

Bombay!

A SERVICES GUIDE TO THE CITY



G. Ross

PRICE 2 ANNAS

CONTENTS

	Page
Getting the Layout	2
Places Worth a Visit	5
Just to Remind You	7
Getting Around—& What to Pay	8
Bombay Can Offer— (Canteens, Cinemas, etc.)	10
Sport	14
Where to Eat	17
Shopping	18
About Money	20
Don't Forget to Write Home	22
For Sailors	24
Churches	25
Hindustani	26
Facts About Bombay	31
Your Camera in Bombay	32
About Ourselves	34
Map of City	At end

Bombay Welcomes YOU

TO be shot ashore into a city of a million and a half people speaking at least a dozen different languages, few of which have the slightest resemblance to anything one has heard before, is not quite the simplest of wartime experiences. We had that idea at the back of our heads when we started in on this booklet. If, in conjunction with the map at the back, it makes Bombay seem less confusing we shall consider we've rung the bell.

WE might be uppity and say that the data gathered here is based on experience of what the boys want to know (which is true), and on many years' nodding acquaintanceship with Bombay (which is only too true). It sounds an ideal combination—a guide book to end all guide books. And may be it would—except for the next arrivals who always happen along with a lot of brand new questions we'd ever even thought of before.

WE'VE learnt a lot about our Bombay in the last three years, and we've tried to squeeze most of it (the printable part, anyway) between these covers. But we don't guarantee you will find *all* the information you want. As you go through the pages, however, you will notice that we've specially mentioned various people and places where more details can be obtained.

BOMBAY'S citizens are anxious that you should enjoy your visit to their city: so come right in and don't be flustered because you can't speak Hindustani; English will take you through. Getting change is less of a sweat if you know your 16 times multiplication table; if not, use your fingers (we always do). If in difficulties over anything don't hesitate to ask. Well dressed Indians know as much about English as we do and they are all willing to be helpful.





Flora Fountain.
Looking South

Getting the LAY-OUT

WE will admit right now that Bombay's layout isn't the simplest we've ever come across. Old and crusted residents suddenly asked to produce Chinchpokli or Fanaswadi are still a bit apt to reach for the street directory. However those

are the finer points of bazaar research—because there's nothing worth visiting in Chinchpokli anyway.

What we would like to point out, however, is that though some of the streets are nearly parallel, the city's layout isn't exactly a checker board plan.

But, seriously, though, if you are coming from the docks or Colaba and you want to see the town, head for either Wellington Fountain (Regal Cinema) if coming from Colaba; or for Bori Bunder (Capitol Cinema and Victoria Terminus) if from the docks. You'll probably leave the docks either from Ballard Pier Gate or the Red Gate. In either case turn right and follow your nose. On the way to Bori Bunder you'll pass the G.P.O. on your right. From Colaba any bus or tram will bring you down to the Regal.

USE THE MAP.

The following paragraphs are intended to be read along with the map at the end of the book, so here's the works.

The most interesting parts of Bombay are rather like the forefinger and thumb of your left hand, pointing south. At the end of your finger is Colaba, the military area, with Colaba Causeway running north to Wellington Fountain (Regal Cinema, Majestic Hotel and Museum).

From Wellington Fountain, Esplanade Road (otherwise Mahatma Gandhi Road) runs north past the University gardens to Flora Fountain (Central Telegraph Office, Oriental Insurance Building and Central Bank).

Here the road forks. That to the left is still Esplanade Road running between the maidans (grass spaces) to Dhobi Talao (Metro Cinema).

The road to the right is Hornby Road, Bombay's main

"It's Different Ain't It, Bill?"

street which runs to Bori Bunder (Capitol Cinema and Victoria Terminus of the G.I.P. Railway) and continues north with the station on the right and the "Times of India" on the left to Crawford Market where you can buy most things from sweet limes to suit cases.

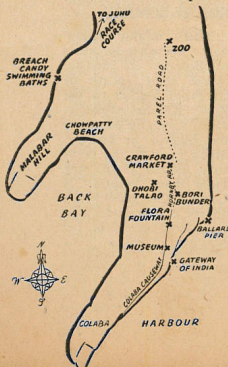
Beyond that narrow streets begin and they are out of bounds. Not that you're missing much—we've sweated round these ourselves for so many years that we haven't any doubt. Anyway by the time you've reached Crawford Market you're in that rather vague area between your forefinger and thumb.

MALABAR HILL.

If you really did swing your compass properly and get your finger pointing south your thumb ought to be pointing southwest, unless it's double jointed. Well, west is the way to Malabar Hill. Among the trees on the end of it is Government House, home of the Governor of Bombay. On the other side of the hill are Breach Candy Swimming Baths, claimed to be the prettiest in Asia, which means they are well worth a visit.

To get out to Malabar Hill turn left at either Wellington Fountain, Flora Fountain, Bori Bunder or Dhobi Talao. If you're at Crawford Market turn left (westward) down Carnac Road past the Head Police Office and you'll reach Dhobi Talao. From Bori Bunder tree-lined Cruickshank Road leads to Dhobi Talao.

Cross the Talao to the Metro Cinema. If you then turn round to watch the trams that didn't catch you, you'll have a road running out of the Talao to your left. It's a short road which connects with Queen's Road, the main artery to Malabar Hill.

