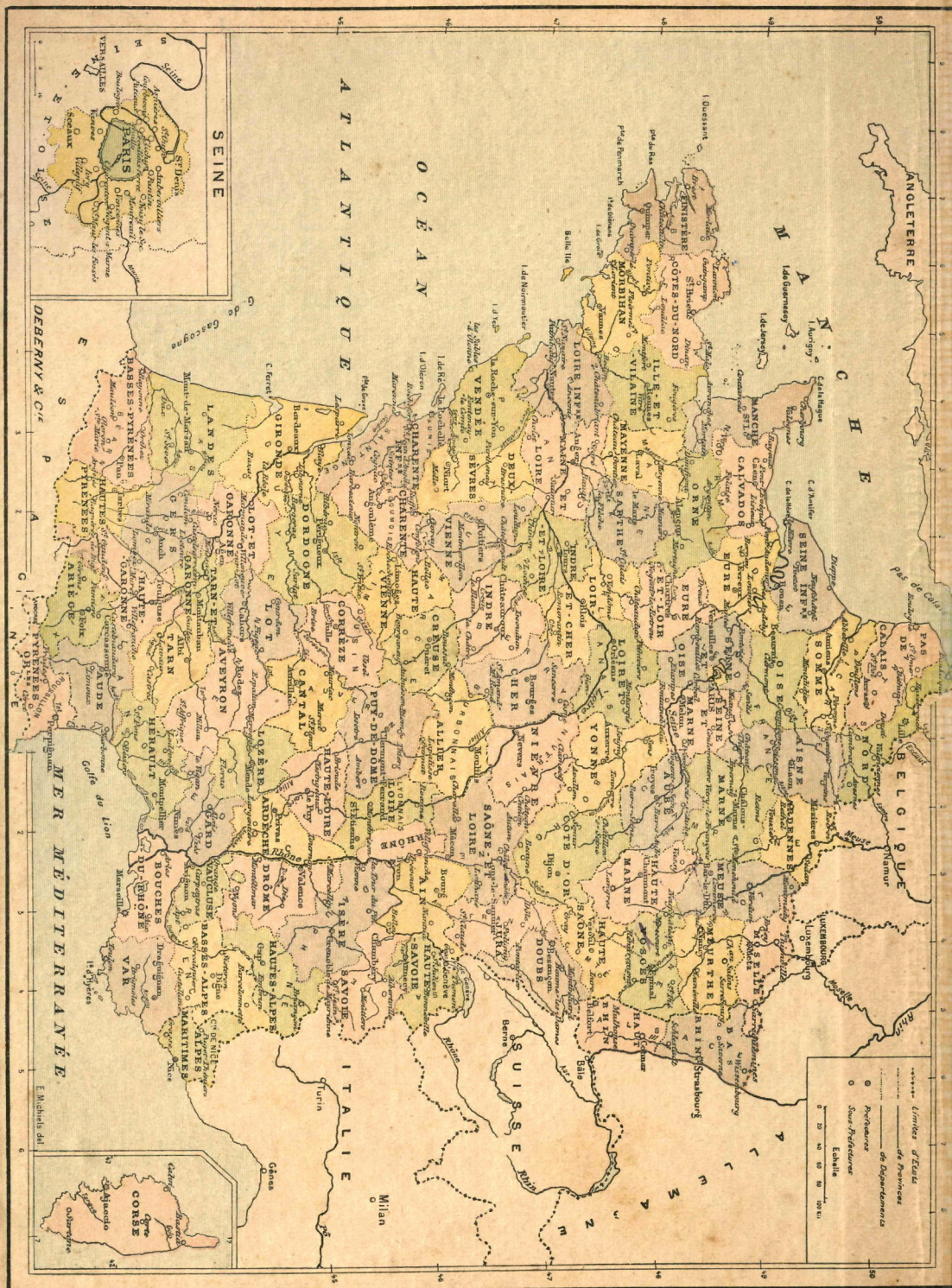


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Monday 29th May 1932.

Things that Dissolve.

1. Define melt-thing in the dissolving.

Sugar, soda, alum, salt, and lime, if put into water, break up and disappear. These things break up into such little particles that they cannot be seen in the water.

2. Name some thing that dissolve.

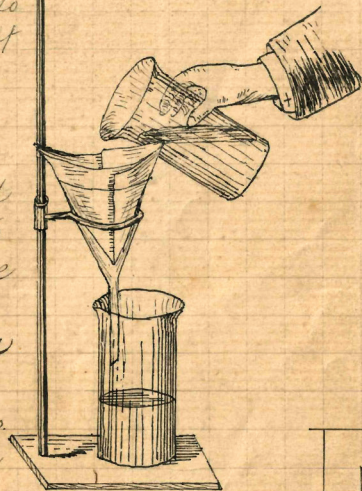
Sugar, soda, alum, salt, and lime, if put into water, break up and disappear. These things break up into such little particles that they cannot be seen in the water.

1. Define melt thing in the -
dissolving.

Melt-thing is to turn from solid by means of heat. Dissolving is to break up into tiny pieces that we cannot see in the water.

3. How are all things that dissolve said to be?

Soda, alum, and lime dissolve too. We say that all these things are



soluble.

4 Do chalk and starch dissolve?

Starch and chalk, break up in the water, but not into pieces too small to be seen. They do not dissolve.

5 Is melt thing dissolve?

No melt-thing is not dissolve.

6 How can things which are dissolve be get back again?

Things which are dissolved in water can be got back again by boiling water.

Monday 5th June 1932.

A piece of Salt.

10 + 1
20

1. What is salt?

Salt
is a white,
hard,
brittle,
rough
crystalline
substance.
It readily
breaks
up into
grains.
It has
a taste
of its
own,
unlike
the taste



of any
thing
else. It
is solu-
ble.

2. What
is rock-
salt?
Rock-
salt
looks
like
smooth,
shiny
stones.

and it is brown, not white. It is mineral for it is got out of the earth.

3. What do you know about the salt-mine?

A salt-mine is a wonderful place. It is a sort of under-ground town. The miners live there with their families and rarely come up above ground. They cut out their houses and even the stable for their horses, in the solid rock.

salt. The horses live and work and die on the mmes

4. What is brine ?

When salt is dissolved in water it makes a solution called brine.

5. How is salt got from brine ?

This brine is pumped up and boiled in large pans. The salt, which is left behind after the boiling, is pressed into great square blocks of white crumbly salt like that which we use every day.

6. Can we get salt from the sea-water ?

Salt is also got from sea-water.

Monday 12th June 1932.

The Sea.

1. What is the horizon ?

The horizon is the line where the earth and the sky seem to meet.

2. What is the coast ?

The coast is the land nearest the sea.

3. What are called cliffs ?

The high, rocky part of coast are called cliffs.

4. How does the tide of the sea ebb and flow ?

The tide of the sea ebbs and flows twice every twenty-four hours.

5. How are clouds made ?

The heat of the sun changes the water into vapour, and the vapour rises to make clouds.

Good

$\frac{10+6}{20}$



6. What becomes of the cloud?

The fall in rain and the rain makes rivers.

7. What becomes of the river at last?

The rivers pour all their into the sea again.

8. Why is the sea water always salt?

The seawater always salt, because the vapour does not take away from it any of the salt when it rises to form cloud.

Monday 20th June 1932.

Things that burn.

1. Name some vegetable matter. Do they burn?

Hay, straw, and wood, cotton, linen, and paper, all burn easily. They are vegetable matter.

2. Name some animal matter. Do they burn?

Wool, feathers, leather, whalebone, and sponge do not burn easily. They are all animal matter.

3. How do animal matter and vegetable matter burn?

The feathers only fizz and splutter. They do not burn easily. But the hay and straw blaze up instantly and are gone.

4. Name something that neither melt and burn.

We cannot melt or burn stone, break, chalk, or slate.

5. Does water burn?

Water is a liquid. It will not burn.

6. Name some liquid that burn.

Some liquids, like paraffin and other sorts of oil, burn easily. We use them to burn in lamps.



Good
 $\frac{10+8}{20}$

MON. 27. JUNE 1932.

A Lump of Coal.

1. What is coal?

Coal is a black, shiny, hard, brittle substance.

2. How do it burn?

First there was a puff of thick smoke from the coal, then the coal itself began to smell up, then the burst into a bright flames, and the whole lump was in a blaze.

3. Where can we get coal?

It is true that we dig coal out of the ground now, but for all that, coal is not a mineral, in the same sense as stone, chalk, and slate.

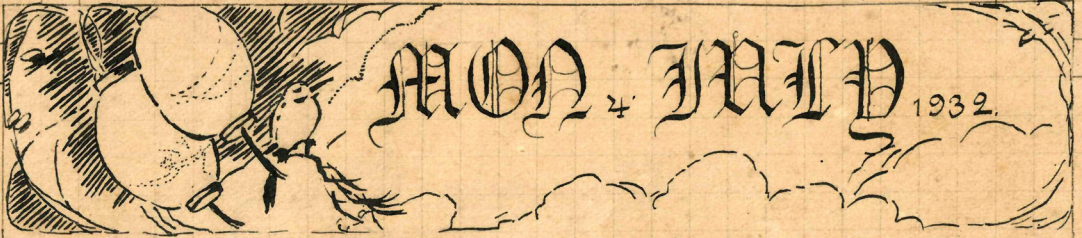
4. How coal was made?

Coal is dug out of the earth; it was found from trees and other plants which once grew in the ground. It is not a mineral.

5. What makes the coal burn?

It is the vegetable matter in the coal, that makes it such a good thing to burn.

END



Coal-Gas.

1. What is coal-gas?

The gas which we burn in our houses is made coal. Its proper name is coal-gas.

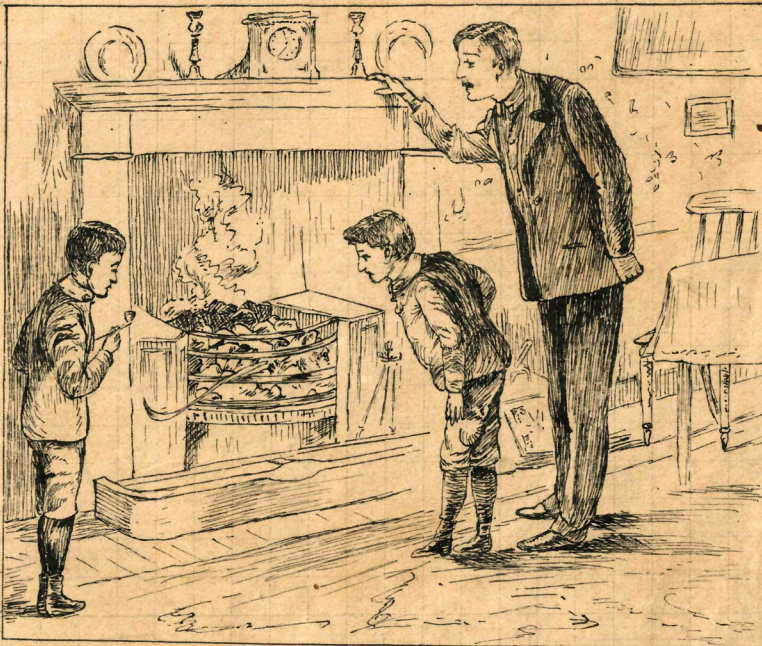
2. What is coal-tar?

That black sticky stuff on the plate, which smells like tar is really tar. We call it coal-tar. It always comes off from the coal, is being when gas made.

1049
3. What is coke?
Coke is what is left of coal when the gas and tar are taken away.

