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The Siam Observer.

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FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 164

BANGKOK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

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advertisement arrive after that
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for the next day.

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a.m., Friday	Colombo with	
s.s. "Nankin" Aug. 4	s.s. "Malwa" Aug. 28	
" " " " 18	" "Kaiser-I-Hind" Sept. 11	
" " " " 18	" "Mooltan" Sept. 25	
" " " " 15	" "Kashgar" Oct. 9	
" " " " 29	" "Karnala" Sept. 23	
" " " " 13	" "Arabia" Nov. 5	
" " " " 27	" "Morea" Dec. 19	
" " " " 10	" "Medina" Dec. 3	

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For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s/s "Novara" July 9	s/s "Kaiser-I-Hind" June 9	
" " " " 23	" " " " 20	
" " " " 23	" "Kashgar" July 7	
" " " " 21	" " " " 18	
" " " " 3	" "Arabia" Aug. 4	
" " " " 17	" "Morea" Aug. 18	
" " " " 1	" "Medina" Sept. 1	
" " " " 15	" "Mongolia" Sept. 15	
" " " " 30	" "Malwa" Oct. 29	
" " " " 13	" " " " 12	
" " " " 26	" "Mooltan" Oct. 27	

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s.s. Kashima Maru July 6	s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 13
s.s. Mishiwa Maru July 19	s.s. Miyazaki Maru Sept. 27
s.s. Suwa Maru Aug. 2	s.s. Kitano Maru Oct. 11

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

1916	1916
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s.s. Suwa Maru July 13	s.s. Kitano Maru Aug. 13
s.s. Atsuta Maru July 23	s.s. Fushimi Maru Aug. 27
s.s. Hitachi Maru July 2	s.s. Hirata Maru Sept. 10
s.s. Iyo Maru July 16	s.s. Kaga Maru Sept. 24

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1916	1916
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s.s. Shidzuoka Maru July 19	s.s. Sado Maru Sept. 19
s.s. Kamakura Maru Aug. 8	s.s. Shidzuoka Maru Oct. 11

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1916	1916
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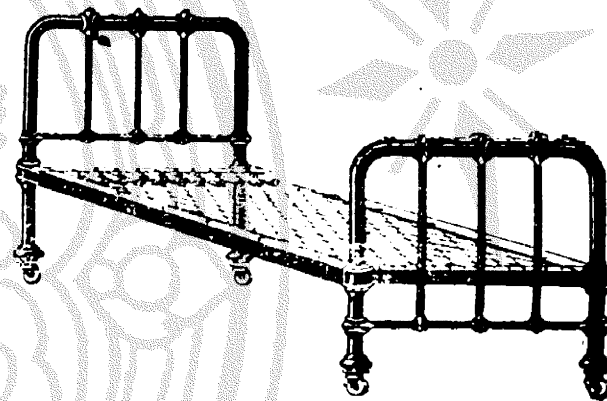
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m/s "Pangan" ... Arr. middle of Aug. "

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For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lacon
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List of Departures from Bangkok.

s.s. "Prachetipok" ...	22nd July 1916.
" " "Mahidol" ...	25th " "
" " "Aslang" ...	29th " "
" " "Yugala" ...	1st Aug. "
" " "Boribat" ...	5th " "
No Departure ...	8th " "
" " "Prachetipok" ...	12th " "
" " "Mahidol" ...	15th " "
" " "Aslang" ...	19th " "
" " "Yugala" ...	22nd " "
" " "Boribat" ...	26th " "
No departure ...	29th " "
Not calling at Kohlat, Taku, Koh Samui.	
" " Koh Samui, Panarai, Kretay.	

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Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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Siam Observer.

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NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English
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Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"
(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

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WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE

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The "Goodwin Sands" of life are the years between twelve and twenty-one. Then every weakness implanted in the system by heredity, or acquired since birth, has its most malicious influence, for during these years both growth and development are rapid.

Between twelve and twenty-one, youths and girls need the frequent help of new blood; neglect in these critical years may lead to serious consequences, the most common being St. Vitus' Dance and decline, with a future of wrecked manhood or unhealthy womanhood. Whenever a child grows pale, languid, loses flesh and appetite, and complains of "growing pains," remember he or she is undergoing a complex and wonderful change, the successful issue depending upon the state of the child's blood.

If you have reason to suspect any hereditary weakness, if there is pallor, languor, lack of appetite, headache, palpitations, and pains in the joints and limbs, give your son or daughter at once the new blood needed. Nothing for the purpose is more useful and prompt than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Sold by all Chemists or direct from The British Dispensary, Bangkok, sole wholesale agents for Siam. 1 bottle for Tcs. 2.25, 6 bottles Tcs. 12—post free.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE
BANGKOK BAR.
FOR JULY, 1916.

July	A.M.		
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.
16	4 00	12 0	11-12 5-0
17	5 00	12 0	...
18	5 30	12 0	...
19	6 00	11 11	...
20	7 00	11 5	...
21	8 00	11 1	...
22	9 00	10 9	...
23	11 00	10 5	...
24	11 00	10 0	...
25	...	...	...
26	...	...	...
27	...	...	...
28	...	...	...
29	...	...	...
30	2 00	11 0	11-12 5-0
31	3 30	11 9	12 0 5-0
Aug. 1	4 30	12 2	...
2	5 30	12 4	...
3	6 30	12 6	...
4	7 30	12 7	...
5	8 30	12 6	...
6	9 30	12 0	4 0 7-0
7	10 00	11 9	4 5 7-0
8	11 00	11 0	5 6 7-0
9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...
11	...	...	...
12	...	...	...
13	3 00	12 0	10-11 7-0
14	3 30	12 0	10-11 6-0
15	4 30	12 0	...

July	P.M.		
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.
16	8 00	15 1	...
17	8 30	14 8	1-2 5-0
18	9 00	14 5	1-2 5-0
19	9 00	14 1	2-3 6-0
20	9 30	14 0	2-3 6-0
21	10 00	13 8	2-3 6-0
22	10 00	13 1	3-4 7-0
23	10 30	13 0	3-4 8-0
24	11 00	12 8	...
25	5 30	12 11	...
26	5 00	12 2	...
27	6 30	13 7	...
28	6 30	14 4	...
29	6 30	14 8	...
30	7 00	14 9	...
31	7 30	15 0	...
Aug. 1	8 00	15 1	1-0 5-0
2	8 30	14 8	1-0 5-0
3	8 30	14 8	1-2 5-0
4	8 30	14 8	1-2 6-0
5	9 00	14 7	2-0 6-0
6	9 00	14 0	2-0 7-0
7	9 00	13 8	...
8	9 00	13 4	...
9	10 00	12 4	...
10	4 30	13 11	...
11	5 30	14 6	...
12	6 30	11 7	...
13	7 00	14 7	...
14	7 30	14 8	...
15	7 00	14 8	1-0 6-0

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Aug. 7th) First Quarter 3.18 a.m.
" 13th) Full Moon 6.42 p.m.
" 20th) Last Quarter 7.35 p.m.
" 27th) New Moon 0.7 a.m.