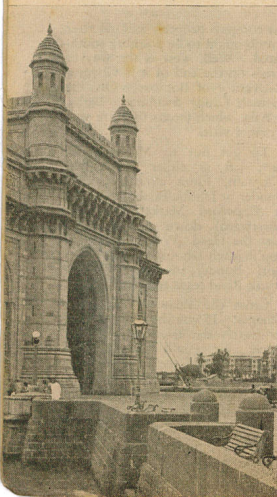


By turning left at Flora Fountain you'll pass the Telegraph Office, the end of the maidan, and find yourself outside the Eros Cinema and Churchgate Station. Queen's Road is the big road running alongside the electric railway.

If you walk on towards the sea you'll come out on Marine Drive and Back Bay—the sea between your thumb and forefinger. You can then see the layout—Malabar Hill to the right, Colaba to the left. The patch of beach at the far end of Marine Drive is Chowpatty.

Queen's Road, having run parallel to Marine Drive, turns west on to Sandhurst Bridge which leads to Chowpatty. From Chowpatty, Walkeshwar Road runs up the side of the hill, then does a hairpin bend to run along the top of the hill—that's Ridge Road.

The Gateway of India—one of Asia's famous landmarks



On top there are gardens and a remarkable view over the town. Breach Candy lies over on the other side of the hill. But as you are most unlikely to walk there—or even as far as Malabar Hill—you'll find the details of buses and routes on page 9.

NORTH BOMBAY.

That's roughly the layout. There's a lot more of Bombay of course. Some miles north of Crawford Market are the Zoo and scores of cotton mills including some of the biggest in India. Much more to the point for a looksee at the way India does business is Crawford Market—there's all the colour and noise there and some of the best fruit in town.

PLACES WORTH A VISIT

(And How To Get There)

SIGHT-SEEING in wartime isn't quite the simplest thing in the world and we have to confess that at any time Bombay doesn't rank among the great show cities of India. Anyway, it is possible during a morning or afternoon to get some idea of the city.

GATEWAY OF INDIA: This massive looking monument is on Apollo Bunder, flanked by the Yacht Club and the Taj Mahal Hotel and is the best place for a view of the harbour. It is the ceremonial entrance to India for new Viceroys and Governors of Bombay who are welcomed here with considerable pomp. Notice the carved stone screens—excellent examples of Indian craftsmanship.

Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, famed for its Natural History Collection.



MUSEUM: Its full name is the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India and it is just behind Apollo Bunder. Completed in 1914, it was a military hospital in the last war. Museums usually have a reputation of being stuffy places. This one is outstanding for its natural history section where Indian animals and birds are displayed in remarkably realistic settings. There is also a very fine art section. (Buses A, B, C, D, E and H).

TOWN HALL: On its tall flight of steps it faces the garden in Elphinstone Circle, once Bombay's first cotton "green" (open air market), and is the handsomest of Bombay's older buildings. Once the scene of Bombay Presidency Durbars, it is used nowadays for exhibition and charity functions. In it is the Royal Asiatic Society's library and in its grounds the Red Cross headquarters. Behind it are the remains of ancient Bombay Castle, now taken over by the Royal Indian Navy.

North of the Town Hall is the Mint, where India's coinage is made, and the Assaye Office where gold and silver can be sent for test. The Assaye Office's "chop" is the Indian equivalent of the English hallmark.

CRAWFORD MARKET: At the north end of Hornby Road, this is one of Bombay's more animated "sights" and is the biggest and most varied of the chain of municipally organised markets in the city. The marble reliefs over the main entrance are by Lockwood Kipling who was principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Art School—back among the trees across the road where his son Rudyard Kipling spent his early childhood. There hasn't been much change in business methods since Kipling was a kid, and five minutes in Crawford Market will give as good a cross section of Bombay's bazaar life as you are likely to get anywhere in town. Here you can see what Bombay eats—all the vegetables peculiar to India are on the left, with fruit and flowers on the right. This is the best place for fruit in Bombay—but remember to peel it before eating. A list of fair prices is posted on one of the pillars near the entrance. (Buses A, F, D & H).

HANGING GARDENS: These are the terraced gardens up the side of Malabar Hill which overlooks Chowpatty and Back Bay. The best available view of the city can be obtained from the top. Immediately below is Chowpatty—Bombay's Hyde Park—with the long curve of Marine Drive beyond it. The Rajabai Clock tower of the University is a prominent landmark. To the right of it are the broad, square dome of the Museum and the taller dome of the Taj Mahal Hotel. Still further to the right is the spire of the Afghan Memorial Church in Colaba. To the left are two tall domes standing close together. The taller is the Municipal Building, headquarters of the City Corporation. The stumpier dome is the roof of Victoria Terminus, whence trains run to Calcutta and Madras.

(Buses E & H).

Just To Remind You . . .

Do

Spend five minutes glancing through this booklet. It will help you to plan a pleasant day in the city.

Remember to change your money as suggested on page 20.

Remember there are lots more things to do than just tramping round hot streets in the sun.

Buses are cheap and this booklet has some suggestions to offer.

Ask for information when you need it. Middle-class people of all communities speak English. Indian ladies, however, are rarely used to dealing with strangers.

Respect rules governing places of religion. For example Hindu and Parsi temples are completely closed to *everyone* outside those communities.

Remember the Hospitality Committee often has new suggestions to make for entertainments, excursions, sports, etc. Get in touch with their office (see page 12).

Don't

Expose your head to the sun before 3 p.m. (you are a long way inside the tropics and even on a cloudy day the sun is strong enough to cause trouble).

Walk bare-foot. Foot rot is easy to pick up; very hard to cure.

Eat over-ripe fruit or fruit which you can't skin. Over-ripe fruit is one of the worst disease carriers in the country.

Drink water from street fountains, soft drinks from marble stoppered bottles, or beer offered in side streets.

