

Some useful hints
for soldiers
arriving in India.



“WILD
WOODBINE”

W. D. & H. O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON



PROVISION

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THE WOODBINE
PUBLISHERS

FOREWORD

This little book has been prepared with the object of assisting Soldiers newly arriving in India, with information and advice that is likely to be helpful.

The Publishers present this handbook with their compliments and trust the recipients will find in its pages something both interesting and useful.

Indian RIVERS

INDIA has 35 great rivers, the largest and most important being the INDUS, the BRAHMAPUTRA and the GANGES. The Indus and the Brahmaputra are each 1800 miles long, while the Ganges, the waters of which are considered by the Hindus to be Sacred, is 1660 miles in length. All three rivers rise in the Himalayas.

SEAPORTS :

INDIA possesses six important Seaports, each with an excellent harbor for large ships. They are CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KARACHI, VIZAGAPATAM, CHITTAGONG; and RANGOON, BASSEIN and MOULMEIN in Burma.

SEASONS :

INDIA has three Seasons only; viz:—WINTER from November to February; SUMMER from March to June; and MONSOON from July to October.

MINERAL WEALTH :

INDIA is rich in mineral wealth, which includes COAL, IRON and MANGANESE ore, SALT, PETROLEUM, MICA, GOLD, and PRECIOUS STONES, etc.

EVERYONE LIKES THEM

RAILWAY SYSTEMS



INDIA is served by a network comprised of eight great RAILWAY SYSTEMS; viz:—(1) EAST INDIAN, (2) GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA, (3) NORTH WESTERN, (4) BENGAL and NORTH WESTERN, (5) BENGAL NAGPUR, (6) BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA (7) MADRAS and SOUTHERN MAHARATTA, and (8) BENGAL and ASSAM.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS :

INDIA is rich in agricultural produce, chief of which are WHEAT, BARLEY, RICE, DHAL, COTTON, SUGAR-CANE, JUTE, HEMP, INDIGO, TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, CINCHONA (from which Quinine is obtained) and many varieties of TIMBER.

Tropical and English Fruits and Vegetables are grown in abundance throughout the country, as well as Seeds and Fats which yield valuable edible, medicinal and commercial Oils, such as Eucalyptus, Castor, Coconut, Mustard, etc.

WILD ANIMALS :

INDIA is the home of many species of wild as well as carnivorous animals, a few of which are the Elephant, Bison, Rhinoceros, Tiger, Panther, Leopard, Hyaena, Wolf, Bear, Wild Boar, Deer and Monkey.

“WOODBINES”



Alligators and Crocodiles are to be found in all swamps and estuaries of rivers. Snakes, both poisonous and non-poisonous, Iguanas, Scorpions, Centipedes are common everywhere.

Birds, Butterflies and Insects, often of beautiful plumage and colourings abound throughout India, the two last named being of interest to Collectors of such specimens.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS :

INDIA has scores of ancient and modern cities and towns that interest the newcomer. Thus, for instance, while Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other large cities date back 200 to 400 years, Gaya, Benares, Ujjain, Praying (ancient Allahabad), and Old Delhi were in existence B.C. The Capital of India is New Delhi.

Indeed, India is strewn with ancient ruins of Cities, Forts and Temples, relics of her former greatness, at a time when other great countries of to-day were in a state of savagery. In her customs, dress, folk-lore, even her slow-moving bullock transport, one sees behind them all the civilisation of 2,000 years ago.

Of the several historical buildings which make the visitor to India stand in awe to behold, and which are kept up by the Archaeological Department of India, the beautiful 'Taj Mahal at Agra, rightly termed "A Dream in Marble," stands foremost as a relic of that glorious past.

EASY ON THE PURSE

WARNING—There are many bad coins about—always test your rupees

INDIAN WEIGHTS MEASURES and TABLES



INDIAN BAZAR WEIGHT

A Trippee coin weighs a Tola
 5 Tolas = 1 Ounce
 10 Chattracks = 1 Mace
 40 Sarsas = 1 Mace
 1 Mace = 200 Dhas
 1 Mound = 1000 Dhas

INDIAN MONEY TABLE

3 Pies = 1 Annas
 4 Pies = 1 Annas
 16 Annas = 1 Rupee

Notes are issued for Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2, Rs. 1, Rs. 1/2, Rs. 1/4, Rs. 1/8.