"Clogs on Our Wheels."

By ASYABAHU.

Reprinted from the pages of the
Siam Observer.

FOR SALE

AT
The Siam Observer Offices.

Ticals 2.50 each.

German News Service.

Headquarters, June 26.

Official—Western theatre: The fighting activity on the German front, directed towards the west against the British and the northern wing of the French army, has been considerable during the last two days. West of Morhemme, hostile night advances failed before the German artillery and machinegun fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse, attacks of very strong enemy forces, made in the evening, against the German position on the ridge of Froide-terre, ended with a complete failure to the French. The enemy were repulsed everywhere, partly in hand to hand fighting within the German lines and suffered severe losses.

German airmen attacked the British camps near Pas, west of Domelen, with bombs.

Eastern theatre: There was partially lively artillery activity and some engagements of small detachments. Otherwise nothing important occurred on the northern part of the front.

With General von Linsingen's army group, violent engagements continued west of Sokul and near Saurze, which were successful for the Germans. The number of Russian prisoners taken since June 16th has reached 61 officers and 11,397 men; the booty has increased to 2 guns and 54 machineguns. The situation of General Count von Bothmer's front is generally unchanged.

Headquarters, Vienna, June 26.
Russian theatre: In the Bukovina, there were no special events. On the heights north of Kury, Russian attacks were repulsed. The Russian losses were heavy. On the Galician front the day was calmer.

In Volhynia there were mostly only artillery engagements. West of Sokul German troops stormed the first enemy position, extending over a length of about three kilometers. Within this position, they repulsed violent Russian counter-attacks. Further north the situation is unchanged.

Italian theatre: In order to maintain their full lines of action, the Austro-Hungarians shortened the front at some places in the district of attack between the Brenta and the Adige. This was carried out without having been noticed or disturbed by the enemy and without losses.

In the Dolomites and on the Carinthian and the coast district front the artillery fighting continued.

Two Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes bombed the Adriatic works.

Berlin, June 28.
Deutscher Ueberseesendienst. The following is reported from Karlsruhe, in regard to the recent French air attack. The attack was made on Corpus Christi day, Thursday June 22, at 3.10 p.m.

the French aviators began to drop bombs with poisoned pins. This is proved by the fact that the "heads" in the neighbourhood of the explosion were tainted yellow.

A large crowd had assembled in the street on account of the holiday. 75 children, 5 women and 30 men were killed and 79 children, 20 women and 48 men were wounded. The total number of killed and wounded children numbered 154.

Among those who lost their lives were three brothers, further one brother and sister and an eleven year only son of a widow whose husband had fallen at the front. The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess were also on the streets. The Dowager Grand-duchess Louise was at a mission church during the bombardment.

The service was continued, the whole assembly singing a hymn. The Grand Duchess visited the wounded while there were still some explosions heard. The Queen of Sweden, just as the former attack, was at the Castle during the bombardment. The Queen remained unharmed also this time.

Headquarters June 27.
Western theatre: At the British front and the northern wing of the French army, patrol fighting is developing. Numerous gas and smoke clouds approached us, without doing any harm. In some parts the smoke clouds drifted back into the trenches of the enemy.

The fire of the enemy was directed specially against both sides of the Somme. As a result of the bombardment of Nostle by the French, 22 Frenchmen were killed or wounded.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the attacks of the enemy northwest and west of Thiamont and southwest of Vanx have been unsuccessful. In the forest of Chapitre, a detachment of the enemy was surprised by an attack and some prisoners were made.

A British biplane was shot down at Arras, and the wounded crew taken prisoners.

Eastern theatre: Detachments of the army group of von Hindenburg entered the Russian positions at Kakkau, made 26 prisoners and captured one machine gun and one minethrower. Another detachment entered the Russian position north of Miaszol, captured one officer and 198 men six machine guns and four minethrowers. Patrols of the enemy were repulsed. Numerous bombs have been thrown on the railway freight depot at Duena-burg.

There is no change with the army group of Prince Leopold. The army group of von Linsingen has taken the Russian lines south of Sokul by storming and taken several hundreds of prisoners. The enemy's counter attacks were nowhere successful.

(Continued on page 3.)

In your Provision Orders please
do not forget the
Bear Brand Milk.



This popular and reliable brand is sold by all the leading
Stores and Dispensaries in 10 and 16 ounces tins and at old
rates.

No Increased Prices.

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.	I. III. V. VII.	Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.	VI. VIII.
			A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.				A.M. P.M.
Km. Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.00	2.00 4.00	Km. Meklong Dep.			9.00 2.00
33.1 Mahachai				33.8 Terminus Arr.			10.20 3.20
Terminus Arr.	8.20	10.20	3.20 5.20				

The Company's Steam Launches will meet Trains to carry through passengers across the Tachin River at a fixed rate.

BANGKOK-MEKLONG.				MEKLONG-BANGKOK.			
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.	III. VII.	Distance from Mahachai.	STATIONS.	Train No.	II. IV. VI. VIII.
			A.M. P.M.				A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.
Km. B. Hlame				Km. Mahachai			
Terminus Dep	10.50	3.50		Terminus Dep	7.00	11.00	2.00 4.00
33.8 Meklong Arr.	12.10	5.10		33.1 Bangkok Arr.	8.20	12.20	3.20 5.20

BANGKOK TERMINUS: Opposite The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd

June 28. Western theatre: West of the Canal of La Bassée towards south, the enemy maintained a strong artillery fire at several places combined with mine explosions and protected by gas and smoke clouds, made several attacks which however were all repulsed without exception.

North east of Le Moenil, enterprises of small detachments of the enemy failed. West of the Meuse attacks of the enemy with hand grenades at Mort Homme were repulsed. East of the Meuse, the French after a most violent artillery preparation, lasting 12 hours attacked the whole day long, with partly newly arrived forces, the positions conquered by us on June 22, on Height Froide Terres as well as the village of Fleury, and the heights east of it. All these attacks however broke down completely, with exceptionally heavy losses, before the curtain fire of the German artillery or by the brave fighting of the German infantry.

An enemy flyer was shot down near Douaumont. On June 25, Lt. Hoehndorf, at Raucourt, north of Nomenz, put an enemy's biplane to hors de combat. This was Lt. Hoehndorf's seventh aeroplane.