Drink intoxicating drinks during the day, especially spirits.

Patronise beggars, fortune tellers and hangers-on who want to be guides (the less attention you pay, the sooner you'll be rid of them).

Getting Around Generally

TAXIS, gharries, buses, trams and electric trains serve the city. The electric trains are most important for reaching the suburbs. Inside the city, taxis and, after them, buses are undoubtedly the quickest ways of getting about, though for a leisurely sight-seeing drive a gharry is not a bad idea.

TAXIS: More than a thousand cabs are available for hire and stands are to be found near the stations, hotels and main crossings. Fares are:

Six annas a mile as recorded on the taxi meter, plus an additional tariff of two annas a mile for every mile or part of a mile travelled. (The extra tariff represents a 30 per cent increase in fares and every driver has a conversion table). *This is the fare for the taxi's normal complement of passengers and is not the fare per head.*

If you keep a taxi waiting the charge is two annas for five minutes or Rs. 1-8-0 an hour.

Luggage and packages larger than 20 ins. × 30 ins. are carried at the rate of two annas a piece. No charge for smaller packages.

GHARRIES: Officially known as "hack victorias," there are more than 2,000 of them available. The fare is six annas a mile and when the journey exceeds one mile, the fare is reckoned to the nearest half mile. The fare can easily be checked by the driver's rate book, arranged in tables showing fares from main points. This advice is given because gharry drivers are apt to name fancy prices—even to residents—if invited to haggle. Make the driver point out the fare in his book before you pay him *at the end of the trip.*

Hack victorias are licensed to carry not more than three passengers and the driver. An extra charge of three annas for every package carried outside the conveyance is charged in addition to the distance fare.

TIME ENGAGEMENTS: The taxi and gharry fares just quoted do not of course apply to engagement by time which is the subject of individual bargaining.

If you have any cause to complain about the driver of a taxi or gharry regarding fares, etc., you can take him to the nearest police station where a police officer will inquire into the matter and if possible settle it.

... And What To Pay

BUSES: These represent a very quick and cheap way of getting around. Routes are distinguished by letters and on the side of the bus a list of the main points passed is displayed. Chief routes (running north):

A: Colaba Station, Electric House, Museum, Hornby Road, Bori Bunder, Crawford Market, J. J. Hospital, Byculla Bridge, Victoria Gardens (Zoo), Lal Baug (mill area), Dadar Tram Terminus, Mahim.

Very useful for travelling along Hornby Road.

B: Colaba Station, Ballard Estate, Flora Fountain, Churchgate Station, Opera House, Warden Road (Breach Candy), Tardeo Tram Terminus.

The Breach Candy bus and it also goes close to the Race-course. B1 service turns off Warden Road about half a mile from Breach Candy.

C: R. C. Church (Colaba), Afghan Church, Colaba Station, Electric House, Churchgate Station, Marine Drive, Chowpatty Baths, Nana's Chowk, Tardeo Tram Terminus.

Gives a service along Marine Drive to foot of Malabar Hill. Chowpatty Baths are for Hindus only.

E: Museum (East), Bori Bunder, Dhobi Talao, Pydhonie, Sandhurst Road, Opera House, Malabar Hill.

One of the services (H is the other) running right on to the top of Malabar Hill.

G: Museum, Flora Fountain, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum, P. Church, Central Station, Byculla Bridge, Victoria Gardens, Lal Baug, Dadar Tram Terminus, King's Circle. One of the buses for Central Station—B. B. & C. I. trains for Delhi and north. Note that G buses do *not* go down Hornby Road.

H: Colaba Station, Museum, Flora Fountain, Bori Bunder, Crawford Market, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road, Opera House, Chowpatty, Malabar Hill.

One of the services on to Malabar Hill.



BOMBAY Can OFFER

(Locations marked in red on map at back of this guide).

CINEMAS

The city possesses more than half-a-dozen up-to-date cinemas showing American and British films, many of which come here before being exhibited elsewhere in India and the East. Nearly all these cinemas are grouped close to the centre of the city and within easy reach of camps by bus. It's advisable to buy tickets in advance to ensure getting a seat.

Cinemas are:

*Capitol	} All near Bori Bunder (Victoria Terminus). Opposite Churchgate Station. Colaba Barracks. Dhobi Talao. Opposite Museum. Colaba Causeway.
*New Empire	
*Excelsior	
Eros	
Garrison	
*Metro	
*Regal	
Strand	

Times: Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Morning shows: 10-30.

Prices: 9 As.—Rs. 2-4.

*Members of the forces in uniform admitted to these cinemas at concession rates from Monday to Friday.

Cinema shows are also specially arranged from time to time

at:

St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road.
Wellington Cinema, opposite Metro, Dhobi Talao.

INDIAN LANGUAGE FILMS

India has her own flourishing film industry and Indian films shown in Bombay are usually in Hindi, Urdu or Marathi and longer than the average Western feature film.

More than a couple of dozen cinemas, show Indian films in the city and suburbs.

CANTEENS

Special efforts have been made to provide European food, attractively served and at very reasonable prices at the following canteens in the city:

SERVICES CANTEEN, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, (opp. Clock Tower).

Cinemas, Canteens, Dancing, Writing Rooms, Swimming

1st Floor open: 5 p.m.—9 p.m. daily. Ground floor open: 7 p.m.—9 p.m. (Fridays and Sundays 5 p.m.—9 p.m.) Sandwiches, soft drinks and beer (when available) served here.

SIR ALWYN EZRA CANTEEN, Town Hall, provides indoor games, writing and light refreshments. Open: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Dances: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 p.m.—9 p.m. Admission free.