One Rupee



Half Rupee
(8 Annas)

INDIAN MONEY TO STERLING

1 Anna = 1/160 Sterling
 11 Annas = 1/10 Sterling
 1 Rupee = 1/20 Sterling
 16 Rupees and 8 Annas = 1 Pound



Quarter Rupee
(4 Annas)



2 Annas

The above represents the approximate equivalents and fluctuates with the daily Exchange



1 Anna



1/2 Anna

NOTE :

The Mace in India is used much the same as the Hundred-weight in England. The spending power of the Rupee among Europeans in India is the same as the Shilling in England.

INLAND POSTAGE

The following table shows the rates of postage chargeable to prepaid —

| Postcards | | Letters | | Book and Pattern Packets | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------|--|---|---|
| Single | Reply | Not exceeding one tola | Every additional tola or fraction thereof, (exceeding one tola.) | For the first 5 tolas or fraction thereof | For every additional 5 tolas or fraction thereof, (5 tolas excess of 5 tolas) |
| Anna ¼ | Anna ½ | Anna ½ | Anna ¼ | Anna ¼ | Anna ¼ |

Postage to Great Britain and Northern Ireland—via England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Derry, Down, Fermanagh and Tyrone in Ireland.

Letter Post. 3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

RATES

on the several classes of inland postal articles when the postage

| Registered Newspapers (Prepayment Compulsory) | | | Parcel (Prepayment Compulsory) | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Not exceeding 10 tolas. | Exceeding 10 tolas, but not exceeding 50 tolas. | For every additional 50 tolas or part of that weight. | Not exceeding 40 tolas | | Exceeding 40 tolas (Registration Compulsory) | |
| | | | Not exceeding 40 tolas. | For every additional 40 tolas, but not exceeding 400 tolas. | For every additional 400 tolas. | For every additional 400 tolas, up to 1000 tolas. |
| Anna ¼ | Anna ¼ | Anna ¼ | Annas 4 | Annas 4 | Ropees 3 | Annas 4 |

Home Cable Rates—Ordinary 12 annas per word.

Deferred 6½ annas per word.

DLT—4½ per word. Minimum 30 words. (British Empire)

Inland Telegrams—12 annas per 3 words, 1 anna per each extra word.

Airgraph Rates—8 annas.

HINDUSTANI BART

HINDUSTANI BART

If the newcomer to India will memorise the Hindustani equivalents to the following words and sentences which are in everyday use, he will find them a great help in making himself understood by Indian servants, Venders, etc.

It has been possible to use many short English words to indicate the sound of Hindustani words or syllables, and where this has been done italics have been used, to indicate that the word or syllable should be pronounced exactly as in English. Other words and syllables (in plain print) have been spelt as near as possible as they sound to the ear.

You will not find this spelling used in the text books!

Hyphens have been used to assist in pronunciation, but the syllables must be run together.

| ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI | ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Air or Wind | Bawa | Clean | Sarf |
| Apple | Sag-b | Clothes | Cap-rag |
| Bad | Khar-rah | Cloth | Cap-ra |
| Banana | Kay-la | Cobbler | Mo-chae |
| Basin | Chelanchee | Cold | Tee-der |
| Bed | Pa-hung | Colour or | |
| Between | Bach | Paint | Rasy |
| Bird | Chir-gaar | Day | Dia |
| Blanket | Cons-bul | Dirty | My-la |
| Book | Kil-rah | Do | Car-ree |
| Box | Buck-ah | Dog | Coal-la |
| Bread | Ras-fee | Donkey | Gadda |
| Bridge | | Door | Durwaza |
| Bullback | Hils | Down or | |
| Camel | Gont | under | Knee-chay |
| Cat | Bil-ee | Dry | Sosha |
| Chair | Cho-ky | Egg | Dader |
| Child | Bul-cha | Elephant | Hearfy |
| Chicken | Moor-ghee | Fish | Much-lee |