4. Show example gas is

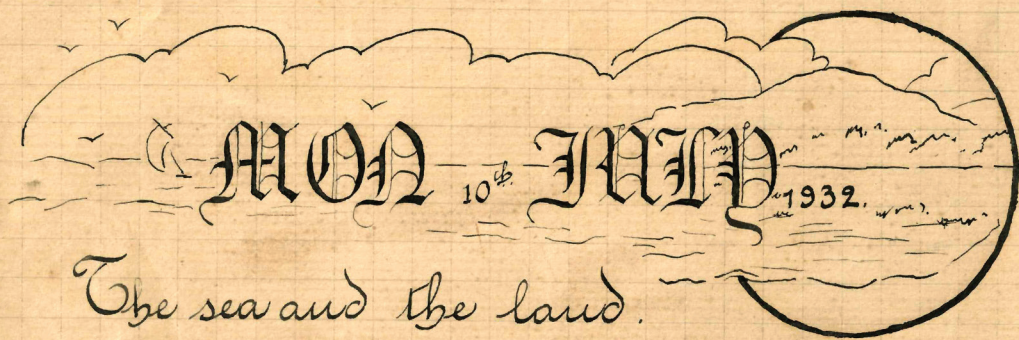
After full blown



is coke?
all that the coal, gas and taken

by an bowl coal made?
ing some piece of coal

into the boun of a long pipe, we then put it into the middle of the great hot fire. Presently, some smokes will be coming out of the the steb. If I held the back of a plate against the cloud of smoke we will see some of it settled on the plate in a sticky black mass, which we called coal-gas, which smells just like tar.



The sea and the land.

- 1 Why is the coast uneven?

The coast is uneven because the sea wears it away little by little

2. Why do the waves wash away the land?

The waves wash away the land because the coast is not made of the same sort of stuff everywhere, in some place it is formed of chalk, sand, clay, sly, and loose earths, which the sea can easily wash away. In other places the coast consists of hard, solid rock, and the waves dash up against it which without doing any harm.

3. How do great rocks come to the shore?

The great rock mass of rock lying about on the shore,
it is the winter frost that does that.

4. Set an example to see how strong is the water

Sunday 20th Nov.
Woody stems of Plants

1. What kind of stems has shrubs
trees and bushes?

Herbs have soft, green stems, trees
shrubs, and bushes have hard
woody stems.

2. What are the rings in
the wood?

Some trees form a new ring
of wood on the outside of
the stem year after year.

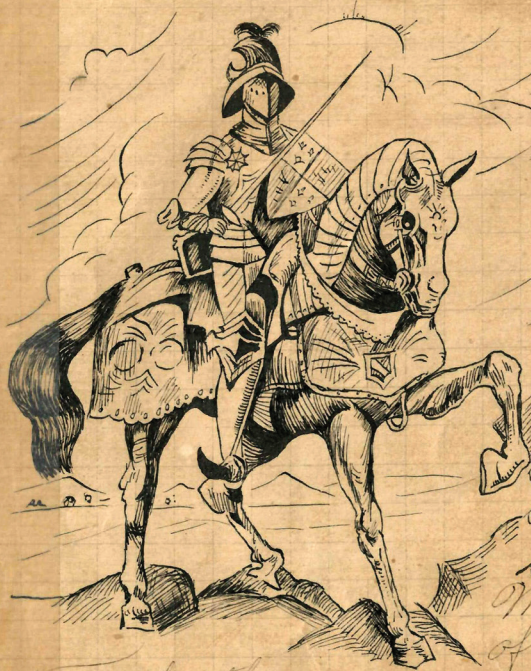
3. Where is the hardest and
oldest wood?

The hardest and the
oldest wood is in the

the centre of the stem. It is called the heart wood.

What is the sap wood?

This new wood is at first soft and pulpy, but it hardens into real wood in time. We call it like sap-wood.



Monday 28
November 1932
About Magnets.

1. What can a magnet pick up?

A magnet picks up pins, nails and needles, and things of sorts.

2. What power has a magnet?

Magnets have the power of drawing iron and steel towards them.

3. How does the knitting needle hang over a bar-magnet?

The needle hangs exactly in a line with the bar magnet.



when froze.

Teacher froze some water in a bottle corked up tight, and when the water froze, it burst the bottle. He says the rain sinks into the cracks of these hard rocks, and then when it freezes in the winter, it splits the rocks as easily as the water burst the bottle.

5. Why are most of those great pieces of rock?

Most of those great pieces of rock lying about on the shore are smooth and round. Those pieces of rock were at first rough and uneven, just as they were broken off from the cliff. But the waves dash them about, and as one stone rubs against another, its rough edges are chipped and worn off till in time it becomes smooth and round.

6. How are those smooth, round stones called?

Those smooth, round stones are called boulders and pebbles.

7. How is sand made?

Sand is made from pieces which have been broken off from these rocks, and ground up into fine grains by the waves.

8. When the sea wears away the coast, what happens to it?

Wherever the sea wears away the coast, it flows in to fill up the gap; but the hard, rocky parts of the coast stretch out into the sea, because they are not worn away.



10-19

Monday 31st October 1932.

Leaves and their work.

1. Of what does a leaf consist?

The leaf consists of the blade and the foot-stalk.

2. What supports the blade?

The ribs support the blade and keep it spread out.

3. What are veins of the leaves?

Veins spread through the leaf-blade.

4. What is sap?

That dissolved earth food, which the roots take up out of the soil, is really the blood of the plant. We call it the sap. It keeps the plants alive.

It flows through the veins of the leaves.

5 Through what is the earth-food taken from the soil?
The earth-food, taken in from the soil by the roots, flows through the veins of the leaves.

6 What are net-veined leaves?

In some plants the veins spread out like a network all over the leaf. These leaves are called net-veined leaves.

7 What are straight-veined leaves?

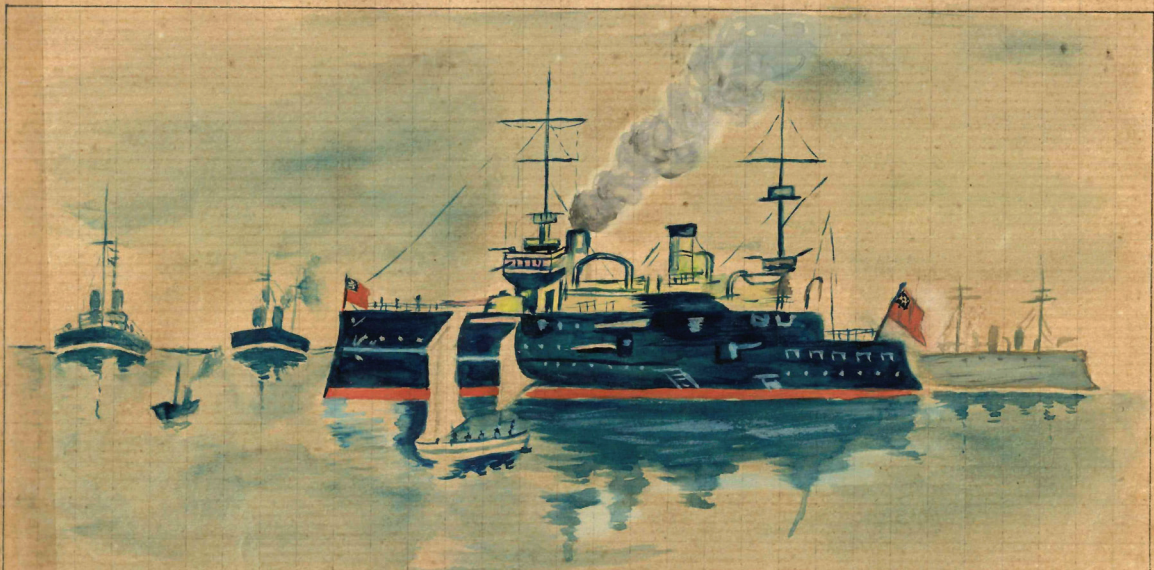
In some leaves the veins run side by side in straight line. These are called straight-veined leaves.

8 How do the leaves breathe?

The leaves breathe through their breathing-pores.

9 What is the air-food?

They take in carbonic acid gas from the air. This is the plant's air-food.



1000
 20
 Monday 17th October 1932.

The lighthouse.

1. What are the lighthouse and lightship?

The light house and the lightship are the lamp-
posts of the sea.

2. Describe the light-house?

It is a tall, strong tower, build of stone. It is broad
at the bottom, and narrower to-wards the top, like
the trunk of the big tree. There is a large room at
the top, called the lantern, with powerful lamps
in it, and thick glass all round.

3. Where are lighthouse place?

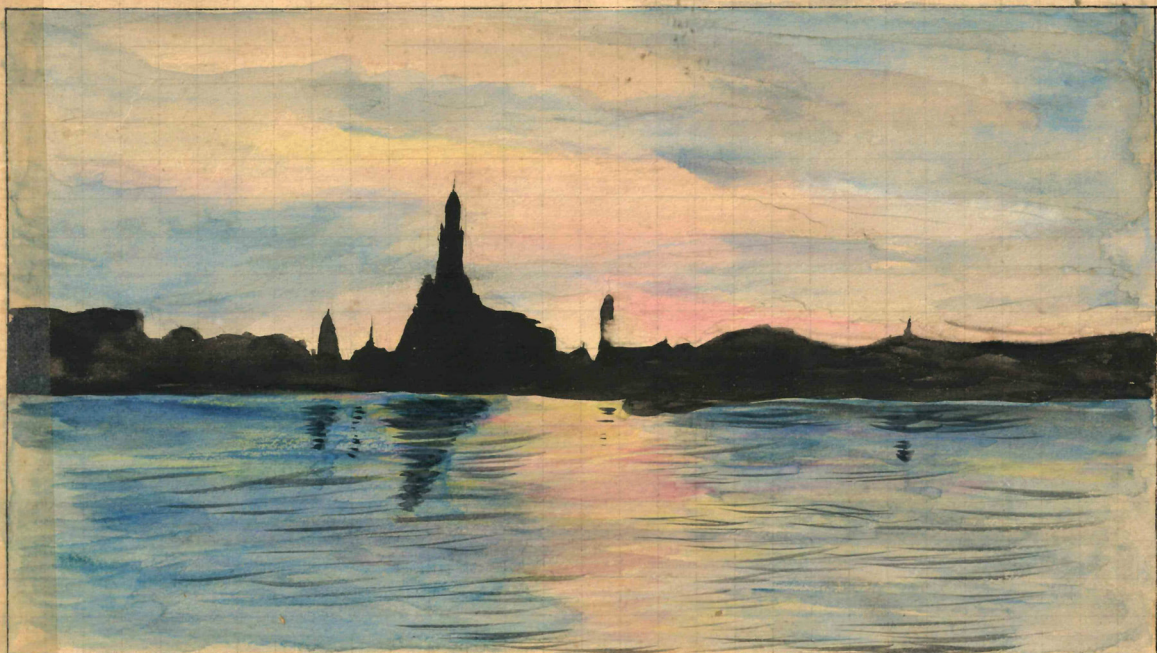
Lighthouses are placed on rocks, and on the dangerous
part of the coast, to warn sailors of their danger.

4 Can lighthouse be placed on the sandbank?

We can't build a lighthouse on those loose sands, so a lightship is put there instead, with a powerful light on the mast.

5 How is the light-ship kept in the place?

The lightship is kept in its place by strong chains and anchors, which sink into the sandbank and hold it fast.



MONDAY 8th AUGUST 1932.

About Seeds.

10 + 4
20

1. From what do plants grow?

Plants grow from seeds.

2. What does the seeds contain?

The seeds contains a store of food to feed the little plant till it can get its proper food from the soil.

3. What is the part of the seed which grows into a new plant?

This little hinge, as I called it, is the most important part of seed. It is the part which grows into a new plant. We call it the germ of the new plant.

4. Of what is the part of the seed consist?

The germ of the seed consists of the plumule and the radicle.

5. What is the plumule?

The plumule grows upwards and forms the stem and the leaves.

6. What is the radicle?

The radicle (little root) makes its way down into the soil.

Monday 22nd August 1932.

How Seeds Grow.

- $\frac{10+9}{20}$
1. How many seeds-leaves has the corn-grain?

The corn-grains leave only one seed-leaf.

2. Is the food-store of the corn-grain laid up in the seed-leaf?

The food-store is laid up, not in the seed-leaf, but in the grain itself.

3. What become of the seed-leaf and the grain when the plant are big enough to get their own living?

The grain withers in the ground, and the seed-leaves of other seeds fall off when their feeding work is done.

4. How can the young plants get their food from the soil this time?

But by this time the young plants have roots of their own, and can get their food from the soil.



Wood
20/20

Monday 30th August 1932.

Rock and Sandbank.

1. What is the bottom of the sea like ?

The bottom of the sea, like the surface of the land, is made up of plain, hills, and valleys.

2. What forms island and rocks ?

The top of the sea-hills which show above the water's edge forms islands and rock.