SHANDY TAVERN, Mint Road (opp. R.I.N. Dockyard). Open 9-30 a.m.—10 p.m. daily. Light refreshments, indoor games.

GREENS HOTEL SERVICES CANTEEN. Ground floor of Greens—famous Bombay Hotel—with canteen prices on Apollo Bunder. (Hot meals here).

SERVICES BATH CANTEEN, BALLARD PIER. Open 7 a.m.—6-30 p.m. daily. Light refreshments, reading, writing and free shower baths are provided.

REINFORCEMENT CAMP. The Camp Shop sells everything at the lowest available prices.

The Army of course also provides its own canteens in Colaba.

HOSTEL

Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, Beds and Meals at very moderate rates for servicemen.

RECREATION & WRITING ROOMS

The business of exploring Bombay makes it necessary to sit down and take a load off one's mind now and again—not to mention recording one's discoveries for those at home. Here's a selection of tried and tested roosting places:

Sir Alwyn Ezra Canteen, the Services Bath Canteen, the Shandy Tavern and Greens, among the canteens already mentioned, provide writing materials—and tables. Then there are:

Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road (short distance from Majestic Hotel) Reading, writing and games rooms.

Services Rest Room, Military Square Lane (Behind Services Canteen on Esplanade Road): Library, reading and writing, light refreshments.

Bombay Can Offer—(Contd.)

War Bureau, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road (next to Army and Navy Stores): Reading and writing. Information. No refreshments.

Wesley House Institute, opposite Electric House, Colaba Causeway: Reading, writing, games. No refreshments.
Scots Kirk, Waudby Road (short distance from Bori Bunder): Open 10 a.m.—6 p.m. daily except Sundays. Reading, writing and indoor games.

SERVICES CLUBS

Allied Air Forces Club, Churchgate House, Churchgate Street.

Minden Fleet Club, Queen's Road (opposite Cooperage Football ground) for R. N. ratings.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

In addition to running canteens, the Hospitality Committee arranges parties for soldiers and sailors in private houses, clubs and institutions; also arranges dances, concerts, occasional free cinema shows (for parties of not less than 250), and has a certain number of free cinema tickets.

Soldiers and sailors in need of help are welcome at the office (the Governor's Pavilion, Cricket Club of India, Churchgate Reclamation) where the staff will do their best to help them.

The Committee recently started a scheme to help men would like a holiday out of Bombay and are collecting a list of hosts willing to entertain them. Any soldier or sailor who would like to take advantage of this scheme is asked to call at the committee's office but as long notice as possible should be given.

BILLIARDS

The Sir Alwyn Ezra Canteen has a billiard table, also the Y.M.C.A., and occasionally some of the clubs arrange private billiard parties for the forces.

DANCING

The Sir Alwyn Ezra Canteen have two dances weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays—and there is also a dance nearly every other Monday at Greens. Although the Greens dances are free you should apply to the Hospitality Committee office for tickets as they can only deal with a limited number of men.

MERCHANT NAVY

You'll be interested in the activities of the Seamen's Institute, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate: Recreation, accommodation, restaurant, barber's shop, etc. Full details on page 24.



Breach Candy Swimming Baths. Easy to reach by B route bus, they are the prettiest corner of Bombay.

SWIMMING

Yes, we know the sea keeps bobbing up all round Bombay, but we don't advise swimming in it just around the city.

If in the meantime you are more interested in swimming than in marine life try these:

Back Bay Swimming Baths } Back Bay
Golwalla Swimming Bath } (Due west of Cooperage
football ground).
Both are cosmopolitan. Entrance Fee six annas.

Breach Candy Swimming Baths—Warden Road.
(Take a B bus—four annas).

These baths are exclusively for Europeans. Open air and indoor pools in the prettiest surroundings in India. Light refreshments.

The Hospitality Committee can arrange organised parties of not more than 36 men in the mornings, admission free, and pays for a bus to take them there. At other times admission to these baths is half price for men in uniform except at weekends.

SPORT OUTDOOR AND OTHERWISE

RACING

Racing in Bombay is controlled by the Royal Western India Turf Club, and the season is from the middle of November to the middle of April. The race course at Mahalaxmi (about four miles from Bori Bunder) is served by railway (Mahalaxmi Station on suburban electric line from Churchgate Station), and special bus services. Rates of admission: Rs. 3 for first enclosure, and Rs. 1-4-0 for second enclosure.

CRICKET

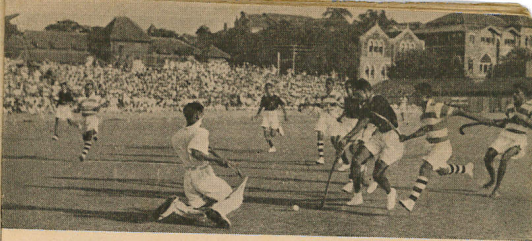
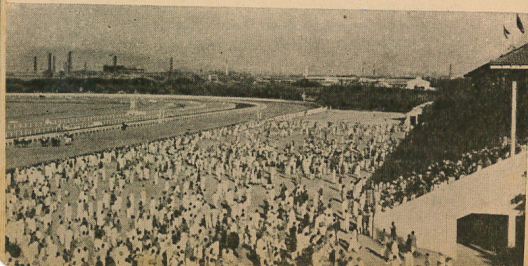
The cricket season opens early in June and closes early in December. Matches are played on Saturdays and Sundays, as well as on bank holidays, all over the city. The main tournaments of the season are held at the Brabourne Stadium, the ground of the Cricket Club of India, near Churchgate Station, and on the Esplanade Maidan.