As a result of an investigation, it is stated that the reports of the headquarters of June 23 contained an error in so far as among the captured attackers of Karlsruhe there is no Englishman. All the prisoners are French.

Eastern theatre: The army group of von Linsingen has taken the village of Lievniki, west of Sokul and the Russian positions south of it by storming. Otherwise no important changes occurred.

Balkan Theatre: Artillery duels have taken place between Vardar and Lake Doiran.

Deutscher Ueberseebericht: Copenhagen reports that during the last few days caps and other articles from the ships participating in the battle off Skagerrack drifted ashore on the coast of Jutland. Among these some belonged to the Nestor, Warspite, Malborough, Wiesbaden and Pommern.

Vienna, June 24. The Admiralty reports: On the morning of June 23, Austro-Hungarian torpedo boats bombarded a factory and a freight train running on the eastern coast. The engine exploded, four carriages were burnt up and others damaged. The torpedo boats returned without being molested by the enemy.

On the evening of June 23, battleship lieutenant Bahmfeld, eight minutes after ascending, shot down high above the sea an enemy's hydroplane which had intended to attack Trieste. The Italian observer was killed, the French pilot taken prisoner and the hydroplane F. B. A. 12 brought to Trieste. On June 24, an Austro-Hungarian air squadron successfully bombarded the railway bridge and station of Ponte di Piave and Porto-Grado. The bridge was hit four times. All the aeroplanes returned safely, notwithstanding a heavy bombardment. An hour later a French aeroplane of the F. B. A. class was shot down in a aerial fight in the bay of Trieste by battleship-lieutenant Bahmfeld. It fell into the sea four kilometres off Grado. An enemy's armoured motor-boat succeeded under the protection of the enemy's batteries, in saving the aeroplane the two inmates of which are probably dangerously wounded.

Headquarters, June 29. Western theatre: The general aspect on the British front and the northern wing of the French front is essentially the same as on the preceding day. Advance of hostile patrols and stronger infantry detachment as well as gas attacks, become more numerous.

The enemy were repulsed everywhere. The gas clouds had no success. The artillery fighting was very violent at some places.

Also on the German north of the Aisne and the Champagne, between Aubert and the Argonne, the French developed a livelier fire activity. Here also feeble attacks were easily repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse, northwest of Thiaumont work there were minor infantry engagements.

Eastern theatre: Russian attacks made by some companies between Dubanoka and Smorgon, failed in the

German curtain fire. Near Gnesitchy, southwest of Ljubtscha, German detachments stormed a hostile point d'appui east of the Niemen. They captured 2 officers and 56 men and took 2 machine-guns and 2 minethrowers.

Vienna, June 25. The Admiralty reports: One June 23, in the morning, an Austro-Hungarian submarine, in the Straits of Otranto, sunk an auxiliary cruiser of the Principe Umberto type, which was accompanied by a destroyer of the Fourche type. The destroyer pursued the submarine, throwing bombs at her; when returning to the place where the auxiliary cruiser had been sunk, the destroyer was also sunk by the submarine.

Vienna, June 27. Russian theatre: Near Jobokeng, north of Kutly and west of Novokopersa, the Russian attacks were repulsed, the enemy suffering severe losses.

Near Sokul, the German attack is progressing. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. There were no important events.

Italian theatre: The retirement of the Austro-Hungarian army in the sector between the Brenta and the Adige was terminated yesterday. All Italian reports about conquests or other successes are completely untrue, as proved by the following statement, which for military reasons, can be published only now.

During the night of June 25, the partial evacuation of our first line commenced. The terrain which had been conquered in the attack proved to be unfavourable. The evacuation had been prepared for a week.

On June 26, the enemy continued the bombardment of the positions abandoned by us. Only at noon the Italians at some places of the front between the Astich and the Sugana valley, cautiously advanced. In the sector between the Adige and the Astich valley, however the Italians continued the bombardment against the positions long before evacuated by us, during the whole day, the whole night and even partially yesterday morning.

During both days, there was no fighting on the whole front. The Austro-Hungarian troops neither lost prisoners, guns, machineguns nor any other materials. Now the Italians are advancing against our new positions. Only this morning, the Italians attacked near Monte Rasto but were repulsed suffering heavy losses.

In the Posina valley, the Austro-Hungarian artillery fire forced several enemy battalions to flee. On the Isonzo front, the enemy's attacks against Krn and Mrdivrh have failed.

June 28. The Italians attacked at several places on the front between the Adige and the Brenta, in the Val di Foxe, at the Pasubio, Monte Rasta and on the foreground of Monte Zebio. All these attacks were bloodily repulsed. In advances made by stronger enemy forces against Monte Rasta, 530 Italians among whom are 15 officers, were made prisoners.

In the Ploeken sector, the enemy repeated their useless efforts. The attacks were principally directed against Freikopfel and Grosse Pal. At several places there was hand to hand fighting. The brave defenders firmly maintained their position.

On the Isonzo front, there were temporarily very active artillery duels.

Austro-Hungarian aviators bombed the railway stations and military establishments at Treviso, Montebelluno, Vizenza and Padua, also the Adria works and Monfalcone.

Headquarters, June 30. Eastern theatre: Beyond an engagement north of Ilsen lake, which was favourable for the Germans there were no important events on the northern front. Before the army group of von Linsingen, southeast of Lievenka, counterattacks of the Russians who were again driven from their positions, failed. More than 100 prisoners and 7 machineguns were taken by the Germans.

(To be Continued)

Kitchener Memorial Fund.

London, July 17.—Over £18,000 has already been received for the Kitchener Memorial Fund.

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required to impart the most delicious
piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its
ingredients make a little of this sauce go
a long way.


Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the 2nd week in July 1916

Locality.	Rainfall recorded during the week.	Rainfall of correspond- ing week of last year.	Total rainfall for present year to date.	Total rainfall for last year to correspond- ing date.	Remarks.
	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	
Ministry of Agriculture	28.9	1.1	295.5	345.7	
Dhanyaburi	No report	None	—	119.6	
Saraburi	"	"	—	264.9	
Krung Kao	"	19.4	—	278.4	
Angkor	44.6	27.1	742.3	426.9	
Loburi	29.5	60.0	117.2	352.0	
Jainart	121.5	10.0	487.5	402.2	
Udaihani	90.5	18.5	570.9	186.5	
Banuloke	95.4	121.8	785.6	436.0	
Xbaxerngao	No report	4.2	—	314.3	
Prachin	None	13.0	508.5	383.9	
Nagor Pathom	73.6	None	534.6	496.0	
Rajburi	16.7	13.5	299.9	429.7	
Bejaraburi	No report	4.2	—	354.9	
Xiangmai	21.0	27.0	139.2	269.3	
Singora	22.0	15.4	305.8	186.9	

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THE OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE
The latest news from the firing line.
CAUGHT IN THE PARK
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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY



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WATERWORKS SECTION.

Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of:

- (a) An Elevated Water Tank;
 - (b) A Flushing Reservoir;
- all to be erected at the Samsen Waterworks Station. Plans, Form of Contract and Specifications may be obtained, upon payment of Ten. 5 per set, at the City Engineer's Office.

Tenders will be publicly opened, at the Local Sanitary Department, at noon, on Tuesday August 8th 1916.

The Local Sanitary Department, reserve to themselves the right to adjudge the Structures separately or together.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The Local Sanitary Department.
July 24th, 1916.

24-26

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Benten Maru"

are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Yushun" on 19th inst. and will be landed and stored at our Wharf.

No Claim will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable for go-down rent.

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Second hand, Horizontal, Compound Tandem Steam Engine.

Cylinders 10" and 16" x 12" stroke, 8 Horse Power. In very good condition.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

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Dried Cod
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Raw Ham ..
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Gruyere
Savoie
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(in small tins)
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Prices on application.

THE

Great War.

The French Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 22.

Paris Communiqué.—We carried enemy trenches between Hardecourt Hill and the Somme and extended our line eastward of Hardecourt to a considerable distance along the narrow-gauge railway from Comblès to Cléry. We have hitherto taken 400 prisoners here. We captured the whole of the enemy's first line trenches between Bar-leux and Soyecourt.

A Russian Success.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 22.

Petrograd Official.—The Russians captured the town of Gnimish Kaneh, forty miles north-west of Baidart.

The British Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 22.

General Haig's communiqué says that North of Bazentin-Longueval line the British advanced for about a thousand yards despite stubborn opposition.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 23.

General Haig's Communiqué.—The enemy entered our front trenches at Leipzig salient at one point, but he was immediately driven out.

The Italian Front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 23.

Rome Communiqué.—The Italians captured Roll Pass and scored other successes completing the possession of the Vallone mountains.

Russian Successes.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 21.

Petrograd: There is lively artillery activity along the whole front. We progressed 18 versts in the Caucasus.

We have crossed the Maccagegne Lipa valley, routing the enemy. At this point we took 2,900 prisoners, with numerous guns and machine guns.

We dislodged the enemy from the Waleputna region, where we took 55 prisoners and four machine guns. In the Caucasus, between Trebizond and Erdzinjan we took Gamuhane.

Italy's Enemies.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 21.

Rome: An official decree extends to German, Turkish and Bulgarian subjects the measures of repression to be enacted against Austrians after the war.

Allies Making Progress.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 21.

Yesterday on the Somme we took the entire first German position between Estrées and Vermandovillers, taking 2,900 prisoners, three cannon and about 30 machine guns.

We progressed on the right of the Meuse to the West of Thiaumont, taking 300 prisoners. The British have increased their progress.

To-day we decimated important attacks to the south of the Somme and in the Chantelles region.

We cleared out a trench between Soissons and Reims. Our aeroplanes bombarded various railway stations.

Paris, July 22.—Yesterday the British took a part of Fourcux Wood. We brought down five aeroplanes.

To-day we repulsed attacks to the north of Verdun.

In the Vosges our aeroplanes have bombarded Metz.

There is active artillery work on the British front.

Bombs on Suez.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 21.

Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Suez without result.

Food Riots.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 21.

Geneva: On account of the scarcity of provisions serious rioting broke out at Mulhouse.

Twenty five women were wounded and 70 taken prisoners.

French Preparedness.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, July 21.

The Senate has unanimously voted on a project making military training obligatory upon youths in educational establishments or special societies.

H. M. S. Malaya.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, July 24.

On the initiative of Sir Ernest Birch, several other ex-Malayans now in England have subscribed the cost of a ship's bell for presentation to H. M. S. Malaya which received hard knocks in the Jutland battle, but gave more than it received.

The officers and crew are presenting the F.M.S. Government with the head of a 12-inch projectile mounted in oak.

Tin.

(“S. O.” SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, July 24.

Tin is quoted at \$82.

A Contradiction.

A recent Turkish communiqué announces that Noury-Bey has re-occupied Misurata in Lybia capturing two hundred Italian officers and six thousand men with twenty-four guns. The Royal Italian Legation informs us that this announcement is utterly fantastic and without foundation.

R. B. S. C.

There will be Rugger practice on Thursday. On Saturday there will be a game Merchants v. The Rest.

After the game there will be a cold dinner at the Club followed by an impromptu smoking concert.

Members requiring dinner are asked to put down their names on the list at the Club.

Football.

The Rugger at the Sports Club on Saturday again suffered from lack of players, several men not fulfilling their promise to turn out. There were but 10 men on the one side and 11 on the other when the game started. After some midfield play, with frequent scrums and lining out, Malcolm secured and scored for Whites after a splendid run. This try was converted, making full points. Play was very fast and strenuous, but not very good, men were always getting offside, or passing the ball forward, which made it very hard for each set of forwards. The Colours' weight told in the scrums, but although they heeled out the ball more often than their opponents it was not always to their advantage. After some more give and take play, Cranmer and Malcolm each scored tries for Whites, neither of which earned full points, and half time came along with Whites leading by 11 pts. to nil.

In the second half Blues altered their forward line sending Carson to full back in order to try to stop Whites from getting any more points. The game was very fast indeed, as Sutton was doing his utmost to get his men to work the ball up the field. Many men were showing signs of lack of wind by this time. Malcolm scored again for Whites after a very pretty bout of passing by the backs. Colours now tried more desperately than ever to score and after a lot of hard midfield play, they gradually pushed back the other side and Atkins just managed to score a try which wasn't converted. From the kick off, Whites got down into Colours' twenty-five and from a line out Reith secured and scored White's fifth try. Immediately after this, Sutton again got his men going and a desperate struggle ensued in Whites twenty-five, but Colours didn't manage to get over the line. Whites broke away and the game ended in a victory for them by 19 pts. to 3. It was a hard and well contested game. Colours forwards were much heavier than their opponents, but behind the scrum Whites were better. The game was much more even than indicated by the score. Whites combined better and took advantage of every opening. It is hoped there will be a better turn out next week, as a shortage of men makes it very hard for those who turn out, and also spoils the game quite a lot.

Extracts From the Government Gazette.

(Of the 23rd July 2459)

Phra Intahauri Rajapabodi, Chief Judge of the Chienmai Court, has received the 3rd Class of the Crown of Siam.

Phra Prom Sirt and seven other Judges have received the 4th Class of the White Elephant.