OFFER THEM TO YOUR PALS

| ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI | ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Flour | My-la | Pen | Call-um |
| Flower | Phool | Pepper | Goal-mirrach |
| Fork | Karnia | Price | Darn |
| Fruit | Phal | Pillow | Tack-poor |
| Garden | Bag-cook-ah | Hover | Nuddle |
| Good | Chiker | Road | Rud-er |
| Handkerchief | Koon-ari | Salt | Num-muck |
| Hat | Top-pen | Sea | Sone-under |
| Hill | Purr-ha | Sheet | Chudder |
| Hot | Gur-rus | Shirt | Cons-ee |
| House | Ghur | Shoes or Boots | Jee-fee |
| Ice | Bur-rough | Short or Small | Choter |
| Ink | Soo-ey | Shut | Band |
| Inside | Bester | Socks | Moan |
| Knife | Cher-ree | Spoon | Chum-muck |
| Lamp | Baf-fee | Stamp | Tickel |
| Letter | Chit-fee | Sugar | Cher-kner |
| Long | Lamber | Sunlight | Dhoop |
| Man | Ar-um | Table | Moss |
| Matches | Morch-ah | Tea | Chr |
| Meat | Gash | Telegram or | |
| Medicine | Da-cky | Wire | Tar |
| Milk | Doodh | Today | Ari |
| Mouse or Rat | Choo-lee | Thing | Chosse |
| Money | Pie-ya | Tomorrow | Chil |
| Morning | Sosha | Up or Top | Os-per |
| Musical In- | | Vegetables | Saf-zee |
| strument | Bur-jar | Water | Pur-kuse |
| Mustard | Rye | Wet | Bheegar |
| Name | Nam | Wine or Beer | Shurr-rah |
| News | Chik-her | Woman | Jee-raf |
| Night | Rat | | |
| Oil | Tail | | |
| Open | Kala | | |
| Orange | Nar-rungee | | |
| Outside | Bur-ker | Cook | Bur-werchee |
| Paper | Car-gus | Table Servant | Kid-wat-ger |
| Pay or Wages | Too-car | House Servant | Beswar |
| Pear | Karah-party | Nurse | Eye-er |

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SERVANTS *Now-car*

| ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI | ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI |
|---------------|-----------------|---------|------------|
| Sweeper | <i>May-ter</i> | | |
| Water Carrier | <i>Bish-lex</i> | | |
| Gardener | <i>Mur-lex</i> | | |
| Washerman | <i>D-in-lee</i> | | |
| Tailor | <i>Dursee</i> | | |

COLOURS

| | |
|--------|----------------|
| Yellow | <i>Peel-a</i> |
| Blue | <i>Rueel-a</i> |
| Red | <i>Larl</i> |
| White | <i>Sul-aid</i> |
| Black | <i>Car-la</i> |
| Green | <i>Hurra</i> |

DAYS OF THE WEEK

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| Monday | <i>Son-war</i> |
| Tuesday | <i>Mang-yul</i> |
| Wednesday | <i>Bodh</i> |
| Thursday | <i>Jee-may-rart</i> |
| Friday | <i>Jee-usa</i> |
| Saturday | <i>Saxay-char</i> |
| Sunday | <i>H-wair</i> |

TIME

| ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| One o'clock | <i>Ache budge-ek</i> |
| Two o'clock | <i>Doz budge-ek</i> |
| Three o'clock etc. etc. | <i>Ten-n budge-ek</i> |
| Quarter to one (exception) | <i>Paun budge-ek</i> |
| Quarter to two | <i>Paun-ek doz budge-ek</i> |
| Quarter to three etc. etc. | <i>Paun-ek ten-n budge-ek</i> |
| Quarter past one (exception) | <i>Sow-ah budge-ek</i> |

ALWAYS WELCOME

| ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Quarter past two | <i>Sow-ah doz budge-ek</i> |
| Quarter past three etc. etc. | <i>Sow-ah ten-n budge-ek</i> |
| Half past one (exception) | <i>Dare budge-ek</i> |
| Half past two (exception) | <i>Doz budge-ek</i> |
| Half past three | <i>Sow-ay ten-n budge-ek</i> |
| Half past four etc. etc. | <i>Sow-ay Char budge-ek</i> |

