

Chief Accountant—Luang Praphai
 Hiranraks.

Assistant—Khun Prachaks
 Kitchathon.

**DEPARTMENT OF WAYS OF
 COMMUNICATION.**

(Krom Thang).

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director General—Mom Anuruth
 Deva, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-law.

Adviser—C. Allegri, C.E.

Deputy Director—Lieut. Luang Waree
 Srimaraks.

Secretary—Lieut. Khun Vorapharkj
 Pochana.

Interpreter—Nai Chiang.

Correspondent—Nai Krit.

Chief Clerk—Nai Hom.

ACCOUNTS SECTION.

Chief Accountant—Khun Narth
 Thanarak.

Asst. " —(vacant).

Sub. " —Nai Wan.

Sub. " —Nai Thong Suk.

Sub. " —Nai Salee.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

for Saw Mill Machinery.

Chief Clerk—Nai Tooh.
 „ „ —Nai S. Hock.

STORE SECTION.

Store Keeper—Khun Sakhon
 Phanphithak.

Chief Clerk—Nai Ek.
 „ „ —Nai Sngar.

MAINTENANCE AND REVENUE SECTION.

Revenue Inspector—Khun Pithak
 Cholapravetr.

Chief Clerk—Nai Hien.
 Lock Sapatoom Lock Master—
 Nai Wongse.

„ Phrakanong Lock Master—
 Nai Sorn.

„ Samrong Lock Master—
 Nai Heng.

„ Pasi Charoen Nai Lock Master—
 Nai Ooy.

„ Banghea Lock Master—
 Nai Sorn.

„ Pasi Charoen Nok Lock Master
 —Nai Chalerm.

„ Bangkanak Lock Master—
 Nai Tong (actg.)

„ Tatua Lock Master—
 Nai Phorn (actg.)

„ Paktaklong Lock Master—
 Nai Chub.

„ Bang Yang Lock Master—
 Nai Kwan.

„ Bangnokkwaek Lock Master—
 Nai Thong Dee.

„ Thakai Lock Master—Nai Sart.

WATERWAYS BRANCH.

Official in charge—Luang Phadunge
 Sacorasatra (officiating).

Supt. Engineer—W. B. Freeman, C. E.

Executive „ —John Wolthers, C. E.

„ „ —A. Mathiesen, C. E.

Overseers—Khun Samart Cholakarn,
 Nai Ngirn, Nai Chem,
 Nai Klew.

Sub. Overseers—Nai Kuai, Nai Seck.
 Levellers—Nai Cheurn, Nai Iam,
 Nai Chom.

Chief Draughtsmen—U. N. Nandy,
 Nai Pan.
 Draughtsmen—Nai Tan, Nai Charoen.

MECHANICAL SECTION.

Dredging Inspector—Axel Green.
 Engineer in charge of workshop—
 V. Virgeen.

Chief Clerk—Nai Somboon.

Dredger Master—O. Massey.
 do. —Khun Chamnarn Cholakhant.

do. —Nai P. Chang.

do. —Nai Juy.

Asst. Dredger Master—Nai Bio.

do. —Nai Phorn.

do. —Nai Chieng.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS BRANCH.

Official in charge—Luang Phadunge
 Sacorasatra.

Executive Engineer—
 M. Ingaramo, C. E.

do. do. —C. De Giorgis, C. E.

do. do. —S. Cambiaso, C. E.

do. do. —R. Facchinetti, C. E.

Draughtsman—K. Tayama.

Interpreter—Nai Boonek.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

MONTHON KRUNG KAO.

District Engineer—(vacant).

Asst.—Luang Wang.

MONTHON NAKON CHAISI.

District Engineer—(vacant).

Asst.—Khun Pramuan Hathakarn.

do. —Nai Bio.

Overseer—Nai Bua.

do. —Nai Khai.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for Arrol Johnstons Ltd., Paisley & Dumfries.

MONTHON NAKON RAJASIMA.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Asst.—Phra Suthorn Tewaphakdee.
Overseer—Khun Kichirun.
do. —Nai Luom.

MONTHON NAKONSAWAN.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Asst.—Khun Phinit Chamnongkarn.
Overseer—Nai Pan.

MONTHON NAKONSRIAMARAJ.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Asst.—Khun Sathanavakarn.
Interpreter—Nai Seng.
Draughtsman—Nai Lieb.
Overseer—Khun Vichit
„ —Khun Rongviset Yotha.
„ —Nai Keo.
Chief Clerk—Nai Plang.

MONTHON PATANI.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Asst.—Nai Abdulrahim.
Overseer—Luang Borithan.
„ —Nai King.
„ —Nai Phard.

Muang Saiburi.

Overseer—Nai Mat.

Yala District.

Overseer—Luang Vathakikaju.

MONTHON PRACHIN.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Asst.—Nai Soon.

MONTHON PAYAB.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Asst.—Chao Praphanphong.
„ —Luang Phinit Hathakarn.
Interpreter—Khun Phornphochana-
phark.

Muang Lampang.

Assistant—Chao Rajphatiwongse.
„ —Luang Sirisiddhi
Sunthorn.

Muang Phrae.

Assistant—Nai Xai.

Muang Nan.

Assistant—Chao Rajphatiwongse.

Muang Chiengrai.

Assistant—Nai Sook.

MONTHON PITSANULOK.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Assistant—Phra Vichit Kiri.
Overseer—Nai Xuom.

MONTHON PUKET.

District Engineer—L. Giacone.
Assistant—Nai Thos.
„ —Nai Teck Huat.
„ —Nai Phum.
Surveyor—Noi Foi.
Draughtsman—Nai Nom.
„ —Nai Tan Chi Chin.
Chief Clerk—Nai Meo.

Muang Trang.

Assistant—Khek Aim.
„ —Nai Phard.

Muang Ranong.

Assistant—Nai Chew.

MONTHON RAJBURI.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Assistant—Nai Chit.
Overseer—Nai Thes.
„ —Nai Oo.

MONTHON UBOL RAJTHANI.

District Engineer—(vacant).
Assistant—Luang Swasdi Kosa.
„ —Nai Chun.
„ —Nai Tum.

MONTHON UDORN.

District Engineer—(vacant).
 Assistant—Khun Bantherng
 Phithakarn.
 Surveyor—Luang Wutvatikam.

MONTHON CHUMPHORN.

District Engineer—(vacant).
 Assistant—Nai Taha.

POST AND TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Praisanee Thoralek).

Director General—Phya Achirakarn
 Prasiddhi.
 Asst. Director General—G. Wolf
 (Foreign section).
 " " " —Phra Khabuan
 Banasarn (Interior section).
 Chief Electrical Engineer—
 C. Zisswiller.
 Secretary (Foreign Section) —
 Richard Götte.
 Assistant Registrar—
 Khun Banasarn Sampantakit.
 Asst. Electrical Engineer—
 F. Pickenpack.
 Secretary (Interior Section)—
 Khun Praphit Chajagarn.
 Supt. of Stores—
 Luang Boriharn Vorapasadu.
 Chief Accountant—
 Luang Anukarn Banakit.
 Asst. Accountant—Nai Seng Kui.
 " " —Khun Vivathanakit.
 Inspector Post and Tel. School—
 Luang Banawake Winit.
 Asst. Director of Posts—Luang Bithak

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD DIVISION.

Special Supt. of P. & T.—
 Phya Anutut Wati.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE No. 4.

Postmaster—
 Khun Bumroong Toralake.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE No. 7.

Postmaster—Nai Sin.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE No. 1.

Superintendent—
 Khun Jawakarn Banchar.
 Asst.—Khun Viwit Thanakarn.

POST OFFICE No. 2.

Superintendent—
 Luang Rajjakarn Banchar.
 Asst.—Nai Ruan.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE No. 2.

Superintendent—
 Luang Xavakit Banharn.
 Asst.—Luang Chapakit Banharn.

POST OFFICE No. 5.

Postmaster—Nai Jai.

—: o :—

CHIEF POST AND TELEGRAPH
INSPECTORS.

Northern Circle—Luang Praisanee
 Turanurak.
 Eastern " —Luang Kachorn
 Yuthakrit.

South Eastern Circle—
 Luang Upakarn Niramitr.

Upper Southern Circle } Luang
 Lower " " } Samaharn
 Sanphakit.

—: o :—

INSPECTORS OF POSTS AND
TELEGRAPHS.

Mouthon Nakon Chaisri and Rajabui
 —Luang Chapasarn Sathorn.
 " Chumphorn—Khun
 Toraphark Pharhakit.
 " Puket—Luang Borichitr
 Hatakam.
 " Nakon Srithamaraj—Luang
 Sarawat Wuthivicharn.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for Hick Diesel Engine Co., Ltd., London.

Monthon Pachim—Khun Bunchong	Sanphakit.
„ Nakorn Rajasima—Khun	Phrom Toralake.
„ Ubon Rajadhani—Khun	Phichitr Torapakdi.
„ Pitsanuloke—Khun Borirak	Chavakarn.
„ Udon—Khun Sidhi	Toralake.
„ Patani—Khun Turasidhi	Phahakarn.
„ Nakhon Sawan—Khun	Samridhi Torakarn.
„ Payab—Luang Art Toralake.	

LIST OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

1. Anghin	2. Angtong
3. Ayuthia	4. Bandon
5. Bangkok 1	6. Bangkok, 2
7. Bangkok 4	8. Bangkok 7
9. Bangnara	10. Bang Plasoi
11. Chainat	12. Chantaboon
13. Chiangmai	14. Chumpon
15. Kumpangpet	16. Koh Kam
17. Kanburi	18. Konken
19. Korat	20. Krabin
21. Langsuen	22. Lampang
23. Lopburi	24. Makeng
25. Meh Hongson	26. Meklong
27. Meh Sot	28. Nakhon Nayok
29. Nakhon	30. Nongkai
31. Nan	32. Othai
33. Ootaradit	34. Paknam
35. Pachim	36. Pakpreo
37. Paknampoh	38. Patani
39. Pataloong	40. Nakhon Pathom
41. Patriew	42. Pichit
43. Petchaburi	44. Phre
45. Pitsanuloke	46. Puket
47. Pranburi	48. Rayong
49. Raheng	50. Ratburi
51. Satahip	52. Sing
53. Sai Buri	54. Siracha.
55. Satool	56. Suphan
57. Singora	58. Swankalok
59. Sukotai	60. Surin
61. Trang	62. Ubon

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

1. Anghin	2. Angtong
3. Ayuthia*	4. Bangkok 1 * † ‡
5. Bangkok 2*††	6. Bangkok 4*
7. Bangkok 5	8. Bangkok 7
9. Bangkok 8	10. Bangnara
11. Bang-pa-in	12. Bangpakong
13. Bangplasoi	14. Buriram
15. Ban Don *	16. Chainat
17. Chantaboon*	18. Chiangmai*††
19. Chiengrai	20. Chonabot
21. Chumpon*	22. Kalasin
23. Kumpangpet	24. Kanburi*
25. Kemarat	26. Kengkoi
27. Koh Kam	28. Konken.
29. Korat	30. Krabi
31. Krabin	32. Lampang * ‡
33. Lampoon	34. Latbuakao
35. Lopburi	36. Langsuen
37. Makeng	38. Maha-Sarakam.
39. Manorom	40. Meh Sot
41. Meklong	42. Minburi
43. Mukdahan	44. Nakhon
45. Nakhonnayok	46. Nakhon Panom
47. Nan *	48. Nonghan
49. Nongkai	50. Nontaburi
51. Ootaradit	52. Ootai
53. Pachim*	54. Paklat
55. Pakmoon	56. Paknam
57. Paknam Poh * ‡	
58. Pakpreo	59. Panga
60. Patani *	61. Patriew *
62. Petchaboon	63. Petchaburi
64. Phoomrieng	65. Prabat
66. Nakhonpathom *	67. Pichai
68. Pichit	69. Pimai
70. Pitsanalok*	71. Poom
72. Pratoom	73. Phre
74. Pranburi	75. Pataloong
76. Puket *	77. Ratanaburi *
78. Raheng * †	79. Ratburi *
80. Runga	81. Rahman.
82. Renong	83. Roi-Et
84. Saiburi	85. Sakon Nakoa
86. Satool	87. Sing
88. Singora *	89. Sisaket
90. Siracha	91. Soongnern
92. Sukotai	93. Supan
94. Surin	95. Swankalok

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

for Steel Windmills for Irrigation.

96. Tachin 97. Tarua
 98. Takuapa 99. Tanyaburi
 100. Tern 101. Trang
 102. Ubon * 103. Yasoton
 * Office participating in the inland
 postal Money Order service.
 † Office participating in the foreign
 postal Money Order service.
 ‡ Office participating in the foreign
 Parcels Post service.
 Note.—Besides the Post Offices men-
 tioned here almost all the Railway
 Stations act as Postal agencies.

ROYAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Krom Rot Fai Luang.)
 Broad Gauge Lines.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director General—L. Weiler, Kgl.
 Baurat.
 Chief Mechanical Engineer —
 P. Giertz, Kgl. Baurat.
 Chief Auditor & Traffic.
 Superintendent—F. Schnerr.
 Section Engineer—E. Dorow, C. E.,
 Medical Adviser—Dr. C. Gayetti.
 Private Secretary & Chief of Personnel
 Office—Phra Gini Sandananukar.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Chief—Phra Gini Sandananukar.
 Interpreter—J. Gardner.
 Clerk—A. Ulrich.
 .. Tau Chong Kwang.
 .. J. Lampe.

TECHNICAL OFFICE.

Asst. Engineer & Architect—
 A. Gerber.
 Chief Clerk—Khoon Sathol Rotphibal.
 Draughtsman—Nai Poon.
 .. Nai Thien Hee.
 Appr. .. Nai Ruang.
 Nai Khien.
 James Trail.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

Divisional Engineer—E. Altmann, C.E.
 " " E. Eisenhofer, C.E.
 Section Engineer H. C. Horbach, C.E.
 " " Max Beer, C.E.
 " " —O. Lueders, C. E.
 " " —F. Zabel, C. E.
 Asst. Engineer—R. Eschenbrenner.
 C. E.
 " —F. Moebus, C. E.
 " W. Russ, C. E.
 " —Hans Raab, C. E.
 Bridge-builder—H. Hoffmann.
 Asst. of Works—A. F. Mueller.
 " " —R. Goette.
 " " —F. Weiss.
 Surveyor and General Asst.—
 G. K. Spittel.

Asst. Surveyor—T. Higgins.
 " " —Moung Tun Hline.
 Dresser Lieutenant Nai Plien.
 " —Nai Toh.
 Leveller—Nai Pooi.
 " —Nai Choo.
 Overseer—Nai Pan.
 " —Nai Choo.

MAINTENANCE SERVICE.

Section Engineer—E. Dorow, C. E.
 " " —M. F. Gross, C. E.
 Telegraph Inspector—R. Lobeck.
 Asst. " " —J. F. Kneupelt.
 Chief Permanent way Inspector—
 G. F. Wehler.

" " —S. R. Greene.
 " " —J. Reina.
 Asst. " —K. Moteo.
 " " —R. P. Caldera.
 Actg. " —Khoon Phipit Rothakon.
 " " —Nai Chim.
 Maintenance Clerk—C. Tyson.
 Timber Overseer—E. Kemp.

CHIEF AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Auditor—F. Schnerr.
 Asst. Traffic Supt.—O. Neidhardt.
 Cashier—P. A. Pestonji.
 Storekeeper—Khoon Sanp Pasdukitch.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd., Bedford.

Interpreter & Translator -
 Luang Chakr Rathabodi.
 Head Clerk—D. A. Pesttonji.
 „ —J. Perry.
 „ —Khoon Anusit Sarakorn.
 „ —Khoon Anusorn
 Hirankarn.
 Clerk—Khoon Anuman Rothachakr.
 „ —A. de Souza.
 „ —C. Franji.
 Godown-keeper—Kim Kang.
 Chief Clerk, Goods office—G. Piroshaw.
 Foreman Printing office—
 W. J. Berndt.

CHIEF MECHANICAL
 ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—
 P. Giertz.

TRAFFIC SERVICE.

Asst. Traffic Superintendent —
 R. Juerges.
 Traffic Inspector—L. Grenier.
 Head Clerk—P. Feit.
 Station Master I.—Khoon Pramuan
 Rothakam (Bangkok).
 „ „ II.—Khoon Phinit
 Rothakarn (Bangkok).
 „ „ I.—Mas Chinta
 (Ban Phaji).
 „ „ II.—Khoon Phibool
 Rothakit (Ayuthia).
 „ „ II.—K. Behram
 (Gengkoj).
 „ „ II.—Khoon Pracham
 Rothakoon (Korat).
 „ „ II.—Khoon Phibool
 Rothayon (Lopburi).
 „ „ II.—Khoon Noraphol
 Rothakam (Ban Mee).
 „ „ II.—Khoon Phibal
 Rothayon (Chongkeh).
 „ „ II.—Khoon Rathavisit
 Sathorn (Paknampoh).
 „ „ II.—Nai Plum
 (Pitsanuloke).

Station Master II.—Khoon Kolayarn
 Phinit (Utaradit).

WORKSHOP SERVICE.

Asst. Workshop Superintendent—
 L. Rummel.
 Workshop Foreman—J. M. B. Greene.
 „ „ G. Rabe.
 „ „ E. H. James.
 Electrician—K. Moeller.
 Head Clerk—F. W. Rice.
 Storekeeper—Nai Srithien.

LOCOMOTIVE SERVICE.

Asst. Loco. Superintendent—
 R. Schaedrich.
 Loco. Inspector—H. Robinson
 (Bangkok).
 „ „ — H. Hills (Pitsanuloke).
 Loco. Driver — E. E. Jacobs (Gengkoj)
 „ „ E. C. Robinson.
 „ „ H. N. Keith.
 „ „ D. Maneckji.
 „ „ L. Van der Straaten.
 „ „ J. C. Capper.
 „ „ C. J. Ferdinands.
 „ „ J. A. Lawrence.
 „ „ A. W. Wendt.
 „ „ F. Van der Smagt.
 „ „ Khoon Chen Chakr-
 kitch.
 „ „ Khoon Chitr Chakrkon
 Carriage Examiner—Ah Soon.
 „ „ J. D. Milligan.
 Running Shed Fitter—Ah Foon.

ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS
 SOUTHERN LINE.

Metre Gauge.

Estimated length—1302 Kilometres.
 Under Construction—945 Kilometres.
 Open to Traffic—256 Kilometres.
 Controlling Engineer—H. Gittins.
 Chief Mechanical Engineer and Act-
 ing Controlling Engineer—Leslie
 S. Smart.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.
 for Turbines, Pumps, and Pumping Machinery.

Chief Construction Engineer—
J. M. Sinclair.

Chief Auditor—C. F. Hare.

Consulting and Inspecting Engineer
—C. P. Sandberg (London).

CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S
DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Chief Mechanical Engineer—
R. K. Cornish Bowden.

Asst. Mechanical Engineer's Depart-
ment—H. A. K. Zachariae.

Asst. Draughtsman—S. Coroneo.

Clerk—Nai Kim.

CHIEF AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Chief Auditor—F. Stanway.

Clerk—A. Cordiero, Nai Kho, Wee
Khoon, Nai Thong Dee, Nai Sang
Nguan, Nai Thong Joo, Nai Liem,
Nai Khai Boon, Nai Kim Loug,
Nai Nuam, Nai Pat.

Typewriter—Nai Weo.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Divisional Engineer in charge—
E. Wyon Smith.

Asst. „ „ —A. F. B. Barratt.

Chief Translator—Luang Raks
Chotiyarn.

Clerks—Nai Meng Khai, Nai Boon
Heng, Nai Sawadi.

Draughtsmen—Nai Choom, Nai Parn,
Nai Sawdi, Nai Boon Mark, Nai
Thom, Nai Noi, Nai Chiem, Nai
Tanom, Nai Thong Mark.

Typewriter—Nai Lee.

Siamese Typewriter—Nai Mai.

PETCHABURI DIVISION.

Divisional Engineer—R. F. Smyth.

Section Engineers—G. C. Smyth, T.
S. Butler, Phra Ratha Chanprachak,
A. O. Robins.

Assistant Engineer—W. P. H. Roe.

Accountant—C. Teck.

Dresser—Ranawevea.

Engine Drivers—Nai Choom, Nai Toh,
Nai Har, Nai Suang.

Principal Overseers—Jando, B. Kadi-
ron, Delitala, Appiaya, Ibrahim, Nai
Yuaen, Sunker.

CHUMPHON DIVISION.

Section Engineer in charge—
C. Ammon.

Section Engineer—S. Godden.

Principal Overseers—C. Switzer,
Abdul Samad.

Engine Driver—Nai Phat.

BANDON DIVISION.

Divisional Engineer—V. Doring.

Section Engineers—Luang Pipat
Koolbongse, Th. Rabus, Th. Schnei-
der, V. Strauss, H. A. R. Allan,
A. K. Ekins.

Accountant—Nai Nguan Choo.

Storekeeper—Nai Boon Hee.

Head Overseer—C. Ramanaden.

Engine Drivers—Nai Nin, E. Rich-
mond, G. R. Watcha, C. H.
Highfield.

Principal Overseers—Kabul Singh,
Stien-Bruck, Acherry,
Nazar, Sundrum,
Mohomed.

SINGORA DIVISION.

Superintending Engineer—B. T.
Knight.

do. do. —G. Canova

Section Engineers—V. Catella, H. D.
Fitzgerald, A. Gibb.

Assistant Engineer—Nai Sanghee.

Accountant—Tan Kee Yan.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Mechanical Foreman—H. W. Hill.
 Storekeeper—J. Chapman.
 Engine Drivers—C. O. Richardson,
 S. Walsh,
 B. W. Jacobs,
 M. Sammy.
 Principal Overseers—Kotigala,
 Sharma,
 Green,
 Venchirutti.

TRANG BRANCH.

Section Engineer—J. C. Molony.
 Storekeeper—Tau Chong Teck.
 Engine Driver—Jaffar.
 Tunnel Foreman—Russignago, Pietro.
 Principal Overseers—Hayman,
 A. Corbett,
 Sahib Singh,
 Ali Mundi,
 Kanya Lal.

NAKON BRANCH.

Divisional Engineer—Phra Ramphai
 Bongse Boribatr.

TUNG SAWNG DIVISION.

Acting Divisional Engineer—
 J. C. Dumbleton.
 Section Engineers—C. Smart,
 G. Catella.
 Accountant—J. Kuis.
 Principal Overseer—W. Johnson.

OPEN LINES.

BANGKOK TO HUA HIN.

Asst. Traffic Manager—W. Engelhardt
 Asst. Auditor—Luang Pipit Sombat.
 Chief Clerk—Khun Vivit Sara.
 Clerks—Nai Thien, Nai Thiem., Nai
 Wang, Nai Ann, Nai Chit,
 Nai Fung.
 Station Masters:
 Bangkok Noi—G. Banmanji.
 Nakhon Pathom—Nai Lai.
 Ratburi—Khun Vicharn Rothakon.

Petchaburi—Khun Sakol Tothakitj.
 Hua Hin—Nai Sawadi.
 Guards—Nai Clerm, Nai Chuey,
 Berhardt.

BANGKOK NOI LOCO WORKSHOP.

Loco Inspector—H. Lover.
 Storeman—(vacant).
 Clerk—Nai Seng.

—: o :—

MINISTRY OF FINANCE,

(Krasuang Phraklang Maha Sombatti.)
 Minister—H. R. H. Prince
 Chandaburi.
 Secretary to Minister—(vacant.)

CENTRAL BUREAU.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary—Mom Chao Nane.
 Asst. to the U. S.—Phya Raja
 Sombat.
 Director—Luang Kosakara Vicharn.
 Sub-Director—Luang Likit Banalaks.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary to Licensing Board—
 (vacant.)

FINANCIAL ADVISER'S OFFICE.

Financial Adviser—W. J. F.
 Williamson.
 Secretary to F. A.—Phra Supan
 Sombat.

—: o :—

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S
 DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller-General—Krom Mun
 Bidyalonkorn.

ACCOUNT AND AUDIT OFFICE.

Deputy Comptroller General—
 E. Florio.
 Asst. ,, Phra Vimala.
 ,, Phra Boribun.
 ,, A. H. Duke.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Contractors to H. M. Government.

Superintendent—

- " H. Bauer.
 " Mom Chao Sudasinoday.
 " Khun Indr Sombat.
 " Khun Sakti.
 " Khun Savasti.
 " Khun Vijiya,
 " Khun Srijhu.
 " Luang Dhana Ratana.
 " Luang Surasit.
 " Luang Anuraks.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

- Director—Phya Deb Ratanarindr.
 Treasurer—Luang Siddhi.
 Accountant—Luang Dhana Ratana.

ROYAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

- Director-General—Phya Chayon
 Sombati.
 Asst. " —Luang Dhana
 Sakdi.
 " " —Luang Siri Sombati.

REGISTRY OF REVENUE FARMS.

- Director—E. Florio (acting).
 Asst.—Luang Visudh Thakorn.

ROYAL MINT.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

- Director General—H. H. Mom Chao
 Sithiporn.
 Assistant—Luang Nanark Kamasok.
 " —Khun Snit Krasabkarn.
 Chief Assayer—A. Marcan.
 Assistant Assayer—Luang Krasarb.
 Chief Storekeeper—(vacant).
 Head Operative Department—
 Nai Chua.

— o —

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

- Director-General—
 H. H. Prince Prom Bongs Adiraj.

Adviser and Deputy Director General
—William Numm.

Asst. Director General—
R. W. Lamberton.

Chief Secretary—vacant.

Asst. Secretary—Luang Upanik
Sitsaraban.

" " —Khun Woraphat
Banharu.

Paymaster—Khun Sawaddi
Phokhakorn.

Chief of Statistical Office—Norman
Maxwell.

Analyst—Reinhold Lucius, D. Ph.

Casher—Tan Chuen Tiong.

VALUATOR'S OFFICE.

- Valuer—Mom Narathiraj.
 Asst.—Luang Savok Varayuth.

EXPORT OFFICE.

- Director—Phra Phithak Sombatti.
 Asst.—Khun Anuman Rajadhanna.

IMPORT OFFICE.

Chief Clerk—Kho Poh Yang.

INLAND TAX AND EXCISE REGISTER
OFFICE.

- Director—Luang Bhandu
Lakanavicharn.
 Asst.—Luang Sri Ratanakorn.

OUTDOOR STAFF.

Chief Surveyor—H. G. Lamberton.

Surveyor—I. F. Callago.

" A. Drennan.
 " Luang Sombatti

" Thanyaphora.

" Khun Bhabiraban
Boriraks.

Chief Preventive Officer—C. Knox.

Superintending Engineer—E. Dean.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for The Campbell Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Halifax.

PAKNAM STATION.
 Officer in Charge—Phra Rajaya
 Sathok.

KOHSICHANG STATION.
 Officer in charge—L. F. Schmidt.

SPIRIT SECTION.
 Director—P. Petithuguenin.
 „ —Phra Aksorn Sombatti.
 Chief Inspector—Luang Samosorn
 Thanasarn.
 Asst. Inspector—R. J. Gibbons.
 „ „ L. N. Lamache.
 Spirit Distiller—Phya Choduk
 Rachasethi.

**ROYAL OPIUM ADMINISTRATION
 DEPARTMENT.
 CENTRAL BUREAU.**

Director General—H. H. Mom Chao
 Piya Pakdee.
 Assistant Director—Phya Sundhorn
 Bhimol.
 „ „ —Nai Tangkuai.
 Secretary—Nai Thouay.
 Office Superintendent—
 Luang Dhanabhidh Bhisal.

ACCOUNTS SECTION.

Chief Accountant—Luang Thanakorn
 Pakdee
 Assistant—Luang Subhan Ratana-
 bhichit.
 Superintendent opium divans—Luang
 Rajnit Bhimol.
 „ „ —Luang Isoon
 Sudhivisai.
 Chief cashier—Phra Tonapharn Bhisit.

OPIUM STORE SECTION.

Chief Store Keeper—Chin Back.

OPIUM FACTORY (SAMSEN).

Manager in Chief—H. H. Mom Chao
 Sithiporn.

Asst.—Luang Phiphat Tanakorn.
 Store Keeper —Khun Tonarith Phitak.
 Works superintendent—
 Khun Tanarak Phitarn.
 Accountant—Nai Butr.

PREVENTIVE SECTION.

Chief Inspector— Phra Phinit
 Phokakorn.
 Asst.—Nai Cheng Choon.

LAW INVESTIGATION SECTION.

Law investigating officer—
 Nai Tongdee.

—: o :—

VAJIRANANA NATIONAL

LIBRARY.

(Ho Phra Samud Vajirañāna)

Founded by Royal decree,
 12th October 1905.
 President—H. R. H. Prince Sommot
 Amarabandhu.
 Committee—H. R. H. Prince
 Damrong Rajanubhab.
 „ —H. H. Mom Chao Piya
 Bhakdinarth.
 „ —H. E. Phya Boran
 Rājadhanindr.
 „ —H. E. Chao Phraya Phra
 Sadech.
 Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Prince
 Kavivacanasuprija.
 Chief Librarian—O. Frankfurter, Ph.D.
 Librarians—Phra Mahavijadharm,
 „ —Hluang Nāna Vichit.
 Attached—Phra Bariyati Dharm,
 Siamese literature (Prose).
 „ —Hluang Dharm Bimon,
 Siamese literature (Poetry).
 „ —Phra Debalok, Brahmanical Lore
 and Péguan language.
 „ —Khun Chen Chin aksor.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITIONS.

President—His Majesty The King.
Vice-Presidents—Prince Krom Mūn
Bidyalonkorn.
—Phya Phipat Kosa.
Secretary General—A. H. Duke.

—:o:—

H. M. KING CHULALONG- KORN'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

President—H.R.H. Prince Krom Phra
Damrong.
H.R.H. Prince Krom
Luang Bismuloke.
H. E. Chao Phya Abhai
Raja.
H. E. Chao Phya
Phra Sadech.
H. E. Phya Sri Wara-
wongse.
H. E. Phya Bisala.
Luang Binit Nitinaya.
Director General—H. E. Phya Sri
Warawongse.

Superintendent—Major Luang Deb.

Assistants—Luang Dusit.
Khoon Bichan.
Khoon Raj.

Accountant—Luang Dhanaraks.

Registrar—Luang Sinid.

CIVIL SERVICE BRANCH.

Head Master—Mom Anuvatr.

Lecturer in Administration—
Koon Bann.

Lecturer in Surveying—Koon
Dharabhag.

Lecturer in Arithmetic, }
Book Keeping and } —Nai Ann.
Geography. }

Lecturer in Ethics—Mom Anuvatr.

Assistant—Koon Narth Sanit.

Lecturer in Siamese
Language and } —Mom Anuvatr
Literature }

Assistants—Nai Tong Dee.
Nai Ahn.

Teachers of English—
B. O. Cartwright, B.A.
(Cantab).

” ” —Luang Jettha.

” ” —Nai Soon Heng.

” ” —Nai Sai.

Special Lecturer in Criminal Law—
Luang Riddhamat.

” ” in Contract Law—
Luang Visuddhakara.

” ” in History—
Luang Lakhit.

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Head Master—Mom Anuvatr.

Lecturer in Surveying—Luang Nabha.

” in Siamese—

Koon Narth Sanit.

” in Mathematics and Drawing

—Luang Nabha.

” in Physics and Chemistry—

Mom Rajwongse Toh, Ph. D.

Teachers of English—B. O. Cartwright,
B.A. (Cantab).

—Luang Jettha.

—Nai Soon Heng.

—:o:—

ROYAL SURVEY DEPT.

(Krom Phendi)

(Attached to the General Staff of the
Army.)

(See also page 256.)

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH.

Director—Colonel Bhra Wibhāg
Bhūwadol.

Deputy Director—A. J. Irwin, B. A.,
B. A. I., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.

Chief Translator—A. E. de Campos
(act.).

BARROW, BROWN & Co

Sole Agents for Unbreakable Pulley and Mill Gearing Co., Ltd., London.

PALAD KROM'S BRANCH.

Palad Krom—Blira Sakol Kich
 Pramuan.
 Secretary—Hlūang Prajūm Banasārn.
 Officer-in-Charge, Transport and Sanitary Party—Khun Chāriradhaket.
 Assistant—Lieut. Yai.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Accountant—A. E. de Campos.
 Officer-in-Charge, Disbursements Party—Khun Sidhdhikōrnbandhabhidh.
 Officer-in-Charge, Revenue Party—
 Khun Prasān Sisāat.
 „ Stores Party—Khun
 Blasdupradisth.

FIELD STAFF BRANCH.

Chief of the Field Staff—Lieut.-
 Colonel Hlūang Riddhi Rōeangron.
 Superintendent—S. W. Masterman,
 Assoc. M. Inst., C. E.
 „ —P. R. Kemp.
 Asst. Superintendent—
 W. Warner Shand.
 „ —K. G. Gairdner, F.S.I.
 „ —W. M. Gilmore, B.A., B.A.I.
 Asst. Supt.—Hlūang Anusith
 Bhūmidhes
 „ —Hlūang Bhibhidh
 Bhūm Bichārn.
 „ —Capt. Mom Hlūang Tās.
 „ —Lieut. Yim.
 „ —Lieut. Un.
 „ — „ Dhōng Yū.
 „ — „ Charoen.
 Asst. Surveyor—S. J. Pieris.
 Accountant—H. Warnken.

MAPPING AND EDUCATIONAL BRANCH.

Chief of Branch—(vacant). Officer-in-
 Charge, Educational party, Acting.
 Officer-in-Charge, Drafting Party—
 Hlūang Likit Shamālak.
 Assistant—J. R. Bell.
 Officer-in-Charge, Printing Party—
 Hlūang Sarān Bhanāran (actg.)

Assts.—Khun Dhārā, H. de Sa, and
 Khun Rangsan.
 Officer-in-Charge, Educational Party—
 Hlūang Praman Satholamārg.
 „ Map Storage and Sales Party—
 Khun Prasān Sisaāt (actg.)

—: o :—

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN
 AFFAIRS.

(Krasuang Karn Tangprathes.)

Minister—H. R. H. Prince Deva-
 wongse Varoprakar.
 Under Secretary of State.—
 Phya Phipat Kosa (Xavier).
 First Secretary—Luang Visutr Kosa.
 „ —Mom Chac Damras
 Damrong.
 2nd Secretary—Luang Viset
 Virajthan.
 „ —Khun Akson Sombat.
 1st Asst.—Khun Samak Maitriraj.

POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC.

Director—Phya Dibkosa.
 Sub-Director—Luang Vicharn Kosa.
 1st Asst.—Mun Viset Akson.

JUDICIAL AND CONSULAR.

Director—Phya Dithakar Bhakdi.
 Sub-Director—(vacant).
 1st Asst.—Khun Viset Pochanakar.

ARCHIVES.

Sub-Director—Luang Ratanayapti.
 1st Asst.—Khun Saman Maitriraks.

ACCOUNTS.

Director—Phya Raksa Sombat.
 1st Assistant—Khun Ratanathib.
 2nd. „ —Khun Vithit Vorakar.

BUREAU OF THE GENERAL ADVISER

General Adviser—
Phya Kalyan Maitri.
(Jens I. Westengard.)

Secretaries—Phya Boriraks
Chatirongs.
Mom Chao Vipulya.
Luang Basa Parivat.

Assts., First—Mom Chao Kachorn.
Nai Bah.

Assts., Second—Nai Pan.
Nai Poh.
Nai Thiem

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

GREAT BRITAIN, NETHERLANDS,
BELGIUM.

(Legation in London, 23 Ashburn-
place, South Kensington.)

H.S. M's. Envoy Extr. and Minister
Plen.—Phya Sudham Maitri.
Councillor—W. J. Archer, C.M.G.
1st Secr.—Phra Sanphakitch Pricha.
3rd Secr.—L. C. Bateman.
Attaché—Nai Tiem.
.. —Nai Seum.
2nd Asst.—G. Loftus.
Std. Attache—Nai Mani.
.. —Nai Pradit.
.. —Nai Suprida.
.. —Georges Xavier.
.. —M. C. Wanwaitthaya-
korn.

FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN, AND
PORTUGAL.

(Legation in Paris, avenue d'Eylau.)

H. S. M's. Envoy Extr. and Minister
Plen.—His Highness Prince
Charoon.
Councillor—C. C. D'Orelli.
2nd Secr.—Phra Montri Nikorn Kosa.
3rd Secr.—Luang Visutr Suthorn.
.. —F. de Rickman.

2nd Asst.—Nai Soodchai.
.. —Nai Cheun.
Std. Attaché—Nai Chom.
.. —Nai Lom.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AND
DENMARK.

(Legation in Berlin, Herwarthstrasse,
3 a.)

H. S. M's. Envoy Extr. and Minister
Plen.—His Highness Prince Traidos.
Councillor—Dr. H. Keuchenius.
2nd Secr.—Phra Bhinij Virajkitch.
Attaché—H. Loftus.
Assistant—H. Albers.
Std. Intr.—Mom Rajawongse Pow.
.. —Nai Boon Leur.

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY.

(Legation in St. Petersburg, 6 Quai
de l'Amirauté.)

H. S. M's. Envoy Extr. and Minister
Plen.—Phra Visarn Bojanakitch.
Councillor—G. Cuissart de Grelle.
Secr. Intr.—Luang Lipikorn Kosol.
Std. Attaché—Nai Chon.

JAPAN.

(Legation in Tokyo.)

H. S. M's. Envoy Extr. and Minister
Plen.—Phya Chamnong Dithakar.
2nd Secr.—Luang Bides Bojana-
visudhi.

Attaché—Nai Chuong.
2nd Asst.—Mr. Katorf.
.. —Nai Phu.
.. —Nai Kkarb.
.. —Nai Vew.

AMERICA.

(Legation in Washington, The
Arlington.)

H. S. M's. Envoy Extr. and Minister
Plen.—Phya Praphakarawongse.
1st Secr.—Edward Loftus.
Attaché—Nai Choat.
.. —Nai Chat Chavarn.
2nd Asst.—Nai Wong.

BARROW, BROWN & Co.

Sole Agents for Doulton & Co, Ltd., London.



**LIST OF HIS SIAMESE MAJESTY'S
CONSULS IN EUROPE,
AMERICA AND ASIA.**

CONSULATES-GENERAL.

- Brussels—H. Hoeylaerts,
Consul-General.
Berlin—Baron Paul von Merling,
Consul-General.
Christiania—Chrs. B. Lorenzen,
Consul-General.
" —Ina Wettre,
Vice Consul-General.
Copenhagen—H. N. Andersen,
Consul-General.
" —C. Sveistrup,
Vice Consul-General.
Hamburg—M. E. Pickenpack,
Consul-General.
London—Sir John Anderson (Phra
Bhides Bhanij), Consul-General.
Paris—(vacant).
" —P. Sarazin,
Vice Consul-General.
Penang—The Hon. A. D. Neubronner
(Phya Davip' Siamkitch),
Consul-General.
" —H. A. Neubronner,
Vice Consul-General.
Singapore—A. Hood Begg,
Consul-General.
Stockholm—Axel A. Johnson,
Consul-General.
" —Helge A. Johnson, Consul.
Vienna—E. Muller (Phra Patibat
Rajprasong), Consul-General.
" —Leopold Langer, Consul.

CONSULATES.

- Antwerp—R. Cateaux, Consul.
" —Paul Cateaux, Vice-Consul.
Amsterdam—D. H. P. Mackay,
Consul.
Bombay—Alister Forbes, Consul.
Batavia—W. B. Ramage, Consul.
Bremen—Ed. Delius, Consul.

- Budapest—Wilhelm Kanitz, Consul.
Calcutta—Sir A. A. Apear, K. C. S. I.,
(Luang Siam Kritiyanuraks), Consul.
Chicago—Milward Adams, Consul.
Colombo—T. S. Clark, Consul.
Dordrecht—Jam Gaatra, Consul.
Dresden—R. Hammer, Consul.
Florence—Cavaliere Vittorio Zeggio,
Consul.
Frankfort—Paul Loewenthal, Consul.
Genoa—Enrico Caprile, Consul.
Ghent—Robert François Ramlot,
Consul.
Gibraltar—Harry Joseph King,
Consul.
Glasgow—J. W. Murray, Consul.
Haiphong—A. Giqueaux,
Consul (actg.)
Hanover—Heinrich Gornau, Consul.
Hongkong—Sir Catchick Paul
Chater, Consul.
Liege—Paul Rollin, Consul.
Lisbon—Gullium Ferera Pinto Basto,
Consul.
Liverpool—Donald A Stewart, Consul.
Macao—Bernadino de Senna
Fernandez, Consul.
Madrid—Luis BerMejello Marques
de Mohernando, Consul.
Malta—S. Micallef Eynaud, Consul.
Marseilles—A. C. Vimond, Consul.
Maulmain—Arthur Hamilton Russel,
Consul.
Mauritius—Henry Goupille, Consul.
New York—L. T. Hildreth, Consul.
Ostend—F. de Cannart d'Hamale,
Consul.
Rangoon—B. J. B. Stephens, Consul.
Rome—Commander A. Centurini,
Consul.
Rotterdam—Fritz J. E. Horstmann,
Consul.
Saigon—Lonis Stang, Consul.
Samarang—R. F. G. Fleming, Consul.
Sourabaya—H. N. Loney, Consul.
Trieste—Elis Matatia, Consul.

Diplomatic and Consular Body.

LEGATIONS.

AMERICAN LEGATION.

(Established May 29th, 1856).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary—Alexander Sweek.
Secretary of Legation—Sheldon
Leavitt Crosby, (Aug. 22, 1912).
Interpreter—Lao Leng Hui
Telegraphic Address—Amlegation.
Telephone Number—247.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Office Hours 9—3, Sat. 9—12

Consul-General—Sheldon Leavitt
Crosby.
Vice and Deputy Consul-General—
Carl Christian Hansen.
Apr. 2, (1909.)

Marshal—Lao Leng Hui.
Clerk—Tan Cheng Kui.
Telegraphic address—Amconsul.
Telephone Number—247.

(The Consul-General is also in charge of the interests of the Republics of Cuba and Panama. Residents of Insular Possessions owing allegiance to the United States are protected in Siam to the same extent as American citizens).