3. What is a sandbank ?

A sandbank is a long sea-hill made of sand, which does not show above the surface of the water.

4. What is a road or roadstead ?



Monday 15th August 1882.

More about the coast.

1. What is an island?

An island is land surrounded by water. A small island is called an isle. A very small island is an islet.

2. What is the mainland?

The larger land near an island is called the mainland.

3. What is a peninsula?

A peninsula is land almost surrounded by water.

4. What is an isthmus?

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land which joins a peninsula to the mainland.

5. What is a strait ?

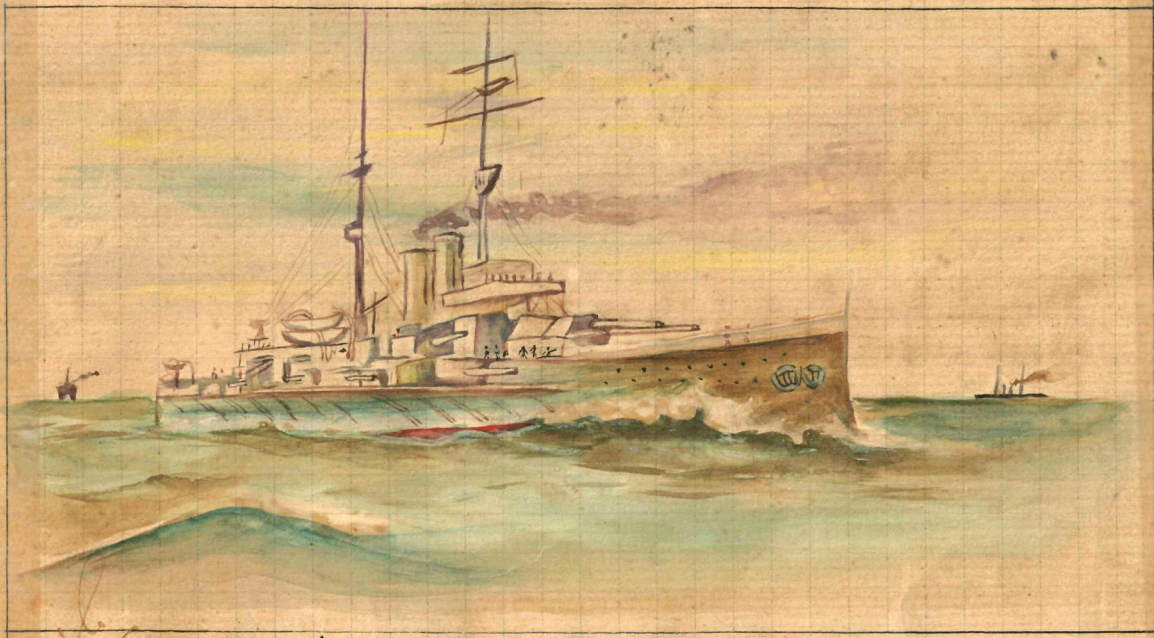
A strait is a narrow passage of water between two pieces of land.

6. What is a channel ?

A channel is a wide and deep strait.



Good



Monday 6th November 1932.
The life boat.

1. Tell what you know about the life boat?

The life boat has air-tight chambers at the head and stern, and all round the sides. It cannot sink. It will right itself if it turns over.

2. Prove that the air makes a thing light.

We put a bladder filled with air into a large bowl of water. Of course it floated, but that was not all. We could not make it sink. If we pushed it down, it sprang up again, and floated on the top. The air made it light.

3. What do the life-boat men wear?

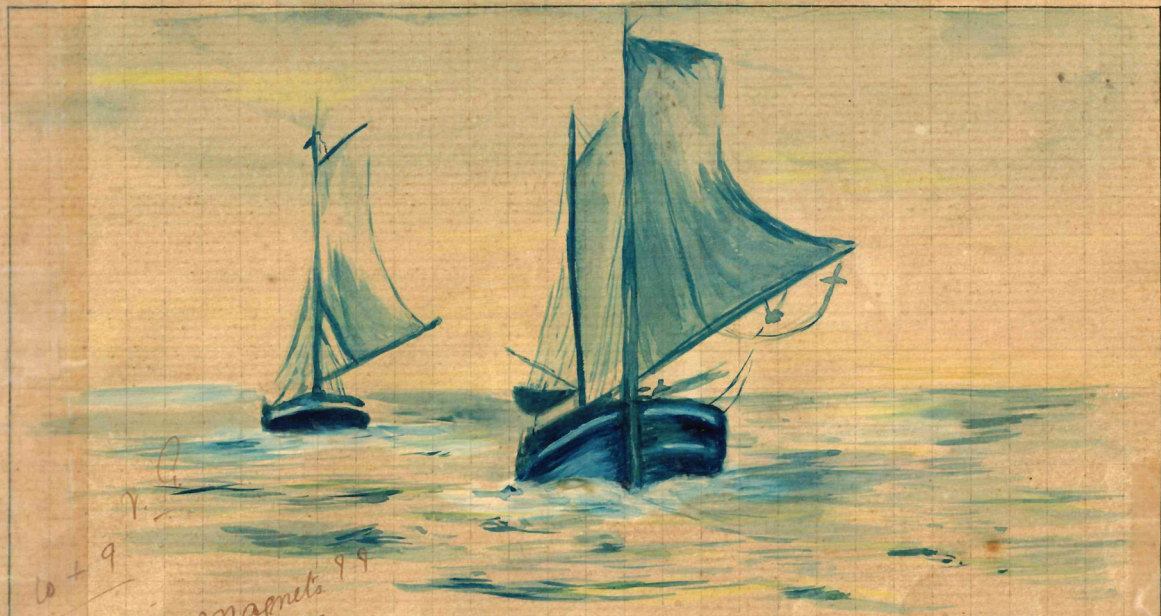
The men wear cork jackets, so that they float if they are thrown out.

4. What are the life-lines at the side of the boat used?

There are life-lines at the sides of the boat, to help them to chamber in again, as soon as it rights itself.

6. What kind of fellow these brave life-boat men must be?

They are always ready, even in the worst of weather, to man the life-boat, and risk their own lives on the wild, stormy sea, in the hope of saving the lives of others.



4. Where is all the strength of a magnet?
All the strength of a magnet is in its two ends.
5. How can we prove that all the strength of the magnet is at the two ends?
We lay the bar magnet down and began to sprinkle the filings over it. When we had done, the little bits of iron were seen clinging in a thick bunch round each end of the magnet.
6. Where does each end of the magnet point?
One end of the needle magnet always points to the north, the other end to the south.
7. What is the earth itself?
Our earth is a great magnet. All its strength is in its two ends—north and south. They draw the two ends of the needle towards him.



Monday 5th December 1932.

More about Woody Stem.

1. How is the out-side part of the cane?
It is hard, smooth and shiny on the outside. It was no rough bark like the oak bark.
2. How does the cane grow?
The new wood is formed in the middle of the stem, the stem grows from the inside, the older wood is forced outwards by the new wood which forms inside.
3. Of what does the wood of the cane consist?
The wood of the cane consists of thread or fibers, which I can easily tear away. They stretch side by side through the stem from roots to top.



MONDAY 23rd MAY 1932

Things that Melt.

1. What melt things?

It is heat melt things.

2. Do all things melt easily?

Some things melt very easily, others require great heat to melt them.

3. Name things that do not melt with the same amount of it.

Tallow melts more easily than wax, wax more easily than lead, lead more easily than tin, tin more easily than glass or iron.

4. Can glass or iron be melt?

Iron melts, but it requires very great heat.

Glass can be melted too, but it requires intense heat.

5. How are all things which melt said to be?

All things which melt are to be fusible.

6. Do chalk, stone, marble, slate, and brick melt to it?

Chalk, stone, marble, slate, and brick do not melt with heat.





Monday 5th September 1932.

Plants and their Food.

1. How can the plants take in all its food from the earth?

The plants take in all its earth-food through the root-hairs.

2. What is the root-hair made up of?

Each root-hair is made up of little cells with thin, spongy walls.

3. Can the roots take up the solid earth-food?

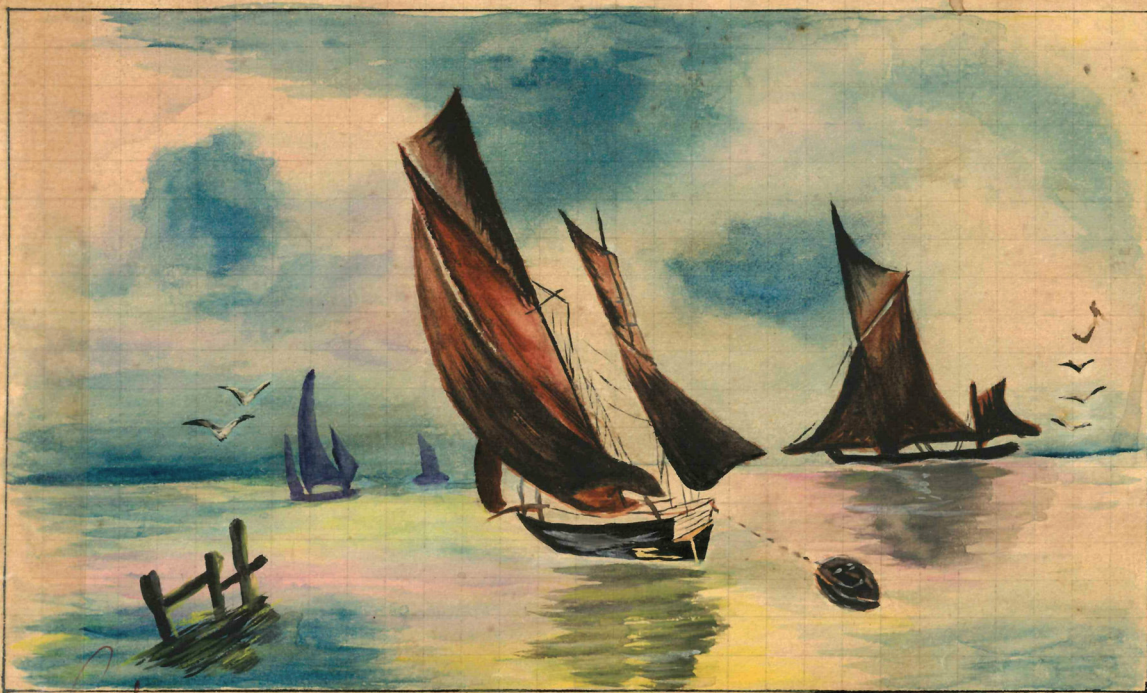
The solid earth-food in the soil must be dissolved before the roots can take it up.

A sandbank ^{road} is as a roadstead is the passage or channel between a sandbank and the coast.

5 Why did ships go into the road for a safety in bad weather?
Ships go into the roads for safety in bad weather, because the sandbanks keep the great waves from rolling in.

6. Is there quite as much danger in the sandbank?

If a ship is driven on a sandbank, it gets wedged fast into the sand, and then the waves dash over it, and break it in pieces.



J. Good
 10 + 10
 20
 Monday 1st August 1932.
 The Coast.

1. What are shore beach and strand?
 Shore, beach, strand, all names for the sandy or pebbly coast which is washed by the sea.
2. What are caves?
 Caves are holes worn in the cliffs by the washing of the sea.
3. What is a head or head-land?
 A head or headland is a bold, rocky piece of the coast which stretches out into the sea.
4. What is a cape?
 Cape is another name of head, or headland.

5. How are head or headland got their names?

When sailors in the old times first caught sight of a rocky piece of land stretching out into the sea, they used to fancy it looked like some huge beast, rearing its head up out of the water. That they thought of calling it a head or headland.

6. What is a bay?

A bay is a part of land which runs a little way into the land and is wider at the entrance than anywhere else.