Some more words which will help you
to make sentences

| ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI | ENGLISH | HINDUSTANI |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Enough | <i>Dus</i> | Doesn't | <i>Muf</i> |
| Where | <i>Kid-ay</i> | Right | <i>Dhe-na</i> |
| What | <i>Key-ah</i> | Left | <i>By-ah</i> |
| How | <i>Ky-ay</i> | Is | <i>Hig</i> |
| Which | <i>Ch</i> | Go | <i>Jow</i> |
| What for or why | <i>Kice-wesstay</i> | Come | <i>Aow</i> |
| This | <i>Yay</i> | To | <i>Ka</i> |
| That | <i>Wah</i> | From | <i>Say</i> |
| How many | <i>Kil-may</i> | Take away | <i>Lay-jow</i> |
| How much | <i>Kil-na</i> | Take | <i>Lay-lee</i> |
| From where | <i>Kid-her-ay</i> | Bring | <i>Lay-ow</i> |
| Yours | <i>Tumb-ara</i> | Stop | <i>Roak-ah</i> |
| Ours | <i>Hus-ara</i> | Wait | <i>Tie ros</i> |
| Here | <i>Id-her</i> | Make | <i>Bee-now</i> |
| There | <i>Ood-ay</i> | Give | <i>Dee</i> |
| I | <i>Hum</i> | Run | <i>Bar-go</i> |
| You | <i>Tumb</i> | Quickly | <i>Jildee</i> |
| Me | <i>Hus-ko</i> | Walk | <i>Pie-dull</i> |
| We | <i>Hew-long</i> | Put | <i>Ruck-ko</i> |
| | | Finished | <i>Ch-ham</i> |

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SOME SHORT SENTENCES :

ENGLISH

That's enough
 Make it clean
 Take this away
 Where are you going ?
 Give the letter to me
 What are these ?
 Put it on top
 Put it underneath
 Make the tea
 Bring the water
 What do you say ?
 How much for this ?
 That is too much
 Don't do that
 That's your job
 Let me know
 I'll tell you later
 How many are they ?
 What do you want ?
 Take me to the Barracks
 Where does this bus go to ?
 Bring the bill please
 Where is the cinema ?
 Where is the Post Office ?
 I want a taxi/ranga
 Get out of the way
 Shut up.

HINDUSTANI

Bee-high
Sarf car-ree
Yay lag-jaow
Kid-her jar-ta high ?
Hum-ko chit-lee dos
Yay lay-uh chesse high ?
Oo-pee ruck-ko
Ruse-chay rack-ko
Char bee-mee
Par-jaee lag-aww
Took kop-ah boat-ta high ?
Lee-ka kid-ta dum high ?
Dum jee-lee high
Muf car-ree
Took-ara karm high
Hum ko cab-her dos
Hum baro way ho-lay-ga
Kid-way high ?
Took lay-ak mang-ta high ?
Hum-ko barrack lag-jaow
Yay bus kid-her jar-ta high ?
Bill lag-aww
Roseep kid-her high ?
Dark-car-net kid-her high ?
Hum taxi/ranga mangter
Had-jaow
Choop ra-ko.

WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES WHEN AWAY FROM BARRACKS

□ □ □ □

To the soldier in India a few hints on what to do in emergencies, when out with jungle parties or while travelling by train, would be most welcome. Therefore, the first thing to be sure of is to have a few 5 grain tablets of Quinine and some good purgative (pills or salts) stored away in the kit. Both the Quinine and the purgative if taken on the first signs of fever or "feeling out of sorts" will either ward off an attack of illness or cut short its duration.

FEVERS (including Malaria)

Fever is the result of many causes and may be cut short by a timely dose of Salts or Castor Oil, which has the effect of cooling the system and helping the patient to carry on till a station, or barracks, is reached, when proper treatment can be obtained. Meanwhile draughts of water would induce perspiration at which stage chills should be guarded against). Keep as quiet as possible lying down with cold towel to face and head, if head aches. After the purgative a 5 grain tablet of Quinine may be taken, repeating the dose in 4 hours if the temperature is not unduly high. In case of Ague, when patient shivers with cold, draughts of hot tea will induce perspiration. Cover the patient with blankets until the fit has passed, when care should be observed in removing coverings so as to avoid taking chill.