The Bombay Pentangular Tournament, contested at the Brabourne Stadium by teams representing Europeans, Hindus, Parsis, Muslims and the Rest, attracts many of the best players in the country and provides a regular festival for thirteen days. Bombay is also the venue for matches in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy and these are played any time between October and March.

HOCKEY

Hockey, India's national game, is controlled in Western India by the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association which

The finish of a race on Bombay's Mahalaxmi Race Course.



A tussle in front of a goal. Hockey bids fair to become India's national sport.

conducts tournaments in the city, while the suburbs are served by Parel Sporting Club, whose competitions are played on St. Xavier's College ground at Parel. (A Route Bus).

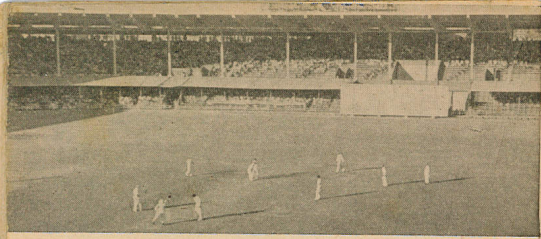
Tournaments are held at Parel from November to March with a women's league tournament during January and February.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association tournaments (ground near Churchgate Station) commence with the Bombay League, from late November to April with the Aga Khan Cup Tournament—played on Bombay Gymkhana's ground on Esplanade Maidan—in March. A women's league is run concurrently with the men's matches for the Killedar Cup in April.

SOCCER

Association Football is conducted by the Western India F. A. and the game has attained a high standard among Indians, many of whom play barefoot. The most important ground is the Cooperage, the scene of all the big games, and is within easy reach of all public conveyances. Two more grounds, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway and St. Xavier's College, are on the main tram and bus routes going North, and can be located without difficulty.

The match-a-day season at the Cooperage commences early in April with the Nadkarni Cup Tournament (Indian teams only) followed by the Western India Championship, a knock-out competition open to all teams, and then the First Division of the Harwood League usually contested by about ten teams, including a couple of Army and Navy sides. The Rovers Cup Tournament, the highlight of the season, which in normal times attracts the leading sides from all over the country, winds up the season in October.



A match at India's Cricket headquarters, the Brabourne Stadium, home of the Cricket Club of India.

RUGGER

Rugby Football is handled by Bombay Gymkhana, who, with the co-operation of the Bombay Battalion, A. F. (I.) have established their headquarters at the north end of the Marine Lines Maidan, near Dhobi Talao. The season opens shortly after the monsoon starts in June and extends up to the middle of September. Matches are played almost every day of the week, and the season winds up with a tournament.

BADMINTON

Controlled by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association Badminton Council, five major open tournaments are held in Bombay—the Western India Championships, the Bombay Presidency Championships, the Cricket Club of India's Championships, the Bandra Gymkhana Tournament and the Greater Bombay Championships—from July to December.

TABLE TENNIS

Table tennis, India's fastest growing sport, lasts from June to December, when the All-India Championships are generally held. All local tournaments are run by organisations affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Association.

Tournaments are held at the Y.M.C.A. (Reynolds Road branch), June; St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, July; Central Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, August.

LAWN TENNIS

There are no public or municipal courts in Bombay, but most of the clubs and gymkhanas entertain guests. The season lasts from October to May, and the principal competitions are as follows: the Parsi Gymkhana Tournament, December-January; the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships, January-February, and the Western India Championships, immediately afterwards.

Where To Eat

WE have already mentioned a number of eating places under the heading of "Canteens" on pages 10 and 11. Other restaurants are available but the number of places offering food which Europeans are likely to enjoy is strictly limited.

Good Continental-style restaurants are few and far between. Most of these start well but are apt to decline. At the time of writing there are no Italian or Russian restaurants here. Inquiries, as suggested in the case of Chinese restaurants, are advisable.

In case you've no luck with any of these, it is worth while remembering that you can get a good meal in the restaurants of either Victoria Terminus or Central Station if you happen to be near there.

CHINESE RESTAURANTS: A large number of these have opened in the city in recent months; some serve English and American style as well as Chinese dishes. Prices are usually fairly reasonable and those in bounds are worth a trial. Conditions change rapidly however, but you can usually get up-to-date information at the canteens, Y.M.C.A. and so on.

INDIAN RESTAURANTS: These are of two kinds. The purely vegetarian (Hindu) establishments, of which there is a good one near Churchgate Station, and the better type of so-called "Irani shop" which serve Moghlai food—north Indian meat dishes like pillau, biriani and so on. This food is not as a rule heavily spiced and is usually the most palatable to Europeans new to Indian menus. There are a number of these restaurants in bounds for troops in the Fort area, and if you are interested look out for those that announce that they sell Moghlai food—some of the "Irani shops" are merely cafes selling cold drinks and light refreshments only.

MONEY CHANGER



A B O U T

INDIAN money is based on the silver rupee worth about 1s. 6d. Sixteen annas make a rupee and 12 pice make an anna. You are unlikely to meet a pie, but you may meet a pice (3 pice) of which there are four to the anna. They are bronze coins about the same size as a halfpenny.

Rupees are available either as coins or notes (don't accept rupee coins with King Edward VII's head on them as these have been withdrawn from circulation and are no longer legal tender).

Notes in other denominations of Indian currency are Rs. 5; Rs. 10; Rs. 100; Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 10,000.