7. What is a Gulf?

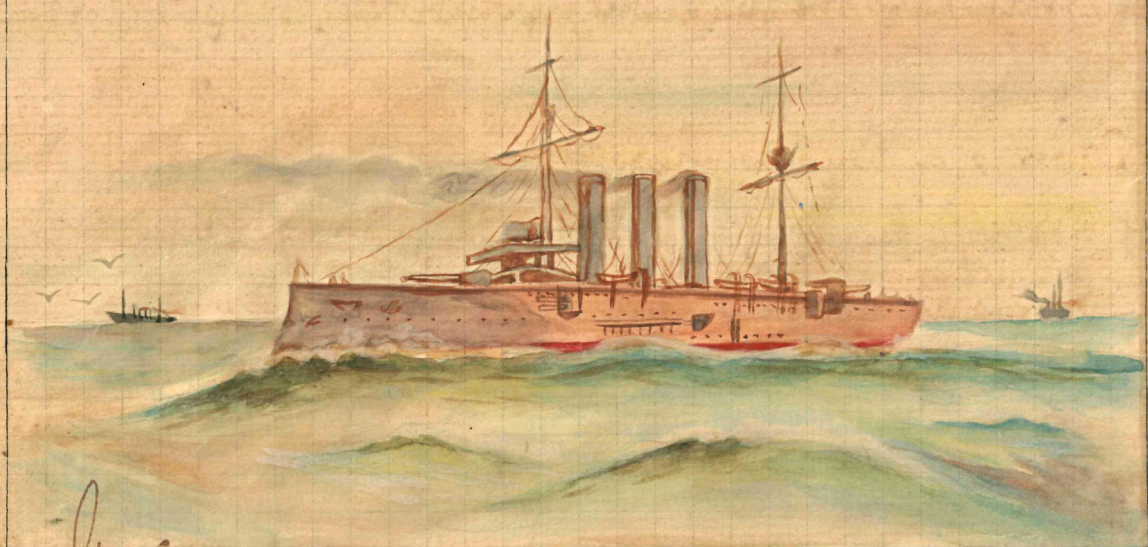
A gulf is a part of sea which runs a long way into the land and has a narrow opening.

8. What is a harbour or a haven?

A harbour or a haven is a small opening of the sea where ships may ride in safety during stormy weather. It has a break-water to protect it from the sea.

4. What does the new wood of the stem grow?
Canes and bamboos grow from the inside.
The hardest and oldest part of the stem is on
the outside and there are no rings of wood one
within the other.

5. What kind of leaves and seeds have
plants of this kind?
Plants of this kind have straight-veined leaves
and their seeds have only one seed-leaf.



Monday 19th December 1932.
The Compass.

1. How best is the magnetic needle?

The magnetic needle is the best of all guides, because it always points to the north, and then it is easy to find the other directions.

2. What is the compass?

A compass is a round box, in the centre of which is a short spike, with a magnetic needle balanced on it.

3. How many parts is the circle of the compass divided?

The circle of the compass is divided into thirty-two equal parts. This gives us thirty-two points of directions. We call them the points of the compass.

4. What are the four chief points?

The four chief points are north, south, east, west. We call these the four cardinal points.

5. How is a land compass?

In a land compass the card, with compass-points marked on it, is fixed to the bottom of the box.

6. How is a mariner's compass?

In a mariner's compass the card is fixed to the needle. We cannot see the needle itself. When the needle moves round it carries the card round with it.

7. How is a compass fixed to the ship?

The compass is always fixed to the ship, so that no part of it can move except the needle and the card which rest on it.

8. Can ships go to sea without a compass?

In clear weather the sailors have the sun and the stars, of course, to guide them. But what could they do when the weather was foggy and cloudy? They would lose their way, and be dashed to pieces on the rocks and sandbanks. But even in the worst of weather their wonderful compass shows them the way to go, when there is nothing else to guide them.



yel.
 10+9
 20

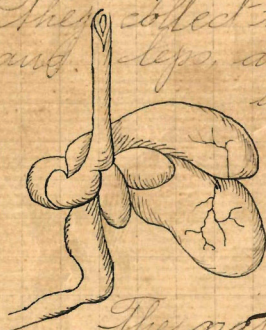
Monday 9th January 1933.
 The Cow, Sheep and Goat.

1. What kind of animals are cow, sheep and goat?

The cow, sheep and goat are cud-chewing animals.

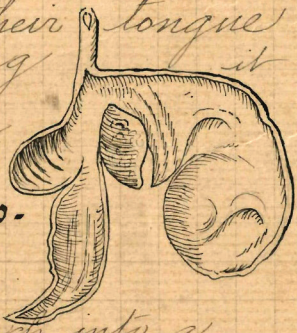
2. How do they collect the grass and how do they chew it?

They collect the grass in tufts with their tongue and legs, and tear it off by pressing it against the pad with the teeth in the lower jaw.



3. How is the grass passed after their punch is filled?

The grass is passed from the pouch into a smaller bag.



4. How does the food pass again before it can do the animal any good?

When it has been chewed, it passes down into the third bag, and then, last of all it has to go into the real stomach, before then can do the animal any good.

5. What animal is the goat?

The goat is a mountain animal. It is specially fitted for climbing and springing from rock to rock, for it is strong, active, and sure footed.

6. What kind of hoofs have the goat and the sheep?

They have cloven hoofs.

7. What makes the ox fitted to feed on the low grassy plain?

The broad spreading hoof of the ox fits it to live on the low meadows and grassy plains. The sheep's natural home is on the hill sides.

8. What kind of horns have the cow, sheep and goat?

The goat's horns sprang from the top of the head and curve backward. The horns of the sheep and cow stand out on each side of the head.

9. How does the ox make use of its long tail?

The ox has a long tail, which it uses to drive off the flies which settle on its body. The sheep and goat have no need for such a tail.



Monday 16th
January 1933
The horse and
the Donkey.

1. Is it wise for
a man to ill-
treat a donkey?

No, beating a
donkey will only
make it spiteful
and stubborn.

2. What will be-
come if it is
well treated?

He will be as gentle,
obedient, and hard-
working as the
horse, and as sen-
sible too.

3. How are the
horse and donkey
in build?

They are alike in build,
although the donkey is much
smaller than the horse. They

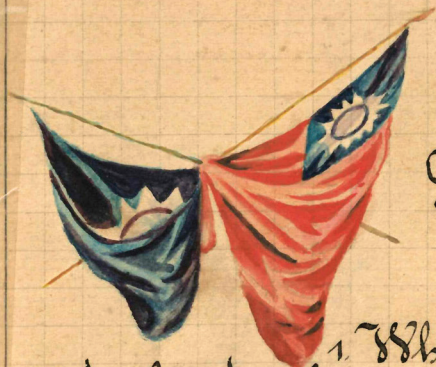
have a deep, broad chest, and
very powerful haunches, for both are

running animals, and they would not be able to run
and draw heavy loads, if they had narrow chests and

74.

10+8

20 running animals, and they would not be able to run
and draw heavy loads, if they had narrow chests and



Monday 23rd Jan. 1933

More about the horse and the donkey.

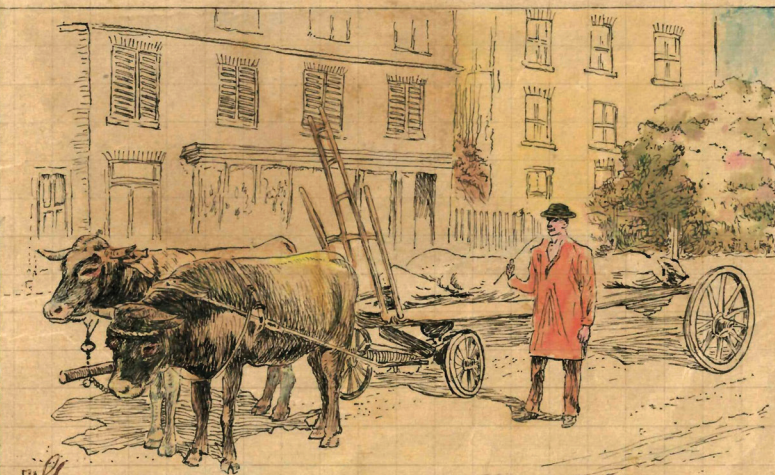
1. What kind of hoofs have the horse and the donkey?
The horse and donkey have solid hoofs.

2. Is the horse's hoofs the same shape as the hoofs of donkey?
The horse's is round; that of the donkey is oval.

3. What is the frog?
The thick, fleshy lump in the middle of the hoof is called the frog.

4. Why do the horse want shoes?

The animal in their wild state live on the smooth grassy plains and their hoofs grow as quickly as they wear out. Our horses and donkeys



have to travel and draw heavy loads over rough stony roadways. Their hoofs would wear out more quickly than

they can grow. So we nail iron on the bottoms of them
to keep them from wearing away.



Monday 30th January 1933.
Mountains and Tableland.

1. What is a mountain and what is a hill?
A mountain is a very large and high hill. It must be 2000 feet in high to be called a mountain, and those that are less than two thousand feet are called hills.
2. How is the height of hills and mountain measured?
The height of hills and mountains is measured from the level of the sea.
3. What is the snow line?
The part of the mountain where the snow being is called the snow line.
4. What do we find above the snow line?
Above the snow line the mountains are covered with

snow and ice all the year round.

5. What is a range or a chain of mountains?

A range or a chain of mountains is a long row or line of mountains.

6. What is a group of mountains?

A group of mountains is a cluster of mountains standing close together, but not in a line.

7. What is a mountain peak?

A mountain peak stands up high above all the other mountains in the range or group.

8. What is a mountain valley?

A mountain valley is a broad, open hollow between two mountains.

9. What is a mountain gorge or ravine?

A mountain gorge or ravine is a sort of valley between the mountains, but it is deep and narrow.

10. What is a mountain pass?

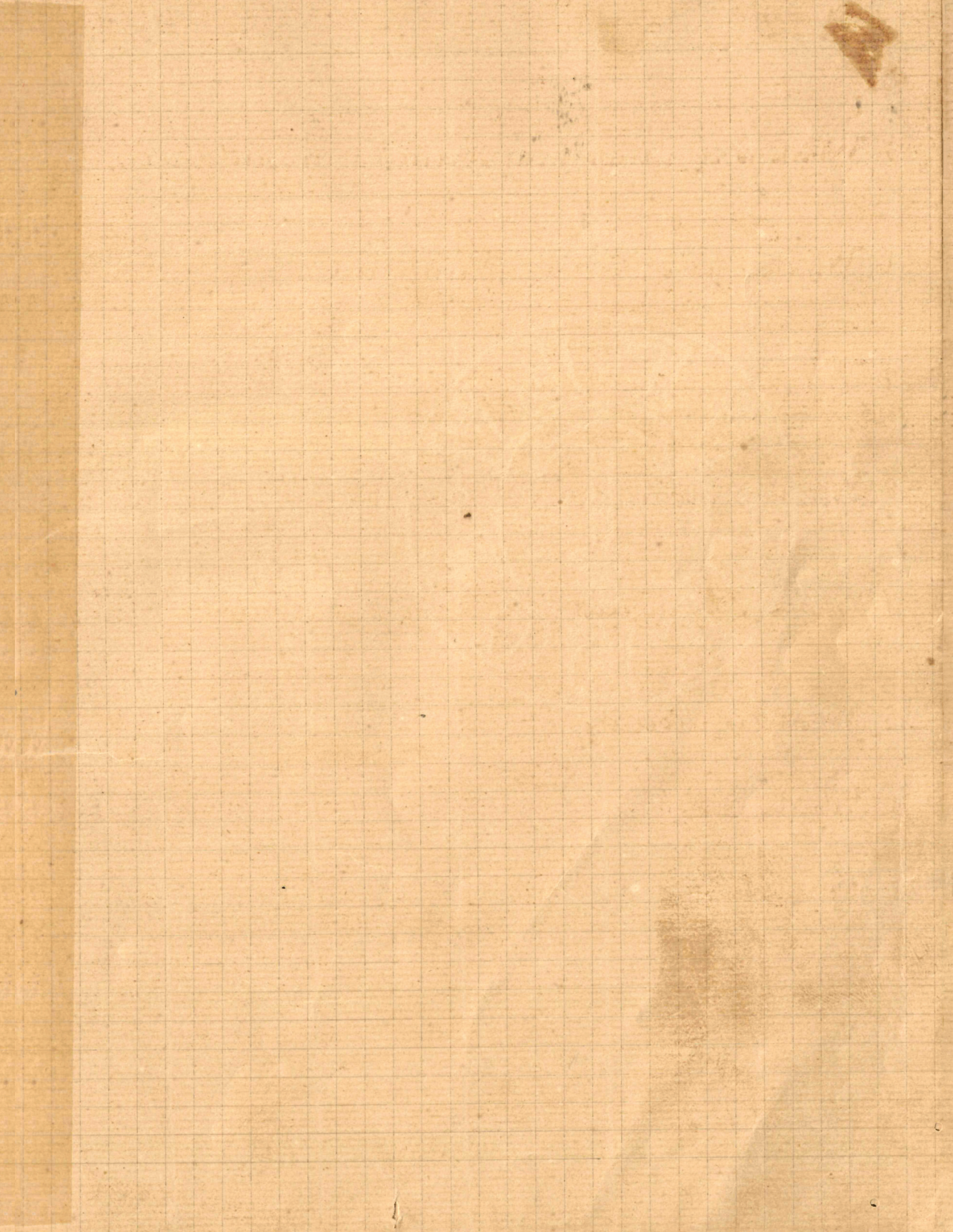
A mountain pass is a road over a mountain.