I. & R. AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION.

Envoy extr. and Minister plenip. —
Rudolph Wodianer von Maglód.
Appointed, 1/11/1912.
Accredited, 11/3/1913.
Secretary of Legation—E. Keil.
Chancellor—K. Siebenkittl.
Telegraphic Address: Austung.

I. & R. CONSULATE—vacant.

(Office hours, 9-12.)

The I. & R. Legation is at present in charge of the Consulate.

BELGIAN LEGATION & CONSULATE GENERAL,

Sapatum.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary—A. Frere,
(23rd August, 1911).

Vice-Consul—(vacant).
(Consular Office Hours, 10-12 noon).

LEGATION DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre
Plenipotentiare—P. LeFebvre
Pontalis.

Consul—J. Tripier (Secrétaire d'Am-
bassade faisant fonctions de Consul).

1st Interprète—H. Bonnafous, Elève
Interprète.

Chancelier R. Blondeau, Elève
Interprète.

Elève Interprète—R. Garreau.

Médecin—Dr. A. Poix.

.. —Dr. E. Pin.

Greffier—F. Chaland.

Commis—A. David.

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2	Nai Thom Yar	do. Daukanong
3	Joo Chiang	do. do.
4	Yong Seng Hong	do. do.
5	Lee Cheng Chan	do. Klong Daukanong.
6	Nai Thiem	do. do.
7	Kim Seng Soon	do. do.
8	Kwang Hup Seng (two mills)	do.
9	Bang Hong Tye (Hoa Heng Seng)... ..	do.
10	Long Heng Lee	do.
11	Sieng Kee	do.
12	Guan Hoa Seng	do.
13	Guan Hong Seng	do.
14	Mae Khean (Teong Seng)	do.
15	Li Tit Guan	do.
16	Seng Joo Thye	do.
17	Yong Joo Seng	do.
18	Guan Chiang Seng	do.
19	Ban Seng	do. Klong Bang Luang.
20	Thye Heng Sing	do. do.
21	Guan Thye Seng	do. do.
22	Guan Heng Seng	do. do.
23	Poh Thye Seng	do. do.
24	Poh Joo Seng	do. Klong Bangkok Noi Starting from the South on the East Bank River Menam.
		Phrakauong
25	Guan Long Seng	do.
26	Sieng Kee Chan	do.
27	Borneo Co., Ltd.	do.
28	Seng Heng	do.
29	Kiam Ching & Co.	do.
30	Teck Lee	do.
31	Low Ban Seng	do.
32	Bang Seng Chiang	do.
33	Guan Lee	do.
34	Guan Lee Chan or Hong Lee	do.
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36	A. Markwald & Co., Ltd.	do.
37	Khoon Heng Lee (Windsor & Co.)	do.
38	Hock Hao Seng Kee	do. Bangrak
39	Tow Thye	do. do.
40	Khoon Chom	do. Klong Poh Yome
41	Siang Huat	do. Klong Kut Mai
42	Ban Soon	do. do.
43	Guan Joo Seng	do. do.
44	Chin Hah Heng	do. do.

No.	Name of Mill.	Situation.
		Starting from the South on the
		East Bank River Menam
45	Jin Hong Hua Kee	do Klong Kut Mai
46	Kim Seng Guan	do. do.
47	Hoa Hong	do. do.
48	Mian Heng Chan (Xavier Mill)	do. do.
49	Kim Seng Hong	do. Samsen
50	Kim Seng Lee	do. do.
51	Fhean Lee Chan	do. do.
52	Samsen Rice Mill	do. do.
53	Guan Tit Lee	do. do.
54	do.	do. do.
		Outside of Bangkok
55	Hock Ann Bee	Patriew
56	Meng Seng Chan	do.
57	Simoon Rice Mill	do.
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59	Tow Seng	Lakon (Klong Pahpanung)

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62	Guan Huat & Co.	do.
63	Wing Seng Long & Co.	West side of Menam Chao Phya
64	Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.	do.
65	Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd.	do.
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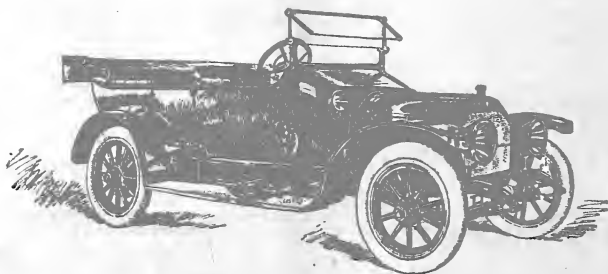
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Fred. G. de Jesus—assistant.

Peter O. Jot—

Peter Seng—clerk.

Accountant's Office.

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C. W. Marlow—asst.

A. Ibsen—

Wee Teck Pao— cashier.

Wee Thong Dee—asst.

Goh Kim Swee— head clerk.

Tan Wee Lian—

Outside Electrician Department.

J. Ludvig Hansen—electrical engineer.

K. Ingerslev—

P. Sam Ang— assistant.

D. Maclean—

L. Chai—

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J. A. Marlow— electrical engineer.

O. Hansen—

A. Berckmans—

Power Station.

H. Hansen— chief engineer.

H. Olesen— engineer.

J. L. Ehrhardt—

A. Kirschner—

MacIntyre— assistant.

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A. Helvard— storekeeper

F. Brönniche— asst.

L. Petersen—

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Tor Ericsson—superintendent.

Nai Hui—chief inspector.

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Sub-Editor—W. W. Fegen.

Reporter—R. J. Milhuisen.

Siamese Staff :—Louis Aumont.

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„ Chua.

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Weekly Newspaper.Siam Maitri :
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Reporter—J. Leibovitch.

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A

- Aastrom, C., retired pilot.
 Aastrom, A.
- ✓ Abrahamsen, A., asst., East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
 Adan, W. E., signs per pro. Borneo Co., Ltd.
 Adamsen, H., M.D., medical practitioner, lecturer. Medical College.
 Addison, H. J.
 Agnesi, G., overseer, G. Kluzer. building contractor.
- ✓ Ainslie, C. B., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., up-country.
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- Alazard, Rev. P., Church of Sakon Nakhon.
 Alexander, R., motor garage supt., Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
- ✓ Allan, H. A. R., section engr., R. S. R., Bandon.
- ✓ Allegri, C., adviser, Dept. of Ways of Communication.
- Aloisi, A., United Hairdressing Saloon.
- Altmann, E., divisional engineer, R. R. D.
- Ammon, C., section engineer, Chumphon, R. S. R.
- Ammer, C., missionary Puket.
- Andersen, C. W., asst. Govt. marine surveyor.
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- Andersen, Capt., Provincial Gendarmerie, Muang Youam.
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- Ascanius, O., asst., East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bandon.
- Aspeslagh, E.
- Aston, R. W., asst. legal adviser, Ministry of Justice.
- Atkins, E. D., asst., Siam Forest Co., Ltd.
- ✓ Atkins, E. R., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., up-country.
- Atkinson, R. D., solicitor, partner, Tilleke & Gibbins.

B

- ✓ Bachtell, Rev. R. W., American Pres. Mission, Chieng Rai.
- ✓ Baer, A., signs per pro. A. Berli and Co.
Baer, Rudolf, Chiengmai.
- ✓ Bagger, H. P., asst., Oriental Store.
- ✓ Baggs, J. C. M. O. H., Puket.
Bailey, H. V., managing partner, Siam Import Co.
Bailey, J., acting asst., H. B. M., Consulate.
- ✓ Bain, W., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., up-country.
- ✓ Bainbrigge, R. D., Forest Dept., Nan.
Bamanji, G., station master, R. R. D., Bangkok Noi.
- Barbier, Rev. P. N., Wat Phleng.
Bargholz, K., master, s. l. *Tacheen*.
- ✓ Barol, J. M., asst., French Dispensary.
- ✓ Barratt, A. F. B., asst. engineer, R. S. R.
Barriol, Rev. E. H., Church of Na Bua.
Barron, P. A. R., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., Sriracha.
- ✓ Barth, A., asst., Barmer Export Gesellschaft, (Nai Sab's road).
- ✓ Bartosch, H., asst., Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd., Nakon Lampang.
- ✓ Batstone, S. C., asst., British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Bauer, H., Ministry of Finance.
Bay, E., manager, Bukit Tengah Coconut Estate, Trengganu.
Bayle, Rev. G. J., Church of Hue Phai, Petriu.
- ✓ Beach, W. H., M. D., American Pres. Mission, Nan.
- ✓ Becker, F., asst., Sanyek Store (Nai Sab's road).
- Beebe, Rev. L. J., American Pres. Mission, Chieng Rai.
- ✓ Beeching, H. L., asst., United Engineers, Ltd.
- ✓ Beer, A. L., asst., saw mills, East Asiatic Co.
- ✓ Beer, M., section engr., R. R. D.
- ✓ Beer, S., asst., Siamese Tin Syndicate, Renong.
- Behram, K., station-master, Gengkoi.
- ✓ Bellhomme, R., asst. city engineer, Sanitary Dept.
- ✓ Bell, J. R., Survey Dept
Bellamy, Rev. J. M., Church of Paknam and Paklat.
- ✓ Bendixsen, Th., asst., East Asiatic Co., Bandon.
- ✓ Bèque, F., Ministry of Justice.
- ✓ Beranger, Malcolm, 213 Si-Phya Road, Preak Ban Nai.
- ✓ Berckmans, A., electrical engineer, Siam Electricity Co.
Bergmann, Otto, asst., Deutsche Siamesische Handels Gesellschaft.
- Berlandier, J.
Berlandier, A. G., asst., Standard Oil Co.
- Bermann, A., asst., Excelsior Ice Manufactory, Nai Lert.
- ✓ Bernau, A., asst., John Sampson & Son.
- Berndt, W. J., printing office foreman, R. R. D.
- Berli, A., manager, A Berli & Co., (absent).
- Bertéas, Rev. Eustache, Church of Nongseng.
- Besret, Rev. J., (absent).
- Blakdinart, Nai., propr., Excelsior Ice Manufactory, Nai Lert.
- ✓ Bierwirth, F., asst., Windsor & Co.

- ✓ Bisgaard-Thomsen, L., acct., Siam Electricity Co.
- ✓ Björling, O., chief acct., East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
- ✓ Blackett, W. L., manager, Standard Oil Co.
- ✓ Blair, J. M., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd.
- ✓ Blankwaardt, W., manager, S. A. B.
- ✓ Blondeau, R., French Legation.
Blunt, Dr. H. Earle, dental surgeon.
- ✓ Bock, E., managing director, Siam Stone Works Co., Ltd.
- Boehmer, Comdr. Dr. A. H., Surgeon-General, Ministry of Marine.
- Boffa-Tarlatta, R., asst. G. Kluzer and Co.
- Bohensky, L., signs per pro. B. Grimm & Co.
- Boher, Rev. E., Church of Sithan.
- Bojesen, Comdr. Magnus, Ordnance Dept., R. S. N.
- ✓ Bolton, R. W., asst., Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd., Nakon Lampang.
- Boniface, Rev., Ayuthia.
- Bonnafous, H., French Legation.
- Bonvent, Rev. J. P., Chantaboon.
- ✓ Bopp, F., partner, B. Grimm & Co.
- ✓ Borgersen, H. B., Consul General for Norway, Bush I an .
Böttcher, H., asst., A. Markwald & Co., Ltd.
- Bourgneil, E. H., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
- Bourgneil, J., clerk, Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
- Bovo, G., chancellor-interpreter, Italian Legation.
- Bovo, T., partner, G. Bovo & Co.
- Bowden, R. K. Cornish, asst. ch. mechanical engineer, Southern Railway.
- Boxall, E. A., asst., B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd., Nakon Lampang.
- Braham, N. C., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., up-country.
- Brande, E., merchant and accountant.
- Brandenburg, O., asst., Falck & Beidek.
- Brandenburger, J., Katz Bros. Ltd., (absent).
- Brask, A., chief engineer, Siam S. N. Co., Ltd.
- ✓ Brearley, A., asst., United Engineers, Ltd.
- Bredahl-Jonsen, chief engineer, Siam S. N. Co., Ltd.
- Brehm, K., chief engineer, Siam Steam Navigation Co.
- Brehmer, W., partner, Windsor & Co.
- Brewitt-Taylor, L., asst., B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd.
- ✓ Briggs, Rev. W. A., M. D., American Pres. Mission, Chieng Rai.
- Brighouse, S., solicitor, partner, Tilleke and Gibbins.
- Brockmann, C., partner, Windsor & Co.
- ✓ Brockmeyer, Commander, surveyor, R. S. N.
- ✓ Brocksgaard, D., asst., East Asiatic Co., Bandon.
- Broisat, Rev., P., Church of St Joseph, Ban Plaina.
- Brönniche, F., asst., store dept., Siam Electricity Co.
- ✓ Brooks, F. M., attorney-at-law, representative, S'hai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
- Brooks, G. R., manager, Siddhiband Agra.
- Brown, R. H., partner, Barrow, Brown & Co.
- ✓ Brown, R. Halloran, M.A., assistant master, King's College.
- Browne, H. Gore, manager, B. B. T. Corpn., Ltd.
- Bruhn, H., supt., coal hulks, Kolsichang.

- Brunn, J., manager, Menam Motor Boat Co.
 Bryan, E. A., Police Hospital.
 Bryant, R. E., asst., United Engineers, Ltd.
 Buchet, Rev. J., Church of Ban Uet.
 ✓ Buckley, R. W., ag. accountant, Chartered Bank.
 Budde, A., ag. manager, Samyek Store (Nai Sab's-rcad).
 Bulkley, L. C., M.D., American Presbyterian Mission, Tap Teang.
 Bullermann, H., asst., Markwald & Co., Ltd.
 ✓ Bulner, P., chief clerk, Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
 Burgis, E. S., electrical engineer, United Engineers, Ltd.
 Burguière, Rev. J., Ban Bua.
 Busch, O., asst. manager, Jendarata Rubber Co., Ltd.
 Bush, J. H. M., master mariner.
 ✓ Buszard, M. F., legal adviser, Ministry of Justice.
 ✓ Butler, E., asst., A. E. G., Govt. Power Station.
 ✓ Butler, S. E., foreman, Siam Motor Works.
 ✓ Butler, T. S., section engineer, R. S. R., Petchaburi.

C

- Cacace, M., contractor.
 Cairns, J., engineer.
 Calenge, Rev. L. J., Chantaboon.
 ✓ Callender, Rev. C. R., American Pres. Mission, Prae.
 ✓ Callenfels, W. P. S. von Stein, Irrigation branch, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Cambiaso, Count S., Dept. of Ways of Communication.
 Campbell, J. G., asst., Louis T. Leonowens Ltd., Nakon Lampang.
 Campbell, Rev. Dr. H., American Pres. Mission, Chiangmai.
 Canova, G., supt. engineer, R. S. R., Singora.
 Capper, J. C., engine driver, R. R. D.
 ✓ Carapiet, M. A., asst., Stephens, Paul and Co., (Suriwongse-road).
 Carr, T. W., asst., motor garage, Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
 Carrié, Rev. J. H., Church of St. Paul, Petriu.
 Carson, A., acct., Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
 Carthew, M., M. D., Asst. Medical Officer.
 Carton, Rev. M., Nakon Xaisi.
 Cartwright, A. H., asst. master, King's College.
 Cartwright, B. O., asst. master, Civil Service College.
 ✓ Carver, H. F., asst., John Sampson and Son.
 ✓ Catella, G., section engineer, R. S. R., Tung Sawng.
 ✓ Catella, V., section engineer, R. S. R., Singora.
 Chabanel, Rev. F., Church of Don Don.
 Chabot, C. J., asst., Siam Forest Co., Ltd.
 Chadwick, R. C., asst. legal adviser, Ministry of Justice, (Singora).
 Chalant, F., French Legation.
 ✓ Chaldecot, R. J., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., up-country.
 Chamroen, M., storekeeper, Sanitary Dept.
 Channelière, Rev. A., Assumption Church.
 Chapman, J., acct., R. S. R., Singora.
 Chapman, W. P., clerk, Siam Commercial Bank.

- Chatteris, T. Brodie, asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., up-country.
 Chastenet, Rev. G., Bassac.
 Choi, Louis, merchant.
 ✓ Christiansen, O. C., East Asiatic Co.'s saw-mill.
 Christiansen, A., manager, Rajah Hitam Coconut Estate.
 ✓ Christiansen, F. C., master, Siam Steam Navigation Co.
 ✓ Christmas, P., asst., John Sampson and Son.
 Chubb, R. H., planter.
 Church, P. A., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd.
 Churchill, A. C., asst. master, Suan Kularb School.
 Claessen, W. J., station master, Trang Branch, R. S. R.
 ✓ Clark, Percy, missionary, Nakon Pathom.
 Clarke, H. W., B. B. T. Corpn., Nakon Lampang.
 Clasen, W. B., asst., market dept., B. Grimm & Co.
 Clifford, W., asst., Siamese Tin Syndicate, Renong.
 Coates, C. F., asst. B. B. T. Corpn., Nakon Lampang.
 Cochrane, W. M., asst., United Engineers, Ltd.
 ✓ Cole, S. H., asst. legal adviser, Ministry of Justice.
 ✓ Coleby, A., asst. master, King's College.
 ✓ Colley, N. G., asst., Siam Import Co.
 Collaçc, I. F., Customs Dept.
 Collins, Rev. D. G., American Pres. Mission, Chiengmai.
 Colombet, Rev. E. A., Pro-Vicar-Apostolic, Assumption Church.
 Ccmbourieu, Rev. J., Sakon Nakhon.
 Cooke-Collis, M. T., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd.
 ✓ Cook, H. H., C.A., asst., A. H. Donaldson.
 Cookson, F. W., engineer, Paknam Railway Co., Paknam.
 Cooper, Rev. A. W., American Pres. Mission, Pitsanulok.
 Coronio, S., asst. draughtsman, R. S. R.
 ✓ Cort, Dr. E. C., American Pres. Mission, Chiengmai.
 Couasson, Rev. A., Bassac.
 Couper-Johnston, D., commission agent, manager, Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd. (282, Siphya-road).
 Courier, Rev. J., Ubon.
 Cowan, C., broker and commission agent.
 Craig, R. D., director, Land Records Dept.
 ✓ Cramer, P., asst., Windsor & Co.
 ✓ Crammer, C. G., manager, Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Crooks, Dr. Chas. H., American Pres. Mission, Nakon Lampang.
 Crosby, J. H. B. M., Vice-Consul.
 Crosby, Sheldon Leavitt, American Consul-General & Secretary of Legation.
 Crowther, Ercole, accountant, A. Diana & Co.
 ✓ Crum, J. A., section engineer, R. S. R., Singora.

D

- Dabm, Rev. G., Church of Kham Keum.
 Dalgliesh, J. E., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., up-country.
 David, Rev. G., Ayuthia.
 Davidson, D. R., sub-acct., Chartered Bank.

- Day, Leo, actg. D. S. P., Northern Suburbs.
 D'Castro, F. S., foreman, Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
 Deau, F., supt. engineer, Customs.
 de Barros, J. A. T., interpreter Russian Legation.
 de Campos, A. E., Accountant, Survey Dept.
 de Campos, J., acct., survey branch, Ministry of Agriculture.
 de Fornel, F., Sanitary Dept.
 De Giorgis, C., Dept. of Ways of Communication.
 de Jesus, G. E. M., manager, Oriental Bakery.
 de Jesus, G. F. (Luang Bides), secretary, Siamese Legation, Tokio.
 de Jesus, F. G., manager's office, Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
 de Jesus, F. V., supt. sawyer, Sriracha Co., Ltd.
 de Jesus, J. M. (Luang Banham), director, foreign dept., Ministry of
 Local Govt.
 de Laforcade, X., Code Commission, Ministry of Justice.
 Delalex, Rev. C., Church of Paksan.
 ✓ de la Mahotière, L. R., City Engineer.
 de la Penne, Marchese Enrico Durand, Italian Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Delaunay, Louis, Sanitary Dept.
 Delitala, F., draughtsman, Local Sanitary Dept.
 de Lutry, R. A. Burnier, (Astor House Hotel).
 ✓ de Plançon, Georges, Russian Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Déry, E., Capt., *Bali*, R. S. N.
 ✓ de Sa. H., asst., Survey Dept.
 de Tours, Rev. Bro. Martin, director, Assumption College.
 ✓ de Vaz, Chas. D., stenographer, Standard Oil Co.
 Dézavelle, Rev. C., Church of Jasathon.
 d'Herlinville, E. B., ch. surveyor, Sanitary Dept.
 d'Hondt, Very Rev. Aloys, Pro-Vicar Apostolic, Church of St. Francis-
 Xavier, Samsers-
 Diana, Attilio, partner, A. Diana & Co.
 Dibb, W. R., asst., B. B. T. Corpn, Phrae.
 ✓ Didier, F. C. E., supt. engineer, Sanitary Dept.
 Dietrich, G., secretary, Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.
 Dietzel, dental surgeon.
 Dircks, Capt. P., Siam S. N. Co., Ltd.
 Ditterich, O., merchant, Trang.
 ✓ Dixon, T. F., branch manager, Fraser and Neave Ltd.
 Dodd, Rev. W. C., D. D., American Pres. Mission, Chiang Kai.
 Donaldson, A. H., chartered accountant.
 Douo, J., clerk, Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 Döring, V., divisional engineer, R. S. R., Bandon.
 Dormans, P., manager, Mohr Bros. & Co., Ltd., (125, Surivongse-road).
 Dorow, E., section engineer, R. R. D.
 Dossen, J. D., chief clerk, Chartered Bank.
 ✓ Dost, S., cutter, E. Grimm and Co.
 Drennan, A., surveyor, Customs and Excise Dept.
 Drost, S., asst., sawmills, East Asiatic Co.
 Due-Petersen, medical practitioner, and Army Medical Service-

- Dufty, Noel E., Engineer in Charge for A. E. G., Government Power Station.
 ✓ Duke, A. H., asst. C. G., Ministry of Finance.
 ✓ Dumbleton, J. C., ag. divisional engineer, R. S. R., Tung Sawng division.
 Dumcan, H., veterinary surgeon.
 Duncan, W., engineer, Loh Ban Seng's rice mills.
 Dunlap, Rev. Dr. E. P., American Pres. Mission, Tap Teang.
 Dunlap, Rev. J. B., American Pres. Mission.
 Dunlop, J. M., consulting engineer, contractor.
 Dunn, W. N., H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Puket.
 ✓ Duplâtre, L., Ministry of Justice.
 Durand, Rev. C., Church of Lamsai. Klong Rangsit.
 Durando, P. clerk, Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 Duthie, J. A., asst., Fraser and Neave, Ltd.

E

- Eakin, Rev. J. A., D. D., American Pres. Mission, Petchaburi.
 ✓ Eakin, Rev. Paul, American Pres. Mission, Petchaburi.
 ✓ Eastwood, E. B., manager, Siam Industries Co., Ltd.
 Ebata, Y., propr., Y. Asow & Co., photographers.
 Eckels, Rev. C. E., American Pres. Mission, Nakon Sritamarat.
 ✓ Edgar, C. A., partner, Edgar Bros., (Surawongse road).
 ✓ Edgar, G., signs per pro. Edgar Bros., (Surawongse road).
 Edie, J. W., manager, Borneo Co., Ltd.
 Edley, F., asst., United Engineers, Ltd.
 Ehlers, Th., asst., East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
 ✓ Ehlers, W., asst., Bangkok Dispensary.
 ✓ Ehrhardt, J. L., engr., Siam Electricity Co.
 ✓ Ehrhardt, A., asst., saw mills, East Asiatic Co.
 Eisenhofer, E., divisional engineer, R. R. D.
 ✓ Elkins, A. K., section engineer, R. S. R., Bandon division.
 ✓ Elder, W. A., asst., Siam Forest Co., Ltd., Muang Ngow.
 ✓ Elwes, G. F. W., asst., B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd., Baheng.
 ✓ Engel, Commercial Hotel.
 ✓ Engel, L.
 ✓ Engel, M.
 ✓ Engelhardt, W., asst., traffic supt., R. S. R.
 ✓ Ericsson, T., supt., tramways, Siam Electricity Co.
 Eschenbrenner, R., asst. engr., R. R. D.
 Excoffon, Rev. P., Church of Ubon.
 Excoffon, Rev. A., Church of Ubon.

F

- ✓ Fabricius, F. M., Major, Provincial Gendarmerie, Maesot.
 ✓ Facchinetti, R., engr., Dept. of Ways of Communication.
 Faivre, Rev. L. J. F., Assumption Church.

- Falek, A., building section, Ministry of Local Govt.
 Fauque, Rev. J. A., Church of Conception, Samsen.
 Favacho, E. C., shipping clerk, B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd.
 Fegen, W. W., sub-editor, Bangkok Daily Mail.
 Feit, Paul, book-keeper, Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
 Feit, Petør, head clerk, traffic dept., R. R. D.
 Ferdinands, C. E., engine driver, R. R. D.
 Ferlay, Rev. L., College of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
 Fernandes, M. S., lecturer, Medical College.
 Fiquet, Rev. P., Vien Chan.
 ✓ Finnie, W., general manager, United Engingeers, Ltd.
 ✓ Finnie, Thos., asst. United Engineers, Ltd.
 ✓ FitzGerald, G. A. Vesey, acting asst., H. B. M. Consulate.
 ✓ Fitzgerald, H. D., section engineer, Southern Railway, Singora.
 Fitzmaurice, H., second asst., H. B. M. Consulate, Puket.
 Flessing, A., asst., F. Grählert and Co.
 Fliche, P. C., cashier, Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 Flores, L. L., Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal.
 Flores, L. C. M. de M., Portuguese Legation.
 Flores, A. J., Portuguese Legation.
 Florio, E., deputy comptroller general, Ministry of Finance.
 ✓ Follett, C. B., div. supt. of Police.
 ✓ Foot, A. B., asst., Arracan Co., Ltd.
 Fortin, F. E., signs per pro. Comptoir Français du Siam.
 Forty, C. H., asst. supt. of Police.
 ✓ Foss, G., berthing officers dept., Harbour Dept.
 ✓ Foster, H. E., asst., J. D. Macarthur.
 Foster, Rev. J., Baptist Mission.
 Foster-Pegg, H., asst., Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd., Nakon Lampang.
 ✓ Fouillat, Rev. J. B., Holy Rosary Church.
 ✓ Fowler, S., manager, Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.
 Fowler, W. Phibbs, asst., B. B. T. C. Ltd., Chiangmai.
 Foyster, A. E., asst., Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.
 Frandsen, H. E., master, Siam Steam Navigation Co.
 Frandsen, S., chief officer, Siam S. N. Co.
 Frankfurter, Dr. O., Chief Librarian, The National Library.
 Franklin, Rev. R. O., Bangkok Christian College.
 Freeman, Rev. J. H., American Pres. Mission, Lampoun.
 Freeman, W. B., Dept. of Ways of Communication.
 Freese, R., master, N. D. L. s. l. *Ayulhia*.
 Frege, A., partner, Windsor & Co. (absent).
 Freidrichs, H., interpreter, Sanitary Dept.
 Frere, A., Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Fresnel, Rev. P. J. M., Church of Nong Seng.
 ✓ Freye, P.
 ✓ Friendship, R. D., signs conjointly B. R. Gaudart and Co.
 Fritze, W.
 ✓ Früh, E., asst., A. Berli & Co.
 ✓ Fuhrhop, W., asst., Windsor & Co.

G

- Gabe, Captain, m. s. *Selandia*.
 Gaethke, Th., Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
 Gairdner, K. G., asst. supt., Survey Dept.
 Galassi, F., chief clerk, G. Kluzer & Co.
 Galassi, R. Société Anonyme Belge.
 Galletti, M., building expert, G. Kluzer, contractor.
 Gardner, J., interpreter, R. R. D.
 Garreau, R., French Legation.
 Garrett, H. B. G., deputy conservator of forests, Chiengmai.
 Gastal, Rev. A., Muang Phrom
 Gatenby, E. B., shorthand writer, Dept. of Public Prosecutions.
 Gaudart, B. R., signs conjointly, B. R. Gaudart & Co.
 Gaudart, J. W. A., asst., Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.
 Gayetti, Dr. C., medical practitioner, adviser, R. R. D.
 Gedde, V., acct. and secretary, Siam Cement Co., Ltd.
 Genkel, A.,
 Gerber, A., engr. and architect., R. R. D.
 Getz, H., asst., Jentarata Rubber Co., Ltd.
 Geyer, Hans, partner, J. R. André Nachfolger.
 Giacone, L., district engineer, Mouthon Puket.
 Gibb, A., section engineer, Singora.
 Gibbins, R. B. H., asst. legal adviser, Ministry of Justice, Chiengmai.
 Gibbons, R. J., asst. inspector, Customs and Excise Dept.
 Giertz, P., chief mech. engineer, R. R. D.
 Giles, F. H., director, Prov. Revenue Dept., Ministry of Interior.
 Gillies, Rev. R., American Pres. Mission, Chiengmai.
 Gilmore, W. M., asst. supt., Survey Dept.
 Gittins, H., Controlling Engineer, Royal Southern Railway.
 Gjern, V., East Asiatic Co. Ltd.'s forest dept., Prae.
 Glass, F. C., Irrigation branch, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Glover, A. E., Siam Forest Co., Ltd., forest manager, Muang Ngow.
 Godden, S., section engineer, Southern Ry., Chumphorn.
 Godenho, J. L., asst. engineer, Sriracha Co., Ltd.
 Godfrey, E. J., asst. master, Suan Kularb School.
 Goertzen, S., analyt.-chemist, B. Grimm & Co.
 Goldschmid, L., manager, Katz Bros., Ltd.
 Gollo, E. G., chief engineer, building section, Ministry of Local Government.
 Good, H., asst., Behn Meyer & Co., Ltd.
 Gorton, F. G., H. B. M. vice-Consul, Chiengmai district.
 Got, J., cashier, Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 Götte, Rud., Asst. of Works, R. R. D.
 Götte, Richard, registrar, P. & Tel. Dept.
 Göttsche, T. A., manager, Paknam Ry. Co., Ltd., Paknam.
 Göttsche, W., engineer, Meklong Railway Co., Tachin.
 Götsche, Capt. G., licensed pilot.
 Grählert, F., propr., Grählert & Co., court jewellers.
 Graham, W. A., adviser, Ministry of Agriculture.

- ✓ Graham, W. H., asst., B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd.
- ✓ Graham, H., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd., up-country.
- Grassi, F., engineer, Sanitary Dept.
- Grassi, E.
- ✓ Gratien, Rev. H., Songkhon.
- ✓ Gray, D. L., asst. manager, B. M. C.
- Gredsted, A., asst., East Asiatic Co., Prae.
- Green, A., dredging inspector, Dept. of Ways of Communication.
- Greene, S. R., permanent way inspector, R. R. D.
- Greene, J. M. B., workshop foreman R. R. D.
- ✓ Grenier, L., traffic inspector R. R. D.
- ✓ Greve, K., asst., F. H. Schule, Ltd.
- ✓ Griffith, C. E., asst., B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd., Prae.
- ✓ Gronemann, O., East Asiatic Co., Ltd., (Oriental Store).
- ✓ Groote, E., partner, R. Lenz & Co.
- Gross, M. F., sec. engr., R. R. D., Korat.
- Groundwater, C. L., C. L. Groundwater & Co.
- Groves, S. P., asst. supt. of Police, Kohsichang.
- Grut, W. L., general-manager, Siam Electricity Co.
- Guasco, G., building section, Local Sanitary Dept.
- Guégo, Rev. X., Sieng Vang.
- Guignard, Rev. L. J., Church of the Conception, Samsen.
- Guillon, Rev. G., Church of Hua Phai, Petrin.
- Guyon, R. C., Code Commission, Ministry of Justice.

H

- ✓ Haas, M., asst., Samosorn Ka Rajakarn, (nr. Samsen Station).
- ✓ Habenicht, H., manager, A. Markwald & Co., Ltd.
- ✓ Hadden, E. W. R., asst. legal adviser, Ministry of Justice.
- ✓ Haffenden, W., manager, Syme and Co., (British Club-road).
- ✓ Haile, M., asst. manager, Meklong Railway Co.
- ✓ Haines, W., asst., B. B. T. Corpn., Ltd., Raheng.
- ✓ Hall, H. W., Borneo Co., Ltd., forest manager, Sriracha.
- ✓ Halliday, Mon Mission, Nakon Pathom.
- ✓ Hamacher, F. W. C., manager, Indiarubber Stamp Manufactory.
- ✓ Hamilton, A., stores dept., United Engineers, Ltd.
- ✓ Hanhart, H. C., signs per pro. B. Grimm & Co. (Hamburg).
- ✓ Hansen, E., chief engineer, Siam S. N. Co.
- ✓ Hansen, Dr. C. C., medical practitioner, American vice-Consul-General.
- ✓ Hansen, H., chief engineer, Siam Electricity Co.
- ✓ Hansen, O., engr., Siam Electricity Co.
- ✓ Hansen-Raae, H. E., East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bandon.
- ✓ Hansen-Raum, O., Captain.
- ✓ Hare, C. F., chief auditor, Southern Railway.
- ✓ Harris, Rev. W., American Pres. Mission, Chiengmai.
- ✓ Harrop, F., Arts and Crafts School.
- ✓ Harry, G., Royal Stables.

- ✓ Hartzell, Rev. J. L., American Pres. Mission, Nakon Lampang.
 ✓ Harvey, A., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd.
 ✓ Hassen, M., clerk, Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 ✓ Hassing, G. H., asst., Oriental Store.
 Hatano, S., propr., Isonaga Photo Studio.
 ✓ Haurowitz, F., Comdr., harbour master, Puket.
 ✓ Hays, T. Heyward, res. surgeon, Bangrak Hospital.
 ✓ Heal, J. H., Inspector General, Dept. of Mines.
 ✓ Healey, E., manager, Siam Architects.
 Hechler, J., engineer, Windsor & Co.
 Hedegaard, P., asst., East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Prae.
 ✓ Heggie, A., mining engineer.
 Heggie, J. C., acct., Tilleke and Gibbins.
 Hein, P., asst., Windsor & Co.
 ✓ Helvard, A., store-keeper, Siam Electricity Co
 ✓ Henderson, A. W., asst., A. E. G., Govt. Power Station.
 Hendrick, S. H., General Manager for Siam, Siam Forest Co., Ltd.
 Hendriks, D. F., clerk, Siam Commercial Bank.
 ✓ Hendriks, J. W. (Luang Pathiphahn Piset), asst. Under Sec., Ministry of Justice.
 ✓ Hendriksen, V., eng. lieut-comdr., R. S. N.
 ✓ Henry, Camille, manager, Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 ✓ Hepburn, H. Havelock, M. D., asst. Medical Officer.
 ✓ Herbert, E. G., asst., B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd.
 Hermann, C., contractor, etc., Bang Kwang.
 Hermansen, J. F., chief officer, Siam S. N. Co.
 ✓ Hertzka, A., manager, Alois Schweiger & Co., Ltd.
 ✓ Hewetson, D. S., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd.
 ✓ Hewitt, G. E., asst., B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd.
 ✓ Hicks, E., manager, Siam Steam Packet Co., (Angthong).
 ✓ Hicks, J., asst., Windsor and Co., shipping and general dept.
 ✓ Higgins, T., asst. surveyor, R. R. D.
 ✓ Highet, H. Campbell, M. D., medical officer of health.
 Highfield, C. H., engine driver, R. S. R.
 Hilaire, Rev. Brother, Assumption College.
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 ✓ Hillyard, Rev. H. J., LL D., Chaplain, Christ Church, and Honorary Chaplain to the British Legation.
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 Hogg, J. D., acting asst., H. B. M. Consulate.
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 Hopkins, G. E., Jewel Filter Co.
 Horné, L. W., asst., Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
 Houille, Rev. G. A.; Kanburi.
 Hovers, Capt. W., licensed pilot.

- ✓ Horbach, H. C., section engineer, R. R. D.
- ✓ Hoz, B., asst., import dept., Windsor and Co.
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- Jacobs, B. W., loco. driver, R. S. R.
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- Johns, J. F., H. B. M. Vice-Consul.
- ✓ Johnson, W. G., Adviser, Ministry of Public Instruction.
- ✓ Johnson, P. J., asst. master, Suddhivoraram School.
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- Johnston, A. I., clerk, Hongkong Bank.
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- Marcan, A., chief assayer, Royal Mint.
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 ✓ Massey, H. E., asst., Borneo Co. Ltd.
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 ✓ McIntyre, C., clerk, Chartered Bank.
 ✓ McKean, Dr. J. W., American Pres. Mission, Chiengmai.
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 Miho, Goro, Japanese Consul.
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 Miller, J., asst., Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
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 ✓ Milne, J. M., joint manager, Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.

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 Muller, W., asst., Windsor & Co.
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 Richard, Rev. L. P., Dongkabung.
 Richardson, C. O., engine driver, R. S. R.
 Richardson, C. S., signs per pro. Siam Forest Co., Ltd.
 Richer, M. F., Ministry of Justice.
 Richmond, E., engine driver, R. S. R.
 Rieschick, H., chancellor, German Legation, (Surisak-road).
 Riganti, L., asst., Société Anonyme Belge (City).
 Rigazzi, A., architect, Ministry of Local Govt.
 Rightor, C. E., acct., Standard Oil Co.
 Rigoli, C., artist.
 Rischel, Capt. Axel, ch. surveyor, Hydrographic Office, R. S. N.
 Robert, Dr., deputy director, Pasteur Institute.
 Roberts, J. C., asst. acct., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
 Robertson, D., asst., Borneo Co., Ltd.
 Robins, A. O., section engineer, R. S. R., Petchaburi.
 Robinson, H., loco. inspector, R. R. D.

- Robinson, W. A., engineer, Bungpakok kero-sene installation (B.C.L.)
 Robinson, D., asst., A. E. G., Govt. Power Station.
 Robinson, W. G., asst., Berli and Co., Nakou Sritamarat.
 Robinson, E. C., loco. driver, R. R. D.
 Robyns, C., legal adviser, Ministry of Interior.
 Rochga, L., supt. of cargo, Koh-si-chang, Windsor & Co.
 Roe, W. P. H., asst. engineer, R. S. R., Hua Hin.
 Roebelen, C., orchid collector.
 Roggan, B., asst., B. Grimm & Co.
 Rogers, B. H., asst., B B T Corpn. Ltd, Chiangmai.
 Romieu, Rev. L. P., Assumption Church.
 Rondel, Rev. A. M., Korat.
 Rooth, A. V., asst., B. B. T. Corpn., Ltd.
 Rose, A., contractor, Samsen.
 Rosenberg, M., propr., Hotel Europe.
 Rosenberg, E. A.
 Ross, D., Southern Railway.
 Ross, K. M., asst., Syme & Co., (Pramu-n-road).
 Rough, J., asst., Syme & Co., (Pramu-n-road).
 Rouyre, J., engineer, Sanitary Dept.
 Rowland, G., joint manager, Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
 Rudow, G., sub-lessee, Astor House Hotel.
 Ruegg, J., asst., Diethelm and Co., Ltd.
 Rummel, L., asst. workshop-supt., R. R. D.
 Rushton, G. D., master, s. s. *Ban Hong Liang*.
 Russ, W., asst. engr., R. R. D.
 Ryan, J. J., asst., Siamese Tin Syndicate, Renong.

S

- Sabroe, A. S., asst., East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Prae.
 Salmon, Rev. F. A., Bannokhuek.
 Salvatore, G., architect, Ministry of Local Govt.
 Samarakone, D. H. W., Local Sanitary Dept.
 Sampson, F., propr., John Sampson & Son.
 Sanderson, G. S., steam launch proprietor, Ayuthia.
 Sandreczki, A., asst., Samyek Store.
 Sandreczki, C., architect, Windmill-road.
 Sandreczki, O., asst. chancellor, German Legation, (Windmill-road).
 Saunders H. O., signs per pro. John Sampson & Son.
 Saxtorph, F., Local Sanitary Dept.
 Schaarschmidt, G., asst., B. Grimm & Co.
 Schade, B. E. J. E., sub-agent, China Mutual Life Ins. Co. Ltd.
 Schaedrich, R., asst. loco. supt., R. R. D.
 Schaefer, Dr., adviser to the Army Medical Service.
 Schau, Major-General G., (Phya Vasudeb), Commanding Provincial
 Gendarmerie.
 Scheele, H., signs per pro. B. Grimm & Co.

- Schmeden, C., supt. engineer, N. D. L. staff.
 Schmidt, master, *Pangan*.
 Schmidt, L. F., Customs Officer, Kolsichang.
 Schmidt, W., asst., B. Grimm & Co.
 Schneider, L., signs per pro, Diethelm & Co., Ltd.
 Schneider, O., M.D., medical practitioner.
 Schneider, Th., section engineer, R. S. R., Bandon.
 Schnerr, F., ch. auditor and traffic superintendent, R. R. D.
 Schnerr, K., asst., Siam Commercial Bank.
 Schule, W., F. H. Schule Ltd.
 Schulz, R., man. proprietor, Bangkok Dispensary.
 Schulz, A., master, tugboat *Cyclop*
 Schüngel, H., representative, Norddeutscher Lloyd.
 Schwartz, S., asst., Jendarata Rubber Co
 Scott, P., signs per pro. Siam Forest Co., Ltd
 Scott, H. G., gen. manager, Siamese Tin Syndicate Ltd., Puket.
 Scott, T. Taylor, asst., Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd., Nakon Lampang-
 Sedgwick, J. H., asst. master, Suan Kularb Vityalai.
 Segnitz, H., member of Code Commission, Ministry of Justice.
 Seidel, G., asst., F., Grählert & Co.
 Seidenfaden, E., capt., Provincial Gendarmerie, Ubon.
 Selley, N. L., asst. master, Debsirindr School.
 Semprez, P., asst., E. C. Monod et Fils.
 Sequeira, E. M., asst. surveyor, Harbour Dept.
 Sequeira, P., asst., adviser's office, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Sewell, C. A. Seymour, M. A., English master, Royal Pages School.
 Sguanci, artist.
 Shand, W. Warner, asst. supt., Survey Dept.
 Shaw, F. B., engineer in charge, Government Power Station.
 Shea, A., engineer.
 Shellman, C. J., M. D., American Pres. Mission, Pitsanulok.
 Sheridan, René, Docteur en Droit, Judge of the Court of Appeal.
 Sherriff, C. A., asst., B. B. T. Corpn., Ltd., Chiengmai.
 Shibano, M., asst., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 Shirahama, Masao, chancellor, Japanese Legation.
 Siebenkittel, K., Austro-Hungarian Legation.
 Siegert, W., signs per pro. B. Grimm & Co.
 Siemen, N., master, s. l. *Patriu*.
 Sinclair, J. M., chief construction engineer, R. S. R.
 Skarjinski, J. L., Secretary of Russian Legation (Chargé d'Affaires).
 Slack, T. A., in charge, Siam, British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.,
 (Poh Yome-road)
 Smart, C., section engineer, Tung Sawng, Southern Railway.
 Smart, Leslie S., chief mechanical engineer, Southern Railway.
 Smart, W. S., engineer, Kim Ching's rice mill.
 Smith, A. A., manager, Arracan Co., Ltd.
 Smith, E. Wyon, chief of central office and section engineer, Southern Ry.
 Smith, E. S., chief inspector, Education Dept.