Luang Biso and twelve other Judges have received the 4th Class of the Crown of Siam.

Luang Intah Aya of the Me Hong Son Court and eleven other judges get the 5th Class of the White Elephant.

The 53rd list of surnames granted by His Majesty contain 55 surnames.

Nai Niteh has been re-instituted as a Mahat Lek and permission has been given him to resume the surname of Suwanprasob.

The Ministry of Local Government notifies various dates for the collection of certain taxes in the Changwat of Nondaburi.

The opening of the new Court building at Jainad is notified as well as the names of certain persons who helped with various articles on the occasion.

H.E. Chao Phya Wongsa notifies that a public fountain has been erected in memory of His late Majesty at the Bangkok Railway terminus out of subscriptions from railway servants at a cost of 11,243.36.

Saturday Night's Concert.

The organisers of the concert held on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal in aid of the Russian Red Cross and Scout Cruiser Funds are to be warmly congratulated on the result of their labours. There was a very good and extremely appreciative audience, every item on the programme being received with well-merited and unstinted applause. The programme was well arranged, the only matter for regret being that Mr. Thornely was unable to give the sketch put down against his name owing to sudden illness.

His Majesty the King, who had graciously permitted the use of the Theatre Royal for the occasion arrived with his suite punctually at 9.15 p.m. The takings, we understand, amount to about Tcs. 1,600 including His Majesty's contribution of Tcs. 600.

The result of the performance must be considered very good indeed and most gratifying to Mr. De Berg and Mr. M. Engel, who were mainly responsible for the arrangements.

The programme is given below:

- Part I.**
1. Overture Le Barbier de Seville. **Orchestra.** Rossini.
 2. Russian Dance. **Mr. M. Engel.**
 3. Song (a) Le Voyageur **Godard.**
(b) La Pousiere **Georges.**
(Chansons de Miarka)
 4. Du: t Watchman! what of the night? **Sergeant.**
Messrs. F. S. Harrop and Ch. Jensen.
 5. Cello Solo (a) Serenade **Squire.**
(b) Tzig Tzig (Danse **Magyare)** Squire.
 6. Song Down in the Forest **Ronald.**
Mrs. R. W. Mair.
 7. Illustrated Monologue The Old Showman **Mr. W. W. Fegen.**
 8. Quartette Sweet and Low **Barnby.**
Messames R. B. Mair and C. Watson.
Messrs. F. S. Harrop and Ch. Jensen.

- Part II.**
1. Overture Raymond **Thomas.**
Orchestra.
 2. Russian Dance **Miss Luba Engel and Mr. L. Engel.**
 3. Duet The Merry Vagabonds **Gordon.**
Messrs. F. S. Harrop and Ch. Jensen.
 4. Piano Solo (a) Polonaise VI I **Paderewsky.**
(b) Rhapsodie No. 2 Liszt. **Mr. B. Solis.**
 5. Song **Aubade** **Roi d'Ys.**
Mrs. R. B. Mair.
 6. Song **Drake's Drum** **Hedgcocks.**
Mr. F. S. Harrop.
 7. Sketch **Mr. P. W. Thornely.**
 8. Quartette Oh who will o'er the Downs **R. L. de Padall.**
Messames R. B. Mair and C. Watson.
Messrs. F. S. Harrop and Ch. Jensen.

National Anthem.

The s.s. "Kajang" left Singapore at daylight on Sunday the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive at the Borneo Company's wharf on Wednesday evening.

THE rain last night which began about 1 a.m. and lasted till morning was quite unprecedented so far this year. The rainfall registered at the Ministry of Agriculture was as much as 70.6 millimetres.

British Legation Telegrams.

(British Legation telegrams are not to be regarded as official communications from His Britannic Majesty's Representative, unless they are marked "official.")

(Unofficial.)

London, July 20.

Pressure on all fronts of the Central Powers continues. In Picardy following on the capture of the first line of German trenches last week, the British, having moved up heavy artillery attacked the second line from Pozieres to Longueval. Two thirds of the German second line were captured but Pozieres holds out and fighting continues in Longueval. The Germans necessarily fight at much less advantage than when the first line with its perfect system of deep dugouts was in their hands. The old idea which prevailed last year of carrying more than one line of defences by a single rush has long been abandoned by both sides in the west. The Allies have captured since July first 27 towns and villages, 22,000 prisoners, 106 guns and some hundreds of machine-guns.

The Russians.

Meanwhile the Russians have crossed the Stockhod river, the last natural boundary east of Kovel. Hindenberg is held from the Pripiet marshes to the Baltic by heavy artillery bombardment and local infantry attacks. On the Carpathian front the Austrians still hold the passes, but the latest telegrams state that the river Dniester is rising and has swept away the Austrian pontoons. Since the Russian offensive began the Russians have captured two hundred and seventy five thousand prisoners, three hundred and nine guns, eight hundred and twelve machine-guns.

For the first time since the war began German Military Headquarters have issued a direct appeal to the German people for "faith in victory." Neutral European press regards its appearance as a sign that the simultaneous offensive on all fronts on the one hand and the increased vigour of the blockade on the other hand are felt by the German authorities to have shaken for the first time seriously the German confidence. Meanwhile a meeting of English trades union leaders, representing three million British workmen has unanimously voted to postpone all public holidays till the end of the war in order to maintain the regular supply of munitions to the army. The meeting enthusiastically sang "God Save the King."

Summary of Last Week on the British Fronts.

(Unofficial.)

London, July 22.

On the Western front by July 15th the German second position has been carried on a front from Bazentin-le-Petit to Trones and the enemy has been forced back to a chain of fortified woods and villages representing their third system of defence. In the preceding 24 hours over 2,000 prisoners were taken including a regimental commander of the 3rd Guard Division. On July 15th there was heavy fighting all day principally in a 5 mile sector between Pozieres and the village of Guillemont, south-east of Longueval. East of Longueval the whole Delville wood was captured and north of Bazentin-le-Grand a lodgment was effected in the German third line in the wood of Fourreaux. Here mounted detachments of Dragoon Guards and the Deccan Horse swept up the enemy. This is the first instance of tactical use of British cavalry since the trench warfare began in battle.

In Champagne in September, 1915 a squadron of French Colonial horse performed the same task north of Sectir. British troops fought their way into the outskirts of Pozieres. The weather was bad but in spite of it British aeroplanes did invaluable work of destruction and reconnaissance. On July 16th there was little beyond heavy bombardment on both sides. An advanced British post at the wood of Fourreaux was withdrawn. It had served its purpose of forming a screen behind which our troops consolidated their position in the old German second line.