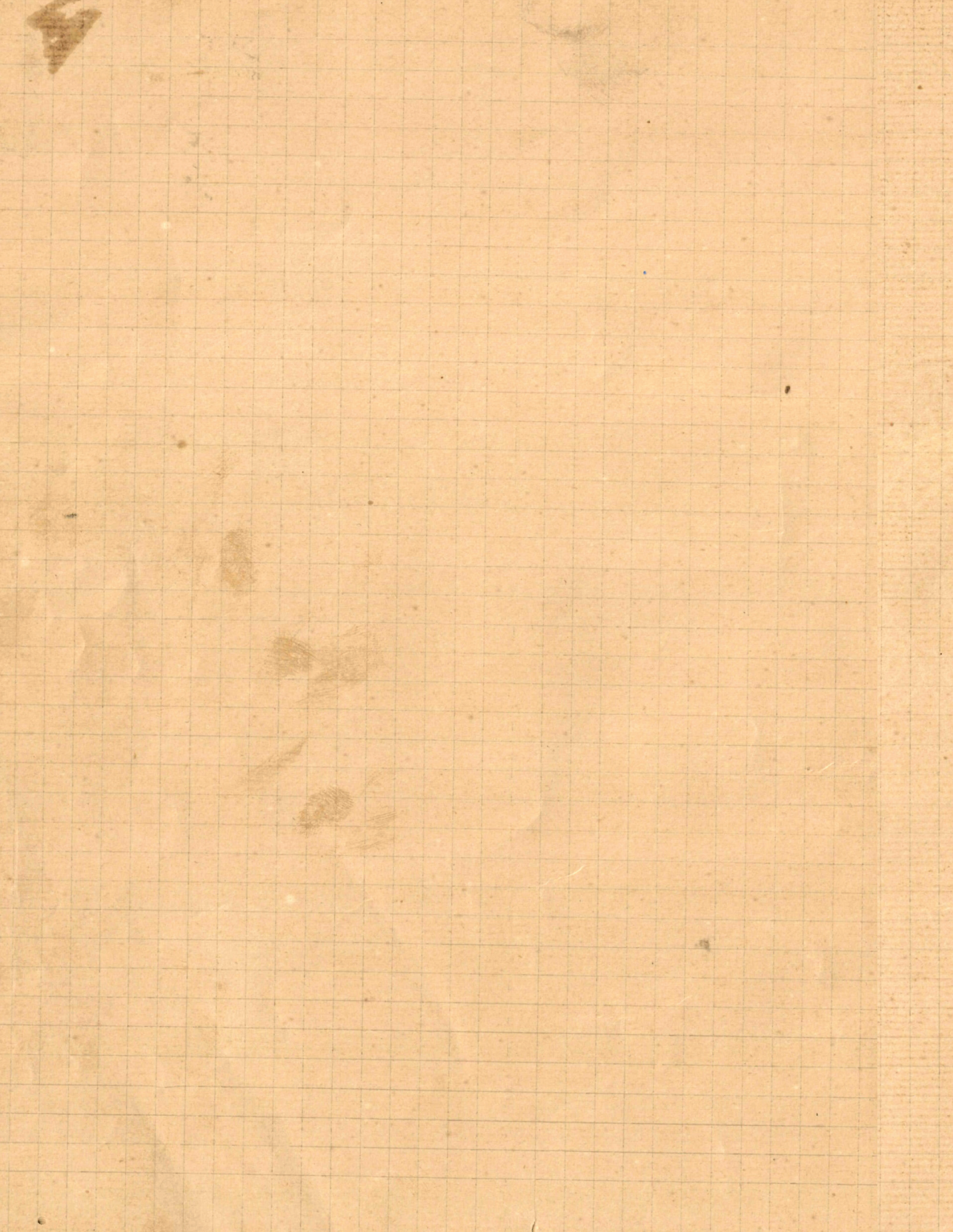
11. What is a glen?

A glen is a deep, narrow valley thickly wooded with trees.

12. What is a table-land or plateau?

A table-land or plateau is flat raised high above the level of the sea.





Friday 30th December 1932.
Army and Navy.

Wood:
1. How is the army recruited in Siam?

Every able-bodied citizen is bound to serve under the flag for two years in the standing army, five years in the first Reserve, and ten years in the second Reserve.

2. How is the Army composed?

The army comprises ten Divisions, grouped into three Army Corps. Each Division includes two Regiments of Infantry and one of Artillery, a Company of transport and an Ambulance. Moreover each Army Corps possesses one Regiment of Engineers, two of Cavalry and two of Rifles.

3. How is the Fleet recruited in Siam?

The Fleet is recruited from the Maritime Districts where the young men are bound to serve in the Navy, instead of being enrolled in the Territorial Army.

4. Give the Hierarchy in both the Army and the Fleet.

The army consists of three classes of Officers:
a. General Officers: Field Marshals, Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Major-Generals.

b. Field Officers: Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors.

c. Regimental Officers: Captains, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants.

The hierarchy in the Fleet is:

a. Executive Branch: Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen.

b. Engineer Branch: Rear-Admirals, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants.

Friday 22nd December 1932
Education

1. How is Education controlled Siam?

Education is controlled by the Ministry of Education which sees to the formation and appointment of Teachers the drawing up of courses of instruction, the establishment and inspection of Schools. But private Institutions are also recognized by the Law. Various special Schools are independent of the Ministry of Education and are attached to some other Ministry.

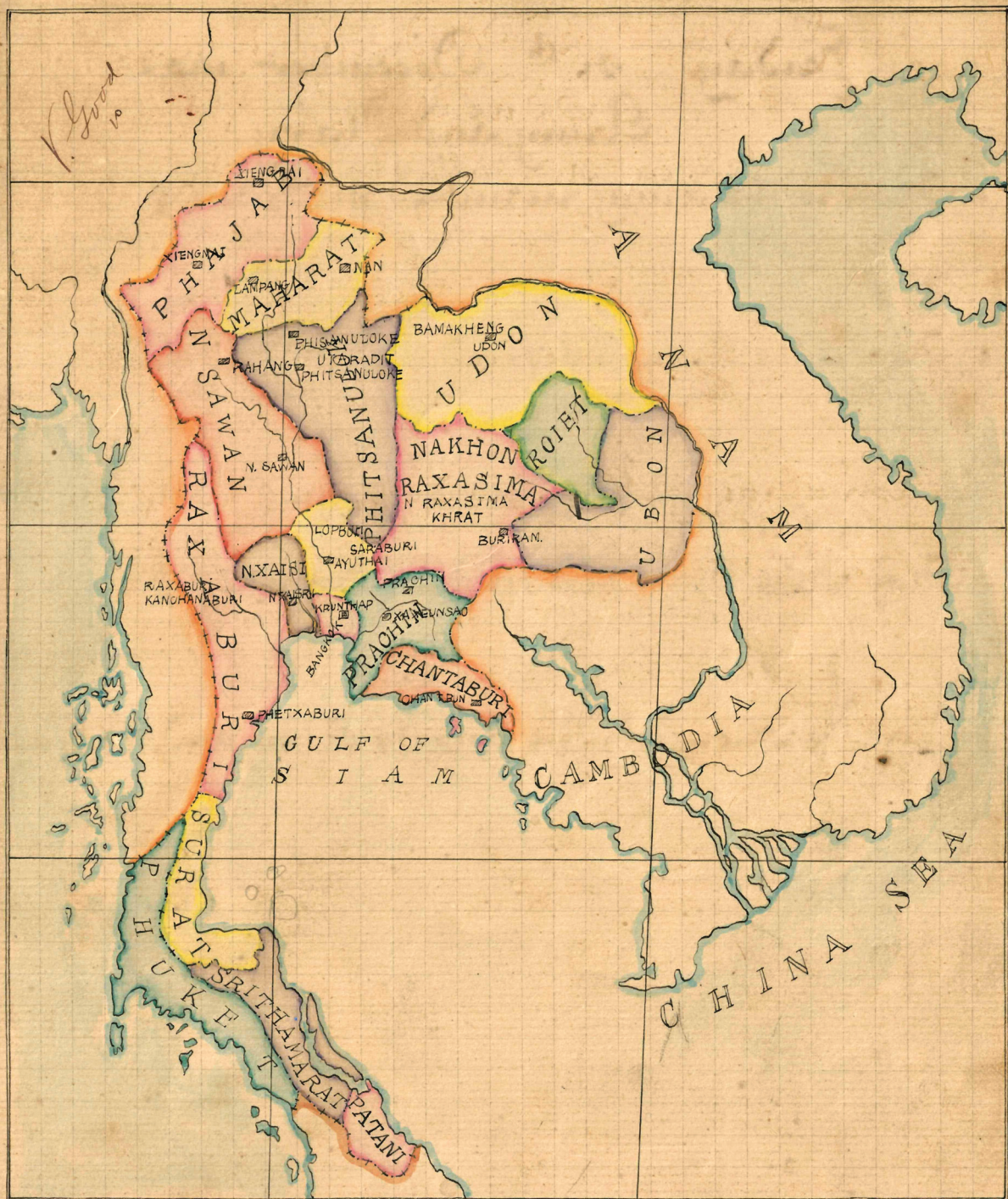
2. How many grades does Education comprise?

The Primary Schools comprise a course of five years (compulsory) but students can obtain admittance into a secondary school after a three-years course in such schools.

The Secondary Schools student include three year

1. The Primary Grade or Pathom (3 years)
2. The Middle Grade or Matayom (3 years)
3. The Higher Grade (2 years)

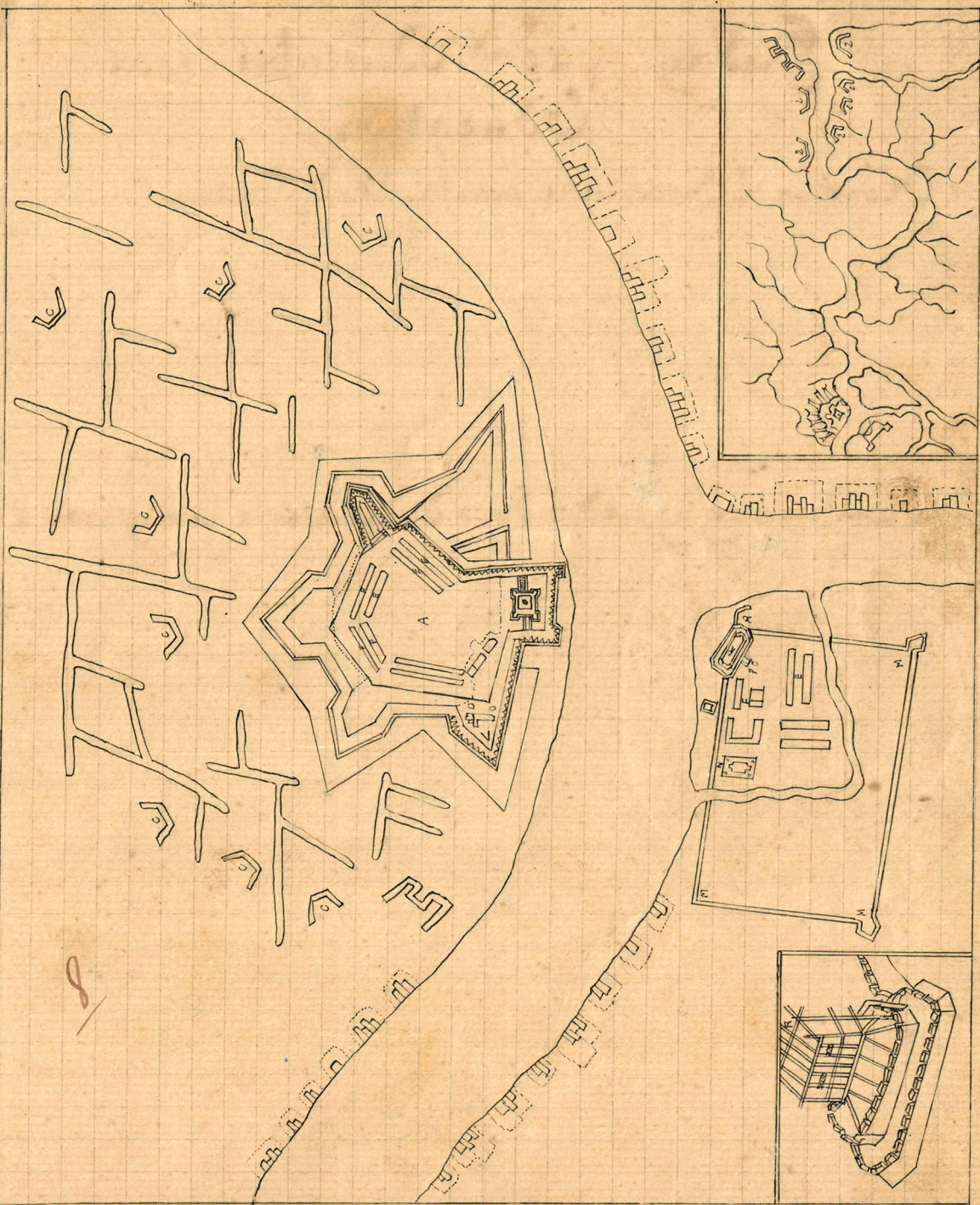
The University admits students having completed their Matayom.