- Smith, Malcolm, medical practitioner, medical attendant H. B. M. Legation.
 Smith, M. S., asst., B. B. T. Corps., Pakuampoh.
 Smith, W. R., asst., A. Diana & Co.
 Smyth, James S., B. E., M. I. C. E., manager, Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
 Smyth, R. E., divisional engineer, Southern Railway, Petchaburi Division.
 Smyth, G. C., section engineer, Southern Railway, Petchaburi Division.
 Snyder, Rev. F. L., American Pres. Mission.
 Soumelet, Rev. Ch., Church of the Holy Rosary.
 Sorensen, V., Oriental Store, East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
 Spencer, F. D., asst., Siam Forest Co., Ltd., Muang Pohng.
 Spigno, A. B., engineer, building section, Ministry of Local Govt.
 Spilman, E. M., American Pres. Mission Press
 Spittel, G. K., surveyor, etc., R. R. D.
 Spivey, H. E., head master, Suai Kalarb School.
 Sprater, Major W., veterinary surgeon, Ministry of War.
 Sprenger, W., asst., B. Grinn & Co.
 Springer, C. N., Major, Provincial Gendarmerie, Nan.
 Stacke, P., toilet saloon, Badman & Co.
 Stanway, F., asst. chief auditor, R. S. R.
 Steele, R. H., asst., Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
 Steele, C. A., American Presbyterian Mission, Boon Itt Institute.
 Steevens, R., advocate, Chiangmai.
 Stefani, A., chief officer, Siam S. N. Co.
 Steiner, F., capt., Provincial Gendarmerie, Makeng.
 Stevens, E. B., asst. legal adviser, Ministry of Justice.
 Stewart, Allan, asst. mill manager, Siam Forest Co., Ltd.,
 Stewart, Rev. H. W., American Presbyterian Mission, Pitsanulok.
 Stiven, A. E., asst., Borneo Co, Ltd.
 Stoddard, A. A., Irrigation branch, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Stoeker, Rev. J., B., Don Thoi.
 Stolberg, master, s.s. *Patani*.
 Storm, H., signs per pro. Grählert & Co.
 Strauss, V., section engineer, R. S. R., Bandon.
 Suppo, L., asst., A. Diana & Co.
 Surhoff, Capt. A., Harbour Dept.
 Sutherland, W., agent, Chartered Bank.
 Sutton, N., ag. headmaster, Prathomakongka School.
 Svarrer, Capt. A., Siam S. N. Co.
 Swan, W. G., surveyor.
 Swanson, J. H., works supt., Samsen Dock.
 Swanson, J. S., asst., Siam Architects.
 Sweek, Alexander, American Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Swete, M. H. F., deputy conservator of forests, Muang Youam.
 Switzer, C. D., overseer, Southern Railway, Chumphon.
 Sylow, capt., Provincial Gendarmerie, Nakon Lampang.

T

- Tabalteau-Herrick, H., vet. surgeon, Royal Stables.
 Tamagno, M., chief architect, Ministry of Local Govt.

- Tan Keng Whay, auctioneer and estate agent.
 Tapie, Rev. J. P., Church of Song Phi Nong.
 Taponier, asst., Est Asiatique Français, Xieng Khong.
 Tatner, F., commission agent.
 Tavella, O., architect, Ministry of Local Govt.
 Taylor, Rev. Dr. H., American Pres. Mission, Nan.
 Taylor, W. R. H., asst., B. B. T. Corpn., Ltd.
 Tean, W. We. C., proprietor, Siam Stamp Co.
 Teutsch, A., advocate and solicitor, Convent-road.
 Tewes, O., analyt. chemist, B. Grimm & Co.
 Thavenot, A. F. N., Ministry of Justice.
 Thomsen, Comdr. Frisy, surveyor, R. S. N.
 Thomsen, Capt., m. s., *Jutlandia*.
 Thomsen, P., engine and technical dept., East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
 Thorne, C., editor, *Bangkok Times* (absent).
 Thornely, P. W., M. A., LL. D., Judge of the Court of Appeal.
 Thorvaldsen, B., Major, Provincial Gendarmerie, Chiangmai.
 Tien Hee, C., (Phra Montri), medical practitioner.
 Tilaka, W. A. G., (Phya Arthakar), Attorney General.
 Tilaka, A. F. G., (Pha Singhon), asst. Harbour Master-General.
 Tilaka, R. E. G., medical practitioner, resident physician, Vajira Hospital.
 Tilaka, J. F. Guna, asst., Dept. of Public Prosecutions.
 Tisseman, S. R., sole propr., S. Tisseman & Co.
 Todd, C., asst., Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.
 Tofte, E., asst., Oriental Store.
 Topenot, M., French Consulate, Ubon.
 Tornarelli, A., sculptor, Royal Art Dept.
 Torslef, H., Engr Lieut. Comdr., R. S. N.
 Tonve, Rev. C., Church of Sieng Vang.
 Towfique, M., manager, Laad Yai Salt Co., (55 Klong Bangkok Yai.)
 Toy, W. B., M. D., medical practitioner, lecturer, Medical College.
 Traill, J., agent, Siam Steam Packet Co., Ltd., Petriou.
 Traves, F. G., head master, Normal College.
 Tripier, J., French Consul.
 Trolle, H. T., Major, Provincial Gendarmerie, Singora.
 Trotter, E. W., Deputy Commissioner of Police.
 Turner, Skinner, Judge of the Dika Court, and Judicial Adviser, Ministry of Justice.
 Tyrer, H., asst., Siam Forest Co., Ltd.
 Tyson, C., maintenance clerk, R. R. D.

U

- Ulrich, A., clerk, central office, R. R. D.
 Ulrich, P., asst. interpreter, German Legation, (Windmill-road).
 Upton, T. M., timber merchant,

V

- Van Cuylenburg, W., cold storage manager, B. M. C.
 Van Cuylenburg, P., solicitor.

- van der Smagt, F., loco driver, R. R. D.
 van der Straaten, L. M., loco driver, R. R. D.
 van Dort, K., engineer, Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
 Van Metre, M.D., American Pres. Mission, Nakon Sritamarat.
 Veh, P., asst., E. C. Monod et fils.
 Vidal, H., asst., import dept., Windsor & Co.
 Vil, H., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
 Vil, W., asst., Windsor & Co.
 Vincent, Rev. H. S., American Pres. Mission, Nakon Lampang.
 Virgeen, V., engineer., Dept. of Ways of Communication.
 Voirol, P., asst., Deutsch-Siam. Handels-Ges.
 Voisin, Rev. G. M., Petriu.
 v. d. Heyde, H., asst., A. Markwald & Co., Ltd.
 von Buri, P., German Minister Plenipotentiary, German Legation, (Surisak-
 road).
 von Holck, C., Consul for Denmark.
 von Holck, H., Bangkok Experimental Farm, (Danish Consulate).
 von Kockritz, H., interpreter, Local Sanitary Dept.

W

- Waag, H., asst., B. Grimm & Co.
 Wachter, Rev. E., M. D., American Pres. Mission, Nakon Sritamarat.
 Wadia, J. K., chief clerk, Baguley and Tooth.
 Wakefield, A. N., engineer, Siamese Tin Syndicate Ltd., Renong.
 Waldburger, J., manager, Deutsch-Siamische Handels-Gesellschaft.
 Walker, C. C., M. D., Eye Hospital, Siphya-road.
 Wall, H. B., asst., Siamese Tin Syndicate, Ltd., Puket.
 Walters, R. H., asst., Badman & Co.
 Walton, E. J., up-country manager, B. B. T. Corpn.
 Ward, T. R. J., C.I.E., M.V.O., Irrigation branch, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Warming, P. L. E., Major, Provincial Gendarmerie, Nagon Pathom.
 Warnken, H., acct., field staff, Survey Dept.
 Warrer, J. I., chief officer, Siam S. N. Co.
 Warry, C. E. D., Depôt manager (Straits and Siam), British-American
 Tobacco Co.
 Warwick, A. C., sole partner, Badman & Co.
 Watson, C. L., asst. legal adviser, Ministry of Justice.
 Way, W. B., asst. legal adviser, Ministry of Justice, Puket.
 Webb, G. Ernest, B.A., asst. master, King's College.
 Weber, O., asst., B. Grimm & Co.
 Wedderburn, C. C., asst., B. B. T. Corpn., Prae.
 Weeks, W. G., supt. of surveys, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Weeraratne, G. D. P., asst. manager, *Siam Observer*.
 Wehler, G. F., ch. permanent way inspector, R. R. D.
 Weiler, L., director-general, R. R. D.
 Weimann, W., managing-director, East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
 Weir, T. R., asst., Siamese Tin Syndicate, Ltd., Puket.
 Weiss, F., asst. of works R. R. D.
 Wendt, A. W., loco driver, R. R. D.
 West, H. M., engineer, Paklat liquid fuel installation. (B. C. L.)

- West, J. B., quarantine inspector, Ko Phra.
 West, K., Captain, Siam S. N. Co.
 Westengard, Jens I., (Phya Kalyan Maitri), General Adviser to H. S. M.
 Government.
 Weston, C. M., asst., B. B. T. Corpn., Nakon Lampang.
 White, Rev. H., American Pres. Mission, Chiengmai.
 Whiting, R. C., div. supt. of Police.
 Whyte, J. B., advertising contractor.
 Wilkens, H., asst., A. Markwald & Co., Ltd.
 Willeke, A., ag. manager, foreign dept., Siam Commercial Bank.
 Willems, H., analytical chemist, Govt. Medical Depot.
 Williams, G. J., manager, Apothecaries Hall.
 Williams, W. Leigh, asst., B. B. T. Corpn., Ltd., Nakon Lampang.
 Williamson, W. J. F., Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance.
 Wilson, R. C. R., Irrigation branch, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Winckler, O., asst., import dept., Windsor & Co.
 Windsor, L.
 Wishart, A., technical dept., Bangkok Dock Co.
 Wodianer von Maglód, Rudolph, Austro-Hungarian Minister
 Plenipotentiary.
 Wodianer von Maglód, jr.
 Wolf, G., asst. Director General, Post and Tel. Dept.
 Wolthers, John, executive engineer, Dept. of Ways of Communication.
 Wood, W. A. R., H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Nakon Lampang.
 Wooller, E. S., asst., Badman & Co.
 Wright, G. K., solicitor, Baguley and Tooth.

X

- Xavier, C. M., (Phya Phipat Kosa), Under Secretary of State for
 Foreign Affairs.
 Xavier, F. P., Local Sanitary Dept.

Y

- Yamaguchi, G., Yamaguchi & Co., Yaowaraj road.
 Yamaguchi, M., manager, G. Yamaguchi & Co.
 Yates, Rev. W. O., American Pres. Mission, Chiengmai.
 Yates, H. C. St. J., asst., B. B. T. Corpn. Ltd., Nakon Lampang.
 Yetts, G. M., asst. inspector of Mines, Renong.
 Yoshida, Sakuya, Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan.
 Yoshioka, K., asst., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 Young, J. J., farmer, Klong No. 14, Nong Chork.

Z

- Zabel, F., section engineer, R. R. D.
 Zachariae, H. A. R., draughtsman, Southern Railway.
 Zernichow, F., manager, Jendarata Rubber Co.
 Zernichow, P. N., manager, Sipantas Co., Ltd.
 Zisswiller, C., ch. electrical engineer, P. and T. Dept.
 Zobel, K., interpreter, German Legation, (Windmill road).

Donatien, Sister, St. Louis Hospital.
 Dossen, Mrs. Claire.
 Duchamp, Mrs.
 Due-Petersen, Mrs., (absent).
 Duke, Mrs. A. H., (absent).
 Duncan, Mrs. W., Loh Ban Seng's
 Mills.
 Dufty, Mrs. Noel E., Samsen.
 Dunlap, Mrs. E. P., Tap Teang
 Dunlap, Mrs. J. B., Poh Yome-road.
 Dunlap, Miss.
 Dunlop, Mrs. John M., Poh Yome-road.
 Dunlop, Miss, Poh Yome-road.

E

Eakin, Mrs. J. A., Petchaburi.
 Eckels, Mrs. C. E., Nakon Sritamarat.
 Edie, Mrs. J. W., Frankfield, Poh
 Yome-road.
 Elley, Mrs. F., Windmill-road.
 Ellinwood, Miss A. J., Wang Lang.

F

Faller, Miss J., Oriental Hotel.
 Finnie, Mrs. W., Sutherland House,
 Poh Yome-road.
 Flores, Mrs. L. L., Portuguese
 Legation.
 Florio, Mrs., Poh Yome-road.
 Frankfurter, Mrs., Bamrung
 Muang-road.
 Franklin, Mrs., Bangkok Christian
 College.
 Freeman, Mrs. J. H., Lampoun.
 Frere, Mrs. A., Belgian Legation,
 Sapatum-road.

G

Galt, Miss A., Christian College.
 Gatenby, Mrs. E. B., Siphya-road.
 Gaudart, Mrs. B. R.,
 Gibbins, Mrs. R. B. H., Chiangmai
 Giles, Mrs. F. H., Bamrung Muang-
 road.

Gillies, Mrs. R., Chiangmai.
 Gittins, Mrs. H., British Club-road.
 Gollo, Mrs., Suriwongse-road.
 Götte, Mrs. R., Bush Lane.
 Graham, Mrs. W. A., Poh Yome-road.
 Graham, Mrs. W. H., (absent).
 Grassi, Mrs. F., Phlabplajai-road.
 Gray, Mrs. D. L., Preak Ban Nai.
 Grenier, Mrs. L.
 Gritters, Mrs. P. W., Assumption
 Square.
 Groundwater, Mrs. C. L., (absent).
 Groves, Mrs. S. P., Kolsichang.
 Grut, Mrs. W. L., S. E. C. Compound.
 Guyon, Mrs. R. C., Suriwongse-road.

H

Haffenden, Mrs. W., British Club-road
 Haile, Mrs. M., Meklong.
 Halliday, Mrs. Nakon Pathom.
 Halliday, Miss, Nakon Pathom.
 Hansen, Mrs. C. C., (absent).
 Hansen-Raae, Mrs., Bandon.
 Harris, Mrs. W., Chiangmai.
 Hartzell, Mrs. J. L., Nakon Lampang.
 Hays, Mrs. T. Heyward, Bangrak
 Hospital.
 Healey, Mrs. E., Samsen.
 Henderson, Mrs. P. R.
 Hendrick, Mrs. S. H., Siam Forest Co.,
 Bangkolem.
 Hendriksen, Mrs., (absent).
 Henry, Mrs., Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 Henry, Miss, Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
 Hermann, Mrs., Bang Kwang.
 Hicks, Mrs. E., Anghong.
 Hight, Mrs. H. Campbell, Holyrood,
 Poh Yome-road.
 Hillyard, Mrs., (absent)

I

Ingerslev, Mrs. Kay, Siphya-road.
 Innocenti, Mrs., Samsen.
 Irwin, Mrs. A. J., Sapatum-road.
 Irwin, Mrs. R., M. D., 426, Pramuen-
 road.
 Ivancich, Mrs., Samsen.

J

Joekish, Mrs.
 Johnson, Mrs., Forest House.
 Johannes, Miss.
 Jones, Mrs. R. C., Pitsanulok.
 Jonsen, Mrs. A., (absent).
 Jorgensen, Mrs. I., Windmill-road.
 Judge, Mrs. T., (absent).

K

Kempson, Mrs. F. C., (absent).
 Kerr, Mrs. A. F. G., Chiengmai.
 Kerr, Mrs. James.
 Komaki, Mrs.
 Kraft, Mrs., Bankhumprom.

L

Lamache, Miss.
 Lambert, Mrs. S. G., British Club-
 road.
 Lamberton, Mrs. H. G., Custom
 House Lane.
 Lamberton, Mrs. R. W., Custom
 House Lane.
 Landau, Mrs. A., Siphya-road.
 Laurent, Mrs., Ubon.
 Law, Mrs. R. Balfour, Muang Pohng.
 Lefèvre-Pontalis, Mrs., French
 Legation.
 Lelièvre, Mrs.
 Leonard, Mrs. H. S., Poh Yome-road.
 Leonowens, Mrs. L. T., (absent).
 Leuthold, Mrs. F., Suan Mali.
 Bamrung Muang-road.
 Lortet, Mrs., Si Phya-road.
 Link, Mrs. E., Samsen-road.
 Lloyd, Mrs. W. F., Forest House
 British Club-road.
 Lloyd, Miss.
 Lockyear, Miss, Bangkok Nursing
 Home.
 Ludvig-Hansen, Mrs., Bamrung
 Muang-road.
 Lyle, Mrs. Th. H., Poh Yome-road.
 Lyon, Mrs. W. T., Chieng Rai.
 Lyons, Mrs. J. R. C., Poh Yome-road.

M

Maben, Mrs. J., Sriracha.
 Macfie, Mrs. D. F., Chiengmai.
 Mackay, Mrs. J., (absent).
 Mackay, Miss, (absent).
 Maclean, Mrs. J., Windmill-road.
 Mair, Mrs. R. B. R., Poh Yome-road.
 Maire, Mrs., Oriental Hotel.
 Mannsfeldt, Mrs. K., Sikak Phya Sri.
 Manaud, Mrs. A., Windmill-road.
 Manfredi, Mrs., Phlabplajai-road,
 (absent).
 Mason, Mrs. C. W., Chiengmai.
 McClure, Mrs. W. G., Christian
 College.
 McCord, Miss M. C., Wang Lang.
 McDaniel, Mrs. E. B., Petchaburi.
 McFarland, Mrs. G. B., Wang Lang.
 McGilvary, Mrs. S. B., Chiengmai.
 McKean, Mrs. J. W., Chiengmai.
 McKean, Miss Kate, Chiengmai.
 McKendrick, Mrs. A., Borneo Co.'s
 compound, Bangkolem.
 Medworth, Mrs., Lampang.
 Miho, Mrs. G., Japanese Consulate.
 Miles, Mrs., Siphya-road.
 Mitani, Mrs. K., Ban-Moh Road.
 Moller, Miss B., Nakon Sritamarat.
 Moore, Mrs. R. Adey, (absent).
 Muir, Mrs. W., Borneo Co.'s compound,
 Bangkolem.
 Neidhardt, Mrs. E., Rong Muang-road.
 Nesbitt, Mrs. P. E.
 Newlands, Mrs. Gowan, Pramuen-road.
 Niel, Mrs. C., Poh Yome-road.
 Nieuwenhuis, Mrs. Domela, Nether-
 lands Legation, Suriwongse-road.
 Nieuwenhuis, Miss Domela, (absent).
 O
 O'Donnell, Miss, (absent).
 Otterstrom, Mrs., (absent).

P

Padoux, Mrs., Poh Yome-road.
 Palmer, Mrs. M. B., Nan.
 Park, Mrs. C. E., Prae.
 Passmore, Miss, (absent).
 Peoples, Mrs. S. C., Nan.
 Pestonji, Mrs. D. A.
 Pestonji, Mrs. P. A.
 Pestonji, Miss A.
 Petithuguenin, Mrs., Suriwongse-road.
 Philippat, Mrs.
 Pin, Mrs., Si Phya-road.
 Post, Mrs. R. W., Petchaburi.
 Powell, Mrs. J. D., Pan-road.
 Preecha, Mrs. Konla Karn, New-road.
 Price, Mrs. Hamilton, Poh Yome-road.
 Prüfer, Mrs., Bristol Hotel.
 Prüfer, Miss, Bristol Hotel.
 Pruss, Mrs. G., Poh Yome-road.

R

Reese, Mrs. J. D.
 Reid, Mrs. G. Kennedy, (absent).
 Reid, Mrs. J. W., Bangkokem.
 Richer, Mrs.
 Rieschick, Mrs. Maria, German
 Legation, Surisak-road.
 Riganti, Mrs. M., S. A. B.
 Rigazzi, Mrs., Pan-road.
 Rischel, Mrs., Preak Bau Nai.
 Robert, Mrs., Bamrung Muang-road.
 Robinow, Mrs., Holyroad,
 Poh Yome-road.
 Robinson, Mrs. W. A., Bangpakok.
 Rose, Mrs. A., Samsen.
 Rosenberg, Miss L., Hotel Europe.
 Rosenberg, Miss S., Hotel Europe.

S

Sampson, Mrs., Rajadamnern Avenue.
 Sanderson, Mrs. G. S., Ayuthia.
 Sandreczki, Mrs., Windmill-road.
 Schade, Mrs. B.
 Schaedrich, Mrs., Rong Muang-road.
 Schaedrich, Miss, Rong Muang-road.

Schaefer, Mrs., Windmill-road.
 Schneider, Mrs., Poh Yome-road.
 Schnerr, Mrs. F., (absent).
 Scott, Mrs. P., Hongkong Bank Lane.
 Segnitz, Mrs., Suriwongse-road
 (absent).

Semprez, Mrs., New-road.
 Shand, Mrs. Warner, (absent).
 Shaw, Mrs. F. B., (absent).
 Shellman, Mrs. C. J., Pitsanulok.
 Slack Mrs. T. A., Poh Yome-road.
 Smart, Mrs. L. S., Poh Yome-road.
 Smart, Mrs. W. S., Kim Ching's mills.
 Smith, Mrs. A. A., Poh Yome-road
 (absent).

Smith, Mrs. S. J. (absent).
 Smyth, Mrs. J. S., Poh Yome-road.
 Smyth, Mrs., G. C., Hua Hin.
 Snyder, Mrs. F. L. (absent).
 Spilman, Mrs., Poh Yome-road.
 Spivey, Mrs. H. E., Sapatum-road.
 Starling, Miss Lucy, Nan.
 Staro, Mrs., Suriwongse-road.
 Staro, Miss, Suriwongse-road.
 Steele, Mrs. C. A., Worachak-road.
 Stewart, Mrs. H. W., Pitsanulok.
 Sutherland, Mrs. W., Balfour House,
 Suriwongse-road.
 Sutton, Mrs. N., Phlabplajai-road.
 Swanson, Mrs. J. H., Samsen.

T

Tamagno, Mrs., Windmill-road.
 Taylor, Mrs. H., Nan.
 Teutsch, Mrs. A., Convent-road.
 Teutsch, Misses, Convent-road.
 Tewes, Mrs. M., Siphya-road.
 Thomsen, Mrs., Taphan Mensri.
 Thornely, Mrs. P. W., Poh Yome-road.
 Tho, Miss.
 Tilaka, Mrs. R. E. G., Vajira Hospital,
 Samsen.
 Tisseman, Mrs. S. R., Fuang Nakorn-
 street.
 Toy, Mrs. Walter B., New-road.
 Traill, Miss M.

Trail, Miss V.
 Trayes, Mrs. F. G., Bamrung Muang-
 road.
 Trotter, Miss, Sapatum-road.
 Turner, Mrs. Skinner, East Holm,
 Poh Yome-road.

U

Ulleriks, Mrs. F., Poh Yome-road.
 Upathet, Mrs.
 Upton, Mrs. T. M., Poh Yome-road.

V

Van Metre, Mrs., Nakon Sritamarat.
 Van Vranken, Miss E. M., Chiangmai.
 Vil, Miss J.
 Vincent, Mrs. H. S., Lampang.
 von Buri, Mrs. Ch., German Legation,
 Surisak-road.
 von Holck, Mrs. A., Danish Consulate,
 Poh Yome-road.

W

Wachter, Mrs. E., Nakon Sritamarat.
 Wachter, Miss J. (absent).
 Wachter, Miss F. (absent).
 Wadia, Mrs J. K., Windmill-road.
 Waldburger, Mrs. Elsy, Bamrung
 Muang-road.

Walker, Mrs. C. C., Preak Ban Nai.
 Warming, Mrs., Phrapatom.
 Warwick, Mrs. A. C. (absent).
 Watson, Mrs. C. L., Poh Yome-road.
 Weiler, Mrs., Royal Railway Dept.
 Westengard, Mrs., Taphan Yotsay.
 White, Mrs. H., Chiangmai.
 Whiting, Mrs. R. C. (absent).
 Williamson, Mrs. W. J. F., Kingsdon,
 Poh Yome-road.
 Wilson, Mrs. R. C. R., Rong Muang-
 road.
 Wodianer von Maglód, Mrs., Austro-
 Hungarian Legation.
 Wolthers, Mrs., Poh Yome-road.
 Wood, Mrs. W. A. R., Nakon
 Lampang.
 Wright, Mrs. G. K., Poh Yome-road.

X

Xavier, Sister Ste, St. Joseph's
 Convent.

Y

Yoshida, Mrs. S., Japanese Legation,
 (absent).

Z

Zobel, Mrs Marie, Windmill-road.

ADDENDA.

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Asst. Inspectors-General—H. E. Chao
Phya Phra Sadeck
—Phya Baisál Silpasatra.

General Secretary—Phya Buri
Navarasth.

[In each Mondhol there is a Mond-
hol Committee with the Lord Lieut-
enant as President thereof].

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(January 1st 1914).

Phya Baisál Silpasátra, Under Secre-
tary Ministry of Public Instruction,
to be Phya Dharmasakdi Montri.

Phya Sukshá Sombúrna, Director of
Education, to be Phya Baisál Sil-
pasátra.

Dr. R. E. G. Tilaka to be Luang Viraj
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(in place of announcement on page 331)

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— o —

ADD ALPHABETICAL LIST.

Dezannay, X., E. C. Monod et Fils.

Notes on the Fauna of Siam.

BY STANLEY SMYTH FLOWER,

Fellow of the Zoological Society,

EX-SCIENTIFIC ADVISER TO THE ROYAL SIAMESE MUSEUM.

MAMMALS.

Of all countries in the world Siam is perhaps the least known zoologically at the present day, and from its geographical position is of great interest. The number of species of Mammals will probably eventually prove to be very great, and many that come under the head of "great game" are already known. Of

Monkeys.

Monkeys, there is the Gibbon or Waa-waa, **ฉะนี** (Chanee), whose loud, musical call is one of the most noticeable of jungle noises, Mr. H. O. Forbes in his recent book on Monkeys mentions two species as inhabiting Siam, *Hylobates agilis* (F. Cav.) and *H. leucogenys* (Ogilvy.) Of the latter Forbes says (p. 159): "The type specimen was described in 1840,—its skin being preserved in the British Museum; but it was not till 1877—after a lapse of thirty seven years—that a second specimen was brought to this country. It was sent to the Zoological Gardens by Mr. W. H. Newman, H. B. M. Consul at Bangkok." The Kra or crab-eating Monkey, *Macacus eymolgus* (L.), **ลิง** (ling), is common; the brown, stump-tailed Monkey, *M. arctoides* (Is. Geoffr.), **ลิงเสน** (ling-sayn), is also found. There are probably several species of long-tailed Leaf Monkeys, also called Langurs or Lutongs, in Siam. I obtained *Semnopithecus obscurus* (Reid) in Kedah, and *S. germaini* (M. Edw.), near Pachim. The Siamese name is **ลิงค่าง** (ling karg), and in some parts they are feared from their reputed liking for human flesh and their habit of killing men asleep in the jungle by sucking their blood (!). One species of lemur occurs, the Slow Loris *Nycticebus tardigradus* (L.), **ลิงลม** (lin lom), an animal to which many strange powers are attributed in the countries which it inhabits, such as being able to see ghosts, cure wounds, etc., one of the most curious being that of "raising the wind"; a sailing ship with a live Loris on board is said never to be becalmed. Among the Siamese Carnivora are

- Wild Cats. the Tiger, *Felis tigris* (L) ^๕ เตี๊ยะ (seua), the Leopard or Panther, *F. Pardus* (L), the fishing Cat, *F. viverrina* (*Burnett*) ^๕ เตี๊ยะ ปาก (seua-pla), and the Leopard Cat, *F. bengalensis* (*Kerr*) ^๕ เตี๊ยะ บอง (seua-bong) or แมว ป่า (meow-pa); other less known species of wild cats also occur. The Civet Cat, *Viverra malaccensis* (*Gmelin*) ^๕ ชะมด (cha-mot), is not uncommon, and in the Museum is a specimen of the Palm Civet Cat, *Arctogale leucotis* (*Blyth*), ^๕ เหินไม้ (hen-mai), from the Dong Phya Fai. A species of Mongoose, *Herpestes urva* (*Hodgson*), ^๕ เหินปลารวา (hen plara), occurs. Otters, ^๕ นาค (nak), are common along the rivers; the only specimens I have seen are apparently *Lutra vulgaris* (*Erxleben*). Besides the little
- Bear. Malay, Sun or Honey Bear, *Ursus malayanus* (*Raffles*) ^๕ หมู (mee), the large Sloth Bear, *Melursus ursinus* (*Shaw*), occurs; there is a specimen in the Museum from Laos, and a coolie is reported to have been killed by one near Kabin within the last few years. Our present knowledge of the Siamese Insectivora is very scanty but the "Muskrat," really a Sirew, *Crocidora murina* (L), is found in Bangkok and called ^๕ หนูผี (nu pee) and ^๕ หนูหึ่ง (nu-ring), and the strange "Flying Lemur," *Galeopithecus volans* (L), is known to occur in places. About a dozen species of bats, ^๕ ค้างคาว (kangkaw), are recorded from Siam, but there must be many more to add to the list: a great Flying Fox, *Pteropus*, may be often seen even in the capital, about dusk, many of them one after another flying steadily in one direction or by day roosting in trees, so many hanging from each branch as to make it bend under their weight; the commonest species in Bangkok is the Sheath-tailed Bat, *Taphozous melanopogon* (*Feminck*), which has its day retreat in the roofs of old buildings and at night does good service to mankind in devouring quantities of insects as it wheels about in the air, often dashing into houses after its prey. Among the Siamese Rodentia are many squirrels, ^๕ กระรอก (kraroke). I have observed the following species, *Sciurus bicolor* (*Sparman*), *S. finlaysoni* (*Horsfield*), of which there is a pure white race ^๕ กระรอกขาว (kraroke khaw), and a red race [var. *ferrugineus* *F. Cuvier*], *S. caniceps* (*Gray*), *S. macclellandi* (*Horsfield*), and *S. berdmorei* (*Blyth*). Of rats ^๕ หนู (nu) the Indian brown Rat, *Mus rattus* (L), is com-

mon in Bangkok, the little Burmese Rat, *M. concolor* (Blyth), has been found in Bangkok and Pachim, and the Long-tailed Tree Mouse, *Vandeleuria oleracea* (Bennett), in Chantaboon. Species of Bamboo Rat, *Rhizomys* called ^๕ ^๕ (o'n), and of Porcupine,

Hystrix, called ^๕ ^๕ (meun), are also found. Chief among Elephants. the animals of Siam is the Elephant, *Elephas maximus* (L.) ^๕ ^๕ (Chang), still found wild in large numbers in many parts of the country. In the Museum is a magnificent collection of tusks, the largest is 9' 10½" (measured along the outside curve) in length and 1' 3½" in circumference; another 7' 7" in length has the great circumference of 1' 8¼"; in all there are thirty-five tusks of 5 ft. or over. A specimen of the one-horned Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros sondaicus* (Cuvier), from the Laos country is in the Museum, the two-horned Rhinoceros, *R. sumatrensis* (Cuvier), is also recorded from Siam, they are called ^๕ ^๕ (raat). The Tapir, *Tapirus indicus* (Cuvier), is recorded from Kedah by Cantor (p. 56). Information is much wanted on the great wild cattle of Siam and their distribution; the Guur or Seladang, *Bos gaurus* (Ham Smith), and the Banting, *B. sondaicus* (Muller and Schleg), probably occur (v. Blandford, Mam. Brit India pp. 485 and 490). The Water Buffalo, *Bos bubalus* (L.), ^๕ ^๕ (khwai), is said to be wild or feral in parts of the country; the domesticated ones frequently have very fine horns; a pair 8' 6" from tip to tip measured round the curve, are in possession of Mr. J. H. Lindsay. The Goat-Antelope, *Nemorhadus sumatrensis* (Shaw), ^๕ ^๕ (leeangpha), occurs, and six species of deer—the Muntjac, Kijang or Barking Deer, *Cervus muntjac* (Zimm), Schomburgk's Deer, *Cervus Schomburgki* (Blyth), the brown-antlered Deer or Thameng, *C. eldi* (Guthrie), the Sambhur or Rusa, *C. unicolor* (Bechstein), ^๕ ^๕ (nūa), the Hog Deer, *C. porcinus* (Zimm), and the little Mouse Deer, *Trugulus javanicus* (Gmelin), ^๕ ^๕ (krachong). Other animals to mention are the wild pig ^๕ ^๕ (mu), the Pangolin, or Scaly Anteater, *Manis javanica* (Desm.) ^๕ ^๕ (nim), and one or more species of Dolphins or Porpoises in the Gulf of Siam.

BIRDS.

Siam is rich in birds ^๕ ^๕ (nok), both in the number of species and of individuals. As far as we know at present a large majority are identical with Burmese forms, but very much remains to be done before anything like a complete list of Siamese birds can be drawn up. Among the most noticeable birds in

Bangkok are the crow, *Corvus macrorhynchus* (Wagler), กิ (ka), the Siamese Mynah, *Ethiopsar grandis* (Moore), which has a crest of black feathers on its forehead, the larger Pied Mynah, *Graculipica nigricollis* (Payk), the Magpie Robin, *Copsychus saularis* (L.), the Sparrow, *Passer montanus* (L.), นกกระจอก (nok-krachok), the Roller or "Blue jay" *Coracias affinis* (McClell.), นกตะขาบ (nok-ta-kharp), and the Brahminy Kite, *Haliastur indus* (Bodd.) Less conspicuous but very beautiful are the Scarlet-backed Flower-pecker, *Dicæum cruentatum* (L.), the Yellow-breasted Sun-bird, *Arachnethra flammularis* (Blyth), นกกระฉับแกบ (nok-kra-chip-klaap), and the Tailor Bird, *Orthotomus sutorius* (Forst), all three common in Bangkok gardens. Hill Mynahs, *Eulabes*, นกขุนทอง (nok-khoon-thong), and other birds are often seen kept in cages as pets. Two birds, more often heard than seen, are the Coppersmith, *Xantholæma hæmatocephala* (P. L. S. Müll.), whose cry is a monotonous "pook pook, pook," and the Koil, *Eudynais honorata* (L.), whose equally monotonous refrain is "ko-il, ko-il." Many species of lovely kingfishers, นกเต็น (kra-tenn), are found along the rivers, and in the country and jungles are woodpeckers, นกหัวขวาน (nok-hoa-khwahn), hornbills, trogons, broadbills, pittas, king-crows, นกแซงแซว (nok-saang-seow), scarlet minivets, golden orioles, laughing thrushes, *Garrulax* นกกระดังงา (nok-kralahng), bulbuls, bee-eaters, parrots, etc., etc. There are many birds of prey from the great glossy black red-headed King Vulture, *Otogyys calvus* (Scop.), to the little Falconet, *Microhalarax cutolmus* (Hodgs.)

Gamebirds. Among the gamebirds already known from Siam are six species of pigeons นกพิราบ (nok pirap), the Thick-billed Green Pigeon *Treron nipalensis* (Hodgs.), the two-banded Green Pigeon *Osmotreron bicincta* (Jerd.), the Green Pigeon *O. vernans* (L.), the large Nutmeg Pigeon *Carpnaga panea* (L.), the White Nutmeg Pigeon *Myristicivora bicolor* (Scop.), and the Blue-rock Pigeon *Columba intermedia* (Strickl.). The Jungle Fowl, *Gallus baciva* (Temm.) ไก่ป่า (kai-pah), is very common. "The Siamese Partridge" is a species of Francolin, *Francolinus chinensis* นกกระทา (nok kra'tah); Quail, Peacock นกยูง (nok yung), and Crested Fire-back, Argus and other pheasants occur; as do Indian Cotton Teal, *Nettapus coromandelianus*; and other wild duck เป็ดน้ำ (pet-nam). Bangkok is

celebrated for the snipe shooting to be got in the immediate neighbourhood; the Pintail or Asiatic Snipe, *Scolopax sternua*, นกปากซุ่ม (nok-pak-som), is common; the European Snipe, *S. celestis* is rare; the Painted Snipe, *Rhyncæa capensis*, occurs; and other species are reported to have been shot. *Charadrius dominicus* a sort of golden Plover, may also be included among the birds worthy to be shot,

REPTILES.

Our knowledge of Siamese reptiles is still small; much of what we do know is due to the labours of M. Mouhot more than forty years ago. The Hawksbill Turtle, *Chelone imbricata* (L.),

เต่าทะเล (tow ta-noo), is found in the Gulf; its capture and the collecting of eggs, which are considered a delicacy by many in Bangkok, is farmed by the Government; the island of Kopai these turtle resort to for laying their eggs. At least one species of land tortoise, *Testudo elongata* (Blyth), occurs, and a large number of species of freshwater turtles or tortoises, the most remarkable of which is the Bigheaded Tortoise, *Platysternum megacephalum* (Gray), which has a long tail; the Soft-shelled Turtles, *Trionyx*,

ตะพาบน้ำ (ta-parp-nam), may be a real danger to bathers as they snap at anything and everything that comes within reach of their long telescopic necks, and once having seized it, will not release their hold, sometimes not even if the head is cut off.

They are also called กิ้งก่า (kriew), and are eaten by some classes of Siamese and by the Chinese. The Crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus*

Crocodiles.

(Schn.), ตะกวด (takhay), is very numerous in some rivers, though it is not now seen in the immediate neighbourhood of Bangkok but in 1778 in Dr. Koenig's journal (J. S. B. R. A. S., No. 26, 1894) we read: "November 8th—The crocodiles swam in front of our boat; they often made a dreadful noise, but the people said we had nothing to fear from them here, they are only dangerous farther inland.....Nov. 27th—The people offered the flesh of a big crocodile for sale.....the tail was best and had no smell at all. The King of Siam pays for every crocodile.....in order to extirpate these animals. Therefore the crocodiles are afraid of any boat here, but higher up the country they attack people and eat them;" and other such entries. Another species of crocodile, *C. siamensis* (Schn.), has been found, but little is known of it, as there is no specimen as yet in the Museum.

Lizards.

Of lizards there are very many species in Siam; the largest is the Water Monitor, *Varanus salinator* (Laur.), เขียด (heeah), commonly called *Iguana*, [but the true *Iguana* is a native of America]; these lizards sometimes do much damage in poultry yards. I shot one in Kedah in April 1895, which was 7' 9" long and 23" in girth. Four species of Geckoes or house lizards are very common in Bangkok, *Gecko verticilla-*

tus (Laur.), ทูก (tokay), grows to 12' in length and is well known from its loud voice; the other species are collectively called ชิงจอก (ching-chok), and are from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long when full grown; they are of great service to man in eating scores of insects which enter the houses. It may be as well to mention here as some people are afraid of these useful, cheerful little creatures that all these lizards are perfectly harmless and though the Tokay can bite hard it is perfectly innocent from poison. Other lizards to mention are the Changeable Garden Lizard, *Calotes versicolor* (Daud.), กิ้งก่า (kingkar), commonly called "chameleon," the agile

Grass Lizard, *Mabvia siamensis* (Günther), ชิงเหลณ (ching-lane), which loves the brightest sunshine, and the beautiful Flying Dragons, *Draco toeniopterus* (Günther), and *D. maculatus* (Cantor), var. *haussii* (Boestger), named after the late Dr. F. Haase. At the present

Snakes

day 56 species of snakes, Siamese งู (ngu), are known from Siam.

Of these 12 species are poisonous, 4 of which, however, are sea-snakes, therefore the number of species of poisonous land snakes is only one-seventh of the total number, which small proportion compares very favourably with many other countries, as for instance Australia, where the poisonous species outnumber the harmless. The largest snake, and one free from poison but formidable from its strength, is the Python, *Python reticulatus* (Schneid.), which reaches the length of 30 feet, small specimens of which are sometimes found in the heart of Bangkok. On the 25th of May, 1897, a Python 9' 3" long appeared in the Palace and swallowed a pet cat whole. In contrast to the great python is the Earth-snake, *Typhlops braminus* (Daud.) which looks at first sight like a worm and seldom exceeds 6" in length; though said by many natives to be "very deadly" it is really absolutely innocuous; as also is the larger Earth-snake, *Cylindrophis rufus* (Laur.), also common in Bangkok, which reaches 30 inches in length, and is coloured above black, beneath black and white and has a bright red mark both on the neck and tail, which so resembles the head that the snake is commonly credited with having a head at each end. Two other common harmless snakes may be mentioned, the Long-nosed Green Whip Snake, *Dryophis mycterizans* (L.), which grows over 4 feet long and is wonderfully slender and elegant, and quiet, and gentle when handled; and the Ornate Tree Snake, *Chrysopelea ornata* (Shaw), which is very common in Bangkok gardens, and enters houses in pursuit of Tokays which it attacks and swallows. The local variety grows to nearly 5 feet long and is very handsome, the head being lemon-yellow boldly cross-hatched with black, and the body and tail bright grass green, each scale marked with black; it is very fierce and will bite without provocation but can do no harm to a human being. A rare snake, also harmless, which when caught should be bottled in spirits, being among the desiderata of every

museum, is *Herpeton tentaculatum* (Lacep), which frequents water and can at once be distinguished from every other known snake by two tentacles projecting forward from the snout. The poisonous snakes most frequently met with are the Black Cobra, *Naja Iripudians* (Merr.), known by its dilatable hood, which grows to 6 feet long, and the green Viper, *Lachesis gramineus* (Shaw), which resembles the whip snake in colour but seldom exceeds 2 feet in length, and has a flattened wicked-looking head somewhat resembling an ace of spades when seen from above.