Coins are :

	= approx.	s. d.
One rupee		1-6
Half rupee (eight annas)		0-9
Quarter rupee (four annas)		0-4½
Two annas		0-2
One anna		0-1
Half-anna		0-½
Pice		¼ anna
Pie		1/12 "

The prices of very small purchases involving fractions of annas are often reckoned in pice. e.g., six pice = 1½ annas; ten pice = 2½ annas.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

Owing to war-time restrictions there are certain formalities about changing foreign currency into Indian money. These are as follow :

The Reserve Bank of India formerly bought foreign currency at rates given below but now this is done, we understand, by the Embarkation Office and the Naval and Air Force authorities, as far as possible, before disembarkation. (Please refer to these offices for further information.)

M O N E Y

(IF YOU KNOW WHAT THAT IS!)

Bank of England notes	.. £1 =	Rs. 13-2-0
South African notes	.. £1 =	" 13-0-0
Australian & New Zealand notes	.. £1 =	" 10-7-0
Egyptian notes	.. £1 =	" 13-2-0
Ceylon notes—(formerly at par)	now ½% discount.	

ARMY : Officers and men of the Army are attended by the Embarkation Field Cashier and his staff at his office at Commerce House, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate.

NAVY : Officers and sailors attached to the Royal Navy are given the facility of exchanging their foreign currency, into Indian money by the Naval cashier at Naval Headquarters Vithal House, Mint Road.

R.A.F. Members of the staff of the Royal Air Force can exchange their foreign currency at an office very recently opened at Currimjee House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road.

MERCHANT NAVY : Crews of the Merchant Navy are provided with two different kinds of forms :

- (1) Form MC for Bank of England notes and
- (2) Form MCX for notes other than Bank of England's.

These forms have to be completed by them and, after having obtained the signature of the master of their ship, presented to the Collector of Customs at New Custom House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, for counter-signature. Forms MC bearing amounts in excess of £20 require to be countersigned by the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. When this is done they can be realised by the holder from one of the exchange banks or any one of the following licensed money changers and canteens :—

- Messrs. D. Bhicaji & Son, 26, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
- " T. Pirojshaw & Sons, 139, Crawford Market, Bombay.
- " R. Bomanji, next to Petit Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- " Venkimal Bassarnal & Bros., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
- " Shahanlal Kisharam, 325, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- The Proprietor, Light of Asia Restaurant, opp. G.P.O., Bombay.
- The Services Bath Canteen, Bombay.
- Hospitality Committee Canteen, Bombay.
- Breach Candy Swimming Bath Trust, Bombay. (Will also exchange Canadian and U.S.A. dollar notes).
- Mrs. K. H. Shroff & Sons, Crawford Market, Bombay.

DON'T FORGET TO WRITE HOME

INDIA is in the airgraph letter scheme, with special rates for the forces, and airgraphs posted in Bombay show a very considerable saving of time over other forms of mail in reaching the United Kingdom.

Airgraph Letters to the U.K.

(from members of the Forces) .. 3 annas.
 (from members of the public) .. 8 "
 (form obtainable from the G.P.O.,
 near Bori Bunder).

Airmail. (To points inside the British Empire).

Letters 14 annas.
 Postcards 4 "

Overseas. (Not by airmail).

Letters 3½ annas.
 Postcards 2 "

Inland.

Letters 1½ annas.
 Postcards 9 pies (¾ anna).

CABLES AND TELEGRAMS

Five rates are available for cables addressed to points inside the Empire and three to U.S.A. (1st Zone). They are:

To Empire Points

Ordinary 13 annas a word.
 Deferred (L.C.) 6½ annas a word.
 NLT 4½ annas a word.

(Business telegrams with minimum of Rs. 7-0-6 for 25 words).

GLT .. 4½ annas a word.

(Social telegrams with minimum of Rs. 3-6-0 for 12 words—GLT free).



Bombay's General Post Office, close to Bori Bunder.

EFM 4½ annas a word.
 (From and to Forces with minimum of six words.
 Address free).

To U.S.A. (1st Zone)

	Rs. a. p.	
Ordinary	1 11 0	a word.
Deferred	0 13 6	" "
Letter Telegrams	14 1 0	

(Minimum of 25 words—each extra word nine annas.)

Inland Telegrams

	Rs. a. p.	
Express	1 8 0	for first eight words; two annas for every additional word.
Ordinary	0 12 0	for first eight words; one anna for every additional word.

TELEPHONES

Call box rate—two annas per call.

Principal call boxes, Bombay :-

Apollo Bunder	Apollo Pier Road.
Ballard Pier	Mole Station, Ballard Pier.
Bombay Central Station	Bellasis Road.
Byculla	Near Byculla G. I. P. Railway Station.
Churchgate B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station.	Queen's Road.
Colaba Exchange	Chanda Ramji Estate.
Colaba	Near Police Chowky.
St. Xavier's College Compound	Crickshank Road.
Esplanade Police Court	Crickshank Road.
Flera Fountain	Fort.
Mahendra Mansions	Esplanade Road.
New Custom House	Ballard Pier.
Telephone Building	Home Street, Fort.
G. I. P. Railway Station	Victoria Terminus.

See Telephone Directory for details of Trunk Calls.



FOR SAILORS

And Other Serious-minded People

THE city's centre for visiting Merchant seamen is the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute in Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, only a few minutes walk from the docks. This institute is administered by the Royal Bombay Seamen's Society for the benefit of seafarers of all denominations, and the Harbour Mission Church of St. Nicholas is attached to it.

Accommodation in the institute includes lounges, dining-rooms, billiard rooms, dry and wet canteens, a barber's shop and single bedrooms for officers and men.