Mint, the Revenue and the Customs and Excise
Dpt.

Commerce
Education
Privy Seal

Foreign Affairs
Justice
Defence



Friday 9th December 1932.
Government.

1. What is the form of Government of Siam?
The Government of Siam is an absolute constitutional monarchy, power being vested in the hands of the King and house of people representations.

2. Where is the seat of the Government?
The seat of Government is Bangkok, which was made the capital of the kingdom in 1768, after the destruction of Ayutthia by the Burmese.

3. How is the king assisted in his government?
He is assisted in his legislative and executive duties by a council of twelve ministers.

4. Name the ministries of Siam.

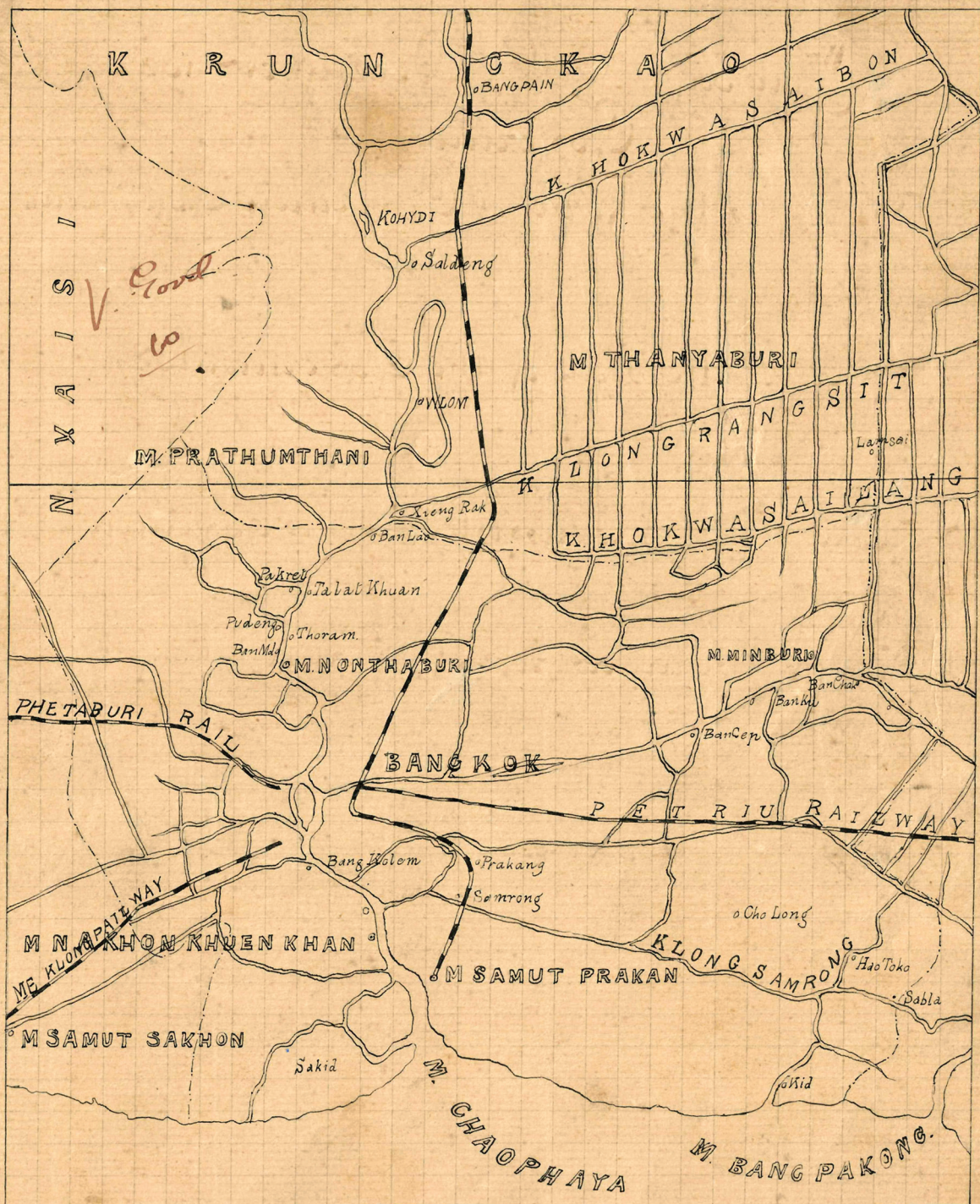
They are. — Lands and Agriculture, including the Lands Record Dpt.; the Agriculture Dpt., the Mining Dpt., the Survey Dpt., the Irrigation Dpt., and the Forest Dpt.

Communication, including the Post and Telegraph and the Railway Dpt.

Interior, including the Gendarmerie Dpt., the Public Health Dpt., Harbour Dpt., and Local Sanitary Dpt.

Royal Household, including the Privy Dpt. and the Ecclesiastical Dpt.

Finance, including the Royal Treasury, the Royal



Friday 2nd December 1932.
Southern Provinces.

2/

1. Name the Southern Provinces.

Krung Thep
Prachin
Chantabun

capital

Bangkok.
Raxungsao.
Chantabun.

2. Name the Changrads of Krung Thep.

They are: Phra. Nakhon, Thonburi, Munburi,
Nonthaburi, Samut Prakan,
Praprading.

3. Name those of Prachin.

They are: Konburi, Raxungsao, Nakhon
Nayoke, Prachin, Krabin

4. Name those of Chantabun.

They are: Trat, Chantaburi, Rayong.



Monday 14th November 1932.

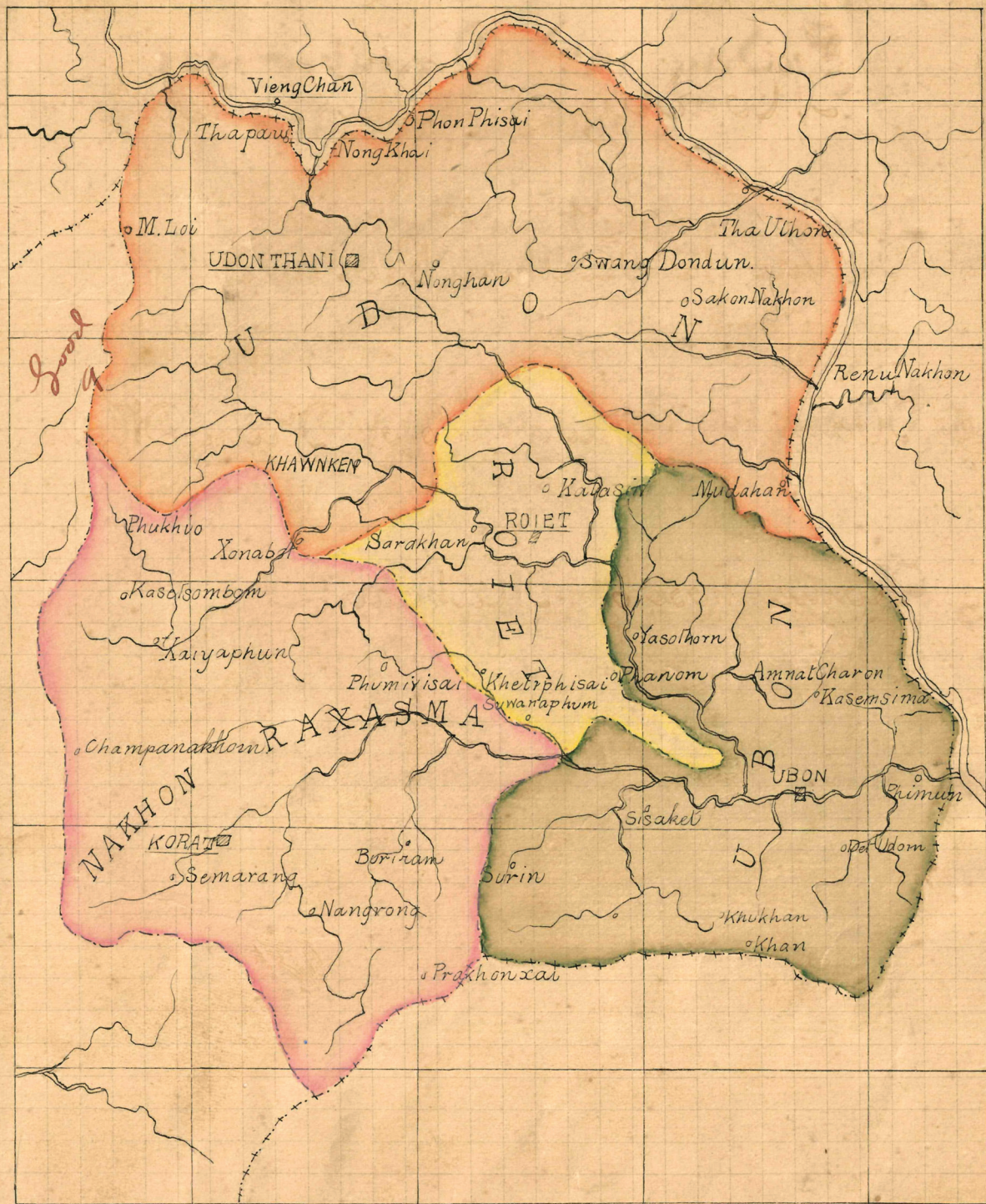
Northern Provinces.

1. Name the Northern Provinces.

Phayab
Maharat capital Xieng Mai.
Phu.

2. Name the Changvads of Xieng Mai.
They are: Lamphun, Xieng Mai,
Xieng Koi, Mahongson.

3. Name those of Maharat
They are: Phu, Lampang, Nan.



Friday 4th October 1932.
Western Provinces.

1. Name the Western Provinces.

Raxaburi
N. Naisi
N. Sawan

capital

Raxaburi
N. Pathom
N. Sawan.