BATRACHIANS. Of the Siamese Batrachians almost less is known than of the Reptiles, but progress has been made during recent years. The best known is the "Bull Frog," *Calhula pulchra* (Gray),

อึ่งอ่าง (eung-ahng), a rotund creature about 3 inches in length with a brown back and a yellow stripe along each side, which is cursed by every one for the tremendous noise it makes at night after a rainy day, "eung-ahng, eung-ahng, eung-ahng," long drawn out in monotonous regularity, hour after hour. *Microhyla ornata* (D. & B.) is a little frog less than an inch in length which produces an astounding volume of sound at certain times

of the year in Bangkok. The large frog, กบ (kop), which is eaten by the Siamese is *Rana tigrina* (Daud.), well known in

Fish. The seas and inland waters of Siam teem with fish, ปลา (pla), large and small, eatable and the reverse. The most celebrated

are the Fighting Fish, *Betta pugnax* (Cantor), ปลากัด (pla-kat), which are often kept in glass bowls in houses, the Archer Fish, *Toxotes jaculator* (Pallas), ปลาเลื้อย (plaseua), which shoots insects with a drop of water, and the "Climbing Perch," *Anabas scandens* (Dufarff), which lives for a considerable period out of its natural element.

INVERTEBRATES. The invertebrate animals of Siam present a great field for research. Of the Molluscs or shell-fish much may be learnt from Dr. Fischer's "Catalogue des mollusques d'une partie de l'Indo-Chine," published in 1891. The number of species of insects already known is very great, but much remains to be done. The late Dr. F. Haase formed a fine collection of the butterflies, which as in other parts of S. E. Asia are very numerous and beautiful. The great Atlas Moth is common, often flying into Bangkok houses at night, as does also the noisy black Rhinoceros beetle, so destructive to coconut palms: ants and termites (white ants) abound; other noteworthy insects are the fire-fly, praying mantis, stick-insect, fighting cricket, and a great water bug, *Belostoma*,

which is eaten as a delicacy. The large red centipedes, ตะขาบ (ta-kharp), are common and have a poisonous bite, but it is useful to know that the millipedes, กิ้งกือ (king-keu), which are far more often met with, are perfectly harmless. A species of

millipede, which is very numerous at Kosichang, can roll itself up into a ball and is sometimes called the "Tical," being about the size and shape of the coin. The great black, hairy spider, often called "Tarantula," occurs in suitable localities in Siam; the large house spider, *Heterapoda*, แมงมุม (meng-mum), should be protected, as it does good service in destroying cockroaches. Several species of scorpion are found; the big black one is called the Elephant scorpion, แมงป่องช้าง (meng-pong-chang). Two species of King Crabs, *Limulus*, แมงดาหน้า (meng-dah-nam) are found in the Gulf, and both they and their eggs are eaten for food. The rivers and ponds as well as the sea abound in crabs and prawns. Finally the Siamese star-fish, leeches, worms, jelly-fish, sea-anemones, sponges and other simpler animals must perforce wait to be studied till more is known of the larger things higher in the scale.



TREATIES

BETWEEN

SIAM AND THE POWERS.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, APRIL 18th, 1855.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT BANGKOK, APRIL 5, 1856.]

ART. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, and their successors, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and her successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese; and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

ART. II.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. He will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance, by British subjects, of all the provisions of this Treaty, and such of the former Treaty negotiated by Captain Burney in 1826 as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by the Consul, according to English laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this Treaty, nor until ten vessels owned by British subjects, sailing under British colours and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this Treaty.

ART. III.—If Siamese in the employ of British subjects, offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner, any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape

to or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese, not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

ART. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok, may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of 24 hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officer; and the Siamese officer and the Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchaser under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district, and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, a British subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase money paid by him for the same.

ART. V.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this Treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding Article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under the protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating in the Siamese character their names, calling and description. The Siamese officers at the Government stations in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed; but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters; and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

ART. VI.—All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam, shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion, and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a British subject, without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him; and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

ART. VII.—British ships of war may enter the river, and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong-Phrachamit and Pit-Pachanuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government; but in the absence of a British ship of war the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

ART. VIII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok, under the Treaty of 1826, shall be abolished from the date of this Treaty coming into operation; and British shipping and trade will thenceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped.

On all articles of import the duties shall be three per cent., payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchant and the Custom House Officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese Officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce, previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the Tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed

that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the Tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of Salt, Rice, and Fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of those articles.

Bullion, or personal effects, may be imported or exported free of charge.

ART. IX.—The Code of Regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions, the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

ART. X.—The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

ART. XI.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the Siamese or the British Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ART. XII.—This Treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, and the ratifications thereof having been previously exchanged, shall take effect from the sixth day of April in the year 1856 of the Christian era, corresponding to the first day of the fifth month of the 1218th year of the Siamese Civil era.

In witness whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present Treaty in quadruplicate at Bangkok, on the 18th day of April in the year 1855 of the Christian era, corresponding to the second day of the sixth month of the 1217th year of the Siamese Civil era.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE
IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM.

REGULATION I.—The master of every English ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom House at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom House Officers all his guns and ammunition; and a Custom House Officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

REGULATION II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined 800 Ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

REGULATION III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within 24 hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom-House, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of 400 Ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within 24 hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

REGULATION IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of 800 Ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

REGULATION V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom House Officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam,

and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom House Officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns* and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

REGULATION VI.—Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary having no knowledge of the Siamese language, the Siamese Government have agreed that the English text of these Regulations, together with the Treaty of which they form a portion, and the Tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conveying in every respect their true meaning and intention.

(Signatures and seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

(L. S.) JOHN BOWRING.

* The removal and return of guns to foreign ships was so very inconvenient to the Siamese Government that since 1st January 1868 the officials at Paknam only take custody of the ammunition of the vessels, and that only in case any large quantity is on board.

TARIFF OF EXPORT AND INLAND DUTIES TO BE LEVIED ON ARTICLES OF TRADE.

SECTION I.—The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other Taxes, on production or transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows :—

	Ticals.	Salung.	Fuang.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	Per picul
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	„
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	„
4. Cardamums, best	14	0	0	„
5. Cardamums, bastard	6	0	0	„
6. Dried Mussels	1	0	0	„
7. Pelicans' Quills	2	2	0	„
8. Betelnut, dried	1	0	0	„
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	„
10. Sharks' fins, white	6	0	0	„
11. Ditto, black	3	0	0	„
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	„
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	Per 100 tails
14. Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	3/4	Per picul
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	„
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	„
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	„
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	„
19. Béche de mer	3	0	0	„
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	„
21. Birds' nests, uncleaned	20	per cent.		
22. Kingfishers' feathers	6	0	0	Per 100
23. Cutch	0	2	0	Per picul
24. Beché seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	„
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	„

	Ticals.	Salung.	Fuang.	
26. Gum benjamin	4	0	0	Per picul
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	„
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	„
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	„
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	„
31. Soft, or young ditto	10	per cent.		
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	per 100 hides
33. Ditto, common	3	0	0	„
34. Deer sinews	4	0	0	Per picul
35. Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	„
36. Elephants' bones	1	0	0	„
37. Tigers' bones	5	0	0	„
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	„
39. Elephants' hides	0	1	0	„
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	Per skin
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	Per picul
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	„
43. Hemp	1	2	0	„
44. Dried fish, <i>Plahaang</i>	1	2	0	„
45. Ditto, <i>Plasalit</i>	1	0	0	„
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	„
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	„
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	„
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	„
50. Ebony	1	1	0	„
51. Rice	4	0	0	Per koyan

SECTION II.—The undermentioned Articles, being subject to the Inland or Transit Duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export Duty :—

52. Sugar, white	0	2	0	Per picul
53. Ditto, red	0	1	0	„
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned ...	10	per cent.		„
55. Pepper	1	0	0	„
56. Salt fish, <i>plat'u</i>	1	0	0	Per 10,000 fish
57. Beans and peas	One-twelfth.			
58. Dried Prawns	One-twelfth.			
59. Tilseed	One-twelfth.			
60. Silk, raw	One-twelfth.			
61. Bees'-wax	One-fifteenth.			
62. Tallow	1	0	0	Per picul
63. Salt	6	0	0	Per koyan
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	Per 1,000 bundles

SECTION III.—All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

(Signature and seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

(L. S.) JOHN BOWRING.

AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY TO TREATY OF 1855.

[SIGNED AT BANGKOK, MAY 13, 1856.]

Agreement entered into between the undermentioned Royal Commissioners on the part of their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, and HARRY SMITH PARKES, ESQUIRE, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

PREAMBLE.

Mr. Parkes having stated, on his arrival at Bangkok, as bearer of Her Britannic Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce concluded on the 18th day of April, 1855, that he was instructed by the Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to request the Siamese Government to consent to an enumeration of those articles of the former Treaty, concluded in 1826, between the Honorable East India Company and their late Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, which are abrogated by the Treaty first named, and also to agree to certain explanations which appear necessary to mark the precise force and application of certain portions of the new Treaty; their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam have appointed and empowered certain Royal Commissioners, namely, His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsah Dhiraj Snidh, and their Excellencies the four Senaputies or Principal Ministers of Siam, to confer and arrange with Mr. Parkes the matters above named; and the said Royal Commissioners having accordingly met Mr. Parkes for this purpose on repeated occasions, and maturely considered all the subjects brought by him to their notice, have resolved:

That it is proper, in order to prevent future controversy, that those clauses of the old Treaty which are abrogated by the new Treaty should be distinctly specified, and that any clause of the new Treaty which is not sufficiently clear, should be fully explained. To this end they have agreed to, and concluded, the following twelve Articles:—

ART. 1.

On the old Treaty Concluded in 1826.

The Articles of the old Treaty not abrogated by the new Treaty are 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and the undermentioned clauses of Articles 6 and 10.

In Article 6, the Siamese desire to retain the following clause:

“If a Siamese or English merchant buy or sell without inquiring and ascertaining whether the seller or buyer be of a good or bad character, and

if he meet with a bad man who takes the property and absconds, the rulers and officers on either side must make search and endeavour to produce the property of the absconder, and investigate the matter with sincerity. If the party possess money or property, he can be made to pay; but if he does not possess any, or if he cannot be apprehended, it will be the merchant's own fault, and the authorities cannot be held responsible."

Of Article 10, Mr. Parkes desires to retain that clause relating to the overland trade which states: "Asiatic merchants of the English countries, not being Burmese, Peguans, or descendants of Europeans, desiring to enter into and to trade with the Siamese dominions, from the countries of Mergui, Tavoy, Tenasserim and Ye, which are now subject to the English, will be allowed to do so freely overland and by water, upon the English furnishing them with proper certificates."

Mr. Parkes, however, desires that all British subjects without exception shall be allowed to participate in this overland trade. The said Royal Commissioners therefore agree, on the part of the Siamese, that all traders under British rule, may cross from the British territories of Mergui, Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, Pegu, or other places, by land or by water, to the Siamese territories, and may trade there with facility, on the condition that they shall be provided by the British authorities with proper certificates, which must be renewed for each journey.

The Commercial Agreement annexed to the old Treaty is abrogated by the new Treaty, with the exception of the under-mentioned clauses of Articles 1 and 4:—

Of Article 1, the Siamese desire to retain the following clause:—

"British merchants importing fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder are prohibited from selling them to any party but the Government. Should the Government not require such fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, the merchants must re-export the whole of them."

Article 4 stipulates that no charge or duty shall be levied on boats carrying cargo to British ships at the bar. The Siamese desire to cancel this clause for the reason that the old measurement duty of 1,700 ticals per fathom included the fees of the various officers; but as this measurement duty has now been abolished, the Siamese wish to levy on each native boat taking cargo out to sea a fee of 8 ticals, 2 sal'ungs, this being the charge paid by Siamese traders; and Mr. Parkes undertakes to submit this point to the consideration of Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Siam.

ART. 2.

On the exclusive Jurisdiction of the Consul over British Subjects.

The 2nd Article of the Treaty stipulates that:—"Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul in conjunction with the proper Siamese officer; and criminal offenders will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by

the Consul according to English laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders by their own laws through the Siamese authorities; but the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty."

On the non-interference of the Consul with the Siamese, or of Siamese with British subjects, the said Royal Commissioners desire in the first place to state that, while, for natural reasons, they fully approve of the Consul holding no jurisdiction over Siamese in their own country, the Siamese authorities, on the other hand, will feel themselves bound to call on the Consul to apprehend and punish British subjects who shall commit, whilst in Siamese territory, any grave infractions of the laws, such as cutting, wounding, or inflicting other serious bodily harm. But in disputes or in offences of a slighter nature committed by British subjects among themselves, the Siamese authorities will refrain from all interference.

With reference to the punishment of offences, or the settlement of disputes, it is agreed:

That all criminal cases, in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be tried and determined by the British Consul alone.

All criminal cases in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be tried and determined by the Siamese authorities alone.

That all civil cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be heard and determined by the British Consul alone. All civil cases in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be heard and determined by the Siamese authorities alone.

That whenever a British subject has to complain against a Siamese, he must make his complaint through the British Consul, who will lay it before the proper Siamese authorities.

That in all cases in which Siamese or British subjects are interested, the Siamese authorities in the one case, and the British Consul in the other, shall be at liberty to attend at and listen to the investigation of the case; and copies of the proceedings will be furnished from time to time, or whenever desired, to the Consul or the Siamese authorities, until the case is concluded.

That although the Siamese may interfere so far with British subjects as to call upon the Consul, in the manner stated in this Article, to punish grave offences when committed by British subjects, it is agreed that:

British subjects, their persons, houses, premises, lands, ships, or property of any kind, shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the Siamese. In case of any violation of this stipulation, the Siamese authorities will take cognizance of the case and punish the

offenders. On the other hand, Siamese subjects, their persons, houses, premises, or property of any kind, shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the English; and the British Consul shall investigate and punish any breach of this stipulation.

ART. 3.

On the right of British Subjects to Dispose of their Property at Will.

By the 4th Article of the Treaty, British subjects are allowed to purchase in Siam "houses, gardens, fields, or plantations." It is agreed, in reference to this stipulation, that British subjects who have accordingly purchased houses, gardens, fields, or plantations, are at liberty to sell the same to whomsoever they please. In the event of a British subject dying in Siam, and leaving houses, lands, or other property, his relations, or those persons who are heirs according to English law, shall receive possession of the said property; and the British Consul, or someone appointed by the British Consul, may proceed at once to take charge of the said property on their account. If the deceased should have debts due to him by the Siamese, or other persons, the Consul can collect them; and if the deceased should owe money, the Consul shall liquidate his debts as far as the estate of the deceased shall suffice.

ART. 4.

On the Taxes, Duties, or other Charges Leviable on British Subjects.

The 4th Article of the Treaty provides for the payment on the lands held or purchased by British subjects, of "the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects." The taxes here alluded to are those set forth in the annexed schedule.

Again, it is stated in the 8th Article, that "British subjects are to pay import and export duties according to the Tariff annexed to the Treaty." For the sake of greater distinctness, it is necessary to add to these two clauses the following explanation, namely:—That beside the land tax, and the import and export duties, mentioned in the aforesaid Articles, no additional charge or tax of any kind may be imposed upon a British subject, unless it obtain the sanction both of the supreme Siamese authorities and the British Consul.

ART. 5.

On Passes and Port Clearances.

The 5th Article of the Treaty provides that Passports shall be granted to travellers, and the 5th Article of the regulations that port clearances shall be furnished to ships. In reference thereto, the said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes, agree that the passports to be given to British subjects travelling beyond the limits assigned by the Treaty for the residence of British subjects, together with the passes for

cargo boats and the port clearances of British ships, shall be issued within twenty-four hours after formal application for the same shall have been made to the proper Siamese authorities. But if reasonable cause should at any time exist for delaying or withholding the issue of any of these papers, the Siamese authorities must at once communicate it to the Consul.

Passports for British subjects travelling in the interior, and the port-clearances of British ships, will be granted by the Siamese authorities free of charge.

ART. 6.

*On the Prohibition of the Exportation of Rice, Salt, and Fish,
and on the Duty on Paddy.*

The 8th Article of the Treaty stipulates that "whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice and fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting by public proclamation the exportation of these articles."

Mr. Parkes, in elucidation of this clause, desires an agreement to this effect, namely: That a month's notice shall be given by the Siamese authorities to the Consul, prior to the enforcement of the prohibition; and that British subjects who may previously obtain special permission from the Siamese authorities to export a certain quantity of rice which they have already purchased, may do so even after the prohibition comes in force. Mr. Parkes also requests that the export duty on paddy should be half of that on rice, namely, 2 ticals per koyan.

The said Royal Commissioners, having in view the fact that rice forms the principal sustenance of the nation, stipulate that on the breaking out of war or rebellion, the Siamese may prohibit the trade in rice, and may enforce the prohibition so long as the hostilities thus occasioned shall continue. If a dearth should be apprehended, on account of the want or excess of rain, the Consul will be informed one month previous to the enforcement of the prohibition. British merchants who obtain the Royal permission upon the issue of the proclamation, to export a certain quantity of rice which they have already purchased, may do so irrespective of the prohibition to the contrary; but those merchants who do not obtain the Royal permission will not be allowed, when the prohibition takes effect, to export the rice they may already have purchased.

The prohibition shall be removed as soon as the cause of its being imposed shall have ceased to exist.

Paddy may be exported on payment of a duty of 2 ticals per koyan, or half the amount levied on rice.

ART. 7.

On permission to import Gold Leaf as Bullion.

Under the 8th Article of the Treaty, bullion may be imported or exported free of charge. With reference to this clause, the said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes, agree that foreign coins of

every denomination, gold and silver in bars or ingots, and gold leaf, may be imported free; but manufactured articles in gold and silver, plated ware, and diamonds or other precious stones, must pay an import duty of 3 per cent.

ART. 8.

On the establishment of a Custom House.

The said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes and in conformity with the intent of the 8th Article of the new Treaty, agree to the immediate establishment of a Custom House, under the superintendence of a high Government functionary, for the examination of all goods landed or shipped, and the receipt of the import and export duties due thereon. They further agree that the business of the Custom House shall be conducted under the regulations annexed to this Agreement.

ART. 9.

On the Subsequent Taxation of Articles now Free from Duty.

Mr. Parkes agrees with the said Royal Commissioners that whenever the Siamese Government deem it to be beneficial for the country to impose a single tax or duty on any article not now subject to a public charge of any kind, they are at liberty to do so, provided that the said tax be just and reasonable.

ART. 10.

On the Boundaries of the Four-Mile Circuit.

It is stipulated in the 4th Article of the Treaty, that "British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok, may rent land and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 sen (not more than 4 miles English) from the City walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so."

The points to which this circuit extends due north, south, east, and west of the City, and the spot where it crosses the river below Bangkok, have accordingly been measured by officers on the part of the Siamese and English; and their measurements, having been examined and agreed to by the said Royal Commissioners and Mr. Parkes, are marked by stone pillars placed at the undermentioned localities, viz.:

On the North.—One sen north of Wat Kemabiratararn.

On the East.—6 sen and 7 fathoms south-west of Wat Bangkokapi.

On the South.—About 19 sen south of the village of Bangpakeo.

On the West.—About 2 sen south-west of the village of Bangphrom.

The pillars marking the spot where the circuit line crosses the river below Bangkok are placed on the left bank, 3 sen below the village of Bangmanau, and on the right bank about 1 sen below the village of Banglampuluen.

ART. 11.

On the Boundaries of the Twenty-four Hours' Journey.

It is stipulated in Article 4 of the Treaty, that "excepting within the circuit of four miles, British merchants in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of 24 hours' journey from the City of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel."

The said Royal Commissioners and Mr. Parkes have consulted together on this subject, and have agreed that the boundaries of the said twenty-four hours' journey shall be as follows:—

1. *On the North.*—The Bang-puts'ah Canal, from its mouth on the Chao Phya River, to the old city walls of Lophburi, and a straight line from Lophburi to the landing-place of Tha Phrangam near to the town of Sara'buri on the River Pasak.

2. *On the East.*—A straight line drawn from the landing place of Tha Phrangam to the junction of the Klong'ut Canal with the Bangpakong River; the Bangpakong River from the junction of the Klong'ut Canal to its mouth; and the coast from the mouth of the Bangpakong River, to the isle of Srimaharajah, to such distance inland as can be reached within 24 hours' journey from Bangkok.

3. *On the South.*—The isle of Srimaharajah and the islands of Se-Chang, on the east side of the Gulf; and the city walls of Petchaburi, on the west side.

4. *On the West.*—The western coast of the Gulf to the mouth of the Meklong River, to such a distance inland as can be reached within 24 hours' journey from Bangkok; the Meklong River, from its mouth to the city walls of Rajburi; a straight line from the city walls of Rajburi to the town of Suphanaburi; and a straight line from the town of Suphanaburi to the mouth of the Bang'utsah Canal, on the Chow Phya River.

ART. 12.

On the Incorporation in the Treaty of this Agreement.

The said Royal Commissioners agree, on the part of the Siamese Government, to incorporate all the Articles of this Agreement in the Treaty concluded by the Siamese Plenipotentiaries and Sir John Bowring, on the 18th April, 1855, whenever this shall be desired by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

In witness whereof, the said Royal Commissioners, and the said Harry Smith Parkes, have sealed and signed this Agreement in duplicate, at Bangkok, on the 13th day of May in the year 1856 of the Christian era.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES

On Garden-ground, Plantations, or other Lands.

SECTION 1.—Trenched or raised lands planted with the following 8 sorts of fruit-trees are subject to the long assessment, which is calculated on the trees grown on the land, and not on the land itself; and the amount to be collected annually by the proper officers, and paid by them into the Royal Treasury, is endorsed on the title-deeds or official certificate of tenure.

1. *Betel-nut trees*, of which there are five classes, pay according to size from 50 to 138 cowries per tree.

2. *Cocoa-nut trees*, from 1 sok and upwards in height of stem, pay per 3 trees ... 1 salung.

3. *Siri vines*, all sizes (from 5 sok in height and upwards, pay per tree or pole when trained on tunglang trees ... 200 cowries.

4. *Mango trees*, stem of 4 kam in circumference at the height of 3 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per tree ... 1 fuang.

5. *Map'rang trees* are assessed at the same rate as mango trees.

6. *Durian trees*, stem of 4 kam in circumference at the height of 3 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per tree ... 1 tical.

7. *Mangosteen trees*, stem of 2 kam in circumference at the height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sok from the ground, pay per tree ... 1 fuang.

8. *Langsat trees* are assessed at the same rate as Mangosteen trees.

Note.—The long assessment is made under ordinary circumstances once only in each reign, and plantations or lands having been once assessed at the above-mentioned rates, continue to pay the same annual sum, which is endorsed on the official certificate of tenure (subject to remissions granted in case of the destruction of the trees by drought or flood) until the next assessment is made, regardless of the new trees that may have been planted in the interval, or the old trees that may have died off. When the time for a new assessment arrives, a fresh account of the trees is taken, those that have died since the former one being omitted, and those that have been newly planted being inserted, provided they have obtained the above-stated dimensions; otherwise they are free of charge.

SECTION 2.—Trenched or raised lands planted with the following eight sorts of fruit-trees are subject to an annual assessment, calculated on the trees grown on the lands, in the following manner, that is to say:

1. *Orange trees*, five kinds, stem of 6 ngiu in circumference close to the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 10 trees ... 1 fuang.

All other kinds of orange trees of the same size as the above, pay per 15 trees ... 1 fuang.

2. *Jack-fruit trees*, stem of 6 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 15 trees ... 1 fuang.

3. *Bread-fruit trees* are assessed at the same rate as jack-fruit trees.

4. *Mak Fai trees*, stem of 4 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees ... 1 fuang.

5. *Guava trees*, stem of 2 kam in circumference, at the height of 1 kub from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees ... 1 fuang.

6. *Saton trees*, stem of 6 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 5 trees ... 1 fuang.

7. *Rambutan trees*, stem of 4 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 5 trees ... 1 fuang.

8. *Pine apples* pay per 1,000 plants ... 1 salung.

SECTION 3.—The following six kinds of fruit trees, when planted in trenched or untrenched lands or in any other manner than as plantations subject to the long assessment described in Section 1, are assessed annually at the undermentioned rates :—

Mangoes	1 fuang per tree.
Tamarinds	1 do. ,, 2 trees.
Custard Apples	1 do. ,, 20 trees.
Plantains	1 do. ,, 50 roots.
Siri Vines (trained on poles)	1 do. ,, 12 vines.
Pepper Vines	1 do. ,, 12 vines.

SECTION 4.—Trenched or raised lands planted with annuals of all sorts pay a land tax of 1 salung and 1 fuang per rai for each crop.

An annual fee of 3 salung and 1 fuang is also charged by the Nairowang (or local tax collector) for each lot or holding of trenched land of which an official title or certificate of tenure has been taken out.

When held under the long assessment and planted with the eight sorts of fruit-trees described in Section 1, the annual fee paid to the Nairowang for each lot or holding of trenched land for which an official title or certificate of tenure has been taken out, is 2 salungs.

SECTION 5.—Untrenched or low lands, planted with annuals of all sorts, pay a land tax of 1 salung and 1 fuang per rai for each crop.

No land tax is levied on these lands if left uncultivated.

Sixty cowries per tical are levied as expenses of testing the quality of the silver on all sums paid as taxes under the long assessment. Taxes paid under the annual assessment are exempted from this charge.

Lands having once paid a tax according to one or other of the above-mentioned rates, are entirely free from all other taxes or charges.

CUSTOMS-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

1. A Custom-House is to be built at Bangkok, near to the anchorage, and officers must be in attendance there between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. The business of the Custom-House must be carried on between those hours. The tide-waiters required to superintend the landing or shipment of goods will remain in waiting for that purpose from daylight until dark.

2. Subordinate Custom-House officers shall be appointed to each ship; their number shall not be limited, and they may remain on board the vessel or in boats alongside. The Custom-House officers appointed to the vessels outside the bar will have the option of residing on board the ships, or of accompanying the cargo-boats on their passage to and fro.

3. The landing, shipment, or transshipment of goods may be carried on only between sunrise and sunset.

4. All cargo landed or shipped shall be examined and passed by the Custom-House officers within twelve hours of daylight, after the receipt at the Custom-House of the proper application. The manner in which such application and examination is to be made shall be settled by the Consul and the Superintendent of Customs.

5. Duties may be paid by British merchants in ticals, foreign coin, or bullion, the relative values of which will be settled by the Consul and the proper Siamese officers. The Siamese will appoint whomsoever they may please to receive payment of the duties.

6. The Receiver of duties may take from the merchants two salung per catty of 80 ticals for testing the money paid to him as duties; and for each stamped receipt given to him for duties he may charge six salungs.

7. Both the Superintendent of Customs and the British Consul shall be provided with sealed sets of balance yards, money weights, and measures, which may be referred to in the event of any difference arising with the merchants as to the weight or dimensions of money or goods.

(Signed) etc., etc.

CONVENTION between the King of Siam and the Governor-General of India, defining the Boundary on the Mainland between the Kingdom of Siam and the British Province of Tenasserim.—Signed at Bangkok, February 8, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, July 3, 1868.]

Chow Phya Sri Sury Wongse thi Samuha Phra Kalahome, Prime Minister, President of the Western and South-Western Provinces; and Chow Phya Phutarapie thi Samuha Na Yoke, President of the Northern and North-Western Provinces, with full powers from his Majesty the King of Siam, on the one part; and

Lieutenant Arthur Herbert Bagge, Royal Engineers, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, with powers from his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the other part; have unanimously agreed to this Convention regarding the boundaries on the mainland between the Kingdom of Siam and the British Province of Tenasserim; to wit :

On the north of the channel of the River Maymuey (Siamese), or Thoungyeng (Burmese) up to its source in the Pa-wan range of mountains, the eastern or right bank of the said river being regarded as Siamese territory, and the western or left bank being regarded as English territory. Then along the Pa-wan range to the main watershed, and along it to Kow Kradoo Moo, or Moogadok Toung, in the Province of Theethawat. Here the boundary line crosses the valleys of the Hougndrau and Maygathat Rivers, in almost a straight line, and meets the main watershed near the common source of the Phabesa and Krata Rivers. From this point it runs down the central range of mountains which forms the main watershed of the peninsula as far as Khow Htam Dayn, in the district of Champon, thence along the range known as Khow Dayn Yai, as far as the source of the Kra-na-ey stream, which it follows to its junction with the Pakchan; thence down the Pakchan River to its mouth; the west or right bank belonging to the British, the eastern or left bank belonging to the Siamese.

With regard to the islands in the River Pakchan, those nearest to the English bank are to belong to the English, and those nearest to the Siamese bank are to belong to the Siamese, excepting the Island of Kwan, off Maleewan, which is Siamese property.

The whole of the western bank of the River Pakchan down to Victoria Point shall belong to the British, and the eastern bank throughout shall belong to Siam.

This agreement, written both in Siamese and English, shall fix the boundary line between the Kingdom of Siam and the British Province of Tenasserim for ever.

A tabular statement is attached to this agreement, in which the various boundary marks in the valleys and along the mountain ranges are specified, together with their geographical positions.

Within the term of six months from the date of this Agreement, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioners shall forward two maps, which shall be compared with the present map, now signed and sealed, showing the boundary in a red line. Should the two maps be found correct, the Siamese and British Governments shall ratify the same.

Signed and sealed by the respective Commissioners, at Bangkok, on Saturday, the 15th day of the waxing moon, the year of Rabbit, the 9th of the decade, Siamese Civil era 1229, corresponding with the 8th day of February, 1868, of the Christian era.

TREATY OF 1883.

TREATY between His Majesty the King of Siam and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the prevention of crime in the Territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi, and for the promotion of commerce between British Burmah and the Territories aforesaid.—Signed at Bangkok, September 3, 1883.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED MAY 7, 1884.]

ART. I.—The Treaty between the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam and the Government of India, bearing date the 14th January, 1874, shall be and is hereby abrogated.

ART. II.—The Siamese authorities in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi will afford due assistance and protection to British subjects carrying on trade or business in any of those territories; and the British Government in India will afford similar assistance and protection to Siamese subjects from Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi carrying on trade or business in British territory.

ART. III.—British subjects entering Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi must provide themselves with passports from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or such officer as he appoints in his behalf, stating their names, calling, and the weapons they carry, and description.

Such passports must be renewed for each journey, and must be shown to the Siamese officers at the frontier stations, or in the interior of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi on demand. Persons provided with passports and not carrying any articles prohibited under the Treaty of the 18th April, 1855, or the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May, 1856, shall be allowed to proceed on their journey without interference; persons unprovided with passports may be turned back to the frontier, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

Passports may also be granted by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bangkok and by Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul at Chiengmai, in case of the loss of the original passport or of the expiration of the term for which it may have been granted, and other analogous cases.

British subjects travelling in the Siamese territory must be provided with passports from the Siamese authorities.

Siamese subjects going from Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi into British Burmah must provide themselves with passports from the authorities of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi respectively, stating their name, calling, description, and the weapons they carry.

Such passports must be renewed for each journey, and must be shown to the British officer at the frontier stations or in the interior of British Burmah on demand. Persons provided with passports and not carrying any prohibited article, shall be allowed to proceed on their journey without interference; persons unprovided with passports may be turned back at the frontier, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

ART. IV.—British subjects entering Siamese territory from British Burmah must, according to custom and the regulations of the country, pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Siamese subjects entering British territory will be liable, according to the regulations of the British Government, to pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Tables of such duties shall be published for general information.

ART. V.—His Majesty the King of Siam will cause the Prince of Chiengmai to establish and maintain guard stations, under proper officers, on the Siamese bank of the Salween River, which forms the boundary of Chiengmai belonging to Siam, and to maintain a sufficient police force for the prevention of murder, robbery, dacoity, and other crimes of violence.

ART. VI.—If any person accused or convicted of murder, robbery, dacoity, or other heinous crime in any of the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamponchi, escape into British territory, the British authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such persons when apprehended shall, if Siamese subjects or subjects of any third Power, according to the extradition law for the time being in force in British India, be delivered over to the Siamese authorities at Chiengmai: if British subjects, they shall either be delivered over to the Siamese authorities, or shall be dealt with by the British authorities, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or any officer duly authorized by him in this behalf, may decide.

If any persons accused or convicted of murder, robbery, dacoity, or other heinous crime in British territory, escape into Chiengmai, Lakon or Lamponchi, the Siamese authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such persons when apprehended shall, if British subjects, be delivered over to the British authorities, according to the extradition law for the time being in force in Siam; if Siamese subjects, or subjects of any third Power not having Treaty relations with Siam, they shall either be delivered over to the British authorities, or shall be dealt with by the Siamese authorities, as the latter may decide, after consultation with the Consul or Vice-Consul.

ART. VII.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamponchi, shall be placed under the regulation and control of a British Consul or Vice-Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Chiengmai, with power to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May, 1856, subject to Article 8 of the present Treaty.

ART. VIII.—His Majesty the King of Siam will appoint a proper person or proper persons to be a Commissioner and Judge, and Commissioners and Judges, in Chiengmai, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Such Judge or Judges shall, subject to the limitations and provisions contained in the present Treaty, exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi, between British subjects, or in which British subjects may be parties as complainants, accused, plaintiffs or defendants, according to Siamese law; provided always that in all such cases the Consul or Vice-Consul shall be entitled to be present at the trial, and to be furnished with copies of the proceedings, which, when the defendant or accused is a British subject, shall be supplied free of charge, and to make any suggestions to the Judge or Judges which he may think proper in the interests of justice; provided also that the Consul or Vice-Consul shall have power at any time before judgment, if he shall think proper in the interests of justice, by a written requisition under his hand, directed to the Judge or Judges, to signify his desire that any case in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the accused or defendant is a British subject, be transferred for adjudication to the British Consular Court at Chiengmai, and the case shall thereupon be transferred to such last-mentioned Court accordingly, and be disposed of by the Consul or Vice-Consul, as provided by Article 2 of the Supplementary Agreement of 13th May, 1856.

The Consul or Vice-Consul shall have access at all reasonable times to any British subject who may be imprisoned under a sentence or order of the said Judge or Judges, and, if he shall think fit, may require that the prisoner be removed to the Consular prison, there to undergo the residue of his term of imprisonment.

The Tariff of Court Fees shall be published, and shall be equally binding on all parties concerned, whether British or Siamese.

ART. IX.—In civil and criminal cases in which British subjects may be parties, and which shall be tried before the said Judge or Judges, either party shall be entitled to appeal to Bangkok; if a British subject, with the sanction and consent of the British Consul or Vice-Consul, and in other cases by leave of the presiding Judge or Judges.

In all such cases a transcript of the evidence, together with a Report from the presiding Judge or Judges, shall be forwarded to Bangkok, and the appeal shall be disposed of there by the Siamese authorities and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in consultation.

Provided always that in all cases where the defendants or accused are Siamese subjects the final decision on appeal shall rest with the Siamese authorities; and that in all other cases in which British subjects are parties the final decision on appeal shall rest with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

Pending the results of the appeal, the Judgment of the Court at Chiengmai shall be suspended on such terms and conditions (if any) as shall be agreed upon between the said Judge or Judges and the Consul or Vice-Consul.

In such cases of appeal, as above set forth, the appeal must be entered in the Court of Chiengmai within a month of the original verdict, and must be presented at Bangkok within a reasonable time, to be determined by the Court at Chiengmai, failing which the appeal will be thrown out of Court.

ART. X.—The British authorities in the frontier districts of British Burmah, and the Siamese authorities in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamponchi, will at all times use their best endeavours to procure and furnish such evidence and witnesses as may be required for the determination of civil and criminal cases pending in the Consular and Siamese Courts at Bangkok and in Chiengmai respectively, when the importance of the affair may render it necessary.

ART. XI.—British subjects desiring to purchase, cut, or girdle timber in the forests of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lamponchi, must enter into a written agreement for a definite period with the owner of the forest. The agreement must be executed in duplicate, each party retaining a copy, and each copy must be sealed by the British Consul or Vice-Consul and a Siamese Judge and Commissioner at Chiengmai, appointed under Article 8 of this Convention, and be countersigned by a competent local authority, and every such agreement shall be duly registered in the British Consulate and in the Siamese Court at Chiengmai. Any British subject cutting or girdling trees in a forest without the consent of the owner of the forest obtained as aforesaid, or after the expiration of the agreement relating to it, shall be liable to pay such compensation to the owner of the forest as the British Consular officer at Chiengmai shall adjudge.

Transfers of agreements shall be subject to the same formalities.

*The charges for sealing, countersigning, and registration shall be fixed at a moderate scale, and published for general information.

ART. XII.—The Siamese Judges and Commissioners at Chiengmai appointed under Article 8 shall, in conjunction with the local authorities, endeavour to prevent the owners of forests from executing agreements with more than one party for the same timber or forests, and to prevent any person from illegally marking or effacing the marks on timber which has been lawfully cut or marked by another person, and they shall give such facilities as are in their power to the purchasers and fellers of timber to identify their property. Should the owners of forests hinder the cutting, girdling or removing of timber under agreements duly executed in accordance with Article 11 of this Convention, the Siamese Judges and Commissioners of Chiengmai and the local authorities shall enforce the agreements, and the owners of such forests acting as aforesaid shall be liable to pay such compensation to the persons with whom they have entered into such agreements as the Siamese Judges and Commissioners at Chiengmai shall determine, in accordance with Siamese law.

ART. XIII.—Except as and to the extent specially provided, nothing in this Treaty shall be taken to affect the provisions of the Treaty of

Friendship and Commerce between the King of Siam and Her Majesty of the 18th April, 1855, and the Agreement supplementary thereto of the 13th May, 1856.

ART. XIV.—This Treaty has been executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning, but it is hereby agreed that in the event of any question arising as to the construction thereof, the English text shall be accepted as conveying its true meaning and intention.

ART. XV.—The Treaty shall come into operation immediately after the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and shall continue in force for seven years from that date, unless either of the two Contracting Parties shall give notice of their desire that it should terminate before that date. In such case, or in the event of notice not being given before the expiration of the said period of seven years, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given such notice. The High Contracting Parties, however, reserve to themselves the power of making, by common consent, any modification in these Articles, which experience of their working may show to be desirable.

ART. XVI.—This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Bangkok, the 3rd day of September in the year 1883 of the Christian era, corresponding to the second day of the waxing moon of the tenth month of the year of the Goat, 1245 of the Siamese era.

Signed by the following: H. E. Chow Phya Bhanuwongse Phya Charoen Rajamaitree, Phya Thep Prachun; W. H. Newman, H. B. M. Acting Agent and Consul-General in Siam.

List of heinous crimes appended to the Treaty made between Siam and Great Britain with regard to Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lamphoonchi, this 3rd day of September, 1883, in connection with the provisions of Article VI. of the Treaty with regard to the extradition of offenders:—

1. Murder.
2. Culpable homicide.
3. Dacoity.
4. Robbery.
5. Theft.
6. Forgery.
7. Counterfeiting coin or Government stamps.
8. Kidnapping.
9. Rape.
10. Mischief by fire or by any explosive substance.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF SIAM AND GREAT BRITAIN FOR REGULATING THE TRAFFIC IN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Signed at London, April 6th, 1883.

The Government of His Majesty the King of Siam and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of making satisfactory arrangement for the regulation of the traffic in spirituous liquors in Siam, the Undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed as follows :—

ART. I.—Spirits of all kinds not exceeding in alcoholic strength those permitted to be manufactured by the Siamese Government in Siam, may be imported and sold by British subjects on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon spirits manufactured in Siam; and spirits exceeding in alcoholic strength spirits manufactured in Siam as aforesaid may be imported and sold upon payment of such duty and of a proportionate additional duty for the excess of alcoholic strength above the Siamese Government standard. Beer and wines may be imported and sold by British subjects on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon similar articles manufactured in Siam, but the duty on imported beer and wines shall in no case exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The said duty on imported spirits, beer, and wines shall be in substitution of, and not in addition to, the import duty of 3 per cent. leviable under the existing Treaties; and no further duty, tax, or imposition whatever shall be imposed on imported spirits, beer, and wines.

The scale of excise duty to be levied upon spirits, beer, and wines manufactured in Siam shall be communicated by the Siamese Government to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok, and no change in the excise duties shall affect British subjects until after the expiration of six months from the date at which such notice shall have been communicated by the Siamese Government to Her Majesty's Representative at Bangkok.

ART. II.—The testing of spirits imported into the Kingdom of Siam by British subjects shall be carried out by European officials nominated by the Siamese authorities, and by an equal number of experts nominated by Her Majesty's Consul. In case of difference the parties shall nominate a third person, who shall act as umpire.

ART. III.—The Siamese Government may stop the importation by British subjects into Siam of any spirits which, on examination, shall be proved to be deleterious to the public health; and they may give notice to the importers, consignees, or holders thereof to export the same within three months from the date of such notice, and if this is not done the Siamese Government may seize the said spirits and may destroy them, provided always that in all such cases the Siamese Government shall be bound to refund any duty which may have been already paid thereon.

The testing of spirits imported by British subjects, and which may be alleged to be deleterious, shall be carried out in the manner provided by Article II.

The Siamese Government engage to take all necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the sale of spirits manufactured in Siam which may be deleterious to the public health.

ART. IV.—Any British subject who desires to retail spirituous liquors, beer, or wines in Siam must take out a special licence for that purpose from the Siamese Government, which shall not be refused without just and reasonable cause.

This licence may be granted upon conditions to be agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

ART. V.—British subjects shall at all times enjoy the same rights and privileges in regard to the importation and sale of spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors in Siam as the subjects of the most favoured nation; and spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors coming from any part of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects as similar articles coming from any other country the most favoured in this respect.