Accommodation is available at the following rates :

	With board.	Without board.
Officers and Engineer Officers	Rs. 5	Re. 1 a day
Chief Petty Officers & Petty Officers	Rs. 4	Re. 1 a day
Apprentices and Cadets	Rs. 4	Re. 1 a day
Seamen	Rs. 3	As. 8 a day

A special week-end rate from 8-30 p.m. Saturday to 9 a.m. Monday including meals is Rs. 5-8 for Officers and Engineer Officers and Rs. 3-8 for Seamen. Good meals and refreshments of all kinds are obtainable at very reasonable prices in the dining-rooms and canteens.

Recreations :—The Chaplain and Superintendent are at all times ready to organise outdoor games and tournaments.

Football, hockey and cricket : a nominal charge for expenses for marking out the ground and providing tents is made.

Billiards : Two tables are available for officers and three tables for seamen.

Badminton : Gear is provided free and games are available from 6 a.m. till evening.

Dances and socials held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 9 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. by the Ladies' Guild. Refreshments free and no charge for admission.

Boxing : Tournaments can be arranged as desired, admission free.

Books : A library is available at the Institute and books may be exchanged there.

Minden Fleet Club, opposite the Cooperage Football ground, Queen's Road offers excellent facilities for Naval ratings.

CHURCHES

Places of worship of all denominations are available in Bombay and services in English are held on Sundays at

St. Thomas' Cathedral (Churchgate Street) Anglican.

Roman Catholic Church (Wodehouse Road).

Methodist Church (Colaba Causeway).

Scots Kirk—Church of Scotland, Apollo Street.

Baptist Church (Colaba, near P.O.)

Times vary somewhat and can be ascertained on inquiry. Bombay clergy will welcome any opportunity of helping visiting troops in any way, and congregations are also very willing to have an opportunity of giving hospitality.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Addresses of other helpful organisations are :

Rotary Club of Bombay, Secretary, M. N. Ghose, Taj Mahal Hotel.

Rotary International, Middle Asia Office, Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Secretary, H. W. Bryant.

Freemason's Hall, Ravelin Street (1 min. W. of Bori Bunder) Toc H, Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute.

Christian Science Society, 31, Murzban Road, Fort.

U. S. Army, Service of Supply, Warden House, Sir Pheroze-shah Mehta Road.

U.S. Naval Liaison Officer, Warden House, Sir Pheroze-shah Mehta Road.

Australian Association of India, President, C. B. Newbery, 20th Century-Fox Corp. (India) Ltd., Metro House, Esplanade Road.

Free Frenchmen of India, 60, Forbes Street, Fort.

A Spot of Hindustani

Bombay doesn't use very pure Hindustani, so language experts will excuse any imperfections in the following words and phrases which are, however, clearly understood in this city.

PRONUNCIATION: Vowel sounds are tricky but this is roughly how they are meant to go:

"ow" as in "cow"

"u" as in "dull"

"ah" as in "calm"

"oe" as in "foe"

GRAMMAR.—Owing to differences in sentence construction, phrases have certain words in brackets and you can substitute whatever word you require there.

Numbers:

1	Eck	11	gyahra
2	doe	12	bahra
3	teen	13	tayra
4	chahr	14	chowda
5	pahnch	15	pundra
6	chay	16	sola
7	saht	17	suttra
8	abt	18	uttahra
9	now	19	ooneece
10	dus	20	beece

100	eck sow
1,000	eck huzahr
100,000	eck lack

Fractions:

$\frac{1}{2}$	ahrdah
$\frac{1}{4}$	pow
$\frac{3}{4}$	pownah
$1\frac{1}{2}$	dchr
$2\frac{1}{2}$	dic

From 3 onwards fractions are regular, e.g., $3\frac{1}{2}$ su-wa teen, $3\frac{3}{4}$ sahray teen and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pownay chahr. (N.B.— $3\frac{3}{4}=4-\frac{1}{4}$).

Time of Day:

o'clock	— budjay
5 o'clock	— pahnch budjay
5.30	— sahray pahnch budjay
5.45	— pownay chay budjay
What time is it	— kitnay budjay high?
One hour	— eck guntah

Days of the Week:

Sunday	— Itwahr
Monday	— Somwahr
Tuesday	— Mungul
Wednesday	— Bood
Thursday	— Jooma raht
Friday	— Jooma
Saturday	— Suneecher
One day	— eck deen
One week	— eck hufta
One month	— eck mahina
One year	— eck burras

Colours:

Colour	— rung
Coloured	— rungy
White	— sufayd
Black	— kahlah
Red	— lahl
Blue	— neelah
Yellow	— peelah
Green	— hurrah
Brown	— boorah

Add kahlah to denote dark shade, e.g., kahlah lahl—dark red

Shopping :

Market—bazaar
 Shop—dookahn
 Shopkeeper—dookahnwalla
 Parcel—summahn
 Some—kooch
 Any—ko-y
 How many—kitnay high
 How much—kitnah high
 Show me some (pens)—kooch (kulum) bootow
 What is the price?—keemut kia high?
 That is too expensive—wo boat mungah
 I want the best—subsay atchah mungtah

Stationery :

Book—kitab
 Envelope—cover or lifahfa
 Ink—siyaheer
 Paper—kahrgaz
 Pen—kulum
 Penknife—chahkoo
 Writing paper—liknay-kah-kahrgaz.

Cloth Shops :

Cloth—kuprah
 Shirt—kummis
 Trousers—pahdun
 Silk—rayshmy
 Real silk—pukka rayshmy
 Thread—dahga
 Needle—soo-y

N.B.—English words are used for descriptions of cloth—
 “drill,” “poplin,” etc. For most accessories such as buttons,
 studs and buckles the English words are used.