On Monday 17th, northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit 1,500 yards of the German second position were carried while east of Longueval the gap was widened by the capture of the strongly defended position of Waterlot farm. At Ovillers, where we had been fighting continuously since July 17th, the last portion of the village was captured with two officers and 124 men of the Prussian Guards.

Monday was again a day of incessant rain. At 5 in the afternoon the struggle died down. Up to this date the British had taken some 1,100 prisoners, five 8-inch and three 6-inch howitzers, four 6-inch guns, five other heavy guns, 37 field-guns, 30 trench mortars and 66 machine-guns. On Tuesday 18th, thick mist and heavy rain interfered with the operations. The German line north of Ovillers was carried on a front of 100 yards. In the evening the enemy having received large reinforcements began a serious counter attack with at least 13 battalions against

Longueval and Delville wood, preceded by bombardment with gas and lachrymatory shells. The struggle raged all night and while the enemy failed at Waterlot farm he managed before evening to recapture part of Delville wood and to obtain lodgment in the northern outskirts of Longueval. By Wednesday evening most of the lost ground was retaken by the British. In the morning of Thursday 20th we recaptured further positions at Delville wood and Longueval. Some new ground was won on a front of 100 yards. North of the Longueval-Bazentin line and south of Thiepval substantial advance was made by bombing parties at Liepsig redoubt. It was clear that in their various counter-attacks the Germans incurred enormous losses, one regiment having lost 3,000 out of 3,500 men, and one battalion losing 580 men out of 1,000. By the evening of Thursday 20th we had driven the enemy out of the wood of Fourreaux, the highest point in the neighbourhood. That night after intense bombardment with gas shells the Germans counter-attacking regained the northern portion of the wood. On Friday there was a lull and British aeroplanes taking advantage of the fine weather, bombed many points of importance behind the enemy lines.

Five German aeroplanes were destroyed at the expense of one British machine. It is claimed in the German press that the present allied success is inferior to that won by Germans at Verdun in the same space of time. It is worth pointing out that whatever test is taken this view is false. The offensive in Picardy has been superior in every respect to the first weeks of the German attack at Verdun. It was made against a stronger enemy on a wider front, it captured more ground more quickly, it took more prisoners and guns, its artillery preparation was more exact and effective, and it lost far fewer men. This comparison is with the first stage of the Verdun battle when the Germans were the most successful.

In East Africa.

This week in East Africa has shown a steady advance in various quarters. On July 18th General Smuts reported that German columns which had been trying to cut communications north of Handens and on the northern railway had been driven coastwards down the Pangani river with heavy losses. In the west on the shores of Victoria Nyanza a force under Brigadier General Sir C. G. C. took the town of Muanza on the night of July 14th. The German garrison embarked on one of the lake steamers and fled southwards pursued by our armed vessels. Muanza is the chief German port on Lake Victoria. General Crowe's attack means that the German Colony is now assaulted simultaneously from the north-west, southwest and south.

Personal.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Justice Thornely is confined to his room with an attack of dengue fever.

Lemberg Strongly Menaced.

Petrograd, July 17.—Official: Yesterday the Russians captured in Volhynia 317 officers, 12,637 men, and thirty guns, including seventeen heavy pieces.

Amsterdam, July 17.—A German official statement makes the important admission that General von Linsingen's forces south-west of Lutsk have been withdrawn behind the Lipsa, which is a tributary of the Stry north-west of Brody on the Galician frontier. This indicates a more acute Russian pressure towards Lemberg.

Petrograd, July 17.—The communique shows that the fighting in Volhynia was partly eastward of Svinjuchi, where "we broke the enemy's resistance," and partly on the lower Lipsa, both on the south-western sector of the Luck salient. It was on the Lipsa where the bulk of the prisoners and guns were captured, though here the enemy continues a desperate resistance. The retreating Turks set fire to Balbart.

Petrograd, July 18.—North-west of Kimpolung the Russian cavalry is advancing in the Kiribaba Pass over the Carpathians in the direction of Mar-marossziget.

Upper Posina Struggle.

London, July 17.—The Italian communique says that a heavy enemy attack on the upper Posina supported by concentrated artillery fire was entirely repulsed by a counter-attack after severe hand to hand fighting.

Prince's Appointment.

London, July 17.—The Prince of Wales has been gazetted Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

PADDY REPORT FOR JULY 23.

Nasuan 1960 coyans at Tcs.	83/100 each
Samruang 980 "	" " 74/80 "
Namuang 239 "	" " 71/72 "
Total Coyans	3170 "
17 to 23 July 1916. (Last week.)	
Nasuan	12,650 Coyans.
Samruang	5,430 "
Namuang	1,520 "
Total	19,600 "

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Sport	"	50	"	2.25
Sport 75 boxes of 20	"	100	"	5.25
Elisbe	"	50	"	6.00
Elisbe	"	50	"	3.25
Naples Ultra	"	50	"	7.50
Pour la No. 100	"	25	"	4.00
Rebinoors	"	25	"	6.00
Esquitos	"	10	"	2.50
After Dinner	"	10	"	2.75
Rothschilde	"	25	"	9.50

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES:

Fatma	Plain	Packing 100	"	2.75
Sofia	Cardboard	multiple	"	2.75

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LIFE.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

MOTOR CAR RISKS.

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Annual Report of Paddy Crop.

For B. E. 2458.

The following brief report has been compiled from the monthly and fortnightly crop statements furnished to the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, (Department of Agriculture) by the different *Dessa* Mondhol.

KRUNG DEB.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 620,000 rai, about 580,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 203,800 kwien, about 97,200 kwien less than last year.

The area under cultivation was much smaller than last year owing mainly to the fact that areas in Dhanyaburi and Pradumdhani, which amounted to about 443,400 rai, were in accordance with the new administrative boundaries, deducted and added to the Mondhol of Mondhol Krung Kao. Rain was plentiful in May and June, but became scarce during July and August. The young paddy therefore suffered severely; and ploughing and planting were hampered for a time until, in September there was good rain again.

MONDHOL KRUNG KAO.

Ploughing and planting began in April and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 2,795,000 rai, about 544,000 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 1,040,900 kwien, about 81,000 kwien less than last year.

The area under cultivation was much larger than last year owing to the addition of the areas in Dhanyaburi and Pradumdhani as already mentioned under head Krung Deb above. But the crop was less than last year, because during July and August rain was scanty in nearly every Changvad, whereby considerable damage was caused.

MONDHOL NAGOR JASRI.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 1,127,200 rai, about 211,200 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 297,500 kwien, about 32,500 kwien more than last year.

Rain was good throughout the latter part of the season and no damage occurred, hence the area and crop were superior to those of last year.

MONDHOL RAJBURI.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in December. The area under cultivation was 467,000 rai, about 58,000 rai less than last year.