It is therefore clearly understood that British subjects are not bound to conform to the provisions of the present Convention to any greater extent than the subjects of other nations are so bound.

ART. VI.—Subject to the provisions of Article V., the present Agreement shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by mutual consent between the two Governments, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months' notice given by either party to determine the same.

The existing Treaty engagements between Great Britain and Siam shall continue in full force until the present Agreement comes into operation—and after that date, except in so far as they are modified hereby.

Should the present Agreement be terminated the Treaty engagements between Great Britain and Siam shall revive, and remain as they existed previously to the signature hereof.

ART. VII.—In this Agreement the words “British subject” shall include any naturalized or protected subject of Her Britannic Majesty; and the words “Her Majesty’s Consul” shall include any Consular officer of Her Britannic Majesty in Siam.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London the sixth day of April, 1883, corresponding to the fourteenth day of the waning moon of the month Phagunamas, of the year Horse, Fourth Decade, 1244, of the Siamese Astronomical era.

(L. S.) PRISDANG.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

Agreement,

BETWEEN SIAM AND GREAT BRITAIN, ON THE REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SIAM.

Signed at Bangkok, November 29, 1899.

The Governments of His Majesty the King of Siam and of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, recognizing the necessity of having a satisfactory arrangement for the Registration of British subjects in Siam, the Under-signed—His Siamese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident—duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows :—

I.—The registration according to Article V. of the Treaty of April 18, 1855, of British subjects residing in Siam, shall comprise the following categories :—

1.—All British natural born or naturalized subjects, other than those of Asiatic descent.

2.—All children and grandchildren born in Siam of persons entitled to be registered under the first category, who are entitled to the status of British subjects in contemplation of English law.

Neither great grandchildren nor illegitimate children born in Siam of persons mentioned in the first category are entitled to be registered.

3.—All persons of Asiatic descent born within the Queen's Dominions or naturalized within the United Kingdom or born within the territory of any Prince or State in India under the suzerainty of or in alliance with the Queen.

Except natives of Upper Burma or the British Shan States who became domiciled in Siam before January 1st, 1886.

4. All children born in Siam of persons entitled to be registered under the third category.

No grandchildren born in Siam of persons mentioned in the third category are entitled to be registered for protection in Siam.

5.—The wives and widows of any persons who are entitled to be registered under the foregoing categories.

II.—The lists of such registration shall be open to the inspection of

a properly authorised representative of the Siamese Government on proper notice being given.

III.—If any question arises as to the right of any person to hold a British certificate of registration or as to the validity of the certificate itself, a joint inquiry shall be held by the British and Siamese authorities, and decide according to the conditions laid down in this Agreement, upon evidence to be adduced by the holder of the certificate, in the usual way.

IV.—Should any action, civil or criminal, be pending while such inquiry is going on, it shall be determined conjointly in what Court the case shall be heard.

V.—If the person, in respect of whom the inquiry is held, come within the conditions for registration laid down in Article I., he may, if not yet registered, forthwith be registered as a British subject and provided with a certificate of registration at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate; otherwise he shall be recognized as falling under Siamese jurisdiction, and if already on the lists of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, his name shall be erased.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals at Bangkok on the twenty-ninth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine of the Christian era, corresponding to the one hundred and eighteenth year of Ratanakosindr.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR [L. S.]

(Signed) GEORGE GREVILLE [L. S.]

THE BOUNDARY AGREEMENT,

Signed November 29th, 1899, was abrogated by the
Treaty of 1909.

AGREEMENT

FOR THE ABROGATION OF THE LAND TAX SCHEDULE IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE TREATY OF 1855.

In order to facilitate the financial arrangements of the Siamese Government, and on condition that taxation on land rented, held or owned by British subjects shall nowhere exceed taxation levied on similar land in Lower Burma, Her Britannic Majesty's Government consent to the abrogation of the Schedule of Taxes in five sections annexed to the Supplementary Agreement between Great Britain and Siam signed at Bangkok May 13th, 1856. His Siamese Majesty's Government having assented to the above condition, the undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Siam and His Siamese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows :—

1.—The words “ The taxes here alluded to are those set forth in the “ annexed Schedule ” appearing in Article IV. of the Agreement supplementary to the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Siam and Great Britain, signed at Bangkok May 13th, 1856, shall be and are hereby deleted.

2.—The Schedule in five Sections of Taxes on Garden Ground, Plantations and other lands annexed to the above-mentioned Agreement shall be and is hereby abrogated.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals at Bangkok on the twentieth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred of the Christian era, and in the one hundred and nineteenth year of Ratanakosindr.

Siam and Great Britain.

TREATY SIGNED AT BANGKOK, 10TH MARCH, 1909, AND
RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT LONDON, 9TH JULY, 1909.

His Majesty the King of Siam and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of settling various questions which have arisen affecting their respective dominions, have decided to conclude a Treaty, and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries :—

His Majesty the King of Siam, His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ralph Paget, Esq., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, etc

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.—The Siamese Government transfers to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands. The frontiers of these territories are defined by the Boundary Protocol annexed hereto.

ARTICLE 2.—The transfer provided for in the preceding Article shall take place within thirty (30) days after the ratification of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 3.—A mixed Commission, composed of Siamese and British officials and officers, shall be appointed within six months after the date of ratification of this treaty, and shall be charged with the delimitation of the new frontier. The work of the Commission shall be commenced as soon as the season permits, and shall be carried out in accordance with the Boundary Protocol annexed hereto.

Subjects of His Majesty the King of Siam residing within the territory described in Article 1 who desire to preserve their Siamese nationality will, during the period of six months after the ratification of the present Treaty, be allowed to do so if they become domiciled in the Siamese dominions. His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake that they shall be at liberty to retain their immoveable property within the territory described in Article 1.

It is understood that in accordance with the usual custom where a change of suzerainty takes place, any Concessions within the territories described in Article 1 hereof to individuals or Companies, granted by or with the approval of the Siamese Government, and recognized by them as still in force on the date of the signature of the Treaty, will be recognized by the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 4.—His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake that the Government of the Federated Malay States shall assume the indebtedness to the Siamese Government of the territories described in Article 1.

ARTICLE 5.—The jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts, established by Article 8 of the Treaty of 3rd September, 1883, shall, under the conditions defined in the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed hereto, be extended to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before the date of the present Treaty.

This system shall come to an end, and the jurisdiction of the International Courts shall be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Code of Procedure, and the Law for Organization of Courts.

All other British subjects in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts under the conditions defined in the Jurisdiction Protocol.

ARTICLE 6.—British subjects shall enjoy throughout the whole extent of Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property, the right of residence and travel.

They and their property shall be subject to all taxes and services, but these shall not be other or higher than the taxes and services which are or may be imposed by law on Siamese subjects. It is particularly understood that the limitation in the Agreement of 20th September, 1900, by which the taxation of land shall not exceed that on similar land in Burmah, is hereby removed.

British subjects in Siam shall be exempt from all military service, either in the Army or Navy, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ARTICLE 7.—The provisions of all Treaties, Agreements, and Conventions between Great Britain and Siam, not modified by the present Treaty, remain in full force.

ARTICLE 8.—The present Treaty shall be ratified within four months from its date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok in duplicate the tenth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

L. S. (Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

L. S. (Signed) RALPH PAGET.

BOUNDARY PROTOCOL.

Annexed to the Treaty dated 10th March, 1909.

1.—The frontiers between the territories of His Majesty the King of Siam and the territory over which his suzerain rights have by the present Treaty been transferred to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland are as follows :—

Commencing from the most seaward point of the northern bank of the estuary of the Perlis River and thence north to the range of hills which is the watershed between the Perlis River on the one side and the Pujoh River on the other; then following the watershed formed by the said range of hills until it reaches the main watershed or dividing line between those rivers which flow into the Gulf of Siam on the one side and into the Indian Ocean on the other; following this main watershed so as to pass the sources of the Sungei Patani, Sungei Telubin and Sungei Perak, to a point which is the source of the Sungei Pergau; then leaving the main watershed and going along the watershed separating the waters of the Sungei Pergau from the Sungei Telubin, to the hill called Bukit Jeli or the source of the main stream of the Sungei Golok. Thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the main stream of the Sungei Golok to the sea at a place called Kuala Tabar.

This line will leave the valleys of the Sungei Patani, Sungei Telubin and Sungei Tanjung Mas and the valley on the left or west bank of the Golok to Siam and the whole valley of the Perak river and the valley on the right or west bank of the Golok to Great Britain.

Subjects of each of the parties may navigate the whole of the waters of the Sungei Golok and its affluents.

The island known as Pulo Langkawi, together with all the islets south of midchannel between Terutau and Langkawi and all the islands south of Langkawi shall become British. Terutau and the islets to the north of midchannel shall remain to Siam.

With regard to the islands close to the west coast, those lying to the north of the parallel of latitude where the most seaward point of the North bank of the estuary of the Perlis River touches the sea shall remain to Siam, and those lying to the south of that parallel shall become British.

All islands adjacent to the eastern States of Kelantan and Tringganu south of a parallel of latitude drawn from the point where the Sungei Golok reaches the coast at a place where Kuala Tabar shall be transferred to Great Britain, and all islands to the north of that parallel shall remain to Siam.

2.—The above-described boundary shall be regarded as final, both by the Government of His Britannic Majesty and that of Siam, and they mutually undertake that, so far as the boundary effects any alteration of the existing boundaries of any State or province, no claim for compensation on the ground of any such alteration made by any State or province so affected shall be entertained or supported by either.

3.—It shall be the duty of the Boundary Commission, provided for in Article 3 of the Treaty of this date, to determine and eventually mark out the frontier above described.

If during the operations of delimitation it should appear desirable to depart from the frontier as laid down herein, such rectification shall not under any circumstances be made to the prejudice of the Siamese Government.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok in duplicate the 10th day of March, 1909.

L. S. (Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

L. S. (Signed) RALPH PAGET.

PROTOCOL.

Concerning the Jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to British Subjects and annexed to the Treaty dated 10th March, 1909.

SECTION 1.—International Courts shall be established at such places as may seem desirable in the interest of the good administration of justice; the selection of these places shall form the subject of an understanding between the British Minister at Bangkok and the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SECTION 2.—The jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend:—

1. In civil matters: To all civil and commercial matters to which British subjects shall be parties.

2. In penal matters: To breaches of law of every kind whether committed by British subjects or to their injury.

SECTION 3.—The right of evocation in the International Courts shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883.

The right of evocation shall cease to be exercised in all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated as soon as the text of such codes or laws shall have been communicated to the British Legation in Bangkok. There shall be an understanding between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British Legation at Bangkok for the disposal of cases pending at the time that the said codes and laws are communicated.

SECTION 4.—In all cases, whether in the International Courts or in the ordinary Siamese Courts, in which a British subject is defendant or accused a European legal adviser shall sit in the Court of First Instance.

In cases in which a British born or naturalized subject not of Asiatic descent may be a party, a European adviser shall sit as a judge in the Court of First Instance, and where such British subject is defendant or accused the opinion of the adviser shall prevail.

A British subject who is in the position of defendant or accused in any case arising in the provinces may apply for a change of venue, and should the Court consider such change desirable, trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok. Notice of any such application shall be given to the British Consular officer.

SECTION 5.—Article IX. of the Treaty of September 3rd, 1883, is repealed. Appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be adjudged by the Siamese Court of Appeal at Bangkok. Notice of all such appeals shall be communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, who shall have the right to give a written opinion upon the case, to be annexed to the record.

The judgment on appeal from either the International Courts or the ordinary Siamese Courts shall bear the signature of two European Judges.

SECTION 6.—An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

SECTION 7.—No plea of want of jurisdiction based on the rules prescribed by the present Treaty shall be advanced in any Court after a defence on the main issue has been offered.

SECTION 8.—In order to prevent difficulties which may arise in future from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Treaty and Protocol, it is agreed :—

(a) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall be entered and decided in the competent International or Siamese Court, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of ratification.

(b) All cases pending in His Britannic Majesty's Courts in Siam on the date of the ratification of the Treaty shall take their usual course in such Courts and in any Appeal Court until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Courts shall remain in full force for this purpose.

The execution of the judgment rendered in any such pending case shall be carried out by the International Courts.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok in duplicate the 10th day of March, 1909.

L. S. (Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

L. S. (Signed) RALPH PAGET.

Letter from Mr. Paget to Prince Devawongse,

BRITISH LEGATION,

BANGKOK, 10th March, 1909.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In view of the position of British possessions in the Malay Peninsula and of the contiguity of the Siamese Malay Provinces with British protected territory, His Majesty's Government are desirous of receiving an assurance that the Siamese Government will not permit any danger to arise to British interests through the use of any portion of the Siamese dominions in the peninsula for military or naval purposes by Foreign powers.

His Majesty's Government would therefore request that the Siamese Government shall not cede or lease, directly or indirectly, to any foreign Government any territory situated in the Malay Peninsula south of the southern boundary of the Monthon Rajaburi, or in any of the islands adjacent to the said territory; also that within the limits above mentioned a right to establish or lease any coaling station, to build or own any construction or repairing docks, or to occupy exclusively any harbours, the occupation of which would be likely to be prejudicial to British interests from a strategic point of view, shall not be granted to any foreign Government or Company.

Since this assurance is desired as a matter of political expediency only, the phrase "coaling station" would not be held to include such small deposits of coal as may be required for the purposes of the ordinary shipping engaged in the Malay Peninsula coasting trade.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Royal Highness the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) RALPH PAGET.

His Royal Highness

PRINCE DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR,

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Bangkok.

Letter from Prince Devawongse to Mr. Paget.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

BANGKOK, 10th March, 1909.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of this date, in which you express the desire of your Government that the Siamese Government shall not cede or lease, directly or indirectly, to any foreign

Government any territory situated in the Malay Peninsula south of the southern boundary of the Monthon of Rajaburi or in any of the islands adjacent to the said territory ; also that within the limits above mentioned a right to establish or lease any coaling station, to build or own any construction or repairing docks, or to occupy exclusively any harbours, the occupation of which would be likely to be prejudicial to British interests from a strategic point of view, shall not be granted to any foreign Government or Company.

In reply, I beg to say that the Siamese Government gives its assurance to the above effect, taking note that the phrase " coaling station " shall not include such small deposits of coal as may be required for the purposes of the ordinary shipping engaged in the Malay Peninsula coasting trade.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency

RALPH PAGET, C.V.O., C.M.G.,

H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary,

Bangkok.

Letter from Prince Devawongse to Mr. Paget.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

BANGKOK, 10th March, 1909.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

With reference to the provision contained in Art. 4 of the Jurisdiction Protocol to the effect that in all cases in which a British subject is defendant or accused a European adviser shall sit in Court, I would express the hope, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that His Britannic Majesty's Government will be prepared in due course to consider the question of a modification of or release from this guarantee when it shall be no longer needed; and moreover, that in any negotiations in connection with such a modification, or release, the matter may be treated upon its merits alone, and not as a consideration, for which some other return should be expected.

The Siamese Government appreciates that a Treaty like the one signed to-day marks an advance in the administration of Justice in the

Kingdom. The conclusion of such a Treaty is in itself a sign of progress. It is the intention of the Siamese Government to maintain the high standard in the administration of justice which it has set before it, and towards which it has been working for some time.

In this connection I take pleasure in acknowledging the contribution which Mr. J. Stewart Black has made to this work.

I wish also to say that provision will be made for the treatment of European Prisoners according to the standard usual for such prisoners in Burmah and the Straits Settlements.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency

RALPH PAGET, C.V.O., C.M.G.,
H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Bangkok.

Letter from Mr. Paget to Prince Devawongse.

BRITISH LEGATION,
BANGKOK, 10th March, 1909.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

With reference to the guarantee contained in the first paragraph of Article 4 of the Jurisdiction Protocol, I have the honour to state that His Majesty's Government will be prepared in due course to consider the question of a modification of, or a release from, this guarantee when it shall no longer be needed. His Majesty's Government are also willing that, in any negotiations in connection with such a modification or release, the matter shall be treated upon its merits alone, and not as a consideration for which some other return should be expected.

His Majesty's Government learn with much satisfaction that it is the intention of the Siamese Government to maintain the high standard in the administration of justice which it has set before it, and towards which it has been working for some time, and I may assure Your Royal Highness that it will be the aim of His Majesty's Government in every manner to second the efforts of His Siamese Majesty's Government in this direction.

I wish also to say that the International Courts, referred to in Section I. of the Protocol on Jurisdiction, annexed to the Treaty signed

to-day, need not necessarily be Courts specially organised for this purpose. Provincial ("Monthon") Courts or District ("Muang") Courts may constitute International Courts, according as British subjects may be established in greater or less number within the jurisdiction of those Courts. The fact that an ordinary Court is designated as an International Court will have, as a consequence, the introduction into that ordinary Court of all the provisions relating to International Courts secured by the Protocol on Jurisdiction.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Royal Highness the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) RALPH PAGET.

His Royal Highness
PRINCE DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Bangkok.

British Order in Council, 1909.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE, 1909.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty	
Lord President	Sir Frederick M. Darley
Lord Steward	Mr. Herbert Samuel
Earl Grey	Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse
Earl Carrington	Mr. Russell Rea.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam :

And whereas the exercise of the power and jurisdiction aforesaid is now regulated by the Siam Order in Council, 1906 :

And whereas by a Treaty between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the King of Siam, signed in Bangkok the 10th day of March, 1909, the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis, and the adjacent islands, were transferred to the Government of His Majesty, the Frontiers of the said territories being defined in the Boundary Protocol annexed to the said Treaty :

And whereas by Article 5 of the said Treaty it was agreed that the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts, established by Article 8 of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883, between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty the King of Siam, should, under the conditions defined in the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed to the said recited Treaty of the 10th March, 1909, and printed in the Schedule to this Order, be extended to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before the date of the said Treaty, and that this should come to an end, and the jurisdiction of the International Courts should be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure, and the Law for Organization of Courts, and that all other British subjects in Siam should be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts under the conditions defined in the said Jurisdiction Protocol.

Now Therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1909," and shall be read as one with "Siam Order in Council, 1906," hereinafter called the "Principal Order."

2. From and after the commencement of this Order the Principal Order shall, except as regards any judicial matters pending in any Court established by the Principal Order on the day above mentioned, cease to be in force and operation in the States of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis, and the adjacent islands, being the territories transferred to the control of His Majesty's Government, the frontiers whereof are defined by the Boundary Protocol annexed to the said Treaty.

3. With respect to any civil or criminal case arising within the limits of the Principal Order, elsewhere than in the districts referred to in Article 2, between British subjects who were registered at the date of the said Treaty in accordance with Part VIII. of the Principal Order, or in which a British subject so registered may be a party as complainant, accused, plaintiff, or defendant, the Principal Order shall not operate or have any effect so long as the said Treaty of the 10th March, 1909, continues in force, unless and until such case shall have been transferred by an exercise of the right of evocation in accordance with the provisions of the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed to the said Treaty and printed in the Schedule hereto to a Court established under the Principal Order.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 3, the Courts established by the Principal Order shall continue to transact all non-contentious business in relation to the probate of wills and the administration of estates of deceased British subjects who were registered in accordance with Part VIII. of the Principal Order at the date of the said Treaty; but, except as to non-contentious business, the provisions of Article 3 shall apply in matters of probate and administration.

5. "The Foreign Jurisdiction (Probates) Order in Council, 1908," shall not operate in Siam, except to the extent and in the cases where the provisions of the Principal Order are in operation.

6. With respect to all civil or criminal cases, other than those referred to in Articles 3 and 4, arising within the limits of the Principal Order, elsewhere than in the districts referred to in Article 2, the Principal Order shall not operate or have effect so long as the said Treaty continues in force.

7. Where a case is transferred from an International Court to a Court established by the Principal Order, such Court shall give such directions as seem proper for its determination, having regard to the proceedings (if any) in the International Court. In determining such case

the Court shall apply any Siamese law, other than a law relating to procedure, which would have been applied in the International Court.

In a criminal case, if the accused is handed over by the International Court in custody, he may be detained in custody as if he had been arrested under a warrant on the day on which he is handed over.

8. Civil or criminal proceedings which have been instituted in any Court established under the Principal Order before the commencement of this Order shall not be affected by this Order.

9. Articles 139 to 153 (inclusive), 156 and 157 of the Principal Order are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect the past operation of such Articles, or any right, title, obligation or liability accrued or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under such Articles before the commencement of this Order.

10. This Order shall commence and have effect on such date as the Minister shall appoint.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FITZROY.

The Schedule which follows contains simply the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed to the Treaty.

Siamese and English Law.

His Britannic Majesty's 'Chargé d'Affaires issued* the following communiqué on June 18th, 1909 :—

In view of the change in jurisdiction contemplated by the Treaty of March 10th, 1909, to come into force on date of ratification, which in effect will cause Siamese Law to be applicable to British subjects whether in the International Courts or in the ordinary Siamese Courts,

And in order that British subjects may the more effectually be cognisant of the principles under which Siamese Law will be administered,

A precise enunciation of those principles is hereby brought to their notice as having been officially communicated by His Siamese Majesty's Government to His Britannic Majesty's Government, as follows :—

“Where there is no existing Siamese statute or precedent, the Siamese Courts administer customary law. The custom in commercial matters where there are foreign communities is generally in accordance with English principles. Therefore Siamese Courts in such cases are guided by English statutes and cases as far as circumstances admit.”

It is further understood between the two Governments that the word “commercial” in the above formula is to be used in a liberal sense, and not in its narrow sense.

Anglo-Siamese Loan Agreement.

The Selangor Government Gazette of July 30th, 1909, contained the following :—

AGREEMENT.

This Agreement, made this tenth day of March, 1909, between the Government of the Federated Malay States (hereinafter called the lender) and the Railway Department of the Kingdom of Siam (hereinafter called the borrower),

Witnesseth as follows :—

1. The lender agrees to advance to the borrower a sum of money not to exceed four million pounds (£4,000,000) sterling on the terms and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

2. The money received by the borrower under this Agreement shall be devoted to the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of the railways of the borrower in the Siamese dominions of the Malay Peninsula. These objects shall be held to include such matters (for example, telegraph and telephone lines, terminal wharves, etc.) as are usually incident to the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of railway lines.

3. The above sum shall be paid to the borrower in London in partial payments, as demanded by him from time to time; provided, however, that the demands so made may not exceed a total of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds (£750,000) in any one year. The lender also reserves the privilege of notifying the borrower at any time that in future he will require three months' written notice of any demand for such partial payments.

4. The borrower shall pay interest at the rate of four per cent. (4 per cent.) per annum on the moneys actually received by him from time to time. Interest shall run on the respective partial payments from the date they are received by the borrower. Interest shall be payable at

half-yearly intervals, that is to say, on the 1st January and the 1st July in each year.

5. Payments of interest and principal shall be made in London.

6. The amortization of the loan will be effected within a period of forty years by yearly annuities according to the Table attached to this agreement. The first redemption will take place within fifteen years from the date of this Agreement.

At any time after the expiration of ten years from the present date, the borrower shall have the right to redeem at par all or any part of the principal remaining unpaid. In case, however, the borrower intends to anticipate redemption by larger payments than those provided for by the Table of Amortization, he shall give three months' notice to the lender.

7. For the repayment of the principal and interest due under this agreement, the borrower pledges as security the sections of railway, above referred to, as those sections are successively constructed. If, therefore, at any time the borrower fail to pay any sum, whether of principal or interest, due by him under this agreement, and if such default continue for a period of not less than six months, the lender shall be at liberty to enter into possession of the sections of the railway then completed under this agreement, and to work the same until the default has been made good. The net profits obtained by the lender from any such working shall be set off against the indebtedness of the borrower.

8. Since the proceeds of this loan are to be used for the specific purpose mentioned in Section 2 hereof, it is agreed that, until the completion of the construction of the lines to be built under this agreement, the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of those lines shall be kept distinct from that of the other railways of the borrower.

9. The borrower shall keep such books and accounts as shall be necessary to show the amount expended by him from time to time out of the sums received by him from the lender under this agreement. These books and accounts shall be open to inspection by the lender at all reasonable times so that he may satisfy himself that the moneys advanced by him have been applied to the purposes for which they were lent.

The Railway Department of the Federated Malay States shall be at liberty to inspect the plans, showing the route along which the railway is proposed to be constructed, the sections, specifications, and estimates of the cost of the railway, and the number and locality of its sidings, stations.

level crossings, goods sheds, signal stations, and other works from time to time, as the survey and preparation of working drawings proceeds.

In witness whereof the parties hereto, acting by their duly authorised representatives have hereunto set their hands on the day first above mentioned, at Bangkok.

For the Government of the Federated Malay States,

RALPH PAGET.

For the Railway Department of the Kingdom of Siam,

DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

TREATY OF EXTRADITION BETWEEN SIAM AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the text of the Extradition Treaty between Siam and Great Britain concluded at Bangkok on the 4th of March, and ratified on the 1st August, 1911 :—

His Majesty the King of Siam and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :—

His Majesty the King of Siam; H.R.H. Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc.;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; Arthur Peel, Esquire, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Bangkok, etc.;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other persons over whom they respectively exercise jurisdiction who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :—

1. Murder, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

4. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.
5. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted or intended for counterfeiting coin.
6. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited, or altered.
7. Embezzlement or larceny.
8. Malicious injury to property, by explosives or otherwise, if the offence be indictable.
9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.
10. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.
11. Crimes against bankruptcy law.
12. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
13. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
14. Rape.
15. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under age of puberty, according to the laws of the respective countries.
16. Indecent assault.
17. Procuring miscarriage, administering drugs, or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.
18. Abduction.
19. Child stealing.
20. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.
21. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.
22. Burglary or housebreaking.
23. Arson.
24. Robbery with violence.
25. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

26. Threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort.
27. Piracy by law of nations.
28. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.
29. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or do grievous bodily harm.
30. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.
31. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition is to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the law of both of the contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3.

Either Government may, at its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

ARTICLE 4.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Siam, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the United Kingdom or in the territory of Siam respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of Siam, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, should be under examination for any crime in the United Kingdom or in the territory of Siam respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is deemed by the Party on whom the demand is made to be one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 6.

A person surrendered can in no case be detained or tried in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 7.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of the accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition for extradition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by a copy of the judgment passed on the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition.

A sentence passed in contumaciam is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE 8.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive. The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE 9.

When either of the contracting Parties considers the case urgent it may apply for the provisional arrest of the criminal and the safe keeping of any objects relating to the offence.

Such request will be granted, provided the existence of a sentence or warrant of arrest is proved, and the nature of the offence of which the fugitive is accused is clearly stated.

The warrant of arrest to which this Article refers should be issued by the competent authorities of the country applying for extradition. The accused shall on arrest be sent as speedily as possible before a competent Magistrate.

ARTICLE 10.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.

4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice or some other Minister of the other State; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the country where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

ARTICLE 11.

The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. The fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

ARTICLE 12.

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other powers, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

ARTICLE 13.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 14.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered, at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE 15.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered and his conveyance till placed on board the ship; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE 16.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of His Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any such Colony or foreign possession may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any person authorized to act in such Colony or possession as a consular officer of Siam.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject, always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the laws of such Colonies or foreign possessions will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

His Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Siam who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and as far as the laws of such Colonies or foreign possessions will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 17.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Bangkok, the fourth day of March, 1911, in the 129th Year of Ratanakosindr.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR (L. S.)

(Signed) ARTHUR PEEL (L. S.)

TRAITÉ D'AMITIÉ, DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION, ENTRE LE SIAM ET LA FRANCE.

CONCLU LE 15 AÔUT 1856.

ECHANGE DES RATIFICATIONS A PARIS, LE 28 DECEMBRE, 1857.

Leurs Majestés Phrabath Somdet Phrabaramend Mahamakout, etc., premier Roi de Siam, et Phrabath Somdet Phraboventharamesoum Mahisvaret, etc., second Roi de Siam, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, voulant établir sur des bases stables les rapports de bonne harmonie qui existent entre eux, et favoriser le développement des relations commerciales entre leurs Etats respectifs, ont résolu de conclure un traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation, fondé sur l'intérêt commun des deux pays, et ont en conséquence nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

N... N...

Lespuels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs et les avoir trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

ART. I.—Il y aura paix constante et amitié perpétuelle entre Leurs Majestés les premier et second Rois de Siam, leurs héritiers et successeurs d'une part, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, ses héritiers et successeurs, d'autre part, ainsi qu'entre les sujets des deux Etats sans exception de personnes ni de lieux. Les sujets de chacun des deux pays jouiront dans l'autre d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés, conformément aux lois qui sont établies, et auront réciproquement droit à tous les privilèges et avantages qui sont ou pourront être accordés aux sujets des nations étrangères les plus favorisées. Les sujets et les navires de commerce siamois recevront, en outre, à l'étranger, aide et protection des consuls et des bâtiments de guerre français.

II.—Les Hautes Parties contractantes se reconnaissent réciproquement le droit de nommer des consuls et agents consulaires pour résider dans leurs Etats respectifs.

Ces agents protégeront les intérêts et la commerce de leurs nationaux, les obligeront de se conformer aux dispositions du présent traité, serviront d'intermédiaire entre eux et les autorités du pays, et veilleront à la stricte exécution des réglemens stipulés.

Les consuls ne devront entrer en fonctions qu'avec l'exequatur du souverain territorial. Ils jouiront, ainsi que les agents consulaires et les chanceliers de consulat, de tous les privilèges et immunités qui pourront être accordés dans leur résidence aux agents de même rang de la nation la plus favorisée. Les consuls et agents consulaires de France pourront arborer le pavillon français sur leur habitation.

Il pourra être établi un consul de France à Bangkok aussitôt après l'échange des ratifications du présent traité.

En cas d'absence du consul ou de l'agent consulaire, les capitaines et négociants français auront la faculté de recourir à l'intervention du consul d'une Puissance amie, ou bien, s'il n'y avait pas possibilité de le faire, de s'adresser directement aux autorités locales, lesquelles aviseront aux moyens de leur assurer tous les bénéfices du présent traité.

III.—Les sujets français jouiront, dans toute l'étendue du royaume de Siam, de la faculté de pratiquer leur religion ouvertement et en toute liberté, et de bâtir des églises dans les endroits que l'autorité locale, après s'être concertée avec le consul de France, aura désignés comme pouvant être affectés à ces constructions.

Les missionnaires français auront la faculté de prêcher et d'enseigner, de construire des églises, des séminaires ou écoles, des hôpitaux et autres édifices pieux sur un point quelconque du royaume de Siam, en se conformant aux lois du pays.

Ils voyageront en toute liberté dans toute l'étendue du royaume, pourvu qu'ils soient porteurs de lettres authentiques du consul de France ou, en son absence, de leur évêque, revêtues du visa du Gouverneur général résidant à Bangkok, dans la juridiction duquel se trouveront les provinces où ils voudront se rendre.

IV.—Tous les Français qui voudront résider dans le royaume de Siam devront se faire immatriculer dans la chancellerie du consulat de France à Bangkok.

Toutes les fois qu'un Français aura à recourir à l'autorité siamoise, sa demande ou réclamation devra d'abord être soumise au consul de France, qui, si elle lui paraît raisonnable et convenablement rédigée, lui donnera suite, et qui, s'il en est autrement, en fera modifier la teneur ou refusera de la transmettre. Les Siamois, de leur côté, lorsqu'ils auront à s'adresser au consulat de France, devront suivre une marche analogue auprès de l'autorité siamoise, laquelle agira de la même manière.

V.—Les sujets français sont autorisés à se transporter dans le royaume de Siam, à s'y livrer au commerce en toute sécurité ; à acheter et à vendre des marchandises à qui bon leur semblera, sans que cette liberté puisse être entravée par aucun monopole ou privilège exclusif de vente ou d'achat. Mais ils ne pourront résider d'une manière permanente qu'à Bangkok, et, autour de cette ville, dans un rayon d'une étendue égale à l'espace parcouru en vingt-quatre heures par les bateaux du pays. Dans l'intérieur de ces limites, ils pourront, en tout temps, acheter, vendre, louer et bâtir des maisons, former des dépôts ou magasins d'approvisionnements, acheter, vendre et affermer des terrains et des plantations. Toutefois, lorsqu'ils voudront acheter des terrains situés à moins de 6 kilomètres des murs de Bangkok, il sera nécessaire qu'ils y soient spécialement autorisés par le Gouvernement siamois, à moins qu'ils n'aient déjà résidé pendant dix années dans le royaume de Siam.

Lorsqu'un Français voudra acquérir un immeuble, il devra s'adresser, par l'intermédiaire du consul de France, à l'autorité locale compétente, laquelle, de concert avec le consul, l'aidera à régler le prix d'achat à des conditions équitables et lui délivrera son titre de propriété, après avoir fait la délimitation de l'immeuble. L'acquéreur devra d'ailleurs se conformer aux lois et règlements du pays, et sera assujéti, en ce qui concerne sa propriété, aux mêmes impôts que les sujets siamois eux-mêmes. Mais si le terrain ainsi acheté n'était pas exploité dans un délai de trois années, à partir du jour de l'entrée en possession, le Gouvernement siamois aurait la faculté de résilier le marché, en remboursant à l'acheteur le prix d'acquisition.

VI.—Les Français pourront, dans le royaume de Siam, choisir librement et prendre à leur service comme interprètes, ouvriers, bateliers, domestiques ou à tout autre titre, des Siamois non corvéables et libres de tout engagement antérieur. Les autorités locales tiendront la main à ce que les arrangements intervenus à cet égard soient strictement exécutés. Les Siamois au service des Français jouiront d'ailleurs de la même protection que les Français eux-mêmes, mais s'ils étaient convaincus de quelque crime ou infraction punissable par la loi de leur pays, ils seraient livrés par le consul de France aux autorités locales.

VII.—Les Français ne pourront être retenus, contre leur volonté, dans le royaume de Siam, à moins que les autorités siamoises ne prouvent au consul de France qu'il existe des motifs légitimes de s'opposer à leur départ. Lorsqu'ils voudront dépasser les limites fixées par le présent traité pour la résidence des sujets français et voyager dans l'intérieur, ils devront se procurer un passeport qui leur sera délivré, sur la demande du consul, par les autorités siamoises.

Si ces Français sont des savants, tels que naturalistes et autres, voyageant pour le progrès des sciences, ils recevront de l'autorité siamoise tous les soins et bons offices de nature à les aider dans l'accomplissement de leur mission, mais ils ne devront se livrer à aucune exploitation durable sans l'autorisation du Gouvernement siamois.

Dans les limites fixées par le présent traité, les Français pourront circuler sans entraves ni retards d'aucune sorte, pourvu qu'ils soient munis d'une passe délivrée par le consul de France, laquelle devra contenir l'indication, en caractères siamois, de leurs nom, profession et signalement, et être revêtue du contre-seing de l'autorité siamoise compétente. Les Français qui ne seraient pas porteurs de cette passe, et qui seraient soupçonnés d'être déserteurs, devront être arrêtés par l'autorité siamoise et ramenés immédiatement au consul de France avec tous les égards dus aux sujets d'une nation amie.

VIII.—Lorsqu'un Français, résidant ou de passage dans le royaume de Siam, aura quelque sujet de plainte ou quelque réclamation à formuler contre un Siamois, il devra d'abord exposer ses griefs au consul de France, qui, après avoir examiné l'affaire, s'efforcera de l'arranger amiablement. De même, quand un Siamois aura à se plaindre d'un Français, le consul écoutera sa réclamation avec intérêt et cherchera à ménager un arrangement amiable ; mais si, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, la chose était impossible, le consul requerra l'assistance du fonctionnaire siamois compétent, et tous deux, après avoir examiné conjointement l'affaire, statueront suivant l'équité.

Le consul de France s'abstiendra de toute intervention dans les contestations entre sujets siamois ou entre des Siamois et des étrangers. De leur côté, les Français dépendront, pour toutes les difficultés qui pourraient s'élever entre eux, de la juridiction française, et l'autorité siamoise n'aura à s'en mêler en aucune manière, non plus que des différends qui surviendraient entre Français et étrangers, à moins que ces différends, dégénérant en rixes à main armée, ne la forcent à intervenir. Comme il y aurait, dans ce cas, contravention aux lois du pays, le consul devra constater la nature du délit et punir les coupables.

L'autorité siamoise n'aura pareillement à exercer aucune action sur les navires de commerce français ; ceux-ci ne relèveront que de l'autorité française et du capitaine. Seulement, en l'absence de bâtiments de guerre français, l'autorité siamoise devra, lorsqu'elle en sera requise par le consul de France, lui prêter main-forte pour faire respecter son autorité par ses nationaux et pour maintenir le bon ordre et la discipline parmi les équipages des navires de commerce français.

IX.—Les Français seront également régis par la loi française pour la répression de tous les crimes et délits commis par eux dans le royaume de Siam. Les coupables seront recherchés et arrêtés par les autorités siamoises, à la diligence du consul de France, auquel ils devront être remis, et qui se chargera de les faire punir conformément aux lois françaises. Si des Siamois se rendent coupables de délits ou de crimes envers des Français, ils seront arrêtés par l'autorité siamoise et livrés à la sévérité des lois du royaume.

X.—Dans le cas où des navires de commerce français seraient attaqués ou pillés par des pirates, dans des parages dépendant du royaume

de Siam, l'autorité civile et militaire du lieu le plus rapproché, dès qu'elle aura connaissance du fait, en poursuivra activement les auteurs et ne négligera rien pour qu'ils soient arrêtés et punis conformément aux lois. Les marchandises enlevées, en quelque lieu et dans quelque état qu'elles se retrouvent, seront remises entre les mains du consul, qui se chargera de les restituer aux ayants droit. So l'on ne pouvait s'emparer des coupables, ni recouvrer la totalité des objets volés, les fonctionnaires siamois, après avoir prouvé qu'ils ont fait tous leurs efforts pour arriver à ce but, ne sauraient être rendus pécuniairement responsables.

Il en sera de même pour les actes de pillage ou vols qui auront été commis à terre, sur les propriétés des Français résidant dans le royaume de Siam. L'autorité siamoise, après avoir prouvé qu'elle a fait tous ses efforts pour saisir les coupables et recouvrer la totalité des objets volés, ne saurait être rendue pécuniairement responsable.

XI.—S'il arrive que des matelots ou autres individus désertent des bâtiments de guerre, ou s'évadent des navires de commerce français, l'autorité siamoise, sur la réquisition du consul de France, ou, à son défaut, du capitaine, fera tous ses efforts pour découvrir et restituer sur-le-champ, entre les mains de l'un ou de l'autre, les susdits déserteurs ou fugitifs.

Pareillement, si des Siamois déserteurs ou prévenus de quelque crime vont se réfugier dans des maisons françaises ou à bord de navires appartenant à des Français, l'autorité locale s'adressera au consul de France, qui, sur la preuve de la culpabilité des prévenus, prendra immédiatement les mesures nécessaires pour que leur extradition soit effectuée; de part et d'autre, on évitera soigneusement tout recel et toute connivence.

XII.—Si un Français fait faillite dans le royaume de Siam, le consul de France prendra possession de tous les biens du failli et les remettra à ses créanciers, pour être partagés entre eux. Cela fait, le failli aura droit à une décharge complète de ses créanciers. Il ne saurait être ultérieurement tenu de combler son déficit, et l'on ne pourra considérer les biens qu'il acquerra par la suite comme susceptibles d'être détournés à cet effet; mais le consul ne négligera aucun moyen d'opérer, dans l'intérêt des créanciers, la saisie de tout ce qui appartiendra au failli dans d'autres pays, et de constater qu'il a fait l'abandon sans réserve de tout ce qu'il possédait au moment où il a été déclaré insolvable.

XIII.—Si un Siamois refuse ou élude le paiement d'une dette envers un Français, les autorités siamoises donneront au créancier toute aide et facilité pour recouvrer ce qui lui est dû, et, de même, le consul de France donnera toute assistance aux sujets siamois, pour recouvrer des dettes qu'ils auront à réclamer des Français.

XIV.—Les biens d'un Français décédé dans le royaume de Siam, ou d'un Siamois décédé en France, seront remis aux héritiers ou exécuteurs

testamentaires, ou, à leur défaut, au consul ou agent consulaire de la nation à laquelle appartenait le décédé.

XV.—Les bâtiments de guerre français pourront pénétrer dans le fleuve et jeter l'ancre à Paknam; mais ils devront avertir l'autorité siamoise pour remonter jusqu'à Bangkok et s'entendre avec elle relativement à l'endroit où ils pourront mouiller.

XVI.—Si un navire de guerre ou de commerce français en détresse entre dans un port siamois, les autorités locales lui donneront toute facilité pour se réparer, se ravitailler ou continuer son voyage. Si un bâtiment sous pavillon français fait naufrage sur les côtes du royaume de Siam, l'autorité siamoise la plus proche, dès qu'elle en sera informée, portera, sur-le-champ, assistance à l'équipage, pourvoira aux premiers besoins et prendra les mesures d'urgence nécessaires pour le sauvetage du navire et la préservation des marchandises; puis elle portera le tout à la connaissance du consul ou de l'agent consulaire de France le plus à portée du sinistre, pour que celui-ci, de concert avec l'autorité compétente, puisse aviser aux moyens de rapatrier l'équipage et de sauver les débris du navire et de la cargaison.

XVII.—Moyennant l'acquittement des droits d'importation et d'exportation mentionnés ci-après, les navires français et leurs cargaisons seront affranchis, dans les ports siamois, de toutes taxes de tonnage, de licence de pilotage, d'ancrage et de toute autre taxe quelconque, soit à l'entrée, soit à la sortie. Les navires français jouiront de tous les privilèges et immunités qui sont ou seront accordés aux jonques et navires siamois eux-mêmes, ainsi qu'aux navires des nations étrangères les plus favorisées.

XVIII.—Le droit à percevoir sur les marchandises importées par navires français dans le royaume de Siam n'excédera point trois pour cent de la valeur. Il sera payable en nature ou en argent, au choix de l'importateur. Si ce dernier ne peut tomber d'accord avec l'employé siamois sur la valeur à attribuer à la marchandise importée, il devra en être référé au consul de France et au fonctionnaire siamois compétent, lesquels, après s'être adjoint chacun un ou deux négociants comme assesseurs, s'ils le jugent nécessaire, régleront l'objet de la contestation, suivant l'équité.