SUNSTROKE :

The chief thing should be to reduce the high temperature which occurs. Keep patient in the shade with head elevated and as cool as possible by applying fan, ice or water to body, face and neck. Give copious draughts of pure,

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NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM

clean water to induce perspiration, which must be replaced with more water to drink. A purgative should be given at once. Wrapping the patient in a wet sheet will help to reduce temperature. Get the patient to a large station, or back to barracks, as soon as possible.

DOG BITE:

Much alarm is generally occasioned by this, though quite unnecessarily if the dog is not mad when it bites. If, however, the animal is known to be mad, wash well the wound immediately with warm water (if available) and a solution of Potassium Permanganate of Potash, or strong Carbolic Soap, then bandage, after which return to barracks, or the nearest large station, for "pasteur" treatment.

SNAKE BITE:

There are some 200 species of snakes in India, of which only about 30 are poisonous. The sting of a poisonous snake shows fang marks thus . . . while that of the non-poisonous variety is recognised by punctures thus ::

In the case of a bite from the latter, there is no cause for fear, which is one of the detrimental factors in snake-bite cases.

Immediate and very drastic treatment is, however, called for in the case of a bite from the poisonous variety. Tie the limb (where the bite) with a tight ligature, so as to arrest the circulation of blood in that part of the limb. Then have the wound sucked by one who has no sores, cuts or blisters on the lips, or in the mouth. If suction is not possible, make incisions in the flesh of the limb across and around the site of the bite, with a very sharp pen knife or razor blade. Encourage bleeding and apply to the open wounds a strong solution (or raw crystals)

DON'T FORGET YOUR

of Potassium Permanganate of Potash. - If incisions cannot be made, because of the presence of a vein or artery, a red-hot con. cigarette end, or red-hot wire should be applied to the bite, after which the Potassium Permanganate of Potash may be used as stated above.

If the patient is faint, splash cold water in face, meanwhile any strong stimulant at hand (from Brandy or Whisky, to Sal Volatile) should be given, and repeated in 15 minutes. Keep the feet warm and foment any swelling in groins or under armpit. As soon as recovery sets in due to effects of the poison wearing off, nourishment in the form of beef tea may be given.

In a case where no poison symptoms are evident, the ligature may be removed in 40 minutes.

SCORPION or

CENTIPEDE STINGS—

—feel like a pin prick, pain and swelling occurring within 10 minutes. They are not dangerous to life, but give one a nasty experience. Apply cloth steeped in Sal-Volatile or Vinegar. A strong solution of Common Salt and Water also offers relief. Rubbing with a cut onion is beneficial, too. A purgative is advisable, helping to disperse possible feverish conditions.



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HEALTH "Donts" AND "Tips"

Don't go into the blazing sunshine without your Topce or Helmet, whether it be Summer or Winter time, the Summer especially, between the hours of 9-a.m. and 5-p.m.

Don't divest the body of clothing after exercise, and sit under a punkah or fan.

Don't drink ice-cold water immediately after exertion.

Don't drink from taps or wells unless you are able to boil the water before drinking. Under these conditions Tea can safely be made.

Don't sleep without a mosquito curtain.

Don't take Wine, Beer or Spirits before sundown (even if you get the chance !)

Exercise is more necessary in India than in England. It keeps the liver active and the circulation in order, but should not be continued long enough as to cause exhaustion.

Don't ignore the flannel shirt; it is the safest covering for the body both in Winter and Summer. Flannel is a non-conductor of heat (as a proof of this see wrapped in flannel keeps longer).

Keep a Flannel or Woollen Belt in your box; it is a cure for pains in the stomach—chill or colic for instance, but don't get accustomed to it by constant wear.

A few leaves, especially Neem leaves, placed inside the Topce when in the jungle, will keep the head cool.

Be careful about drinking Mineral waters in basins, or eating fruit that has been already cut and left exposed.

Don't smoke everything that comes your way. "Woodbine" Cigarettes are the British Army's old favourites.