Harvesting began in December and was completed in February. The crop was 197,700 kwien, about 82,900 kwien more than last year.

The crop in Changvad Rajaburi was inferior to that of last year because of some damage to the paddy in the low-lying districts caused by too much rain and river water in the beginning of the season. In Changvad Itaburi the crop was better than last year though some damage occurred to the paddy in the low-lying districts. In other Changvads no damage occurred to the paddy and the crop was good.

MONDHOL PRACHIN.

Ploughing and planting began in April and were completed in December. The area under cultivation was 1,139,000 rai, about 61,000 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 290,300 kwien, about 68,300 kwien less than last year.

A greater area cultivated produced a smaller out-turn because of considerable damage to early plantings caused by lack of sufficient rain in some places and by too much river water in others.

MONDHOL CHANDABURI.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 206,000 rai, about 25,800 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 61,400 kwien, about 8,900 kwien more than last year.

The rainfall was good and the crop was a fair one.

MONDHOL NAGOR RAJSIMA.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 425,000 rai, about 71,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 118,200 kwien, about 21,800 kwien less than last year.

The area was smaller than last year owing to deficient rainfall at the beginning of the season. And the crop was proportionately less.

MONDHOL NAGOR SYARUA.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 605,000 rai, about 35,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 251,000 kwien, about 51,500 kwien more than last year.

Rain and river water were plentiful and came at the right moments. No damage occurred, and hence the quantity of the crop was greater than last year though the actual area cropped was less.

MONDHOL BISNULOK.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 507,000 rai, about 70,000 rai less than last year.

Harvesting began in October and was completed in January. The crop was 198,600 kwien, about 42,800 kwien more than last year.

Rain and river water were both propitious.

MONDHOL BEIRA BURNA.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 66,000 rai, about 7,400 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 24,800 kwien, about 4,600 kwien less than last year.

The crop was a fair one. The area was smaller than last year, because by reason of delayed rainfall ploughing began one month late. The area planted with hill rice remained unchanged.

MONDHOL BAYAN.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 1,061,000 rai, about 66,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 332,500 kwien, about 29,000 kwien less than last year.

The drop in area cultivated was caused by insufficient rainfall at the beginning of the season. Though the rainfall was capricious all through the season the use of large numbers of small irrigation works prevented damage to the crop.

MONDHOL UTARA.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 877,000 rai, about 76,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 328,800 kwien, about 43,200 kwien more than last year.

There were just sufficient rain and river water for requirements and no damage occurred, hence the crop was superior to that of last year though the area cultivated was smaller.

MONDHOL ROTEN.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 913,000 rai, about 351,600 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 186,700 kwien, about 3,900 kwien less than last year.

Insufficient rainfall caused some damage and hence the crop was smaller than was expected early in the season.

MONDHOL UTA.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 960,000 rai, about 15,500 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 300,000 kwien, about 6,500 kwien more than last year.

There was good rain and just sufficient river water and no damage occurred.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 176,000 rai, about 2,200 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in December and was completed in February. The crop was 91,500 kwien, about 7,100 kwien more than last year.

The paddy to the extent of about 21,600 rai perished at the time of the great flood in November. Otherwise the crop was good.

MONDHOL NAGOR SRIDHARMARAJ.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in January. The area under cultivation was 658,100 rai, about 97,100 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in December and was completed in May. The crop was 161,000 kwien, about 145,600 kwien less than last year.

Decrease in area planted accounted for a falling off of about 30,000 kwien of produce. Floods destroyed a further 50,000 kwien and the remainder of the cultivated area showed a decrease of about 60,000 kwien. Thus the year may be said to have been an exceedingly bad one for this Mondhol.

MONDHOL PATTANI.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in December. The area under cultivation was 137,000 rai, about 21,500 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in January and was completed in April. The crop was 31,200 kwien, about 12,100 kwien less than last year.

In August rain was poor, while in November it was so heavy that the ground was covered with water to a depth of about 14 inches, which caused some damage to the paddy in the low-lying districts. The crop was a light one but rather better than last year.

MONDHOL BUKET.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 178,000 rai, about 8,800 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in December and was completed in February. The crop was 11,700 kwien, about 6,300 kwien more than last year.

Rain was good and no extensive damage occurred.

SUMMARY.

Except in the Peninsular Mondhols ploughing and sowing began in April, transplanting operations were completed by the end of October or beginning of November. In Nagor Sridharmaraj and Pattani planting began later and was finished later also. The total area under cultivation was 12,951,500 rai, about 211,500 rai more than last year. Harvesting of K. B. B. began in October and reaping of K. B. B. continued through December to February. Peninsular Mondhols reaped from January to

May. The crop was 4,189,600 kwien, about 147,400 kwien less than last year.

The crop was distinctly lighter throughout than that of the year 2457, but the loss was to some extent covered by the greater extent of the area cultivated. The past year proves once more the precariousness of the agricultural situation so long as farmers have to depend on a hazardous rainfall for the crop which have not only to feed the population but to support, in great part, a progressive and therefore costly administration. The average of the last ten years' harvests probably represents about the limit of capacity for production under present conditions and it is only by pressing on the introduction of the new factors of irrigation and drainage, now being taken up, that a permanent improvement of the situation can be brought about.

Telegraph Lines.

The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Chantaburi line is not in proper working order. Other lines are still available.

Bangkok Mails Close.

SONGKHLA.
Tuesday 25th 10 a.m. s.s. Mahidol
CHANDABURI
Wednesday 26th 10 a.m. s.s. Chutatchul

Exchange Rates.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON—	
Bank Bills, demand	1/6 7/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	—
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, demand	—
GERMANY—	
Bank Bills, demand	—
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, demand U.S.A.	36
INDIA—	
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$65 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$74 1/4
YOKOHAMA & KOBE—	
Bank Bills, demand	¥71 3/8
NOTE:—The rate of interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange demand London in Siamese Currency:—	
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Annual Report of Paddy Crop.

For B. E. 2458.

The following brief report has been compiled from the monthly and fortnightly crop statements furnished to the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, (Department of Agriculture) by the different Desa Mondhol.

KRUNG DEB.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 620,000 rai, about 580,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 203,800 kwien, about 97,200 kwien less than last year.

The area under cultivation was much smaller than last year owing mainly to the fact that areas in Dhanyaburi and Pradumdhani, which amounted to about 443,400 rai, were in accordance with the new administrative boundaries, deducted and added to the Mondhol of Mondhol Krung Kao. Rain was plentiful in May and June, but became scarce during July and August. The young paddy therefore suffered severely, and ploughing and planting were hampered for a time until, in September there was good rain again.

MONDHOL KRUNG KAO.