Après le paiement du droit d'entrée de trois pour cent, les marchandises pourront être vendues en gros ou en détail, sans avoir à supporter aucune charge ou surtaxe quelconque. Si des marchandises débarquées ne pouvaient être vendues et étaient réexportées, la totalité du droit payé par elles serait remboursé à leur propriétaire. Il ne sera exigé aucun droit sur la partie de la cargaison qui ne sera point débarquée.

XIX.—Les droits à percevoir sur les marchandises d'origine siamoise, soit avant leur exportation sur les navires français, soit au moment de cette exportation, seront réglés conformément au tarif annexé au présent

traité, sous le sceau et la signature des Plénipotentiaires respectifs. Les produits soumis par ce tarif à des droits d'exportation seront affranchis de tout droit de transit ou autre dans l'intérieur du royaume, et tout produit siamois qui aura déjà acquitté une taxe intérieure ou de transit n'aura plus à supporter aucune taxe quelconque, soit avant, soit au moment d'être mis à bord d'un navire français.

XX.—Moyennant l'acquittement des droits ci-dessus mentionnés, et dont il est expressément interdit d'augmenter le montant à l'avenir, les Français seront libres d'importer dans le royaume de Siam, des ports français et étrangers, et d'exporter également, pour toute destination, toutes les marchandises qui ne seront pas, au jour de la signature du présent traité, l'objet d'une prohibition formelle ou d'un monopole spécial.

Toutefois, le Gouvernement siamois se réserve la faculté d'interdire la sortie du sel, du riz et du poisson, pour le cas où il y aurait lieu d'appréhender une disette dans le royaume de Siam, Mais cette interdiction, qui devra être publiée un mois à l'avance ne saurait avoir aucun effet rétroactif. Néanmoins, les négociants français devront avertir l'autorité des achats qu'ils auront faits antérieurement à la prohibition. Le numéraire, les approvisionnements et les effets d'usage personnel pourront être importés et exportés en franchise. Si, par la suite, le Gouvernement siamois venait à réduire les droits prélevés sur les marchandises importées ou exportées par navires siamois ou autres, le bénéfice de cette réduction serait immédiatement applicable aux produits similaires importés ou exportés par navires français.

XXI.—Le consul de France devra veiller à ce que les capitaines et négociants français se conforment aux dispositions du règlement annexé au présent traité, sous le sceau et la signature des Plénipotentiaires respectifs, et les autorités siamoises lui prêteront leur concours à cet effet. Le consul pourra, de concert avec les autorités siamoises, adopter ultérieurement et faire exécuter toutes dispositions nouvelles qui seraient jugées nécessaires pour assurer la stricte observation des stipulations du présent traité. Toutes les amendes qui pourront être perçues pour infractions aux dispositions du présent traité, le seront au profit du Gouvernement siamois.

XXII.—Après un intervalle de douze années révolues, à partir de l'échange des ratifications, et si, douze mois avant l'expiration de ce terme, l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties contractantes annonce, par une déclaration officielle, son désir de reviser le présent traité, ainsi que le règlement et le tarif qui y sont annexés, et ceux qui viendraient à être mis en vigueur par la suite, des commissaires seront nommés de part et d'autre, à l'effet d'y introduire toutes les modifications qui seraient jugées utiles et profitables au développement des rapports commerciaux entre les deux pays.

XXIII.—Le présent traité ayant été rédigé en français et en siamois, et les deux versions ayant la même portée et le même sens, le texte français sera officiel et fera foi sous tous les rapports, aussi bien que le texte siamois.

Il en sera de même du règlement et du tarif annexés au traité, et qui sont également rédigés dans les deux langues.

XXIV.—Les ratifications du présent traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation seront échangées dans l'intervalle d'un an à partir du jour de la signature, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut, et le présent traité sera mis en vigueur aussitôt que cet échange aura eu lieu.

REGLEMENT AUQUEL LE COMMERCE FRANCAIS SERA SOUMIS DANS
LE ROYAUME DE SIAM.

1. Le capitaine de tout navire de commerce français venant à Bangkok devra, soit antérieurement, soit postérieurement à son entrée en rivière, selon qu'il le jugera convenable, déclarer l'arrivée de son bâtiment à la douane de Paknam, en indiquant le nombre d'hommes d'équipage et de canons qui se trouvent à son bord et le port d'où il vient. Après avoir jeté l'ancre à Paknam, le capitaine remettra à la garde des agents de la douane ses munitions et ses canons, qui seront transportés à terre par les barques de la douane. Un agent de la douane sera ensuite préposé au navire et l'accompagnera à Bangkok.

2. Le capitaine d'un navire de commerce français qui aurait dépassé Paknam sans débarquer ses munitions et ses canons, sera passible d'une amende de huit cents ticaux ; il sera renvoyé à Paknam pour se conformer au règlement, et pourra ensuite remonter à Bangkok.

3. Lorsqu'un navire de commerce français aura jeté l'ancre à Bangkok, le capitaine devra, dans les vingt-quatre heures de son arrivée, à moins de jour férié, se rendre au consulat et y déposer, dans les mains du consul, ses papiers de bord, connaissements, manifeste, etc. L'omission de cette formalité, ou la présentation d'un faux manifeste, rendrait le capitaine passible d'une amende de 400 ticaux ; mais il pourra, sans encourir cette amende, rectifier, dans les vingt-quatre heures de la remise faite au consul, toute erreur qu'il viendrait à découvrir dans son manifeste.

Dès que le consul aura reçu les papiers de bord, il enverra au chef de la douane une déclaration écrite indiquant le tonnage du navire et la nature de son chargement ; la permission de rompre charge sera, dès lors, immédiatement délivrée, et les droits seront perçus par la douane siamoise, conformément au tarif.

Le capitaine qui aurait rompu charge avant d'y être autorisé, ou qui aurait fait la contrebande, soit en rivière, soit en dehors de la barre, sera

passible d'une amende de 800 ticaux, et les marchandises introduites en contrebande, ou déchargées, seront confisquées.

Dès qu'un navire de commerce français aura débarqué sa cargaison et complété son chargement de sortie, payé tous les droits, et remis au consul de France un manifeste véridique de son chargement, il sera accordé audit navire un permis de sortie, à la demande du consul, lequel, en l'absence de tout empêchement légal au départ, rendra alors au capitaine ses papiers de bord, et autorisera le navire à partir.

Un agent de la douane accompagnera le bâtiment jusqu'à Paknam ; à son arrivée, le navire sera inspecté par les agents de la douane de cette station, et recevra d'eux les canons et les munitions, antérieurement remis à leur grade. Ces agents seront revêtus d'insignes propres à les faire reconnaître, et ils ne pourront monter qu'au nombre de deux à bord des bâtiments de commerce français, à moins qu'il n'y ait une saisie à opérer par suite de fraude.

*Tarif des droits à percevoir à l'intérieur du pays ou à la sortie
sur les articles de commerce.*

SECT. 1.—Les articles ci-dessous mentionnés seront entièrement exempts de taxes intérieures, ou autres, afférentes à la production ou au transit, et payeront les droits d'exportation suivants :—

No. D'ORDRE.	MARCHANDISES.	Droits perçus				Unité de perception.
		Ticoux.	Salangs.	Fuang.	Phais.	
1	Ivoire	10	...	...	...	Le picul.
2	Gomme gutte	6	...	...	...	Id.
3	Cornes de rhinocéros	50	...	...	...	Id.
4	Cardamones.—1 ^{re} qualité	14	...	...	...	Id.
5	Cardamone sauvage.—2 ^e qualité	6	...	...	...	Id.
6	Moules pesséchées	1	...	...	...	Id.
7	Plume de pélican	2	2	...	...	Id.
8	Noix d'arec	1	...	...	...	Id.
9	Bois de krakhi	—	2	...	...	Id.
10	Ailerons de requins blancs	6	...	...	...	Id.
11	id. id. noirs	3	...	...	...	Id.
12	Graines de Lukrabau	—	2	...	...	Id.
13	Queues de paon	10	...	...	...	Les 100 queues.
14	Os de buffles et de vaches	—	...	...	3	Le picul.
15	Peaux de rhinocéros	—	2	...	...	Id.
16	Rognures de peaux	—	1	...	...	Id.
17	Écaille de tortue dure	1	...	...	...	Id.
18	Id id. molle	1	...	...	...	Id.
19	Holothuries (bêche de mer)	3	...	...	...	Id.
20	Estomacs et intestins de poissons	3	—	...	...	Id.
21	Nids d'hirondelles nettoyés	—	—	...	...	20 pour cent.
22	Plumes de martin pêcheur	6	—	...	...	Les 100

No. D'ORDRE.	MARCHANDISES.	Droits perçus				Unité de perception.
		Ticoux.	Salungs.	Fuang.	Phais.	
23	Cutch ... ..	...	2	...	...	Le picul.
24	Noix vomique ... ..	...	2	...	...	Id.
25	Graines de pung-ta-rai (médicinal)	...	2	...	...	Id.
26	Gomme benjoin	4	...	...	...	Id.
27	Ecorce d'angrai ... ..	...	2	...	...	Id.
28	Bois d'aigle ... ..	...	2	...	...	Id.
29	Peaux de raie ... ..	...	3	...	...	Id.
30	Cornes de daim dures ... ..	...	1	...	...	Id.
31	Id. id. tendres ... ..	...	...	...	...	10 pour cent.
32	Peaux de daim fines ... ..	...	8	...	...	Le 100 peaux.
33	Id. id. communes ... ..	...	3	...	...	Id.
34	Nerfs de daim ... ..	...	4	...	...	Le picul.
35	Peaux de buffles et de vaches ... ..	...	1	...	...	Id.
36	Os d'éléphants ... ..	...	1	...	...	Id.
37	Os de tigres ... ..	...	5	...	...	Id.
38	Cornes de buffles ... ..	...	1	...	...	Id.
39	Peaux d'éléphant ... ..	...	1	...	...	Id.
40	Id. de tigre ... ..	...	1	...	...	Par peau.
41	Id. de pangolin... ..	...	4	...	...	Le picul.
42	Laque au baton ... ..	...	1	1	...	Id.
43	Chanvre ... ..	...	1	2	...	Id.
44	Poissons secs (plaheng) ... ..	...	1	2	...	Id.
45	Id. id. (plasalit) ... ..	...	1	...	...	Id.
46	Bois de sapan ... ..	...	2	1	...	Id.
47	Viande salée ... ..	...	2	...	...	Id.
48	Ecorce de palétuvier pour teinture ... ..	...	1	...	...	Id.
49	Bois de rose ... ..	...	2	...	...	Id.
50	Ebène ... ..	...	1	1	...	Id.
51	Riz ... ..	...	4	...	...	Le Koyan (25 picul).
52	Pady ... ..	...	2	...	...	Id.
53	Gambier en pâte ... ..	...	2	...	...	Le picul.

2.—Les produits ci-dessous mentionnés étant assujettis aux droits intérieurs ou de transit ci-dénumérés, lesquels ne seront pas augmentés, seront exempts du droit d'exportation.

No. D'ORDRE.	MARCHANDISES.	Droits perçus				Unité de perception.
		Ticoux.	Salungs.	Fuang.	Phais.	
54	Cassonnade blanche ... ..	...	2	...	...	Le picul.
55	Id. brune ... ..	...	1	...	...	Id.
56	Coton nettoyé ou non ... ..	...	...	...	...	10 pour cent.
57	Poivre	1	...	...	...	Le picul.
58	Poissons salés	1	...	...	...	Par 10,000 poissons.
59	Fèves et pois ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 douzième.
60	Crevettes desséchées ... ..	...	...	...	...	Id.
61	Graines de til ou sésame ... ..	...	...	...	...	Id.
62	Soie écu ... ..	...	...	...	...	Id.
63	Cire ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 quinzème.
64	Suif	1	...	...	...	Le picul
65	Sel	6	...	...	...	Le koyan.
66	Tabac	1	2	...	...	Les 1,000 paquets.

3.—Tous les produits et marchandises non énumérés au présent tarif seront exempts du droit d'exportation et ne seront assujettis qu'à une taxe intérieure ou de transit unique ne dépassant pas le taux actuel.

4.—Les armes et les munitions de guerre sont prohibées et ne pourront être vendues qu'à l'autorité siamoise ou avec son consentement.

TRAITÉ RÉGLANT LA POSITION DU ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE.

CONCLU À PARIS LE 15 JUILLET 1867. (1.)

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, désirant régler définitivement, d'un commun accord, la position faite au Royaume du Cambodge par suite du traité conclu à Oudon, entre la France et ce Royaume, le 11 août 1863 (27^{me} jour de la lune Assach de l'année Cor 1225), et voulant, en outre, éviter à l'avenir toute contestation de nature à altérer la parfaite amitié qui unit les deux nations, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

N... N...

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

ART. I.—Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam reconnaît solennellement le protectorat de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français sur le Cambodge.

II.—Le traité conclu au mois de décembre 1863, entre les Royaumes de Siam et du Cambodge, est déclaré nul et non avenu, sans qu'il soit possible au Gouvernement du Siam de l'invoquer à l'avenir en aucune circonstance.

III.—Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam renonce, pour lui et ses successeurs, à tout tribut, présent ou autre marque de vassalité de la part du Cambodge.

De son côté, Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français s'engage à ne point s'emparer de ce Royaume pour l'incorporer à ses possessions de Cochinchine.

IV.—Les provinces de Battambang et d'Angkor (Nakhon Siemrap) resteront au Royaume de Siam. Leurs frontières, ainsi que celles des autres provinces siamoises limitrophes du Cambodge, telles qu'elles sont reconues de nos jours de part et d'autre, seront, dans le plus bref délai, déterminées exactement à l'aide de poteaux ou autres marques, par une commission d'officiers siamois et cambodgiens, en présence et avec le concours d'officiers français désignés par le Gouverneur de la Cochinchine.

(1.) Ratifications échangées à Bangkok le 24 novembre 1867. Promulgué en France par décret impérial du 9 février 1868.

La délimitation opérée, il en sera dressé une carte exacte par les officiers français.

V.—Les Siamois s'abstiendront de tout empiétement sur le territoire du Cambodge, et les Cambodgiens s'abstiendront également de tout empiétement sur le territoire siamois.

Toutefois, les habitants des deux pays auront la liberté de circuler, de faire le commerce et de résider pacifiquement sur les territoires respectifs.

Si des sujets siamois se rendent coupables de quelques délits ou crimes sur le territoire du Cambodge, ils seront jugés et punis avec justice par le Gouvernement du Cambodge et suivant les lois de ce pays; si des sujets cambodgiens se rendent coupables de délits ou crimes sur le territoire siamois, ils seront également jugés et punis avec justice par le Gouvernement siamois, suivant les lois du Siam.

VI.—Les bâtiments sous pavillon français pourront naviguer librement dans les parties du fleuve Mekong et de la mer intérieure qui touchent aux possessions siamoises. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam mettra à la disposition des autorités de Saïgon le nombre de passeports qu'elles jugeront nécessaire, pour être délivrés, après avoir été signés et apostillés, par les dites autorités, aux sujets français qui voudront se rendre dans ces parages. Sur le territoire siamois, ceux-ci devront conformer en tout aux stipulations du traité de 1855 entre la France et le Siam. Le passeport ci-dessus mentionné tiendra lieu, en cas de relâche, de la passe exigée par l'article VII. du dit traité, et donnera aux porteurs, en cas d'urgence, le droit d'adresser directement leurs réclamations aux autorités siamoises.

VII.—Le Gouvernement français s'engage à faire observer par le Cambodge les stipulations qui précèdent.

VIII.—Le présent traité ayant été rédigé en siamois et en français, et les deux versions ayant la même portée et le même sens, le texte français sera officiel et fera foi, sous tous les rapports, aussi bien que le texte siamois.

IX.—Le présent traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Bangkok dans le délai de cinq mois, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL AU TRAITÉ DU 15 JUILLET 1867.

SIGNÉ À SAÏGON LE 14 JUILLET 1870. (1.)

S. M. le Roi de Siam et S. M. l'Empereur des Français, désirant régler définitivement et d'un commun accord la question relative au régime de la pêche dans les eaux du Grand Lac de Cambodge, ou mer intérieure, qui se trouve située entre les Royaumes de Siam et du Cambodge, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir :

N... N...

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de l'article suivant, additionnel à la convention du 15 juillet 1867.

ARTICLE UNIQUE.

SECT. 1.—Les Rois de Siam et du Cambodge renoncent réciproquement, pour eux et leurs successeurs, aux droits de propriété exclusive qu'ils revendiquent chacun sur le Grand Lac, ou portion du Grand Lac, limitrophe des deux pays.

En conséquence, il ne sera prélevé aucun droit ou impôt sur les Cambodgiens, les Cochinchinois sujets français, ni sur les Siamois se livrant à la pêche dans des bateaux, soit du côté du Cambodge, soit du côté du Siam.

2.—Les Cambodgiens, les Cochinchinois sujets français, les Siamois, qui établiront des hangars ou autres constructions de ce genre pour sécher ou fumer le poisson sur les rives du Grand Lac pendant la saison des eaux basses, soit sur le rivage lui-même, soit en les avançant assez loin dans le lac pour y trouver une profondeur d'eau qui permette aux bateaux d'y aborder sans échouer, devront payer aux Gouvernements de Siam et du Cambodge, selon qu'ils seront sur l'un ou l'autre de ces territoires un droit de 8 1/2% sur la valeur du poisson à exporter. Cet impôt sera payé en argent ou en nature, c'est-à-dire en poissons de la même espèce que ceux qui seront exportés.

(1.) Ratifications échangées à Bangkok le 7 juin 1872.

Mais les hangars ou autres constructions de ce genre, établis sur les îles ou les hauts-fonds situés dans de lac, et qui sont séparés de côte par un chenal plus profond, c'est-à-dire qui ne touchent pas au littoral, et établis soit par des Cambodgiens, des Cochinchinois sujets français, soit par des Siamois, ne seront sujets à aucun droit.

Les deux pays conservent seulement la faculté de percevoir des droits sur les produits de la pêche qui passent du Grand Lac sur leur territoire respectif.

3.—Tous canaux divergeant du Grand Lac ou mer intérieure, soit du côté du Siam, soit du côté du Cambodge, et que certains fonctionnaires seront chargés d'entretenir, seront sujets au régime suivant, c'est-à-dire que quiconque voudra pêcher dans les eaux des dits canaux devra s'entendre avec leur surveillant, relativement au paiement à effectuer, soit en espèces, soit en poisson, selon ce qui aura été convenu entre les deux parties.

4.—Les autorités des territoires où sont situés ces canaux prélèveront les taxes qui leur conviendront sur les pêcheurs des nationalités différentes.

Il ne sera prélevé aucun droit dans les ruisseaux et des canaux qui servent de frontières entre le Cambodge et les provinces qui appartiennent au Gouvernement siamois.

Mais les Cambodgiens, les Cochinchinois sujets français et les Siamois qui établiront des hangars ou autres constructions de ce genre, devront payer une taxe de 8½% au Gouvernement ou aux autorités du Cambodge et du Siam, selon qu'ils seront sur l'un ou l'autre de ces territoires. Cet impôt sera payé soit en argent, soit en poisons de la même nature que ceux qui seront exportés.

Il est bien entendu que l'une des rives du *Prec Compong Prac* forme la ligne frontière de la province siamoise de Battambang, et la rive opposée celle du royaume de Cambodge; de même qu'une des rives du *Prec Compong Thiam* forme la ligne frontière de la province siamoise d'Angkor, et la rive opposée celle du royaume du Cambodge. Les rives de ces deux *Precs* et des canaux appartiennent à l'une et à l'autre des deux provinces siamoises ci-dessus.

5.—Dans le cas où des modifications au présent article additionnel paraîtraient désirables, elles ne pourraient se faire qu'après l'espace de douze années révolues et après que l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties contractantes aurait manifesté, une année à l'avance, son intention dans ce but.

6.—Le présent article additionnel au traité du 15 juillet 1867 a été rédigé en français et en siamois, les deux versions ayant la même teneur et le même sens.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ci-dessus nommés ont signé le présent article additionnel, qui aura la même force et la même valeur que s'il était inséré mot pour mot dans le texte même du traité du 15 juillet 1867.

Complément du deuxième paragraphe de l'article additionnel.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Siam et de France sont convenus, d'un commun accord, et avant la signature de l'article additionnel ci-dessus, d'ajouter au deuxième paragraphe de cet acte la condition ci-après, qui aura la même force et la même valeur que toutes les autres dispositions précédemment insérées, dans le but de détruire d'avance toutes les objections :

“ Dans tous les cas, toute pêcheerie éloignée du rivage toujours découvert par les eaux de plus de 700 mètres n'aura pas à payer le droit d'exportation.”

Procès-verbal de l'échange des ratifications de l'article additionnel au traité du 15 juillet 1867, dressé à Bangkok le 7 juin 1872.

Les soussignés :

N... N...

S'étant réunis pour procéder à l'échange des ratifications du Gouvernement siamois et du Gouvernement français sur l'article additionnel au traité du 15 juillet 1867, signé à Saïgon le 14 juillet 1870.

Les instruments de ces actes ont été produits et, après examen, les Commissaires ont reconnu :

Que, dans le texte français, l'on a omis de comprendre les sujets français parmi ceux ayant droit à se prévaloir dudit traité :

Que, dans le même texte, une erreur s'était glissée dans la dernière phrase du paragraphe 4 ;

Que, dans le texte siamois l'on a omis de faire figurer les sujets de cette Puissance comme participant au bénéfice de la franchise accordée aux hangars bâtis sur les hauts-fonds ou îles du Lac, alors qu'ils figurent dans le texte français :

Que plusieurs divergences existent entre ce dernier texte et le siamois.

En conséquence, et dans un esprit de parfaite équité ils sont convenus :

1. Que le droit d'user du dit article additionnel est acquis aux sujets français, aux clauses et aux conditions qui y sont énoncées :

2. Que le mot " Nature," au paragraphe 4, est supprimé et remplacé par le mot " Epèce " ;

3. Que la dernière phrase du paragraphe 4 ainsi conçue :

"Les rives de ces deux l'recs et des canaux appartiennent "à l'une et " à l'autre des deux provinces siamoises ci-dessus" (qui n'a pas sa reproduction dans le texte siamois) est supprimée, demeure nulle et non avenue.

Que le texte siamois, qui n'est que la traduction du traité débattu et écrit en français, n'étant pas conforme en tous ses points au dit texte français, est rectifié comme suit :

Au § 2, renvoi A, sont supprimés les mots : " une suite " ; lisez : " soient des hangars."

Au § 2, renvoi B, est supprimée la phrase : " de quelque espèce de " poisson qu'il s'agisse."

Elle demeure nulle et non avenue.

Au § 2, renvoi C, sont ajoutés les mots : " sujets siamois," après : " sujets français."

Au § 2, renvoi D, après le mot : " poisson " ; est ajoutée la phrase : " de la même espèce que celui qui sera exporté."

Au § 4, renvoi E, le mot : " milieu " est supprimé et remplacé par le mot : " lit."

Au § 4, renvoi F, après la conjonction : " et," est introduite la phrase : " si l'on ne construit pas de hangars."

Au § additionnel, au renvoi G, faire précéder : " tout hangar," des mots : " dans tous les cas."

Au renvoi H, est supprimée la phrase : " découverte par les eaux."

Au renvoi K, est ajouté " d'exportation " après " impôt."

Sauf ces réserves, les actes de ratifications ont été reconnus en bonne et due forme et l'échange en a été opéré.

TRAITÉ DE PAIX DU 3 OCTOBRE 1893.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam et le Président de la République française, voulant mettre un terme aux contestations survenues dans ces derniers temps entre les deux Etats et consolider les relations d'amitié qui existent depuis des siècles entre le Siam et la France, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires :

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, Son Altesse Royale le Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Maha Chakrkri, Grand-Officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., Ministre des Affaires Etrangères ;

Et le Président de la République française, M. Charles Marie Le Myre de Vilers, Grand-Officier de la Légion d'honneur et de l'Eléphant Blanc, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de première classe, député ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs et les avoir reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

ARTICLE I.—Le Gouvernement siamois renonce à toute prétention sur l'ensemble des territoires de la rive gauche du Mékong et sur les îles du fleuve.

ARTICLE II.—Le Gouvernement siamois s'interdit d'entretenir ou de faire circuler des embarcations ou des bâtiments armés sur les eaux de Grand Lac, du Mékong et de leurs affluents situés dans les limites visées à l'article suivant.

ARTICLE III.—Le Gouvernement siamois ne construira aucun poste fortifié établissement militaire dans les provinces de Battambang et de Siem-Reap et dans un rayon de 25 kilomètres sur la rive droite du Mékong.

ARTICLE IV.—Dans les zones visées par l'article III., la police sera exercée selon l'usage, par les autorités locales, avec les contingents strictement nécessaires. Il n'y sera entretenu aucune force armée régulière ou irrégulière.

ARTICLE V.—Le Gouvernement siamois s'engage à ouvrir, dans un délai de six mois, des négociations avec le Gouvernement français en vue du règlement du régime douanier et commercial des territoires visés à l'article III. et de la révision du traité de 1856. Jusqu'à la conclusion de cet accord, il ne sera pas établi de droit de douane dans la zone visée à l'article III. La réciprocité continuera à être accordée par le Gouvernement français aux produits de la dite zone.

ARTICLE VI.—Le développement de la navigation du Mékong pouvant rendre nécessaires sur la rive droite certains travaux ou l'établissement de relais de batellerie et de dépôts de bois et de charbon, le Gouvernement siamois s'engage à donner, sur la demande du Gouvernement français, toutes les facilités nécessaires à cet effet.

ARTICLE VII.—Les citoyens, sujets ou ressortissants français pourront librement circuler et commercer dans les territoires visés à l'article III., munis d'une passe délivrée par les autorités françaises. La réciprocité sera accordée aux habitants des dites zones.

ARTICLE VIII.—Le Gouvernement français se réserve d'établir des consuls où il le jugera convenable dans l'intérêt de ses ressortissants, et notamment à Korat et à Muang-Nan.

ARTICLE IX.—En cas de difficultés d'interprétation, le texte français fera seul foi.

ARTICLE X.—Le présent traité devra être ratifié dans un délai de quatre mois, à partir du jour de la signature.

CONVENTION CONCERNANT L' EXECUTION DU TRAITE
DU PAIX ET DE L'ULTIMATUM.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont arrêté dans la présente convention les différentes mesures et les dispositions qu'entraîne l'exécution du traité de paix signé en ce jour et de l'ultimatum accepté le 5 août dernier (1.).

ARTICLE I.—Les derniers postes militaires siamois de la rive gauche du Mékong devront être évacués dans le délai maximum d'un mois à partir du 5 septembre.

(1.) Textes de l'ultimatum du 20 juillet 1893 et des conditions additionnelles du 30 juillet 1893, acceptés le 5 août per le Gouvernement siamois.

I—Ultimatum du 20 juillet 1893 (*Documents diplomatiques, Affaires du Siam*, Imprimerie nationale, Paris, 1893, no. 12, p. 6):

"Le Gouvernement français exige:

" 1° La reconnaissance formelle par le Siam des droits de l'Empire d'Annam et du Royaume du Cambodge sur la rive gauche du Mékong et sur ses îles:

" 2° L'évacuation des posts siamois établis sur la rive gauche du Mékong, dans un délai qui ne pourra excéder un mois;

" 3° Les satisfactions que comportent les incidents de Tong-Nieng-Kham et de Kammoun, et les agressions dont nos navires et nos marins ont été l'objet dans la rivière du Menam;

" 4° Le châtimeut des coupables et les réparations pécuniaires dues aux familles des victimes;

" 5° Une indemnité de deux millions de francs pour les divers dommages causés à nos nationaux;

ARTICLE II.—Toutes les fortifications de la zone visée à l'article III. du traité en date de ce jour devront être rasées.

ARTICLE III.—Les auteurs des attentats de Tong-Nieng-Kham et de Kam-moun seront jugés par les autorités siamoises ; un représentant de la France assistera au jugement et veillera à l'exécution des peines prononcées. Le Gouvernement français se réserve le droit d'apprécier si les condamnations sont suffisantes, et, le cas échéant, de réclamer un nouveau jugement devant un tribunal mixte dont il fixera la composition.

ARTICLE IV.—Le Gouvernement siamois devra remettre à la disposition du Ministre de France à Bangkok ou aux autorités françaises de la frontière tous les sujets français, annamites, laotiens de la rive gauche, et les Cambodgiens détenus à un titre quelconque. Il ne mettra aucun obstacle au retour sur la rive gauche des anciens habitants de cette région.

ARTICLE V.—Le Ban Bien de Tong-Nieng-Kham et sa suite seront amenés par un délégué du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères à légation de France, ainsi que les armes et le pavillon français saisis par les autorités siamoises.

ARTICLE VI.—Le Gouvernement français continuera à occuper Chantaboon jusqu'à l'exécution des stipulations de la présent convention, et notamment jusqu'à la complète évacuation et pacification, tant de la rive gauche que des zones visées à l'article III. du traité en date de ce jour.

“6° Le dépôt immédiat d'une somme de trois millions de francs en piastres pour garantir ces réparations pécuniaires et ces indemnités, ou, à défaut, la remise à titre de gage de la perception des fermes et revenus des provinces de Battambang et de Siem-Reap.

“Le Gouvernement siamois devra faire connaître dans un délai de quarante-huit heures s'il accepte ces conditions.”

II.—Conditions additionnelles du 30 juillet 1893 (*Documents diplomatiques, Affaires du Siam*, Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1893, no 20, p. 10) :

“Désireux de donner une nouvelle preuve des sentiments de modération qui l'ont constamment inspiré, le Gouvernement français se contentera, comme garantie indispensable de l'exécution pratique des clauses de l'ultimatum, d'occuper la rivière et le port de Chantaboun jusqu'à la complète et pacifique évacuation des postes établis par les Siamois sur la rive gauche du Mékong.

“D'autre part, en vue de garantir les bonnes relations heureusement rétablies entre la France et le Siam et de prévenir tout conflit dans la région du Grand-Lac et du Mékong, le Gouvernement siamois s'engagera à n'entretenir désormais aucune force militaire à Battambang et à Siem-Reap ainsi que dans les localités situées dans un rayon de 25 kilomètres sur la rive droite du Mékong à partir des frontières du Cambodge. Il y maintiendra seulement le personnel de police nécessaire pour assurer l'ordre. En outre, il s'abstiendra d'entretenir des navires et embarcations armés sur les eaux du Grand-Lac et sur celles du Mékong.

“Le Gouvernement français se réserve d'établir des consulats à Muang-Nan et à Khorat.”

PROCES-VERBAL ANNEXE A LA CONVENTION.

Son Altesse Royal craint de ne pouvoir évacuer certains postes très éloignés à la date du 5 octobre. Il y a des impossibilités matérielles. M. le Myre de Vilers répond qu'il suffira au Gouvernement siamois de demander un nouveau délai en indiquant les noms des postes et la date extrême. Les autorisations lui seront certainement accordées du moment où justification sera faite de la nécessité d'un délai.

Son Altesse Royale demande si les dispositions de l'article II. entraîneront la démolition d'anciennes fortifications hors d'usage et sans emploi militaire depuis de longues années, et qui n'ont plus qu'un caractère historique, telles que l'enceinte du Gouverneur de Battambang, etc.

Le Plénipotentiaire répond que par fortification on entend des ouvrages militaires susceptibles de défense; que les enceintes présentant seulement un intérêt historique ne sont pas visées.

Son Altesse Royale demande où siègera le Tribunal d'appel prévu à l'article III.

Le Plénipotentiaire répond que ce sera à Bangkok.

Son Altesse Royale demande ce que veut dire le mot " mixte."

Le Plénipotentiaire répond qu'il s'agit d'un tribunal franco-siamois.

Son Altesse Royale fait remarquer que cette disposition a pour conséquence de soustraire des sujets siamois à leurs juges naturels.

Le Plénipotentiaire répond que le Siam est un pays de juridiction et que ce n'est pas une innovation, puisqu'il existe déjà des tribunaux mixtes.

Au sujet de l'article V. de la convention, Son Altesse Royale fait observer que le Ban-Bien doit être déjà rentré sur le territoire français et que, dans ces conditions, il ne lui sera pas possible d'arriver à conduire ce fonctionnaire devant le Ministre résident de Bangkok.

Le Plénipotentiaire français répond qu'il si le Ban-Bien est en territoire français, la clause tombe d'elle-même. Si l'article a été maintenu, c'est qu'il est nécessaire que le Gouvernement siamois justifie de la rentrée de ce fonctionnaire. Son Altesse Royale aura donc, par une note spéciale, à faire connaître le point du territoire où le Ban-Bien a quitté le Siam, afin que l'on puisse constater sa présence. La même interprétation doit être adoptée pour l'interprète et les soldats annamites.

Dans le cas que le Ban-Bien et les autres sujets français seraient encore au Siam, l'article V. serait applicable.

Au sujet de l'article VI., Son Altesse Royale le prince Devawongse demande des explications au sujet du mot "pacification." Le Plénipotentiaire répond que le Gouvernement français a fait cette réserve en vue des troubles ou rébellions qui seraient fomentées par des Siamois.

Le Prince craint que, dans ces conditions, on trouve toujours un motif pour déclarer que la pacification n'est pas faite, que le Siamois fomentent des troubles.

M. Le Myre de Vilers dit que le traité de paix et la convention sont faits de bonne foi ; que ce principe domine l'œuvre des Plénipotentiaires ; que s'il était contesté, il n'y aurait plus lieu à négociation.

Le Prince demande s'il peut compter que Chantaboon sera évacué lorsque les troupes siamoises seront entièrement retirées.

M. Le Myre de Vilers répond négativement. Il faut au préalable que le Gouvernement français soit certain que le Gouvernement siamois exécute sincèrement les dispositions de l'ultimatum.

Le Prince demande comment il pourra prouver la sincérité de son Gouvernement pour arriver à l'évacuation.

M. Le Myre de Vilers répond que le Gouvernement français n'a pas l'intention de conserver Chantaboon ; que son propre intérêt est de hâter l'évacuation pour éviter de lourdes dépenses ; que, du reste, c'est une question de bonne foi.

CONVENTION ENTRE LE SIAM ET LA FRANCE.

CONCLUE LE 13 FEVRIER 1904.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam et le Président de la République Française, désireux de rendre plus étroites et plus confiantes les relations d'amitié qui existent entre leurs deux Pays et de régler certaines difficultés qui s'étaient élevées sur l'interprétation du Traité et de la Convention du 3 octobre 1893, ont décidé de conclure une nouvelle Convention et ont nommé, à cet effet, pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, Phya Suriya Nuvatr, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près le Président de la République Française, Décoré de la 1re classe de l'Ordre Royal de la Couronne de Siam, Grand Officier de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. ;

Et le Président de la République Française, M. Théophile Delcassé, Député, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, etc. ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE I.—La frontière entre le Siam et le Cambodge part, sur la rive gauche du Grand Lac, de l'embouchure de la rivière Stung Roluos, elle suit le parallèle de ce point dans la direction de l'Est jusqu'à la rencontre de la rivière Prék Kompong Tiam, puis, remontant vers le Nord, elle se confond avec le méridien de ce point de rencontre jusqu'à la chaîne de montagnes Pnom Dang Rek. De là elle suit la ligne de partage des eaux entre les bassins du Nam Sen et du Mékong, d'une part, et du Nam Moun, d'autre part, et rejoint la chaîne Pnom Padang dont elle suit la crête vers l'Est jusqu'au Mékong. En amont de ce point, le Mékong reste la frontière du Royaume de Siam, conformément à l'article 1 du traité du 3 octobre 1893.

ARTICLE II.—Quant à la frontière entre le Luang Prabang, rive droite, et les provinces de Muang Phichai et Muang Nan, elle part du Mékong à son confluent avec le Nam Huong et, suivant le thalweg de cette rivière jusqu'à son confluent avec le Nam Tang, remontant ensuite le cours du dit Nam Tang, elle atteint le ligne de partage des eaux entre les bassins du Mékong et celui de la Ménam en un point situé près de Pou Dène Dine. A partir de ce point, elle remonte vers le Nord, suivant la ligne de faite entre les deux bassins jusqu'aux sources de la rivière Nam Kop dont elle suit le cours jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le Mékong.

ARTICLE III.—Il sera procédé à la délimitation des frontières entre les territoires formant l'Indo-Chine Française et le Royaume de Siam. Cette délimitation sera effectuée par des Commissions mixtes composés d'Officiers nommés par les deux Pays contractants. Le travail portera sur la frontière déterminée par les articles 1 et 2 ainsi que sur la région comprise entre le Grand Lac et la mer.

En vue de faciliter les travaux des Commissions et en vue d'éviter toute possibilité de difficulté dans la délimitation de la région comprise entre le Grand Lac et la mer, les deux Gouvernements se mettront d'accord, avant la nomination des Commissions mixtes, pour fixer les points principaux de la délimitation dans cette région, notamment le point où la frontière atteindra la mer.

Les Commissions mixtes seront nommées et commenceront leurs travaux dans les quatre mois après la ratification de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE IV.—Le Gouvernement Siamois renonce à toute prérogative de suzeraineté sur les territoires du Luang Prabang situés sur la rive droite du Mékong.

Les bateaux de commerce et les trains de bois appartenant à des Siamois auront le droit de naviguer librement sur la partie du Mékong traversant le territoire du Luang Prabang.

ARTICLE V.—Aussitôt que l'accord prévu par l'article III., paragraphe 2, et relatif à la délimitation de la frontière entre le Grand Lac et la mer, aura été établi, et aussitôt qu'il sera officiellement notifié aux Autorités françaises que les territoires résultant de cet accord et les territoires situés à l'Est de la frontière, telle qu'elle est indiquée aux articles I. et II. du présent Traité, se trouvent à leur disposition, les troupes françaises qui occupent provisoirement Chantaboun, en vertu de la Convention du 3 octobre 1893, quitteront cette ville.

ARTICLE VI.—Les dispositions de l'article 4 du Traité du 3 octobre 1893 seront remplacées par celles qui suivent.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam prend l'engagement que les troupes qu'Elle enverra ou entretiendra dans tout le Bassin Siamois du Mékong seront toujours des troupes de nationalité Siamoise, commandées par des officiers de cette nationalité. Il n'est fait exception à cette règle qu'en faveur de la gendarmerie Siamois, actuellement commandée par des officiers Danois. Dans le cas où le Gouvernement Siamois voudrait substituer à ces officiers des officiers étrangers appartenant à une autre nationalité, il devrait s'entendre au préalable avec le Gouvernement Français.

En ce qui concerne les provinces de Siam Reap, de Battambang et de Sisophon, le Gouvernement Siamois s'engage à n'y entretenir que les contingents de police nécessaires pour le maintien de l'ordre. Ces contingents seront recrutés exclusivement sur place parmi les indigènes.

ARTICLE VII.—A l'avenir, dans la partie Siamoise du bassin du Mékong, le Gouvernement Royal, s'il désire exécuter des ports, canaux, chemins de fer (notamment des chemins de fer destinés à relier la capitale à un point quelconque de ce bassin), se mettra d'accord avec le Gouvernement Français, dans le cas où ces travaux ne pourraient être exécutés exclusivement par un personnel et avec des capitaux Siamois. Il en serait naturellement de même pour l'exploitation des dites entreprises.

En ce qui concerne l'usage des ports, canaux, chemins de fer, aussi bien dans la partie siamoise du bassin du Mékong que dans le reste du Royaume, il est entendu qu'aucun droit différentiel ne pourra être établi contrairement au principe de l'égalité commerciale inscrite dans les traités signés par le Siam.

ARTICLE VIII.—En exécution de l'article 6 du traité du 3 octobre 1893, des terrains d'une superficie à déterminer seront concédés par le Gouvernement Siamois au Gouvernement de la République aux points suivants situés sur la rive droite du Mékong :

Xieng-Khan, Nong-Khay, Muong Saniabouri, embouchure du Namkhan (rive droite ou rive gauche), Bang-Mouk-Dahan, Kemmarat, et embouchure du Nam-Moun (rive droite ou rive gauche).

Les deux Gouvernements s'entendront pour dégager le cours du Nam-moun, entre son confluent avec le Mékong et Pimoun, des obstacles qui gênent la navigation. Dans le cas où ces travaux seraient reconnus inexécutables ou trop coûteux, les deux Gouvernements se concerteraient pour l'établissement d'une voie terrestre de communication entre Pimoun et le Mékong.

Ils s'entendront également pour établir entre Bassac et la frontière du Luang Prabang, telle qu'elle résulte de l'article 2 du présent Traité, les lignes ferrées qui seraient reconnues nécessaires pour suppléer au défaut de navigabilité du Mékong.

ARTICLE IX.—Dès à présent, il est convenu que les deux Gouvernements faciliteront l'établissement d'une voie ferrée reliant Pnom-Penh à Battambang. La construction et l'exploitation seront faites soit par les Gouvernements eux-mêmes, chacun d'eux se chargeant de la partie qui est sur son territoire, soit par une Compagnie Franco-Siamoise agréée par les deux Gouvernements.

Les deux Gouvernements sont d'accord sur la nécessité de faire des travaux pour améliorer le cours de la rivière de Battambang entre le Grand Lac et cette ville. A cet effet, le Gouvernement Français est prêt à mettre à la disposition du Gouvernement Siamois les agents techniques dont celui-ci pourrait avoir besoin tant en vue de l'exécution que de l'entretien des dits travaux.

ARTICLE X.—Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Siamoise accepte les listes des protégés français telles qu'elles existent actuellement, à

l'exception des individus dont il serait reconnu, de part et d'autre, que l'inscription a été indûment obtenue. Copie de ces listes sera communiquée aux Autorités siamoises par les Autorités françaises.

Les descendants des protégés ainsi maintenus sous la juridiction française n'auront plus le droit de réclamer leur inscription, s'ils ne rentrent pas dans la catégorie des personnes visées à l'article suivant de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XI.—Les personnes d'origine asiatique nées sur un territoire soumis à la domination directe ou placé sous le protectorat de la France, sauf celles qui ont fixé leur résidence au Siam avant l'époque où le territoire dont elles sont originaires a été placé sous cette domination ou sous ce protectorat, auront droit à la protection française.