Lastly don't lose your head, heart, or sleep in India under any circumstances; nor get "homesick". The time will pass soon, and the handkerchiefs waving adieu at Southampton Quay will seem only yesterday. INDIA IS A FINE COUNTRY AFTER ALL!

EVERY ONE A WINNER



SPORTS AND GAMES IN INDIA

Hockey, Football, Cricket, Tennis, Polo, Golf, Swimming, Running, Wrestling, Boxing, Rowing, Shooting, Pig-Sticking, Game Hunting, are only a few of the games and sports that India offers to all so interested. Needless to say she excels in them, too! At Hockey and Polo, India has no competitors anywhere in the world. At Cricket, Swimming and Wrestling she can very well hold her own. Of late years Indians have successfully annexed the most important and coveted Football and Boxing trophies.

The British Army's favourite sport in India has for long been Football and Boxing. Hockey, however, has not been quite so popular with the British Troops out here, though the Indian Army and Civilian teams cannot be touched at it, as was proved at Olympic Games 1936, where they easily beat every country that competed.

The chief Football Leagues and Tournaments held in India are organised by The Indian Football Association, Calcutta, and the Western India Football Association at Bombay.

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Army Football has its own Council, the greatest Tournament of each year being the "DURAND", which was held at Simla every September in peace time.

Leagues and tournaments held under the W. I. F. A. are the "Harwood" League and the "Rovers" Tournament, every June and July at Bombay; and by the I. F. A., the "I. F. A." League and the "I. F. A." Shield, at Calcutta also during June and July. Many Regimental, Civilian and Indian Teams enter the foregoing, as well as less important Leagues, Cups, Tournaments and Shields which take place all over the country throughout the year.

Rugby Football is played by certain army teams only, Rugby Tournaments are held once every three years at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in peace time.

Before the 1914-18 War Army Boxing in India had reached a very high level, and many boxers such as Gunter Meir, Bombardier Billy Wells, Sergt. Sunshine, Tiger Smith, to mention a few only, reached top places in the World as well as English "Kings", on their return from India.

After the War, Army Boxing in India became almost defunct, thus enabling Anglo-Indian and Parsi Boxers to take and retain Middle-weight and light-weight Championship Honours for years.

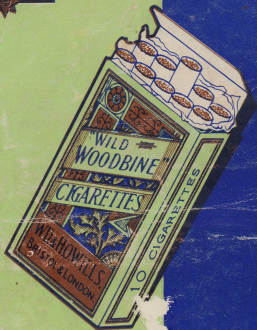
Some years ago, however, the C. O. of the "Royal Norfolks" took over a Parsi Boxing Champion to train his teams, with the result that in 1936 and 1937 the Norfolks were the Army Champions in India. Following this the standard of Army Boxing has again greatly improved.

WHEREVER YOU GO—TAKE

The following is a list of Homes where soldiers may spend their furlough in India:—

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Unack Soldiers Home | ... Murree. |
| St. John's Soldiers Home | ... Colaba (Bombay) |
| Soldiers Home | ... Mussorie U.P. |
| Union Jack Soldiers Club | ... Karachi. |
| Saudes Soldiers Home | ... Lucknow. |
| " " " | ... Rawalpindi. |
| " " " | ... Ranikhet. |
| Wellington Soldiers Club | ... Poona. |
| Salvation Army Home | ... Calcutta (off Chowringhee). |
| Soldiers Home | ... Darjeeling. |
| Soldiers Home | ... Hastings, Calcutta. |
| " " Y.M.C.A. | ... Lahore. |
| " " Y.M.C.A. | ... Bangalore. |
| " " Y.M.C.A. | ... Wellington. |
| Sir Alwyn Ezra Y.M.C.A. Soldiers Home | ... Srinagar, Kashmir. |
| C. of E. Soldiers Home | ... Wellington. |
| Soldiers Home | ... Madras. |
| Y.M.C.A. Soldiers Home | ... Cawnpore. |
| " " " | ... Allahabad. |
| Wesleyan Soldiers Home | ... Peshawar. |
| Y.M.C.A. " " | ... Suinital. |
| Saudes Soldiers Home | ... Quetta. |

"WOODBINES"



The *Son's*
Smoker's