2. Name the Changvads of Raxaburi.

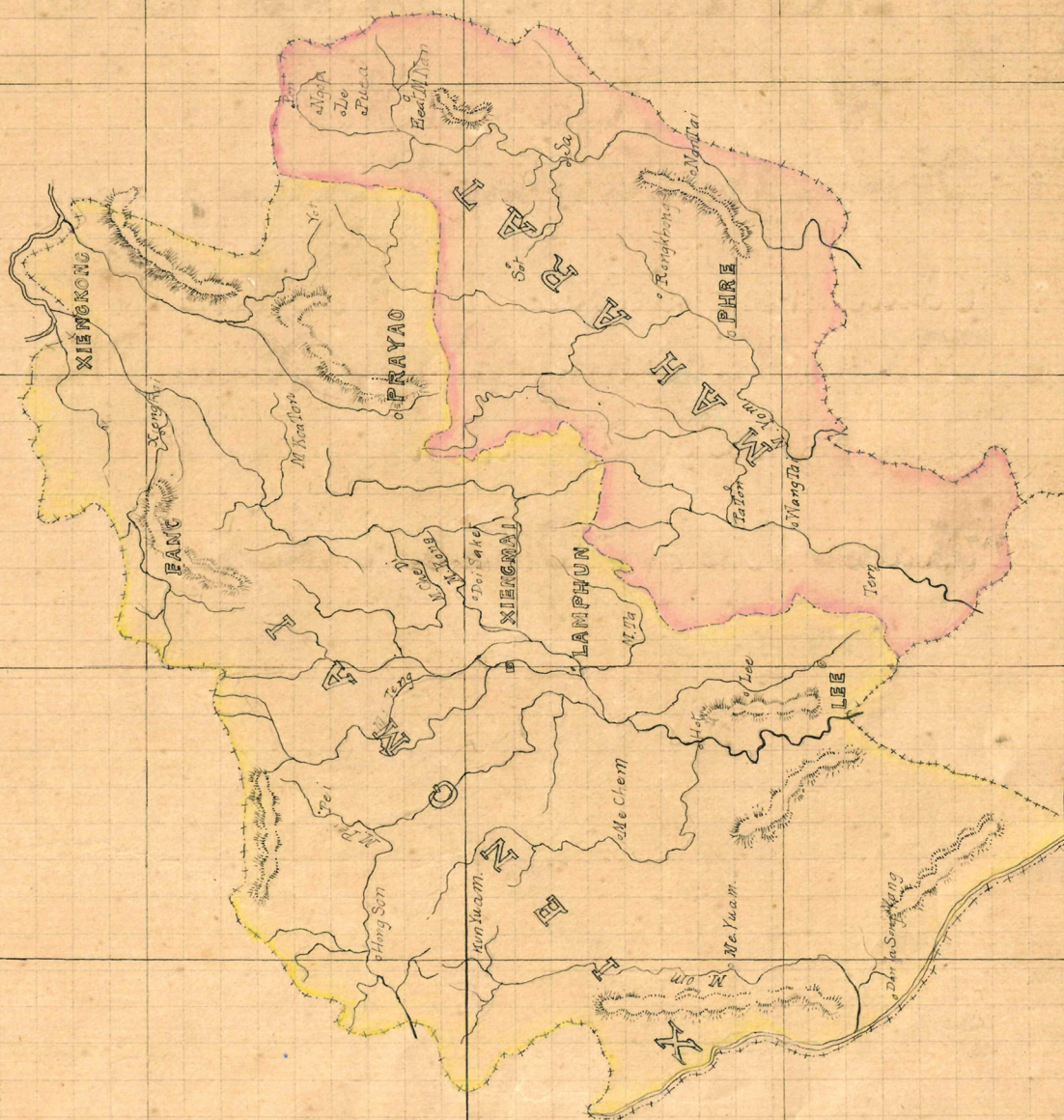
They are: Prachueb, Khirikhan, Phetcehuri,
Samut Songkram, Raxaburi, Hanburi.

3. Name those of N. Naisi.

They are: Smut Sakhon, N. Pathom, Suphanburi.

4. Name those of N. Sawan.

They are: Nainat, Whaithani, N. Sawan, Lamphong
Phet, Lak.



Friday 28th October 1932.
 Malay Provinces.

1. Name the Malay Provinces.

Patani	(pop. 302,870)	capital	Patani
N. Srithamarat	(pop. 528,394)	—	N. Srithamarat
Puket	(— 244,919)	—	Puket.
Surat	(— 185,106)	—	Surat.

2. Name the Changvads of Patani

They are: Narathivat; Yala; Patani, Saiburi.

3. Name those of N. Srithamarat.

They are: Songkla; Phatthalung; N. Srithamarat

4. Name those of Puket.

They are: Satun; Trang; Puket, Khanga;
 Muknapa; Terapi; Ranong.

5. Name those of Surat.

They are: Surat; Langkuan; Romphon.

Level 10



Friday 25th August 1932.

Political Divisions.

1. How is Siam politically divided?

Siam is politically divided into 18 Mouths or Provinces; each Mouth is subdivided into Changvads; and each Changvad into Amphoes.

2. Name the Mouths of Siam with their capitals.

	capital	
Patani		Patani.
N. Srithamarat	-	N. Srithamarat
Surat	-	Surat.
Phuket	-	Phuket.
Raxaburi	-	Raxaburi.
N. Sawan	-	N. Sawan.
Phayal	-	Sieng Mai.
Adharat	-	Phre
Udon	-	Udon.
Roi Et	-	Roi Et.
Ubon	-	Ubon.
Raxasima	-	N. Raxasima
Prachin	-	Raxungsoo.
Chantabun.	-	Chantabun.
Krung Thep	-	Bangkok.
N. Kairi	-	N. Pathom.
Kyuthai	-	Kyuthai
Phitsanuloke	-	Phitsanuloke.



Friday 19th August 1932.

10/
Climatology.

1. What do you mean by climate?

By climate we mean the condition of a place or a country, as regards its average temperature, amount of moisture of the air, its latitude and altitude, its proximity to the sea, all of which causes greatly affect human life and welfare.

2. What are the chief characteristics of the climate of Siam?

The climate of Siam is tropical; its average temperature is about 28 degree centigrade.

The year is divided into three seasons. — The hot season from March to June (mean temperature over 30°).

The rainy season, from June to the end of October (frequent and heavy showers which become daily in September, unhealthy season).

The temperate season, from November to February (mean temperature 20°).

3. What is the average rainfall in Siam?

The rainfall is irregular throughout the country, being heavy in the Malay province and the South Eastern provinces, which it reaches an average of 220 cm. and 300 cm. respectively, whilst it is not more than 130 cm. in Lower Siam.

Such differences are due to the chain of the Tenasserim that acts as a great condenser to the clouds blown from the India Ocean; and the mts. of Chantabun that do the same for the clouds from the Gulf.

Note that the rainfall in Lower Burma is twice as great as in Lower Siam; and that of Chantabun is over three times that of Koun-Penh.



Friday 5th August 1932.

Basin of the Bangpakong.

1. Name the heights forming the basin of the Bangpakong.

The basin of Bangpakong is limited in the North by the Dong Phrayayai, the mts. Kampheng and the Dong Peck, in the East by the mts. Enchuen and Tacot, in the South by the mts. Khio, Chumnao and Kuat Kong.

2. Name the tributaries of the Bangpakong.

Its chief tributaries on its right bank are: — the Seang, the Taphan, Hin, the Sai Yai, and the Nakhon Nayoke and those in its left are: — the Talat and the Luang.

3. Name the towns watered by the Bangpakong.

They are: — Prachin, Patani.

4. Name those watered by its tributaries.

They are: Nakhon and Laka on the Seang; — Krabin on the Taphan, Hin, Chanthakham on the Sai Yai, Nakhon Nayoke on the river of the same name, Laka on the Talat, Phanat on the Luang.



Friday 29th July 1932.

Basin of the Meklong.

1. Name the chief heights forming the basin of the Meklong.
They are Mts. Liang and Eo in the South, the Tenasserim Range in the West, Mts. Praw in the North, and the Mts. Kamburi the Dong Phraya Yen and Dong Phraya Lai in the East.
2. Which are the tributaries of the Chao Phraya?
They are on the right bank:— the Mae Yom and the Mae Ping, with its tributaries the Mae Wang.
On the left hand:— the Lophburi and the Mae Seck.
3. Name the towns on the Chao Phraya.
They are:— Nani, Uttaradit, Phitsanuloke, Phibiti, Paknampho, Kainat, Ang, Thong, Bangkok.
4. Name the towns on its tributaries.
They are:— Phre on the Mae Yom; Lampang on the Mae Wang; Chiang Mai, Rahang, Kampheng, Phet on the Mae Ping; Lophburi on the river of its name, and Lom, Lrabiuri and Aguthia on the Mae Seck.



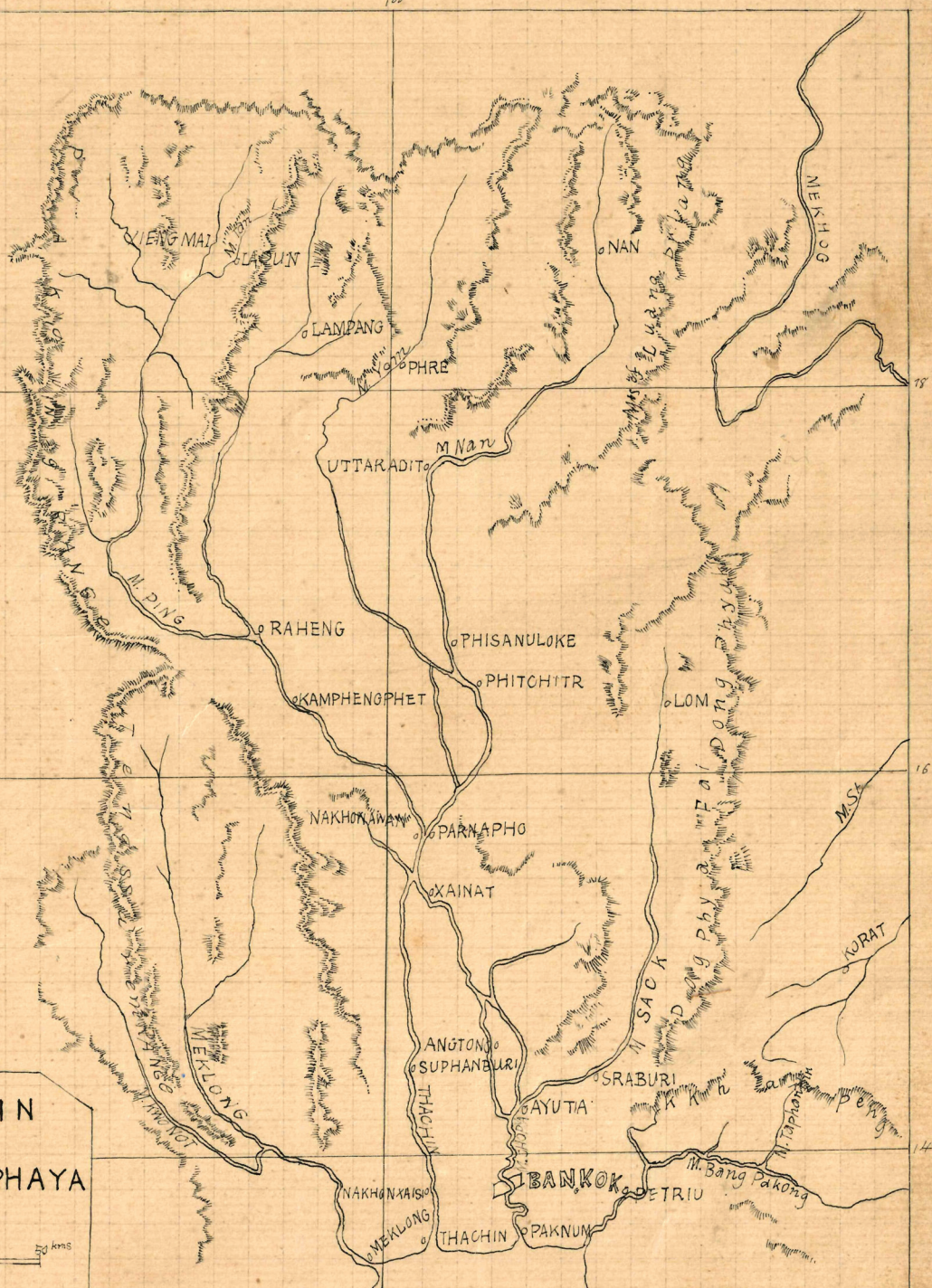
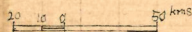
Friday 22nd July 1932.

Basin of the Meklong.