La protection française sera accordée aux enfants de ces personnes, mais ne s'étendra pas à leurs petits-enfants.

ARTICLE XII.—En ce qui concerne la juridiction à laquelle seront désormais soumis, sans aucune exception, tous les Français et protégés français au Siam, les deux Gouvernements conviennent de substituer aux dispositions existantes les dispositions suivantes :

1°. En *matière pénale*, les Français ou protégés français ne seront justiciables que de l'autorité judiciaire française.

2°. En *matière civile*, tout procès intenté par un Siamois contre un Français ou protégé français sera porté devant le tribunal consulaire français.

Tout procès, dans lequel le défendeur sera Siamois, sera porté devant la Cour siamoise *des causes étrangères* instituée à Bangkok.

Par exception, dans les provinces de Xieng-mai, Lakhon, Lampoun et Nan, tous les procès civils et criminels intéressant les ressortissants français seront portés devant la Cour *internationale* siamoise.

Mais il est entendu que, dans tous ces procès, le Consul de France aura le droit d'assister aux audiences ou de s'y faire représenter par un Délégué dûment autorisé, et de formuler toutes observations qui lui sembleront convenables dans l'intérêt de la justice.

Au cas où le défendeur serait Français ou protégé français, le Consul de France pourra, à tout moment au cours de la procédure, s'il le juge opportun et moyennant une réquisition écrite, évoquer l'affaire en cause.

Celle-ci sera alors transférée au Tribunal consulaire français, qui sera, à partir de ce moment, seul compétent, et auquel les Autorités siamoises seront tenues de prêter le concours de leurs bons offices.

Les appels des jugements rendus, tant par la " Cour des causes étrangères " que par la Cour " internationale " pour les quatre provinces susmentionnées, seront portés devant la Cour d'appel de Bangkok.

ARTICLE XIII.—En ce qui concerne, pour l'avenir, l'admission à la protection française des Asiatiques qui ne sont pas nés sur un territoire soumis à l'autorité directe ou au protectorat de la France, ou qui ne se trouvent pas légalement naturalisés, le Gouvernement de la République jouira de droits égaux à ceux que le Siam accorderait à toute autre Puissance.

ARTICLE XIV.—Les dispositions des anciens traités, accords et conventions entre le Siam et la France, non modifiées par la présente Convention, restent en pleine vigueur.

ARTICLE XV.—En cas de difficultés d'interprétation de la présente Convention, rédigée en français et en siamois, le texte français fera seul foi.

ARTICLE XVI.—La présente Convention sera ratifiée dans un délai de quatre mois à partir du jour de la signature, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Paris, en double exemplaire, le 13 février 1904.

(L. S.) Signé : PHYA SURIYA

(L. S.) Signé : DELCASSE.

LE TRAITE FRANCO—SIAMOIS.

FAIT A BANGKOK, LE 23 MARS 1907.

Le Président de la République française et Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, à la suite des opérations de délimitation entreprises en exécution de la convention du 13 février 1904, désireux d'une part d'assurer le règlement final de toutes les questions relatives aux frontières communes de l'Indo-Chine et du Siam, par un système réciproque et rationnel d'échanges, désireux d'autre part de faciliter les relations entre les deux pays par l'introduction progressive d'un système uniforme de juridiction et par l'extension des droits des ressortissants français établis au Siam.

Ont décidé de conclure un nouveau traité et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :

M. le Président de la République française :

M. Victor Emile Joseph Collin (de Plancy), envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de la République française au Siam, officier de la Légion d'honneur et de l'Instruction publique ;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam :

S. A. R. le prince Devawongsé Varoprakar, chevalier de l'ordre Maha-Chakriri, grand-officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., Ministre des Affaires étrangères.

Lesquels, munis de pleins pouvoirs, qui ont été trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

Article premier.—Le Gouvernement siamois cède à la France le territoire de Battambang, Siem-Reap et Sisophon, dont les frontières sont définies par la clause 1 du protocole de délimitation ci-annexé.

Art. 2.—Le Gouvernement français cède au Siam les territoires de Dan-Sai et de Kratt, dont les frontières sont définies par les clauses 1 et 2 dudit protocole, ainsi que toutes les îles situées au sud du cap Lemling jusques et y compris Koh Kut.

Art 3.—La remise de ces territoires aura lieu de part et d'autre dans un délai vingt jours après la date à laquelle le présent traité aura été ratifié.

Art. 4.—Une commission mixte, composée d'officiers et de fonctionnaires français et siamois, sera nommée par les deux pays contractants, dans un délai de quatre mois après la ratification du présent traité et chargée de délimiter les nouvelles frontières. Elle commencera ses travaux dès que la saison le permettra et les poursuivra en se conformant au protocole de délimitation annexé au présent traité.

Art. 5.—Tous les Asiatiques, et protégés français, qui se feront inscrire dans les consulats de France au Siam après la signature du présent traité, par application de l'article 11 de la convention du 13 février 1904, seront justiciables des tribunaux siamois ordinaires.

La juridiction des cours internationales siamoises, dont l'institution est prévue par l'article 12 de la convention du 13 février 1904, sera dans les conditions énoncées au protocole de juridiction ci-annexé, étendue, dans tout le royaume de Siam, aux Asiatiques sujets et protégés français visés par les articles 10 et 11 de la même convention, et actuellement inscrits dans les consulats de France au Siam.

Ce régime prendra fin et la compétence des cours internationales sera transférée aux tribunaux siamois ordinaires, après la promulgation et la mise en vigueur des codes siamois (code pénal, code civil et commercial, codes de procédure, loi d'organisation judiciaire).

Art 6.—Les Asiatiques sujets et protégés français jouiront dans toute l'étendue du royaume de Siam des droits et prérogatives dont bénéficient les nationaux du pays, notamment des droits de propriété, de libre résidence et de libre circulation.

Ils seront soumis aux impôts et prestations ordinaires.

Ils seront exempts du service militaire et ne seront pas assujettis aux réquisitions et taxes extraordinaires.

Art 7.—Les dispositions des anciens traités, accords et conventions entre la France et le Siam non modifiés par le présent traité restent en pleine vigueur.

Art. 8.—En cas de difficulté d'interprétation du présent traité rédigé en français et en siamois, le texte français fera seul foi.

Art. 9.—Le présent traité sera ratifié dans un délai de quatre mois à partir du jour de la signature ou plus tôt si faire se peut. En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Bangkok, en double exemplaire, le 23 mars 1907.

Signé : V. COLLIN (DE PLANCY).

DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

PROTOCOLE

*Concernant la délimitation des frontières et annexe au
traité du 23 mars 1907.*

En vue de faciliter les travaux de la Commission prévue à l'article 4 du traité en date de ce jour, et en vue d'éviter toute possibilité de difficulté dans la délimitation, le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de S. M. roi de Siam sont convenus de ce qui suit :

CLAUSE I.—La frontière entre l'Indo-Chine française et le Siam part de la mer en un point situé en face du plus haut sommet de l'île de Koh-Kut. Elle suit à partir de ce point une direction nord-est jusqu'à la crête de Pnom-Krevanh. Il est formellement convenu que, dans tous les cas, les versants est de ces montagnes, y compris la totalité du bassin du Klong-Kopo-doivent rester à l'Indo-Chine française.

La frontière suit la crête des Pnom-Krevanh dans la direction du nord jusqu'au Pnom Thom qui se trouve sur la ligne principale de partage des eaux, entre les rivières qui coulent vers le golfe de Siam, et celles qui coulent vers le Grand Lac. Du Pnom-Thom, la frontière qui suit d'abord dans la direction du nord-ouest, puis dans la direction du nord, la limite actuelle entre la province de Batambang d'une part, et celle de Chantaboun et Kratt d'autre part, jusqu'au point où cette frontière coupe la rivière appelée Nam-Sai. Elle suit alors le cours de cette rivière jusqu'à son confluent avec la rivière de Sisophon et cette dernière jusqu'à un point situé à 10 kilomètres en aval de la ville d'Aranh. De ce dernier point enfin, elle se continue en droite ligne jusqu'à un point situé sur les Dang-Reck, à mi-chemin entre les passes appelées Chong-Ta-Koh et Chong-Sa-Met. Il est entendu que cette dernière ligne doit laisser en territoire siamois la route directe entre Aranh et Chong-Ta-Koh.

A partir du point ci-dessus mentionné, situé sur la crête de Dang-Reck, la frontière suit la ligne de partage des eaux entre le bassin du Grand-Lac et du Mékong d'une part, et le bassin du Nam-Moun d'autre part, et aboutit au Mékong en aval de Pak-Moun, à l'embouchure du Huei-Doue, conformément au tracé adopté par la précédente Commission de délimitation le 18 janvier 1907.

Un croquis schématique de la frontière décrite ci-dessus est annexé au présent protocole.

CLAUSE II.—Du côté de Luang Prabang, la frontière se détache du Mékong, au sud, à l'embouchure du Nam-Huong, et suit le thalweg de cette rivière jusqu'à sa source qui se trouve située au Pha Khao Mieng.

De là, la frontière suit la ligne de partage des eaux entre le Mékong et le Ménam et aboutit au Mékong, au point appelé Keng Phai-Dai, conformément au tracé adopté par la précédente Commission de délimitation le 16 janvier 1906.

CLAUSE III.—La Commission de délimitation prévue à l'article 4 du traité en date de ce jour aura à déterminer et à tracer au besoin, sur le terrain, la partie de la frontière décrite dans la clause 1 du présent protocole. Si, au cours des opérations de délimitation, le Gouvernement français désirait obtenir une rectification de frontière dans le but de substituer des lignes naturelles à des lignes conventionnelles, cette rectification ne pourrait être faite, dans aucun cas, au détriment du Gouvernement siamois.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent protocole et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Bangkok, en double exemplaire, le 23 mars mil neuf cent sept.

Signé : V. COLIN (de Plancy).

DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

PROTOCOLE

Concernant la juridiction applicable dans le royaume de Siam aux Asiatiques sujets et protégés français et annexe au traité du 23 mars 1907.

En exécution de l'article 5 du traité en date de ce jour, le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, désireux de régler l'organisation et le fonctionnement des cours internationales, sont convenus ce qui suit :

CLAUSE I.—Des cours internationales seront créées, partout où le bon fonctionnement de la justice l'exigera, après entente entre le Ministre de la République française et le Ministre des Affaires étrangères du Siam.

CLAUSE II.—La compétence des cours internationales s'étend :

1. En matière civile : à toutes matières civiles ou commerciales dans lesquelles des Asiatiques sujets ou protégés français seront en cause.
2. En matière pénale : aux infractions de toute nature commises soit par des Asiatiques sujets ou protégés français, soit à leur préjudice.

CLAUSE III.—Dans les provinces d'Udon et d'Isarn, la juridiction des cours internationales s'étendra provisoirement à tous les Asiatiques sujets et protégés français, quelle que soit la date de leur inscription sur les registres des consulats de France.

CLAUSE IV.—Le droit d'évocation s'exercera conformément aux dispositions de l'article 12 de la convention du 13 février 1904.

Toutefois, ce droit cessera de s'exercer pour toutes matières qui seront l'objet de codes ou de lois régulièrement promulgués dès que ces codes ou ces lois auront été communiqués à la légation de France et qu'ils auront été mis en vigueur.

Une entente interviendra entre le ministère des Affaires étrangères et la légation de France pour le règlement des affaires pendantes au moment où lesdits codes ou lois entreront au vigueur.

CLAUSE V.—Toutes requêtes à fin d'appel contre les jugements des cours internationales de première instance seront communiquées au Consul de France qui aura le droit de donner sur l'affaire un avis écrit pour être joint au dossier.

L'arrêt d'appel devra porter la signature de deux juges européens.

CLAUSE VI.—Un recours en cassation sera ouvert contre les arrêts des cours d'appel. Ce recours pourra s'exercer pour incompétence, abus de pouvoir, et, généralement, pour toutes les violations de la loi.

Il sera jugé par la cour suprême ou San Dika.

CLAUSE VII.—Quelle que soit la juridiction saisie d'une affaire civile ou pénale, l'exception d'incompétence déduite des règles posées par le traité en date de ce jour devra être posée avant toute défense au fond.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent protocole et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Bangkok, en double exemplaire, le vingt-trois mars mil neuf cent sept.

Sign : V. COLLIN (DE PLANCY).

DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

ACCORD.

Réglant le régime des concessions attribuées au Gouvernement de la République française sur la rive droite du Mékong, en exécution de l'article 8 de la convention du 13 février 1904.

CLAUSE I.—En exécution de l'article 8 de la convention du 13 février 1904, le Gouvernement siamois cède à bail au gouvernement général de l'Indo-Chine, qui y consent, des terrains libres de toute servitude, active ou passive, situés à Xiêng Khan, Nong Khay, Muang Saniabouri, embouchure du Nam-Khan, Ban Mouk Dahan, Kemmarat et Pak-Moun, et dont les plans et descriptions sont annexés au présent accord.

CLAUSE II.—Les baux sont consentis pour une période de cinquante ans, renouvelables pour une période égale au gré du gouvernement général de l'Indo Chine.

CLAUSE III.—Le Gouvernement général l'Indo-Chine payera annuellement au Gouvernement siamois, à partir du 1er janvier 1908, un loyer nominal de un tical par hectare et par fraction d'hectare.

CLAUSE IV.—Conformément à l'article 6 du traité du 3 octobre 1893 et à l'article 8 de la convention du 13 février 1904, les concessions sont destinées exclusivement à faciliter la navigation commerciale.

Les établissements suivants pourront y être créés :

Dépôts de bois de chauffage et de charbon ;

Dépôts de matériels, tels que bois de charpente, fers, bambous, dynamite, etc. ;

Magasins pour les marchandises en transit ;

Logements pour les passagers et pour les équipages des pirogues et des chaloupes ;

Logements et bureaux pour le personnel de compagnies de navigation et des travaux publics ;

Etablissements commerciaux, à la condition expresse qu'il ne s'y fasse aucun commerce de spiritueux, d'opium, d'armes et de munitions.

Les terrains des concessions sont soumis à la juridiction siamoise, telle qu'elle s'exerce dans le reste du royaume conformément aux traités conclus entre la France et le Siam.

Fait à Bangkok, en double exemplaire, le 23 mars 1907.

Signé : CHATIDEJ,

BERNARD.

V. COLLIN (de Plancy),

DEVAWONGSE.

DECLARATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND
FRANCE WITH REGARD TO THE KINGDOM
OF SIAM AND OTHER MATTERS.

SIGNED AT LONDON, JANUARY 15, 1896.

Article Concerning the Kingdom of Siam.

Official English Text.

The undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the following Declaration :—

I.—The Governments of Great Britain and France engage to one another that neither of them will, without the consent of the other, in any case, or under any pretext, advance their armed forces into the region which is comprised in the basins of the Petcha Bouri, Meiklong, Menam and Bang Pa Kong (Petriou) Rivers and their respective tributaries, together with the extent of coast from Muang Bang Tapan to Muang Pase, the basins of the rivers on which those two places are situated and the basins of the other rivers, the estuaries of which are included in that coast; and including also the territory lying to the north of the basin of the Menam, and situated between the Anglo-Siamese frontier, the Mekong River, and the eastern watershed of the Me Ing. They further engage not to acquire within this region any special privilege or advantage which shall not be enjoyed in common by, or equally open to, Great Britain and France and their nationals and dependents. These stipulations, however, shall not be interpreted as derogating from the special clauses which, in virtue of the Treaty concluded on the 3rd October, 1893, between France and Siam, apply to a zone of 25 kilom. on the right bank of the Mekong and to the navigation of that river.

II.—Nothing in the foregoing clause shall hinder any action on which the two Powers may agree, and which they shall think necessary in order to uphold the independence of the Kingdom of Siam. But they engage not to enter into any separate Agreement permitting a third Power to take any action from which they are bound by the present Declaration themselves to abstain.

Made at London, the 15th January, 1896.

(L. S.) SALISBURY.

(L. S.) ALPH. DE COURCEL...

ANNEXE A.

London, January 15, 1896.

Baron de Courcel to the Marquess of Salisbury.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

The two Governments of France and Great Britain having agreed to settle various questions which have recently been the subject of discussion between them, I am happy to be able to announce to you the concurrence of the Government of the French Republic in the arrangements set forth in the accompanying Declaration which I have been authorised to sign with your Lordship.

My Government feel confident that the conclusion of these negotiations, in bearing witness to the good understanding established between France and England, will serve to exercise a beneficent influence over the people subject to the authority of the two countries, or dwelling in the neighbourhood of their respective possessions. It will testify in particular to their joint solicitude for the security and stability of the Kingdom of Siam. The assurances exchanged by the two Governments, in fact, imply on the part of each of them the desire to maintain with that Kingdom the most friendly relations, as well as the intention to respect existing conventions.

I doubt not that your Lordship shares my view in this regard, and I avail myself of this opportunity, etc.

(sd.) ALPH. DE COURCEL.

ANNEXE B.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Baron de Courcel.

Foreign Office, January 15, 1896.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date, in which you announce that your Government accept the arrangements agreed upon between us for the settlement of various questions which have recently been the subject of discussion between our two Governments, and that you are authorized to sign the Declaration in which these arrangements are set forth.

I have received this announcement with much satisfaction, and shall be ready to sign the Declaration, with you at once.

You state that your Government feel confident that the conclusion of these negotiations, by giving evidence of the good understanding established between Great Britain and France, will be calculated to exercise a salutary influence over the populations subject to the authority of the two countries, or dwelling in the neighbourhood of their respective possessions.

You add that the Declaration will, in particular, give evidence of the joint solicitude of the two Governments for the security and stability of the Kingdom of Siam, and that the assurances which they have exchanged imply the desire on the part of each of them to maintain, with that Kingdom, the most friendly relations, and to respect existing conventions.

I have pleasure in receiving and taking note of this statement of the views and intentions of your Government, and in offering you the same assurances on the part of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. I have, etc.

(*sd.*) SALISBURY.

EXTRACT OF THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM
LORD SALISBURY TO LORD DUFFERIN.

DATED LONDON, JANUARY 15TH, 1896.

I have signed to-day together with the French Ambassador an agreement concerning the affairs of Siam, of which I enclose a copy. The most important provision which it contains is that which marks out for special treatment, as between the two countries, that portion of Siam which is comprised within the drainage basin of the Menam and of the coast streams of corresponding longitudes within this area. The two Powers fully understand that they will not operate by their military or naval forces, except in so far as they do it in concert for the purpose which may be required for maintaining the independence of Siam. They also fully understand that they are not to acquire within this area any privilege or commercial facility which is not extended to both of them.

In sending this agreement to you I am anxious to say a few words in explanation of it in order to avoid misrepresentation to which it might be exposed in the hands of those who were not familiar with recent negotiations. It may be thought that because we have engaged ourselves and have received the engagement of France under no circumstances to invade this territory, therefore we are throwing doubts upon the complete Siamese territories and the rights of the Siamese to the remainder of their Kingdom, or at all events treating it with disregard. Any such interpretations would quite misrepresent the intentions with which the new agreement has been signed. We recognized the full right of Siam to the full and undisturbed enjoyment according to long usage of the entire territory comprised within her dominions. Nothing in our present action would detract in any degree from the validity of the rights of the King of Siam to those portions of his territory which are not affected by the new agreement.

We have selected a particular area for the application of the stipulations of the treaty, not because the claim of the King of Siam to the rest of his territory is less valid, but because it is an area which affects our interests as a commercial nation. The valley of the Menam is fitted to receive a high industrial development, possibly in the course of time it may be the site of a line of communication which will be of the utmost importance to the neighbouring portions of the British Empire. There is every prospect that capital will flow into this region if reasonable security be offered for the investment and industry of the world, especially of England, and if capitalists could be induced to make application to such region of the forces which they command.

The history of the region in which Siam is situated has not been, in recent years, very favourable to the extension of industrial enterprise, or

to the growth of that confidence which is the first condition of material improvement. A very large territory to the north fell into the hands of Her Majesty's Government; a very large territory has passed from the hands of their former possessor to those of France. Events of this recent history certainly have a tendency to encourage doubts of the stability of the Siamese dominions, and, without in any degree sharing in those doubts or admitting the possibility of the independence of Siam being compromised in the future, Her Majesty's Government could not but feel that there would be an advantage in giving the necessary security to the commercial world, that with regard to the region where the most active development is likely to take place, no further disturbances of territorial ownership are to be apprehended.

I must add that we have already a very large trade direct with Siam which passes almost entirely through this region, and that any alteration in ownership which should carry with it a highly restrictive tariff would be a blow to our commerce in that part of the world.

DECLARATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
WITH REGARD TO THE KINGDOM OF SIAM
AND OTHER MATTERS.

SIGNED AT LONDON, APRIL 8, 1904.

Official English Text.

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic confirm Articles 1 and 2 of the Declaration signed in London on January 15, 1896, by the Marquess of Salisbury, then Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Baron de Courcel, then Ambassador of the French Republic at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty.

In order, however, to complete these arrangements, they declare by mutual agreement that the influence of Great Britain shall be recognized by France in the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam, and that the influence of France shall be recognized by Great Britain in the territories situated to the east of the same region, all the Siamese possessions on the east and south-east of the zone above described and the adjacent islands coming thus henceforth under French influence, and, on the other hand, all Siamese possessions on the west of this zone and of the Gulf of Siam, including the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands, coming under English influence.

The two Contracting Parties, disclaiming all idea of annexing any Siamese territory, and determined to abstain from any act which might contravene the provisions of existing Treaties, agree that, with this reservation, and so far as either of them is concerned, the two Governments shall each have respectively liberty of action in their spheres of influence as above defined.

EXTRACT OF THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM LORD
LANSDOWNE TO SIR EDMUND MONSON.

DATED LONDON, APRIL 8TH, 1904.

An Agreement has also been come to with the French Government in regard to the interests of the two Powers in the neighbourhood of Siam. It will be in your Excellency's recollection that, by an Agreement arrived at in 1896, France and Great Britain undertook to refrain from any armed intervention, or the acquisition of special privileges, in the Siamese possessions which were included within the basin of the Menam River. It was explained by my predecessor that the restriction of the undertaking thus given did not imply any doubts as to the validity of the Siamese title to those portions of her possessions which lay outside the Menam Valley. To this view His Majesty's Government adhere. The agreement of 1896 has none the less been regarded as implying that the relations of the two Powers to Siam and to one another in respect of the regions lying to the East and to the West of the guaranteed area differed from their relations to her and to one another in respect of the central portion of the Kingdom. In point of fact, British influence has for some time past prevailed in the Western, and French influence in the Eastern, portions of the Siamese dominions. The Agreements which have been entered into with Siam by His Majesty's Government as to the Malay Peninsula, and by the French Government as to the Mekong Valley, show that the two Powers have each on its side considered themselves at liberty to acquire a preponderating influence in those parts of the Siamese Empire.

The exercise of such influence is compatible with the absence of all idea of annexing Siamese territory, and in order that this may be made abundantly clear, both parties to the Convention have placed it on record that neither of them desire to take for themselves any portion of the possessions of the King of Siam, and that they are determined to maintain the obligations which they have incurred under existing Treaties.

These Treaties, as your Excellency is aware, entitle Great Britain to most-favoured-nation treatment in all parts of the Siamese dominions.

GERMANY.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN SIAM, ON THE ONE PART, AND THE STATES
OF THE GERMAN CUSTOMS AND COMMERCIAL
UNION AND THE GRAND DUCHIES OF MECK-
LENBURG SCHWERIN AND MECKLENBURG
STRELITZ ON THE OTHER PART.

(SIGNED AT BANGKOK, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.)

ART. I.—Between Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, their Heirs and Successors, and the Contracting German States, as well as between their respective subjects, there shall be constant peace and perpetual amity.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other full security of person and property.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation for the subjects and vessels of the High Contracting Powers, in every portion of their respective territories, where trade and navigation are actually allowed, or may hereafter be allowed to the subjects or vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. II.—The High Contracting Powers recognise reciprocally their right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in the ports and towns of their respective States, and these officers are to enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers and exemptions as are or may be accorded to those of the most favoured nation. The said Consular officers shall, however, not begin to exercise their functions until they shall have received the exequatur of the Local Government. The Contracting German States will appoint one Consular officer only for each port or town; but for those places where they appoint a Consul-General, or a Consul, they shall have the right of nominating a Vice-Consul or Consular Agent besides, to act for the Consul-General—or Consul—in case of his being absent or unable to attend. Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents may also be appointed by the Consuls-General or Consuls, their Chiefs.

The German Consular officer shall have under his protection, superintendence, and control, the interests of all subjects of the Contracting German States who reside or who arrive in Siam. He shall conform to all the provisions of this treaty himself, and enforce the observance of the

same by German subjects. He shall also promulgate and carry out all rules and regulations, which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the observance of German citizens with regard to the conducting of their business and their due obedience to the laws of Siam.

Should the German Consular officer be absent, subjects of the Contracting German States, visiting Siam or residing in it, may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, who then shall take means to secure to the said German subjects all the benefits of the present Treaty.

ART. III.—Subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam, or taking up their residence there, shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and they shall be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities; and such consent shall not be withheld without sufficient reason being assigned.

ART. IV.—Subjects of the Contracting German States wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered at the German Consulate, and a copy of this registration must be furnished to the Siamese authorities. Whenever a subject of one of the Contracting German States has to recur to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the German Consular officer, who shall forward the same, if it appear to him reasonable and conceived in proper terms, or else shall modify its contents.

ART. V.—Subjects of the Contracting German States, who may wish to take up their residence in Siam, shall for the present do so only in the city of Bangkok, or within a district, the boundaries of which, in accordance with the provisions of the other treaties concluded between Siam and foreign Powers, are as follows:—

On the North: the Bangp'utsa canal from its junction with the Chow Phya river up to the old walls of the town of Lopburi, and a straight line from thence to the Pra-gnam landing-place near the town of Saraburi on the river Pasak.

On the East: a straight line drawn from the Pra-gnam landing-place to the junction of the Klaufung'ut canal with the Bangpakong river; and from this river thence to its mouth. On the coast between the Bangpakong river and the Island of Srimaharajah. German subjects may settle at any places within a distance of 24 hours from Bangkok.

On the South: the island of Srimaharajah, the Seechang islands and the city walls of Petchaburi.

On the western coast of the Gulf, German citizens may settle at Petchaburi and anywhere between that city and the river Meklaung

within a journey of twenty-four hours from Bangkok. From the mouth of the Meklaung river that river shall form the boundary up to the town of Rajburi; from thence a straight line drawn to the town of Supanaburi, and thence to the mouth of the Bangp'utsa canal into the Chow Phya river.

Nevertheless, German subjects may reside beyond these boundaries on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All subjects of the Contracting German States are at liberty to travel and trade throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to buy and sell all merchandise not prohibited, from and to whomsoever they please. They are not bound to purchase from, or to sell to, officials or monopolists; nor is anybody permitted to interfere with them or hinder them in their business.

ART. VI.—The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment of Siamese subjects in any capacity whatever by German subjects. But when a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, he may not engage himself to a German subject without the consent of the same. Should he, however, do so, the contract for the services is to be looked upon as concluded for three months only, unless a still shorter period should have been agreed upon, or the German subject be willing to discharge the Siamese at once; and during this period the German subject is bound to pay two-thirds of the stipulated wages, not to the Siamese in his employment, but to the person to whom he belongs or owes service.

If Siamese in the employment of a German subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese offenders or fugitives take refuge with a German subject in Siam, the German Consular officer shall, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, take the necessary steps to ensure their being delivered up to the Siamese authorities.

ART. VII.—Subjects of the Contracting German States shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities can prove to the German Consular officer that there are lawful reasons for such detention.

Within the boundaries fixed by Article V. of this Treaty, subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delays of any kind whatever, provided they are in possession of a passport signed by their Consular officer, containing in Siamese characters their name, profession, and a description of their person, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authority. Should they wish to go beyond the said limits and travel in the interior of the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them at the request of the Consular officer by the Siamese authorities, and such passport shall not be refused in any instance, except

with the concurrence of the Consular officer of the Contracting German States.

ART. VIII.—Within the limits specified in the fifth Article subjects of the Contracting German States may buy and sell, take or let on lease land and plantations, and may build, buy, rent, sell, or let houses. The right, however, of owning land, situated :

1st.—On the left bank of the river, within the city of Bangkok proper and on the piece of ground between the city walls and the Klaung-padung-krung-Kras'em canal, and

2nd.—On the right bank of the river between the points opposite the upper and the lower mouth of the Klaung-padung-krung-Kras'em canal within a distance of two English miles from the river, shall only belong to such as have received a special permission from the Siamese Government or have spent ten years in Siam. In order to obtain possession of such property, German subjects may make an application through the Consular officer to the Siamese Government, which thereupon will appoint a functionary, who, jointly with the Consular officer, shall equitably adjust and settle the amount of the purchase money, and make out and fix the boundaries of the property. The Siamese Government will then convey the property to the German purchaser. All landed property of German subjects shall be under the protection of the district governor and the local authorities, but the proprietors shall conform in ordinary matters to all equitable directions proceeding from the said authorities, and shall be subject to the same taxation, as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and the matter being distinctly set forth to the Consul, he shall, in conjunction with the Siamese authorities, arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked. German subjects shall likewise be permitted to engage in and carry on in Siam any description of manufacture not contrary to law, upon like reasonable terms arranged between the Consul and the Siamese authorities.

ART. IX.—When a subject of one of the Contracting German States, residing temporarily or permanently in the Kingdom of Siam, has any cause of complaint or any claim against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievances to the German Consular officer, who after having examined the affair shall endeavour to settle it amicably. In the same manner, when a Siamese shall have a complaint to make against any German subject, the Consular officer shall listen to his complaint and try to make an amicable settlement; but if, in such cases, this prove impossible, the Consular officer shall apply to the competent Siamese functionary, and, having conjointly examined the affair, they shall decide thereon according to equity.

ART. X.—If a crime or an offence be committed in Siam, and the offender be a subject of one of the Contracting German States, he shall be punished by the Consular officer in conformity to the respective German laws, or be sent to Germany for punishment.

If the offender be a Siamese, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities according to the laws of the country.

ART. XI.—Should any act of piracy be committed on vessels belonging to one of the Contracting German States on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall use all means in their power towards the capture of the pirates and the recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consular officer, to be restored by him to the owners. The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage and robbery directed against the property of German subjects on shore. The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for property stolen from German subjects, as soon as it be proved that it has employed all means in its power for the recovery of the same; and this principle shall equally hold good with regard to Siamese subjects living under the protection of one of the Contracting German States, and to their property.

ART. XII.—On the German Consular officer sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting and arresting German sailors or other subjects, or any individuals under the protection of a German flag. The German Consular officer shall also, at his request, receive from the Siamese authorities every necessary assistance and a sufficient force to give due effect to his authority over German subjects and to keep up discipline among German shipping in Siam. In like manner, whenever a Siamese, guilty of desertion or any other crime, should take refuge in the house of a subject of one of the Contracting German States, or on board of a German vessel, the local authorities shall address themselves to the German Consular officer, who, on proof of the culpability of the accused, shall immediately authorise his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be avoided by both parties.

ART. XIII.—Should a subject of one of the Contracting German States engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the German Consular officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order to distribute them proportionately among the creditors, to which end he shall receive every aid from the Siamese authorities; he shall also neglect no means to seize on behalf of the creditors all the goods which the said bankrupt may possess in other countries. In like manner in Siam, the authorities of the Kingdom shall adjudicate and distribute the effects of Siamese subjects who may become insolvent in their commercial transactions with subjects of the Contracting German States.

ART. XIV.—Should a Siamese subject refuse or evade the payment of a debt to a German subject, the Siamese authorities shall afford the creditor every aid and facility for recovering what is due to him. In like manner the German Consular officer shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects for recovering debts which may be due to them from subjects of the Contracting German States.

ART. XV.—In case of the decease of one of their respective subjects in the dominions of the one or the other of the High Contracting Parties, his property shall be delivered unto the executor of his will; or if none have been appointed, unto the family of the deceased or unto his partners in business. If the defunct possess neither a family nor partners in business, his property shall, in the dominions of both of the High Contracting Parties, be placed, as far as the laws of the land permit it, under the charge and control of the respective Consular officers, in order that these may deal with it in the customary manner according to the laws and usages of their country.

ART. XVI.—Men-of-war belonging to one of the Contracting German States may enter the river and anchor at Paknam; but in case they intend to proceed to Bangkok they must first inform the Siamese authorities, and come to an understanding with the same respecting the anchorage.

ART. XVII.—Should a German vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall offer every facility for her being repaired and re-victualled, so that she may be able to continue her voyage. Should a German vessel be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately afford every possible assistance to the crew, and take all measures necessary for the relief and security of the vessel and cargo. They shall thereupon inform the German Consular officer of what has taken place, in order that he may, in conjunction with competent Siamese authority, take the proper steps for sending the crew home and dealing with the wreck and cargo.

ART. XVIII.—By paying the import and export duties mentioned hereafter, vessels belonging to one of the Contracting German States and their cargoes shall be free in Siam of all dues of tonnage, pilotage, and anchorage, or other dues whatsoever, as well on their arrival as their departure. They shall enjoy all privileges and immunities which are or shall be granted to junks, Siamese vessels, or vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. XIX.—The duties to be levied on merchandise imported into the Kingdom of Siam by vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, shall not exceed three per cent. of their value. They shall be paid in kind or in money at the choice of the importer. If the

importer cannot agree with the Siamese Custom-house officers as to the value of the merchandise imported, the matter shall be referred to the Consular officer and a competent Siamese functionary, who, if they consider it necessary, will each invite one or two merchants to act as advisers, and will settle the difference according to justice.

After payment of the said import duty of three per cent. the merchandise may be sold by wholesale or retail free of any other charge whatsoever. Should goods be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed; and in general no duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. Nor shall any further duties, taxes or charges be imposed or levied on imported goods, after they have passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

ART. XX.—The duties to be levied on Siamese produce either before or at the time of shipment shall be according to the tariff annexed to the present Treaty. Every article of produce subject to duties of exportation according to this tariff shall be free of all transit and other dues throughout the whole Kingdom of Siam; and, it is likewise agreed, that no Siamese produce which shall have paid transit or other dues, shall be subject to any tariff-duty or other charge whatsoever, either before or at the time of shipment.

ART. XXI.—On paying the duties above-mentioned, which are not to be augmented in future, subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to import into the Kingdom of Siam from German and foreign ports, and likewise to export for all destinations all goods, which on the day of the signing of the present treaty are not the object of a formal prohibition or a special monopoly. The Siamese Government reserves to itself, however, the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice whenever it shall find reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But such prohibition, which must be published one month before being enforced, shall not interfere with the fulfilment of contracts made *bona fide* before its publication; German Merchants shall, however, inform the Siamese Authorities of any bargains they have concluded previously to the prohibition. It shall also be permitted that ships which have arrived in Siam at the time of the publication of said prohibition, or are on their way to Siam from Chinese ports or from Singapore—if they have left these ports before the prohibition to export could be known there—may be laden with rice for exportation. Should the Siamese Government hereafter reduce the duties on goods imported or exported in Siamese or other bottoms, vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, which import or export similar produce, shall immediately participate in the benefits accruing from such a reduction.

ART. XXII.—The Consular officers of the contracting German States shall see that German Merchants and seamen conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present treaty, and the Siamese

authorities shall aid them herein. All fines levied for infractions of the present treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

ART. XXIII.—The contracting German States and their subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, subjects or citizens, of any other nation.

ART. XXIV.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of ratification of this treaty, the contracting States may propose a revision of the present treaty, and of the regulations and tariff thereunto annexed, in order to introduce such alterations, additions and amendments, as experience may prove to be desirable. Notice of such an intention must, however, be given at least a year beforehand.

ART. XXV.—The present treaty is executed in fourfold copies in the German, the Siamese, and the English language. All these versions have one and the same meaning and intention, but the English text shall be looked upon as the original text of the treaty, so that if any different interpretation of the German and Siamese versions should ever occur, the English text shall determine the sense.

The treaty shall take effect immediately, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months of the present date.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries named at the beginning have signed and sealed the present treaty at Bangkok on the seventh day of the month of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two corresponding to the Siamese date of the eighth day of the third moon in the year of the Cock, the third of the decade, eleventh of the present reign, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-third of the Siamese Civil Era.

TREATY REGULATIONS.

ART. I.—The master of every ship belonging to one of the contracting German States, which comes to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as he may choose, report the arrival of his vessel at the Paknam Custom-house, and the number of his crew and guns, and the name of the port from whence he comes. As soon as his vessel has anchored at Paknam, he shall deliver up all his guns and ammunition into the custody of the Custom-house officers; and a Custom-house officer will then be appointed to accompany the vessel to Bangkok.

ART. II.—Every Merchant-vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be liable to a fine not exceeding eight hundred Ticals. After having given up her guns and ammunition, she will be permitted to return to Bangkok. (This clause is not now enforced, as it was found unnecessary and inconvenient to take over custody of guns and ammunition.—ED. B. D.)

ART. III.—Whenever a German Merchant-vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master shall, unless a holiday intervenes, proceed within four-and-twenty hours to the German Consulate, and there deposit the ship's papers, bills of lading, etc., together with a true-manifest of his cargo; and upon the Consular officer reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

Should the Custom-house delay granting such permission for more than twenty-four hours, the Consular officer may give a permit, which shall have the same validity, as if it proceeded from the Custom-house.

For neglecting to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred Ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring any penalty.

ART. IV.—A German vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before having obtained due permission, or smuggling on the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding eight hundred Ticals, and to confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

ART. V.—As soon as a German vessel shall have discharged her cargo and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the German Consular officer, a Siamese port-clearance shall be granted to her; and in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, the Consular officer will then return the ship's papers to the master and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and there she will be inspected by the Custom-house officers of that station; and will receive back from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

ART. VI.—All Custom-house officers shall carry a badge, by which they can be distinguished when acting officially, and only two Custom-house officers shall be allowed on board a German vessel at one time, unless a greater number should be required to effect the seizure of smuggled goods.

TARIFF

(OF IMPORT, EXPORT, AND INLAND DUTIES TO BE LEVIED ON ARTICLES OF TRADE.

I.—The duty on goods imported into the Kingdom of Siam in vessels belonging to one of the contracting German States, shall not exceed three per cent. on their value, and shall be paid either in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer.

No duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold.

II.—The under-mentioned articles shall be free from inland dues or other taxes on production or transit, and shall only pay the following export duty :

[See pages 15 and 16.]

III.—All other articles are exempted from export duties, but are subject to inland or transit duties, the present rates of which are not to be increased in future.

For the rates of these articles see Section II., p. 16.

IV.—Foreign coins, gold and silver in bars or ingots, gold leaf, provisions, and personal effects may be imported or exported duty free. Such Consular officers of the contracting German States as shall be prohibited by their Government from engaging in trade, are at liberty to import duty free all objects of furniture, outfit, and consumption they may require for their own private use.

V.—Opium may be imported duty free, but can be sold only to the opium farmer or his agents. In like manner guns and ammunition may only be sold to the Siamese Government or with consent of the same.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND THE
KINGDOM OF SIAM RESPECTING THE TRAFFIC
OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

SIGNED AT BERLIN, MARCH 12TH, 1884.

Ratifications Exchanged, September 11th, 1885.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Siam, on the other part, having recognised the expediency of regulating in a more satisfactory manner the traffic in spirituous liquors in Siam and of modifying with this view, by a Supplementary Agreement, the existing Treaty engagements between Germany and Siam, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles :

ART. I.—Germans may import spirits, beer, and wines into the Kingdom of Siam from any country and under any flag.

Spirits not exceeding in alcoholic strength those permitted to be manufactured by the Siamese Government in Siam may be imported and sold by Germans on payment of a duty equal in amount to the duty levied by the Siamese excise laws upon spirits of the same alcoholic strength, manufactured in Siam. Spirits exceeding in alcoholic strength spirits manufactured in Siam, may be imported and sold upon payment of an import duty proportionate to the excess of alcoholic strength above the Siamese Government standard.

The scale on which, from the date of the enforcement of this Agreement, excise duties upon spirits manufactured in Siam, as well as import duties upon spirits imported by Germans from abroad, are to be levied, shall be inserted in the Regulations which shall be drawn up for the purpose of carrying out this Agreement and which shall, as far as the levying of import duties is concerned, be agreed upon between the two Governments before the present Agreement is to come into operation.

No change of scale, as regards the amount of import duty, shall affect Germans without the consent of the German Government, and not until after the expiration of six months from the date at which such intended change shall have been communicated by the Siamese Government to the Representative of the German Empire at Bangkok.

Beer and wines imported by Germans into the Kingdom of Siam may likewise be subjected at their entrance to a higher duty than that leviable under the existing Treaty engagements; but such duty shall in no case exceed ten per cent. ad valorem.

The duties levied as aforesaid from imported spirits, beer, and wines, shall be in substitution of, and not in addition to, the import duty of three per cent. ad valorem, leviable under the existing Treaties. No further duty, tax, or imposition whatever shall be imposed on imported spirits, beer, and wines.

ART. II.—The testing of spirits, beer, or wines imported into the Kingdom of Siam by Germans shall be carried out by European officials nominated by the Siamese authorities, and by an equal number of experts nominated by the German Consul. In case of difference the parties shall nominate a third person, who shall act as umpire. The mode of testing shall be agreed upon by the aforesaid officials and experts in accordance with the regulations mentioned in Article I. of this Agreement.

The process of testing shall not be performed on board ship.

ART. III.—The Siamese Government may stop the importation by Germans into Siam of any spirits, beer, or wines which by an examination, carried out in the manner provided in Article II., shall be proved to be deleterious to the public health. In such cases the Siamese Government shall give notice to the importers, consignees, or holders thereof to export the same within three months from the date of such notice. If this is not done, the Siamese Government may seize and destroy the same, provided always that in all such cases the said Government shall be bound to refund any duty which may have been already paid thereon.