Ploughing and planting began in April and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 2,795,000 rai, about 544,000 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 1,040,900 kwien, about 84,000 kwien less than last year.

The area under cultivation was much larger than last year owing to the addition of the areas in Dhanyaburi and Pradumdhani as already mentioned under head Krung Deb. above. But the crop was less than last year, because during July and August rain was scanty in nearly every Changvad, whereby considerable damage was caused.

MONDHOL NAGOR JAISRI.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 1,127,200 rai, about 211,200 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 297,500 kwien, about 32,500 kwien more than last year.

Rain was good throughout the latter part of the season and no damage occurred, hence the area and crop were superior to those of last year.

MONDHOL RAJBURI.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in December. The area under cultivation was 467,000 rai, about 58,000 rai less than last year.

Harvesting began in December and was completed in February. The crop was 197,700 kwien, about 32,000 kwien more than last year.

The crop in Changvad Bejraburi was inferior to that of last year because of some damage to the paddy in the low-lying districts caused by too much rain and river water in the beginning of the season. In Changvad Rajburi the crop was better than last year though some damage occurred to the paddy in the low-lying districts. In other Changvads no damage occurred to the paddy and the crop was good.

MONDHOL PRACHIN.

Ploughing and planting began in April and were completed in December. The area under cultivation was 1,139,000 rai, about 64,000 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 290,300 kwien, about 68,300 kwien less than last year.

A greater area cultivated produced a smaller out-turn because of considerable damage to early plantings caused by lack of sufficient rain in some places and by too much river water in others.

MONDHOL CHANDABURI.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 206,000 rai, about 25,800 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 64,400 kwien, about 8,900 kwien more than last year.

The rainfall was good and the crop was a fair one.

MONDHOL NAGOR RAJSIMA.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 125,000 rai, about 71,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 148,200 kwien, about 24,800 kwien less than last year.

The area was smaller than last year owing to deficient rainfall at the beginning of the season. And the crop was proportionately less.

MONDHOL NAGOR SVARGA.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 605,000 rai, about 35,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 254,000 kwien, about 51,500 kwien more than last year.

Rain and river water were plentiful and came at the right moments. No damage occurred, and hence the quantity of the crop was greater than last year though the actual area cropped was less.

MONDHOL BISNULOK.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 507,000 rai, about 70,000 rai less than last year.

Harvesting began in October and was completed in January. The crop was 198,500 kwien, about 42,800 kwien more than last year.

Rain and river water were both plentiful.

MONDHOL BEJRA BURNA.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 66,000 rai, about 7,400 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 24,800 kwien, about 4,600 kwien less than last year.

The crop was a fair one. The area was smaller than last year, because by reason of delayed rainfall ploughing began one month late. The area planted with hill rice remained unchanged.

MONDHOL BAYAN.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 1,061,000 rai, about 66,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 332,500 kwien, about 29,000 kwien less than last year.

The drop in area cultivated was caused by insufficient rainfall at the beginning of the season. Though the rainfall was capricious all through the season the use of large numbers of small irrigation works prevented damage to the crop.

MONDHOL UTARA.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 877,000 rai, about 76,000 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in February. The crop was 328,800 kwien, about 43,200 kwien more than last year.

There were just sufficient rain and river water for requirements and no damage occurred, hence the crop was superior to that of last year though the area cultivated was smaller.

MONDHOL ROT-EOH.

Ploughing and planting began in May and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 943,600 rai, about 354,600 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in November and was completed in January. The crop was 186,700 kwien, about 3,900 kwien less than last year.

Insufficient rainfall caused some damage and hence the crop was smaller than was expected early in the season.

MONDHOL UPALA.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in October. The area under cultivation was 960,000 rai, about 13,500 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in October and was completed in February. The crop was 300,000 kwien, about 6,500 kwien more than last year.

There was good rain and just sufficient

river water and no damage occurred.

MONDHOL SURASHTRA.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 176,000 rai, about 2,200 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in December and was completed in February. The crop was 91,500 kwien, about 7,100 kwien more than last year.

The paddy to the extent of about 21,600 rai perished at the time of the great flood in November. Otherwise the crop was good.

MONDHOL NAGOR SRIDHARMARJ.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in January. The area under cultivation was 658,100 rai, about 97,100 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in December and was completed in May. The crop was 161,000 kwien, about 145,600 kwien less than last year.

Decrease in area planted accounted for a falling off of about 30,000 kwien of produce. Floods destroyed a further 50,000 kwien and the remainder of the cultivated area showed a decrease of about 60,000 kwien. Thus the year may be said to have been an exceedingly bad one for this Mondhol.

MONDHOL PATTANI.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in December. The area under cultivation was 137,000 rai, about 94,500 rai less than last year. Harvesting began in January and was completed in April. The crop was 34,200 kwien, about 12,100 kwien less than last year.

In August rain was poor, while in November it was so heavy that the ground was covered with water to a depth of about 14 inches, which caused some damage to the paddy in the low-lying districts. The crop was a light one but rather better than last year.

MONDHOL BHUKET.

Ploughing and planting began in June and were completed in November. The area under cultivation was 178,600 rai, about 8,800 rai more than last year. Harvesting began in December and was completed in February. The crop was 44,700 kwien, about 6,300 kwien more than last year.

Rain was good and no extensive damage occurred.

SUMMARY.

Except in the Peninsular Mondhols ploughing and sowing began in April, transplanting operations were completed by the end of October or beginning of November. In Nagor Sridharmaraj and Pattani planting began later and was finished later also. The total area under cultivation was 12,951,500 rai, about 211,500 rai more than last year. Harvesting of Kao Bao began in October and reaping of Kao Bao continued through December to February. Peninsular Mondhols reaped from January to

May. The crop was 1,189,600 kwien, about 147,400 kwien less than last year.

The crop was distinctly lighter throughout than that of the year 1467, but the loss was to some extent covered by the greater extent of the area cultivated. The past year proves once more the precariousness of the agricultural situation so long as farmers have to depend on a hazardous rainfall for the crop which have not only to feed the population but to support, in great part, a progressive and therefore costly administration. The average of the last ten years' harvests probably represents about the limit of capacity for production under present conditions and it is only by pressing on the introduction of the new factors of irrigation and drainage, now being taken up, that a permanent improvement of the situation can be brought about.

Telegraph Lines.

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Bank Bills, demand	\$65 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank Bills, demand	\$74 1/4
YOKOHAMA & KOBE...	
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NOTE:—The rate of Interest on Advance Bills has been reduced to 6 per cent. per annum.	
Equivalent of Exchange demand	
London in Siamese Currency:—	
Tes. 13.08.—(Bank Rate)	

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