1. Names the basin, chief heights forming the basin of the Meklong.
They are Mts. Tiang and Eko in the South, the Thungasrim Range in the West, Mts. Prawao in the North, and the Mts. Khandburi in the East.
2. Which are the chief tributaries of the Meklong?
On the right hand, they are: the Huwe Noi which its own tributaries the Belook and the Phak
On the left bank, the Siawat.
3. What are the towns on the Meklong?
From its source to its mouth, we meet: — Meklong
Khanchanaburi, Banpong, Boaxaburi, Samut Songkham
4. What are the towns watered by its tributaries?
The Huwe Noi waters Sakharum, Tatakua Lums-
and Sangkalaburi
The Phak waters Nakhun Seng.
The Siawat enters the Meklong of Sisawat.

a

BASIN
CHAO PHAYA



Friday 15th July 1932.

Hydrography.

1. What is a river?

A river is a stream of water running through the land, and discharging its water into the sea or another river. In the latter case it is known as tributary of the main river.

2. What is meant by right and left banks of river?

The banks of a river are the bargins of land between which it flows. that on the right-hand side of a person who look on the direction of the current is called the right-bank. that on the left the left bank.

3. What do you mean by water sheds?

The watershed or more correctly a "water parting", is the line of high land which divides adjacent streams that flows in opposite

4. What is a river basin?

The basin of a river is the whole tract of land which is drained by it and its tributaries.

5. Name the chief river-basins of Siam.

They are

- a. The basin of Menam Chao Phraya.
- b. The basin of Meklong.
- c. The basin of the Bangpakhong
- d. The basin of Mun.



Friday 1st July 1932.

Cost-Line.

1. What you mean by cost?

By cost we mean the line where land and water meet. Siam has a very long cost-line, being washed both by the Gulf of Siam and the Bay of Bangkok.

2. What is a cape?

A cape is a point of land advancing beyond the general cost line into the sea.

3. What the chief capes along the Siamese cost?

The most important are: On the Western cost of the Malay Peninsula: — Thom Chob, Pak Pra, Pagoda Point.

On the eastern cost: — Pho, Talum Thuk, Kwang, Devil's point, North East Point, Chang Hin, Chong Pra, Sam Roi Yot, Chaolai Point.

On the western cost of Indo-Chinese Peninsula: — Double head (Snuk) Lien, Ling, Mnam.

4. What is a bay?

A bay is a shorter arm of sea penetrating in the land. A Gulf is a larger portion of sea, penetrating farther in the land.

5. Name the bays along Siamese cost.

The most important are: Kelong bay, Lakon Bay, Bandon Bight, Bay of Bangpra, Bay of Reiyong.

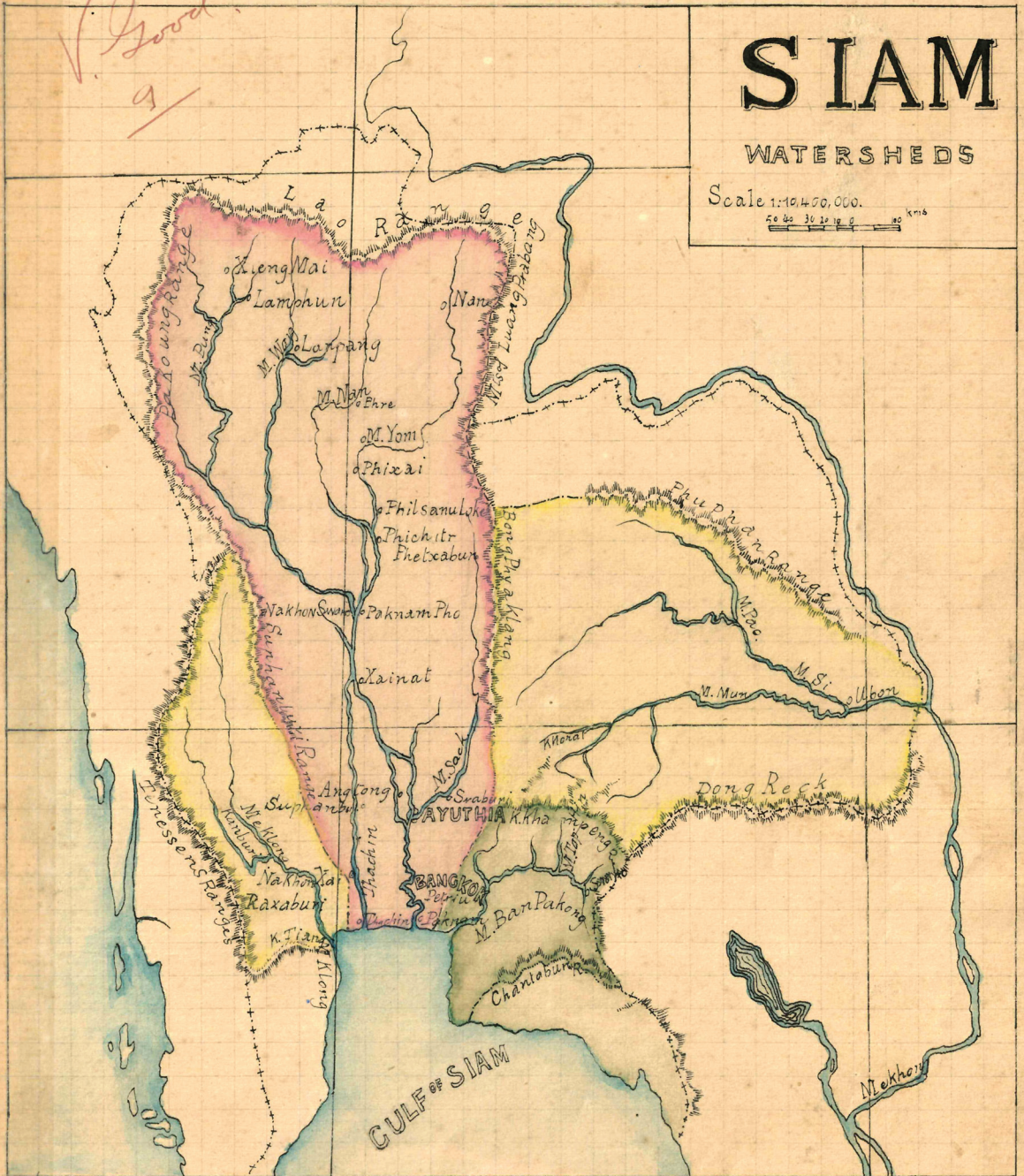
V. Good.
9

SIAM

WATERSHEDS

Scale 1:10,450,000.

50 40 30 20 10 0 km



Friday 9th June 1932.

Geography.
Ethnography II.

1. What is the population of Siam?

The population of Siam is estimated at 9,000,000 inhabitants which makes an average of 18 inhabitants per sq. km.

2. To what race do Siamese belong?

The Siamese belong to the great Mongol family. They are of a slight-brown complexion, with black hair, slightly oblique eyes, large slanting foreheads, flat faces and short flat noses. They are of medium stature, nimble and well proportioned.

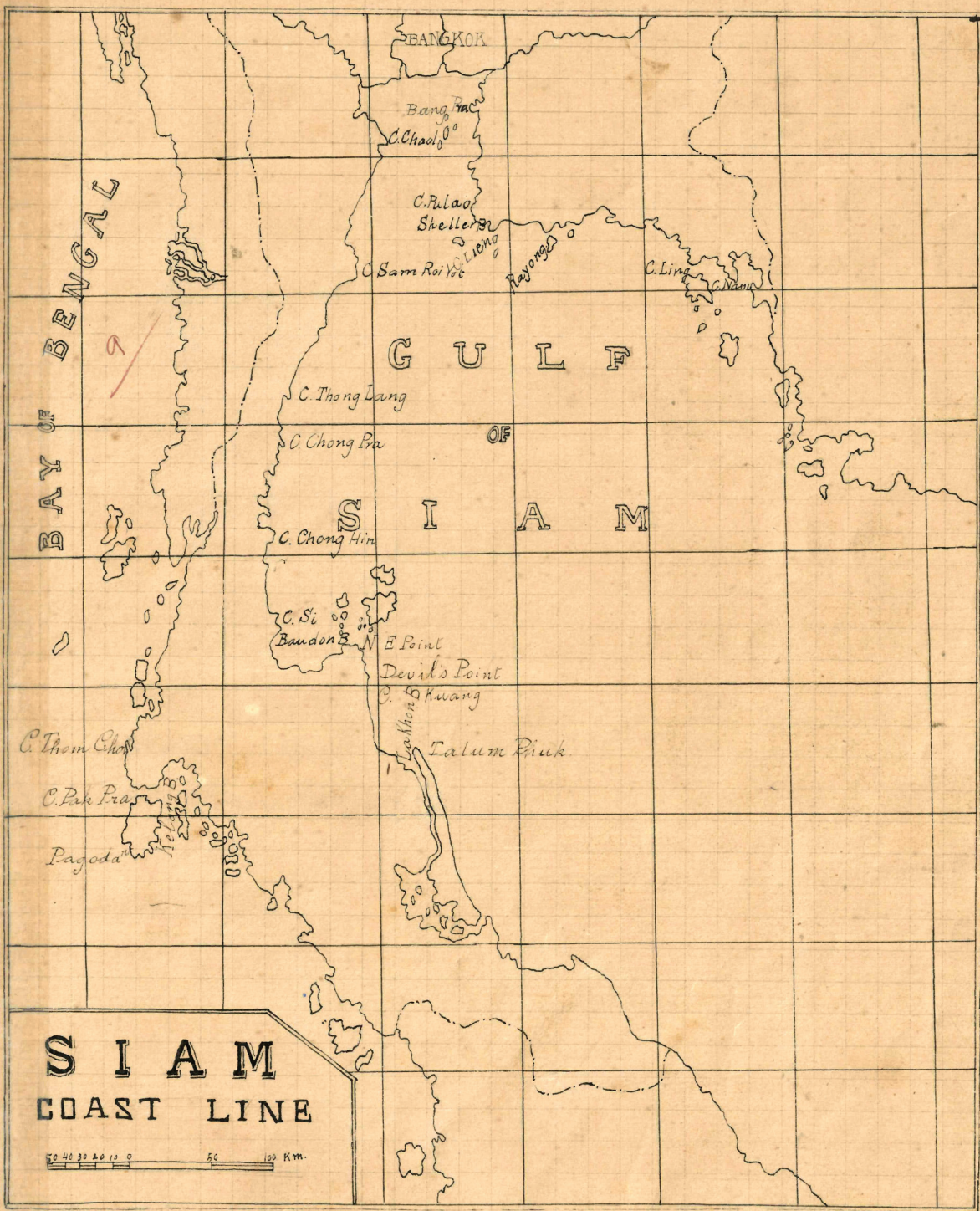
3. What other nations are represented in Siam?

The Chinese are very numerous, especially in Southern Siam, and Burmese, Malays, Cambodians and Annamites are also found in different parts of the country.

4. What is the religion of Siam?

Buddhism is the Religion of the State, the King being the supreme head of both religion and state. But all creeds enjoy liberty of worship.

Catholicism has been known in Siam since the middle of the 11th century, and has many flourishing missions.



BANGKOK

Bang. Pac

C. Chao

C. Pulao

Sheller

C. Lieng

C. Sam Roi Yot

Rayong

C. Ling

C. Sam

G U L F

OF

S I A M

C. Thong Lang

C. Chong Pra

C. Chong Hin

C. Si

Bandon

E Point

Devil's Point

C. Kwang

Lathen

Talum Phuk

C. Thom Chai

C. Pak Pra

Pagoda

S I A M
COAST LINE

50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 Km.

Friday 20th May 1932.

Geography.

Lesson 1.

a/p

Boundaries.

1. Where is Siam situated?

Siam is situated in the South-East corner of Asia, between 6° and $20^{\circ} 20'$ Northern latitude and 97° and 106° Eastern longitude.

2. What do you mean by latitude?

The latitude of places is their distance, measured in degrees, from the equator towards either pole. Siam is entirely included within the tropic of Cancer or northern tropic.

3. What do you mean by longitude?

The longitude of a place is its distance East or West of a given line called the first meridian.

4. Give the boundaries of Siam.

Siam is limited on the North by the Shan States of Burma, and Tonkin; on the East by Annam and Cambodia; on the South by the Gulf of Siam and the Malay States; on the West by the Bay of Bengal and Lower Burma.