The Siamese Government engage to take all necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the sale of all spirits, beer, or wines manufactured in Siam which may be deleterious to the public health.

ART. IV.—Germans who desire to retail spirits, beer, or wines in Siam, must take out a special licence for that purpose, which is to be delivered from the Siamese Government, and which shall not be refused without just and reasonable cause. On demand made by the German Consul in writing a statement of the facts on which a licence applied for by a German has been refused, shall be at once communicated to him.

The principles upon which licences for retailing spirits, beer, and wines may be either granted or refused shall be clearly stated in the regulations, referred to in Article I. of this Agreement, and may be altered from time to time by mutual consent. The Regulations shall also define exactly the meaning of the expression "retail" for the purposes of this Agreement.

It is clearly understood that Siamese or other retail dealers who sell spirits, beer, or wines imported from abroad shall not be subjected to any other or further duties or conditions whatever than those who sell spirits, beer, or wines manufactured in Siam.

The Siamese Government engage not to hinder in any way the retail sale of spirits, beer, or wines imported from abroad which shall not be recognized as deleterious to the public health.

ART. V.—Germans shall, at all times, in regard to the importation and sale of spirits, beer, or wines, and also in regard to the licences granted by the Siamese Government for the retail of such articles in Siam, enjoy the same rights and privileges as Siamese subjects or, at their option, the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. It is clearly understood that Germans will not be bound to conform to the provisions of this Agreement to any further extent than the subjects or citizens of any other nation, including Siamese subjects.

ART. VI.—Subject to the provisions of Article V. the present Agreement shall come into operation as soon as possible after the Regulations, to be drawn up for the purpose of carrying out the same, shall have been promulgated, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months' notice given by either Party to terminate the same.

The existing Treaty-engagements between Germany and Siam shall continue in full force until the present Agreement comes into operation, and after that date, except in so far as they are expressly modified by this Agreement.

Should the present Agreement be terminated, the Treaty engagements between Germany and Siam shall revive in all respects and remain in force as they existed previously to the signature of this Agreement.

ART. VII.—In this Agreement the word "Germans" shall comprise all persons to whom under the German laws the protection of the German Consul may be granted; and the words "German-Consul" shall comprise any consular officer of the German Empire in Siam.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall be ratified, and its ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

This Agreement is drawn up in the German and English languages, with the understanding that, should any of the foregoing articles be differently interpreted, the English text shall determine the sense.

Signed and sealed in duplicate originals at Berlin this 12th day of March, 1884, corresponding to the first day of the waning moon of the month Phagunamas of the year of the Goat, fifth Decade, 1245, of the Siamese Astronomical Era.

(Signed) GRAF v. HATZFELDT.

(Signed) PRISDANG.

MEMORIAL LAID BEFORE THE GERMAN REICHSTAG,

24TH JUNE, 1884.

A few years ago the Siamese Government suggested to the treaty powers a general revision of the existing treaties with Siam. Having failed in this, Siam brought forward a special demand to adjust otherwise the trade in spirits. The maximum duty of 3 per cent. on the value prohibits a higher revenue being levied in the way of excise and prevents the Siamese Government drawing from this subject of taxation a higher revenue, notwithstanding that the distilling and sale of spirits are a monopoly of State in Siam.

The Siamese Government pointed out how the insignificance of the duty and excise prevents a stop being put to the excessive tendency to drinking of the Siamese population, and that the use of deleterious spirits from China has proved especially disastrous.

The Treaty powers could not but acknowledge the reasons put forward by the Siamese Government to alter present treaty stipulations regarding the trade in spirits. The British Government was the first to conclude a convention with the Siamese Plenipotentiary, Prince Prisdang, on 6th April last year, to regulate the trade in spirits.

This example was followed with a few alterations by Portugal on 4th May, by France on 23rd May, by Sweden and Norway on 16th July, by Denmark on 25th July, by Belgium on 4th August, and by the Netherlands on 10th November. The Government of Austria intends to close on the basis of our convention, and on the 14th May this year on the same basis a convention has been concluded between the United States and a Siamese Plenipotentiary.

In our negotiations we endeavoured not without success to strengthen to a certain degree the guarantees contained in former stipulations against unjustifiable restrictions on legitimate trade in spirits which might be contrary to the aim of this transaction.

On the different articles the following remarks are to be made :—

ART. I.—Contains the principle of equal taxation on the foreign and inland produce. After all the other governments had abandoned the point it must not be insisted on to limit the amount of the taxation. But in the present convention it is stipulated that the tariff which is to be the basis for levying both import and export duty, will form a part of the

regulations which will be formed between the Siamese Government and representatives of the treaty powers, and that before an understanding is arrived at the convention shall not come into force.

ART. II.—Which treats about examination of imported spirits. The last two paragraphs can be regarded as a useful completion of other stipulations. The stipulation that the manner of the examination shall be laid down in the regulations, seems fit to prevent, later on, uncertainties and reclamations. The prohibition of examination on board of vessels prevents delay in the despatch of steamers.

ART. III.—Accords to the Siamese Government the right to prevent the importation as well as the sale of foreign and native spirits which are proved to be deleterious to health.

ART. IV.—Treats about the right to retail, which shall depend on the granting of a special licence and guards against an unequal treatment of foreigners and natives. As against other conventions our convention determines that the reasons why a licence in given cases is refused shall be given to the German Consul if he demands it, and that the regulations shall define the principle of allowing or refusing licences as well as the meaning of the word "retail sale."

ART. V.—Assures in all respects to German subjects the same right as Siamese subjects and the subjects of the most favoured nation.

ART. VI.—Gives us the power to put this convention at an end any time after six months' notice if it should prove detrimental, and the articles of our treaty of February, 1862, which are modified by this convention shall, in that case, come into force again.

ARTS. VII. & VIII.—Do not require any explanation.

But an explanation is needed why beer and wine are included in this convention, notwithstanding that these spirituous liquors have up till now not been manufactured in Siam.

Besides the fact that other Governments had resolved on this already, we could not but recognize that without the possibility of an official supervision of the import and sale of wines and beers, there might be temptation to import into Siam deleterious beverages and the chief purpose of this convention would be frustrated. The duties on these beverages at a maximum rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem will give the Siamese Government the means to defray the expense of the necessary control. If this convention contains apparently only concessions to Siam, we have to

consider, not only the before-mentioned reasons for granting, but also the fact that in the last years the imports of other goods declined in the same measure as the import of spirits of Chinese origin increased. This fact leads to the conclusion that the evil consequences of an unlimited use of spirituous drinks decrease the general purchasing power of the country. The supposition is therefore not unjustified that this convention, by regulating the use of spirits in the country, will strengthen the purchasing power of the population and by this means prove an advantage to foreign trade.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN SIAM AND THE UNITED STATES.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, MAY 29TH, 1856.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT BANGKOK, JUNE 15, 1857.]

ART. I.—There shall, henceforward, be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States and Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam and their successors.

All American citizens coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese. Inasmuch as Siam has no ships trading to the ports of the United States, it is agreed that the ships-of-war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Siamese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality; and all American Consuls residing at ports visited by Siamese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

ART. II.—The interests of all American citizens coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulations and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. He will himself conform to and will enforce the observance by American citizens of all the provisions of this treaty and such of the former treaty, negotiated by Mr. Edmund Roberts in 1883, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of American citizens in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between American citizens and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished in the case of American offenders, by the Consul, according to American laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to the Siamese; neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the citizens of the United States.

ART. III.—If Siamese in the employ of American citizens offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese, having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with American citizens in Siam, they shall be searched for and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner, any American offenders, resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the American Consul on his requisition.

ART. IV.—American citizens are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this treaty.

American citizens coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of two hundred *sens* (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, American residents in Siam may, at any time, buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the American citizen shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officer, and the Siamese officer and the Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase-money, will make out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the American purchaser under sealed deeds, whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the governor of the district, and that of the particular local authorities. He shall conform in ordinary matters to any just direction given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, an American citizen should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the land so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property upon returning to the American citizen the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

ART. V.—All American citizens visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and liberty to build places of worship in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restriction upon the employment by the Americans of Siamese as servants, or in any other capacity. But wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to an American citizen without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between an American citizen

and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

ART. VI.—American ships of war may enter the river and anchor at Paknam; but they shall not proceed above Paknam unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any American ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by the American Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Phrachamit and Pit-pach-nuck unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government. But in the absence of an American ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over American citizens and to enforce discipline among American shipping.

ART. VII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by American vessels trading to Bangkok under the treaty of 1833 shall be abolished from the date of this treaty coming into operation, and American shipping or trade will thenceforth only be subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped.

On the articles of import the duty shall be three per cent., payable, at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated on the market-value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the American merchant and the Custom-house officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and a proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export, from the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation is specified in the tariff attached to this treaty (*see pages 15, 16 English Treaty*), and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce that pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation. American merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade,

and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference in either case of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the tariff attached to this treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks, and it is agreed that American shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

American citizens will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt rice and fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting by public proclamation the exportation of these articles, giving 30 days' (say thirty days') notice, except in case of war.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported or exported free of charge.

ART. VIII.—The code of regulations appended to this treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

ART. IX.—The American Government and its citizens will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, citizens, or subjects of any other nation.

ART. X.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the American or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1833 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations thereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH
AMERICAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM.

REGULATION I.—The master of every American ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers all his guns and ammunition, and a Custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition, as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam, to comply with its provisions, and will be fined 800 ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

III.—When an American vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within four-and-twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the American Consulate and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

IV.—An American vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river, or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of 800 ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

V.—As soon as an American vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the American Consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her, on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

VI.—The American Plenipotentiary having no knowledge of the Siamese language, the Siamese Government have agreed that the English text of these regulations, together with the Treaty of which they form a portion, and the tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conveying in every respect their true meaning and intention.

VII.—All American citizens intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the American Consulate; they shall not go out to sea or proceed beyond the limits assigned by the treaty for the residence of American citizens, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the American Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the American Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under Article IV. of the Treaty, American citizens are at liberty to travel to and fro, under the protection of a pass to be furnished them by the American Consul, and countersealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating in the Siamese character their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the Government stations in the interior may at any time call for the production of this pass; and immediately on its being exhibited they must allow the parties to proceed; but it will be their duty to detain those persons who by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of being deserters, and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

[The tariff of export and inland duties follows, as on pages 15 and 16.]

DECLARATIONS between Siam and the United States,
modifying the Treaty of May 29, 1856—Signed at Bangkok,
December $\frac{17}{31}$, 1867.

[Ratified August 11, 1868.]

United States Consulate, Bangkok, December 31, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform the Department that I have received a letter from His Excellency Chaw Phya Praklang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing me that the Royal Counsellors for the Kingdom of Siam desire to change Article I. of the Treaty Regulations, and that the change shall go into effect on January 1st, 1868. The Article alluded to is as follows, viz. :

“Every shipmaster upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam will deliver into the custody of the Custom-House officers all his guns and ammunition, and a Custom-House officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.”

The Article as changed will require that the powder alone be left at Paknam, but that the guns be allowed to remain in the vessel. I have given my assent to the change, and all the other Consuls have done the same.

The change is a very advantageous one to shipmasters, as in [the] shipping and reshipping of their guns some of which were heavy, was attended with much delay and expense; whereas they generally have but a few pounds of powder on board, which can be boxed up and put ashore in a very short time.

I have, etc.,

HON. F. W. SEWARD;

J. M. HOOD, *United States Consul.*

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Saying: That the Senabodee of the Kingdom of Siam have considered this matter, and have come to the conclusion that as they saw that Siam was near the water, and that trading ships could ascend to the city, for this reason they asked a clause in the Treaties that all guns and powder should be landed at Paknam before the ship would ascend the river. The Ministers Plenipotentiary also were of the same opinion, and yielded this point to the Siamese in the Treaties.

When a vessel came in and the Chaw Panak-nan received the guns and powder off the vessel *that* [they] found it very difficult to take care of the powder, and were afraid of an explosion and for this reason they did not receive the powder from the vessel, but simply the guns. But now a long time since the Senabodee are of the opinion that the taking off of the guns at Paknam is a source of trouble to the vessels, for they took off guns belonging to many persons, and when the vessels *come* [came] down again it was often after night, and when the captains went for their guns the wrong ones were frequently taken, and when the vessel coming afterwards could not find her own guns, there was a fuss, and the Siamese officers had frequently to pay for the guns. Again, the powder was left in the vessels, and they coming up and anchoring in the river, there was danger of an explosion and injury to the citizens here.

Therefore the Senabodee have ordered me to write to all the Consuls and ask that the custom be changed from January 1st, 1868. We ask to take out the powder of the vessels at Paknam but the guns can be left in the vessels and need not be taken out. If you are also of the same opinion, you will please inform masters of vessels and others under your protection to this effect. When the vessel comes to Paknam let them take out all the powder, but if they refuse to let the powder be taken out, and it remains in the vessel, and there arises any difficulty from the fact, we [beg to] claim indemnity according to the Treaty.

Given, Tuesday, December 17th, 1867.

CHAW PHYA PRAKLANG,

MR. J. M. HOOD,
United States' Consul.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Kingdom of Siam.

[Agreement between the Governments of Siam and the United States of America for regulating the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors, signed at Washington, May 17, 1884—in similar terms to the other Agreements.]

THE NETHERLANDS.

(Signed at Bangkok, December 17th, 1860).

(Ratifications Exchanged at Bangkok, March 24th, 1862).

ART. I.—There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Heirs and Successors on the one part, and Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, their Heirs and Successors on the other part, as well as between the subjects of both States, without exception of persons and places.

The subjects of each shall enjoy in the country of the other full and entire protection for their persons and property agreeable to the established laws.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation for the subjects and vessels of the two High Contracting Powers in every portion of their respective territories, where trade or navigation is actually allowed, or may hereafter be allowed, to the subjects and vessels of the most favoured nation.

Netherlands ships of war and Siamese ships of war shall render mutual aid and assistance to such Siamese or Netherlands vessels, as they meet on the high seas as far as can be done in accordance with international laws, and all Netherlands Consuls, residing at ports visited by Siamese, and all Siamese Consuls residing at ports visited by Netherlands subjects, shall also afford each other such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which the Consuls reside.

ART. 2.—The two High Contracting Powers recognise reciprocally the right to establish and appoint in the ports and the towns of their respective States, Consuls and Consular agents; and that these officers shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers and exemptions, as are or may be enjoyed by those of the most favoured nation.

Such Consuls or Consular agents, however, shall not begin to exercise their functions, until they shall have received the exequatur of the local Government. Netherlands Consuls or Consular agents in Siam shall be at liberty to hoist their national flag over their Consulates.

As the custom of the Netherlands at the present time forbids Consuls to hoist the flag of their respective countries, it is agreed, that if in future the Netherlands shall allow the Consuls of other nations to hoist their flags, the same privilege shall be granted to Siamese Consuls.

The Netherlands Consul or Consular Agent in Siam shall have the interests of all Netherlands subjects in or coming to Siam under his protection, regulation and control. He shall himself conform to all the provisions of this treaty, and enforce the observance of the same by Netherlands subjects. He shall also promulgate, and give due effect to, all rules and regulations which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of Netherlands subjects in Siam, the conduct of their business, and their due observance of the laws of Siam.

Should the Consul or Consular Agent be absent, Netherlands subjects visiting or residing in Siam may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, and the said authorities shall take means to secure to such Netherlands subjects all the benefits of the present treaty. As subjects of foreign nations residing temporarily or perpetually in the Netherlands, or in the Netherlands Colonies, are submitted to the laws of the Netherlands, so the Siamese coming to the Netherlands Colonies will be submitted to the laws of the country where they live. But Siamese subjects going to the Netherlands or Netherlands Colonies shall receive from the Netherlands Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to the most favoured nation and as are granted to Netherlands subjects in Siam.

ART. 3.—Netherlands subjects visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities, as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities, and such consent shall not be withheld without sufficient reason being assigned.

ART. 4.—Netherlands subjects wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered at the Consulate of the Netherlands, a copy of which registration is to be furnished to the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a Netherlands subject shall have recourse to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the Consul of the Netherlands, and if the petition or claim appear to the Consul to be reasonable and written with propriety, he shall forward it, or otherwise order to modify its contents.

The Siamese on their part, when they shall have to address themselves to the Consul of the Netherlands, shall follow a similar course, in first addressing themselves to the Siamese authorities, who shall act in like manner.

ART. 5.—Netherlands subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this treaty.

1st on the North. By the Bang Putsa canal, from its mouth on the Chau Phya river to the old city walls of Lopburi and a straight line from Lopburi to the landing place of Tha Phranganham near to the Town of Saraburi, on the river Pasak.

2nd on the East. By a straight line drawn from the landing place of Tha Phranganham to the junction of the Klongkut canal, with the Bangpakong river: the Bangpakong river from the junction of the Klongkut canal to its mouth; and the coast from the mouth of the Bangpakong river through the island of Srimaharajah, to such distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

3rd on the South. By the island of Srimaharajah and the islands of Se-Chang on the east side of the Gulf and the city walls of Petchaburi on the west side.

4th on the West. By the western coast of the Gulf of the mouth of the Meklong river, to such a distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok. The Meklong river, from its mouth to the city walls of Rajburi. A straight line from the city walls of Rajburi, to the town of Suphanaburi; and a straight line from Suphanaburi to the mouth of the Bang Putsa canal, on the Chau Phya river.

But Netherlands subjects may reside beyond these boundaries on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All Netherlands subjects are at liberty to travel throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to trade by buying and selling merchandise, not being contraband, from and to whomsoever they shall think proper; this privilege being in no way whatever affected by any farm or exclusive right of sale and purchase.

ART. 6.—The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment by Netherlands subjects of Siamese subjects, in any capacity whatever. But as all Siamese subjects belong or owe services to some chief or lord, the servant who engages himself to a Netherlands subject without the consent of his chief or lord, may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese Government will not enforce such an agreement for services between a Netherlands subject and any Siamese in his employment: but if made with the knowledge and by a written consent of the said chief or lord, that engagement shall be kept. If Siamese in the employment of a Netherlands subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with a Netherlands subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion, they shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities.

ART. 7.—Netherlands subjects shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities shall prove to the Consul of the Netherlands that there are lawful reasons for such detention, and the Netherlands Consul or the Netherlands authorities mentioned in Art. 9 shall then examine the case, and if they find the reason to be good, they shall then cause the Netherlands subject to be detained.

Within the boundaries fixed by Art. 5 of this treaty, Netherlands subjects shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delay of any kind whatsoever, provided they have a passport, signed by the Consul or Consular agent of the Netherlands, containing in Siamese characters their names, profession and identity, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authorities.

Should they wish to go beyond the said limit and travel in the interior of the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them, on request of the Consul or Consular Agent, by the Siamese authorities; and such passport shall not be refused in any instance, except with the concurrence of the Netherlands Consul or Consular Agent.

ART. 8.—Netherlands subjects may purchase land or plantations, and may take on lease or let land or plantations, and may hire, buy or build houses, within the boundaries specified by Article 5, with the exception and limitation only, that the power to purchase lands in the city of Bangkok, or within four British statute miles from its walls, shall be confined to those who shall have resided in Siam for ten years, or who shall obtain a special licence from the Siamese Government.

In order to obtain possession of such property, the Netherlands subjects shall in the first place made application through the Consul to the Siamese Government, and the Siamese Government shall name an officer, who along with the Consul (having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant) shall adjust and settle upon equitable terms the amount of the purchase money, and shall make out and fix the boundaries of the property. The Siamese Government shall then convey the property to the Netherlands purchaser, and such property shall thereupon be under the protection of the governor of the district, and of the particular local authorities; the said purchaser shall conform in ordinary matters to any just direction to be given to him by them, and he shall be subject to the same taxation as that levied on Siamese subjects.

But if through negligence, the want of capital, or other causes, a Netherlands subject shall fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired, within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property upon returning to the Netherlands subject the purchase money paid by him for the same.

Netherlands subjects shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and on a proper exposition being furnished, the Consul, in conjunction with the Siamese authorities, shall arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked.

Netherlands subjects shall also be permitted to build ships and to engage in, and carry on, any description of manufacture in Siam (the same not being contrary to law), upon like reasonable conditions and terms, arranged between the Consul and the Siamese authorities.

ART. 9.—All civil cases in which both parties are Netherlands subjects or in which the defendant is a Netherlands subject, and all criminal cases in which the defendant is a Netherlands subject, shall be tried and determined by the Netherlands Consul or by such a civil and criminal court, as may now or hereafter be competent to try and determine the same, according to the laws of the Netherlands.

All civil and criminal cases, in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be heard and determined by the Siamese authorities.

ART. 10.—Should any act of piracy be committed on Netherlands vessels on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall afford every assistance in the capture of the pirate and recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consul for restoration to the owners.

The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage and robbery committed on the property of Netherlands subjects on shore.

The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for stolen property belonging to Netherlands subjects, when it is proved that every means in their power have been used for its recovery, and the same conditions shall apply equally to Siamese subjects and property under the control of the Netherlands Government.

ART. 11.—On the Netherlands Consul sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting and arresting Netherlands sailors or subjects or other individuals under the protection of the Netherlands flag, and the same shall apply equally to Siamese subjects coming to the Netherlands. On the requisition of the Netherlands Consul he shall also receive from the Siamese authorities every aid and assistance and such a force as may be necessary to enable him to give due effect to his authority over Netherlands subjects and to enforce discipline among Netherlands shipping in Siam.

In like manner, should a Siamese guilty of desertion or any other crime, take refuge in the house of a Netherlands subject or on board of a Netherlands vessel, the local authorities shall address themselves to the Consul of the Netherlands, and he shall, on proof of the culpability of the accused, immediately authorize his arrest.

All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties.

ART. 12.—Should a Netherlands subject, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the Consul of the Netherlands or the Netherlands authorities mentioned in Article 9, shall take possession of all his goods, in order that the same may be distributed ratably amongst his creditors and the Consul shall neglect no means to seize on behalf of his creditors all the goods the said bankrupt may possess in other countries, and the Consul shall have the aid of the Siamese authorities for the purpose. And in like manner the Siamese authorities shall adjudicate and administer the effects of Siamese subjects, who may become bankrupt in their commercial transactions with Netherlands subjects.

ART. 13.—The goods and property of any Netherlands subject, who may die in the Kingdom of Siam, or of any Siamese subject who may die in the Netherlands, shall be delivered to the executor of his will, or in case of intestacy, to the Consul or Consular agent to be dealt with according to the laws of the nation to which the deceased belonged.

ART. 14.—Netherlands ships of war shall be at liberty to enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but they must inform the Siamese authorities of their intention of going up to Bangkok, and have an understanding with the said authorities concerning the place where they are to anchor.

ART. 15.—Should a Netherlands vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall give every facility for her being repaired and revictualled, so that she may be enabled to continue her voyage. Should a Netherlands vessel be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately give all assistance to the crew, shall supply their wants and take all measures necessary for the salvage and protection of the vessel and cargo, and shall afterwards inform the Consul of the Netherlands of what has been done by the said authorities, in order that the Consul, together with the competent Siamese authorities, may take steps for sending the crew to their homes and for preserving and disposing of the wreck and cargo and adjusting any claims thereon.

Should a Siamese vessel be wrecked on the coast of Netherlands territory, the Netherlands authorities will likewise assist the crew and adjust any claims upon the wreck and cargo.

ART. 16.—By paying the duties of importation and exportation, as after mentioned, Netherlands vessels and their cargoes shall be free in Siamese ports of all taxes of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, and of any other tax whatever, either on their arrival or on their departure.

Netherlands vessels shall enjoy all privileges and immunities, which are or shall be granted to junks and, to Siamese vessels themselves, as well as to the vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. 17.—The duties to be levied on merchandise, imported by Netherlands vessels into the Kingdom of Siam, shall not exceed three per cent. on their value.

They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importers. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese officer as to the value of the imported merchandise, a reference shall be made to the Consul of the Netherlands and a competent Siamese functionary who, after having each called in for consultation one or two merchants as advisers, if they shall think it necessary, shall settle the difference according to justice.

After the payment of the said import duty of three per cent., the merchandise may be sold by wholesale or retail, free of any other tax or charge whatsoever. Should merchandise be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed.

No duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. And no further duty, tax, or charge shall be imposed or levied on such imported merchandise, when it has passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

ART. 18.—The duties to be levied on Siamese produce, either before or at the time of shipment, shall be according to the tariff annexed to the present treaty. Every article of produce, subject by the tariff to duties of exportation, shall be free of any duty of transit or any other duty in any part of the Kingdom, and all Siamese produce, which shall have been already taxed either for transit or any other cause, shall be no more taxed, either under the tariff hereto annexed, or in any way whatever before or at the time of shipment.

The Siamese Government reserves to itself the right, at any time hereafter, to impose a single tax or duty upon any article which is or may become a production of Siam, and which is not specified in the annexed tariff, or at present subject either directly or indirectly to a governmental charge of any kind, but the Siamese Government agrees that the said tax or duty, if levied, shall be just and reasonable.

ART. 19.—By paying the duties above mentioned, which shall not be increased in future, Netherlands subjects shall be free to import into

the Kingdom of Siam from the Netherlands and foreign ports, and likewise to export for all destinations, any merchandise, which shall not be, on the day of the signing of the present treaty, the object of a formal prohibition or of a special monopoly.

The Siamese Government reserve to themselves, however, the right of prohibiting the exportation of salt, rice, or fish, whenever they think that there is reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But the prohibition, which must be published one month before being enforced, shall not have any effect on the fulfilment of contracts made *bonâ fide* before the publication of such prohibition.

Netherlands merchants, however, shall inform the Siamese authorities of any purchases they may have made previous to the prohibition.

Specie, bullion, provisions and personal effects, may be imported and exported free of duty.

Should the Siamese Government hereafter reduce the duties on the merchandise imported or exported by Siamese or any other vessels, the benefit of this reduction shall be immediately applied to similar produce imported by Netherlands vessels.

ART. 20.—The Consul of the Netherlands shall see that Netherlands merchants and shipmasters conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid him to that end.

All fines levied for infractions of the present duty, shall belong to the Siamese Government.

ART. 21.—The Netherlands Government and Netherlands subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, citizens or subjects of any other nation.

ART. 22.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, upon the desire of the High Contracting Powers, and on twelve months notice thereof, this treaty, together with the tariff and regulations hereunto annexed, and those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by commissioners to be appointed on both sides for the purpose, with power to make such alterations, additions, amendments as experience may prove to be desirable.

ART. 23.—The treaty, executed in English, as the language of communication between the two High Contracting Powers, and of which

treaty translations in the Dutch and Siamese languages are appended, shall take effect immediately and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Bangkok, within eighteen months from the date thereof.

In witness whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present treaty, in quadruplicate, at Bangkok, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty of the Christian era, corresponding with the fifth waxing day of the second moon of the one thousand two hundred and second year of the Siamese civil era.

(L. S.) J. H. DONKER CURTIUS (L. S.)	KROM LUANG WONGSA.
„	CHOW PHYA SRI SURYWONGSE.
„	PHYA WORAWONGSE.
„	CHOW PHYA PHRAKLANG.
„	CHOW PHYA YOMRAJ.
„	PHYA CHAH DUCK.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

[The general regulations under which Netherlands trade is to be conducted in Siam and the tariff of export and inland duties are similar to those in the other treaties. Section IV. of the tariff runs :

“Munitions of war are prohibited, unless sold to the Siamese authorities or with their consent.”]

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN SIAM AND JAPAN.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1898.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT BANGKOK, MAY 31ST, 1898.]

His Majesty the King of Siam and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally animated by a desire to promote the relations of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation which happily exist between their respective States and Subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

His Majesty the King of Siam, H.R.H. Prince Krom Luang Devawongse Varoprakar, Knight of the Order of Maha Chakrkri, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, &c., Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Siam; and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Inagaki Manjiro Shogoi, His Majesty's Minister Resident at the Court of His Majesty the King of Siam, who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

I.—There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between Siam and Japan, and the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other, full and entire protection for their persons and property according to the established law of the country.

II.—It shall be free to each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other, where similar officers of other Powers are permitted to reside. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their function until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or may be granted to Consuls of the most favoured nation.

III.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of

the other, where the subjects or citizens of the nation most favoured in those respects are permitted to enter, remain and reside; they may there hire and occupy houses, manufactories, shops and warehouses, and they may there engage in trade by wholesale and retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise, paying no other or higher taxes, imposts, charges or exactions of any kind than are now or may hereafter be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

In all that relates to travel, trade and residence; to the acquisition, possession, and disposal of property of all kinds, and to the right to engage in all kinds of business, occupation and enterprise, the subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall at all times enjoy the treatment accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

IV.—There shall be reciprocally, full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties. The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come and go with their ships and cargoes to and from all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other which are now or may hereafter be opened to foreign commerce and navigation.

V.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other a perfect equality of treatment with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, the examination and appraisement of merchandise and drawbacks.

VI.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

VII.—No other or higher duties, taxes or charges of any kind shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Con-

tracting Parties in respect of any article exported to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable in respect of the like article exported to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam in Siamese vessels or in vessels of the most favoured nation, may likewise be imported into these ports in Japanese vessels without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Siamese vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation, may likewise be imported into those ports in Siamese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction whether such article come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same internal and export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Siamese or Japanese vessels or in vessels of a third power, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third power.

IX.—No other or higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbour dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any ports of Siam on Japanese vessels or in any of the ports of Japan on Siamese vessels than are now or may hereafter be payable in like cases in the same ports on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever port or place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

X.—In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted by one country to national vessels or vessels of any third power which shall not be equally granted in similar cases to vessels of the other country.

XI.—Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners, master, or their agents when claimed by them. If such owners, master or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents, upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consular officers, owners, masters or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

In the case of a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of either of the Contracting Parties being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked in the dominions and possessions of the other, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present but requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of their respective States.

XII.—The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other, to which the vessels of war of the most favoured nation are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now or may hereafter be conceded to vessels of war of the most favoured nation.

XIII.—The High Contracting Parties agree that in all that concerns commerce, industry, and navigation, any privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the Government, subjects, citizens, ships or merchandise of any

other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government, subjects, ships, or merchandise of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade, industry and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects by the other, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

XIV.—The present Treaty shall come into force immediately after the exchange of Ratifications, and shall remain in force for ten years, and thereafter until the expiration of a year from the day on which one or the other of the Contracting Parties shall have repudiated it.

XV.—The present Treaty is signed in duplicate in the Siamese, Japanese and English languages, and in case there should be found any discrepancy between the Siamese and Japanese texts, such discrepancy shall be decided in conformity with the English text.

XVI.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Bangkok, in sextuplicate, this twenty-fifth day of February, of the year one hundred and sixteen of Ratanakosindsok, corresponding to the twenty-fifth day of the second month of the thirty-first year of Meiji and the eighteen hundred and ninety-eighth of the Christian era.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR (L. S.).

(Signed) INAGAKI MANJIRO (L. S.).

PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have declared as follow :

1.—The Siamese Government consent that Japanese Consular officers shall exercise jurisdiction over Japanese subjects in Siam, until the judicial reforms of Siam shall have been completed, that is until a criminal code, a code of criminal procedure, a civil code (with exception of law of marriage and succession), a code of civil procedure and a law of constitution of the courts of justice will come into force.

2.—The Japanese Government accept as binding upon Japanese subjects and vessels resorting to Siam the Trade Regulations and Custom Tariffs now in force in Siam in respect of the subjects, citizens and vessels of the other Powers having Treaties with Siam.

Such Regulations and Tariffs shall be subject to revision any time upon twelve months' previous notice on demand of either Japan or Siam.

All fines and penalties imposed for infractions of the said Regulations or of the Treaty signed this day shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

3.—Any controversies which may arise respecting the interpretation or the execution of the Treaty signed this day, or the consequences of any violation thereof, shall be submitted, when the means of settling them directly by amicable agreement are exhausted, to the decision of commissions of Arbitration, and that the result of such arbitration shall be binding upon both Governments.

The members of such commissions shall be selected by the two Governments by common consent, failing which each of the Parties shall nominate an Arbitrator, or an equal number of Arbitrators, and the Arbitrators thus appointed shall select an Umpire.

The procedure of the Arbitration shall in each case be determined by the Contracting Parties, failing which the Commission of Arbitration shall be itself entitled to determine it beforehand.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that this Protocol shall be submitted to the High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty, and that when the Treaty is ratified, the agreements contained in

this Protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in sextuplicate, this twenty-fifth day of February, of the year one hundred and sixteen of Ratanakosindsok, corresponding to the twenty-fifth day of the second month of the thirty-first year of Meiji, and the eighteen hundred and ninety-eighth year of the Christian era.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR (*L. S.*).

(Signed) INAGAKI MANJIRO (*L. S.*).

DECLARATION EXCHANGED BETWEEN
SIAM AND RUSSIA
ON 11/23 JUNE 1899.

The Royal Government of Siam and the Imperial Government of Russia, desiring to facilitate the relations between the two countries, have come to an agreement in common, until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and commerce, as follows :—

That in all that concerns jurisdiction, commerce, and navigation, Siamese subjects on the territory of Russian and Russian subjects on the territory of Siam shall henceforth enjoy, until the expiration of the present arrangement, all the rights and privileges granted to the subjects of other nations, respectively in Siam or in Russia, by the treaties actually in force, as well as by the treaties which may be contracted in the future.

This arrangement shall be binding on both parties from the date of the signature until after the expiration of six months from the date on which either the one or the other of the High Contracting Powers shall have denounced it.

The present declaration having been written in Siamese, Russian, and French, and the three versions having the same meaning and the same sense, the French text shall be the official version and shall prevail in all respects.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have made out the present Declaration, which they provided with their signatures and the Seals of their Arms.

Done at Bangkok on the twenty-third of June One hundred and eighteenth year of Siamese Era equivalent to the eleventh of June in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine of Russian Calendar.

(L. S.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

(L. S.) A. E. OLAROVSKY.

CONVENTION WITH DENMARK.

(SIGNED MARCH 24TH, 1905).

His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn, King of Siam and all its Dependencies, Laos Chiang, Laos Kao, Malays, Kareans, ets., etc.,

and His Majesty Christian the Ninth, King of Denmark, of the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, the Ditmarshes, Lauenburg and Oldenburg;

Desiring to facilitate and extend the relations of friendship and good understanding between their respective countries, have resolved to conclude a convention concerning the registration of and jurisdiction over Danish subjects in Siam, and have to that end appointed the following Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Siam, His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Varoparakar, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, A. E. Olarovsky, Esquire, Minister Resident of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, charged with Danish interests in Siam, Commander of the Royal Danish Order of the Danebrog;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

I. The registration of Danish subjects residing in Siam shall comprise all persons residing in Siam upon whom the Danish laws confer Danish nationality, and no other persons shall be entitled to any protection from the Danish Government.

II. The lists of registration shall be open to the inspection of the Siamese Government on proper notice being given.

III. If any question arises as to the right of any person to be registered at the Danish Consulate or as to the validity of a certificate of registration issued by that Consulate, a joint enquiry shall be held by the Consul for Denmark and a duly authorised representative of the Siamese Government, who will settle the question, giving due regard to the evidence to be produced on behalf of the validity of the certificate or of the right of the person to be registered.

If the representative of the Siamese Government and the Consul for Denmark cannot agree, they shall be entitled to submit the evidence in the case to a third person to be agreed upon by them both, whose decision shall be final.

IV. Should any action, civil or criminal, be pending while such inquiry is going on, which by its nature cannot be deferred until the result of the inquiry is known, the question of the court in which such action shall be heard shall be determined conjointly by the Danish Consul and the representative of the Siamese Government.

V. If the person in respect of whom the inquiry is held come within the conditions for registration laid down in Article I. of this agreement, he may, if not yet registered, forthwith be registered as a Danish subject and provided with a certificate of registration at the Danish Consulate; otherwise he will be recognised as falling under Siamese jurisdiction, and if already on the lists of the Danish Consulate his name shall be erased therefrom.

VI. With regard to the jurisdiction to which in the future without any exception all Danish subjects in Siam will be subjected, the two Governments agree :

A. (1) In criminal matters if the offender be a Danish subject, he shall be tried and punished by the Danish Consular officer.

(2) In civil matters all actions brought by a Siamese against a Danish subject shall be heard before the Danish Consular Court. If the defendant is a Siamese, the action shall be heard by the Siamese Court for Foreign Causes.

B. (1) But all civil or criminal cases arising in the Provinces of Chiengmai, Lakhon, Lamphoon, Pray and Nan, brought or instituted either by the Siamese Government or by Siamese or Foreign subjects, in which a Danish subject may be a defendant, and likewise all civil and criminal cases in which a Danish subject may be the plaintiff or complainant, the defendant being a person under Siamese jurisdiction, shall be heard before the Siamese International Court.

(2) In any of the cases mentioned in the last preceding paragraph, the Danish Consul shall have the right to be present at the trial or to be represented there by a duly authorized delegate and to make any observations which he may deem proper in the interest of justice.

(3) In case where the defendant is a Danish subject, the Danish Consul may, at any stage of the proceedings, if he thinks proper, by means of a written requisition evoke the case before him. Such case shall then be transferred to the Danish Consular Court, which shall from that time

alone be competent to try the case, and to which the Siamese authorities shall be bound to give their assistance.

(4) In all criminal cases where the law allows bail, the accused shall be admitted to bail instead of being imprisoned.

VII. Appeals from the judgments rendered by the Court for Foreign Causes, as well as by the International Court established in the Provinces of Chiengmai, Lakhon, Lampon, Pray and Nan, shall be brought before the Court of Appeal of Bangkok.

VIII.—All enactments in former treaties, agreements or conventions between Denmark and Siam that are not modified by the present convention remain in full force.

IX.—The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged within six months from date of its signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Bangkok in two copies in English as the language of communication between the High Contracting Parties on this the twenty-fourth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and five of the Christian era.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR. (Seal.)

(Signed) A. E. OLAROVSKY. (Seal.)

SIAM AND ITALY.

A Treaty providing for the plan of jurisdiction to be applied to Italian subjects in Siam was signed at Paris on April 8th, 1905, by the Siamese Minister and the Italian Ambassador at that capital. This plan is similar to that established by the Danish Treaty above; that is, where an Italian subject is defendant, the case is brought before the Italian Consular Court, and where a Siamese subject is a defendant, before the Court of Foreign Causes. In the Northern provinces, the International Court will have jurisdiction over any case in which an Italian subject is a party either as plaintiff or defendant, and the appeals from this Court will be brought before the Siamese Court of Appeal of Bangkok.

SIAM AND DENMARK.

His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Siam desirous of improving the relations existing between the two countries by a recognition, through the introduction of a new plan of jurisdiction, of the altered conditions in Siam since the signature of the treaty of March 24th, 1905, and by an extension of the rights of Danish citizens in Siam, have decided to conclude a new treaty and have appointed for this purpose as their plenipotentiaries:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK,

Carl William Count Ahlefeldt Laurvig, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc.;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,

Phya Sridhamasana, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; who, duly empowered, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The jurisdiction hitherto exercised in Siam by the Danish Consul or the Danish Consular Court is hereby transferred to the Siamese Government in accordance with provisions of the following articles.

ARTICLE II.

In regard to the trial of cases the two Governments have agreed to substitute the following in place of the provisions contained in the Convention of March 24th, 1905.

All Danish subjects in Siam shall hereafter be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts; provided that all Danish subjects registered at the Danish Consulate before the date of the ratification of this treaty shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts under the conditions hereinafter defined.

ARTICLE III.

The jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend:

1. In civil matters:— to all civil and commercial matters to which Danish subjects shall be parties.
2. In penal matters:— to all breaches of law of every kind, whether committed by Danish subjects or to their injury.

ARTICLE IV.

In cases in the International Courts where the defendant or accused is a Danish subject the Danish Consul may, at any time before judgment in the Court of First Instance, by means of a written requisition evoke the case, if he shall think proper in the interests of justice.

Such case shall then be transferred for adjudication to the Danish Consul, who from this moment shall alone be competent and to whom the Siamese authorities shall be bound to give their assistance.

The right of evocation in the International Courts shall cease to be exercised in all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated, as soon as the text of such codes or laws shall have been communicated to the Danish diplomatic representative at Bangkok. There shall be an understanding between the Siamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Danish diplomatic representative at Bangkok for the disposal of cases pending at the time that the said codes and laws are communicated.

ARTICLE V.

Appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be adjudged by the Siamese Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

Notice of all such appeals shall be communicated to the Danish Consul, who shall have the right to give a written opinion upon the case to be annexed to the record.

An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

ARTICLE VI.

The system of International Courts shall come to an end and the jurisdiction of those Courts shall be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of all of the following Siamese Codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure and the law for the Organization of Courts.

ARTICLE VII.

In all cases brought before the ordinary Siamese Courts, as well as before the International Courts, Danish subjects shall enjoy, on similar conditions, equal rights and advantages with those which the Siamese Government has already granted or which it may grant to the citizens or subjects of any other nation.

The benefit of the treatment of the most-favoured nation is, at the present moment, particularly extended:

1. To the right of the defendant or accused in any case arising in the provinces to apply for a change of venue to Bangkok.

2. To the sitting of European legal advisers either in the capacity of advisers or in the capacity of judges, in any of the different grades of courts of either class.

ARTICLE VIII.

No plea of want of jurisdiction based on the rules prescribed by the present Treaty shall be advanced in any court after a defence on the main issue has been offered.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to prevent difficulties which may arise in future from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Treaty, it is agreed:

a. All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall be entered and decided in the International or Siamese Court, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of ratification.

b. All cases pending in the Danish Court in Siam on the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall take their usual course in such Court and in any Appeal Court until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of the Danish Court shall remain in full force for this purpose.

The execution of the judgment rendered in any such pending case shall be carried out by the International Courts.

ARTICLE X.

Danish citizens and subjects shall enjoy throughout the whole extent of Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property, the right of residence and travel.

They and their property shall be subject to all taxes and services, but these shall not be other or higher than the taxes and services which are or may be imposed by law on Siamese subjects.

Danish subjects in Siam shall be exempted from all military service, either in the army or navy, from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either high contracting party, are authorized in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other party.

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