Fruit Shops :

Fruit—full
 Apple—sayb
 Banana—kella
 Coconut—nariel
 Mango—ahm
 Melon—karbooz
 Orange—nowruny
 Sweet lime—moosumby
 Sour lime—nimboo
 Pawpaw—pappaya
 Is it ripe?—wo pukka high?
 Is it sweet?—wo meetah high?
 This is not fresh—yea tahjah nay high

Eating, Drinking, Smoking :

Dinner (food)—kahnah
 Bread—rohty
 Butter—muskur
 Meat—gohsh
 Vegetables—turkahry
 Milk—dood
 Tea—chah
 Water—pahny
 Lime squash—nimboo pahny
 Salt—neemuck
 Sugar—shukker
 Mustard—rye
 Pepper—mirch
 Spoon—chummuch
 Fork—kahnta
 Knife—choory
 Bring two cups of tea—doe piyahle chah low
 Give us dinner quickly—kahna juldly low.

The English names of most forms of drink are easily understood ; glass and bottle are the same words.

Tobacco is tumbac.

Tin (of cigarettes tobacco, etc.) is dubbah.

Brand names and smoking accessories have the same names as in English.

Travelling :

Bombay's one horse cabs are garries ; all other conveyances same as in English.

Which is the way (to Hornby Road) ?—(Hornby Road-tuck) rastah kia high ?

How far is (Bori Bunder) ?—(Bori Bunder) kitny dour high ?

Send for a taxi—eck taxi mungow

Drive to (Breach Candy)—(Breach Candy-tuck) challow.

Turn right—cedah haht ko firrow.

Turn left—byn haht ko firrow

Drive slowly—ahsti challow

Drive carefully—sohmahlo

Hurry up—juldyy karroh

Go straight ahead—cedah challow

Stop !—rohko

Show me your fare card—Toombahra card bootow.

Communications :

Most English words are understood, but here are a few extra ones in case of difficulty.

Telegram } tahr
Cable }

Telegraph office—tahr duftah

Letter—chittee

Mail—dakh

Stamp—ticket

Urgent—zurroor.

Facts About Bombay City

Population (City only, 1931 Census) .. 1,161,000

Area 15,480 acres.

Bombay City is the capital of Bombay Province which has a population of 18,192,000 and an area of 77,221 square miles.

* * * * *

The City's civic affairs are controlled by the Mayor and Municipal Corporation with a Municipal Commissioner.

Cotton spinning and weaving (2,789,000 spindles, 65,292 looms, 115,000 workers) consumes 201,000 tons of cotton a year, the City being the biggest centre of the industry in India.

* * * * *

Bombay ranks as the greatest market in the country for such commodities as cotton, bullion, oil seeds, grain and gems. As the clearing house for the pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf, the City is the world's biggest pearl market.

* * * * *

HISTORY. The seven islands of Bombay were in Muslim hands from the 14th to the 16th centuries when they were ceded to Portugal. They passed into British possession as part of the dowry brought by Catherine of Braganza to Charles II in 1661. He considered Bombay so profitless that he rented it to the East India Company for £10 a year !

DISTANCES :

Bombay to Delhi	861 miles.
” ” Calcutta	1,223 ”
” ” Madras	794 ”
” ” Poona	119 ”
” ” Karachi	988 ”

Your Camera In Bombay

By A. J. PATEL, F.R.P.S., P.S.A.

TAKING pictures in Bombay is lots of fun, and there are few serious restrictions to handicap the amateur. As long as you keep away from the docks, harbour, airports and other exclusively military areas, you are free to snap anything and everything.

Photography in the streets is in order and indeed many typical examples of life in the East may be found here, but general views of the city from high vantage points are not permitted.

DEEP SHADOWS

The Indian sunlight being very bright, the shadows are usually deep and one's average pictures out-of-doors tend to be somewhat contrasty. It is therefore advisable to use a fairly fast panchromatic film with a light yellow or green filter as this will yield softer results with good tonal gradation.

An average guide for correct exposures using a fast film such as Super XX or H.P.2 with a filter is as follows:

Scenes in good sunlight $f/11$ and shutter speed $1/100$ th of a second;

Open shade $f/6.3$ and $1/50$ th;

Indoors near a window on a bright day, $f/3.5$ and $1/10$ th.

Box camera users can obtain satisfactory snapshots in both sunlight and open shade.

Among places worth visiting in the city, photographic subjects can be found at Breach Candy Swimming Baths, Juhu and various other beaches where fishing villages in the neighbourhood will provide ample camera material.

FILMS

Because of the hot damp climate, all films are sold in a tropical packing, a casing of lead foil enclosing each roll in the carton protects the film from heat and damp. Accordingly, each roll should be exposed as soon as the seal has been broken. A roll partially exposed should not be left in the camera longer than a fortnight. Failure to remember this small point results in pin holes, marks on the negative and other blemishes which completely ruin otherwise good pictures.

After completing a roll of film, take it immediately to a reliable firm for developing and printing. Most firms have a same-day service, the charge for developing and printing eight prints from a 120 size roll being about one rupee (1s. 6d.).

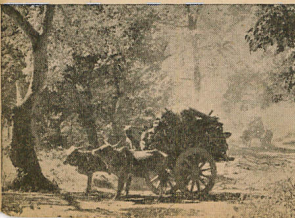


YOU CAN MAKE BETTER SNAPS —PERHAPS

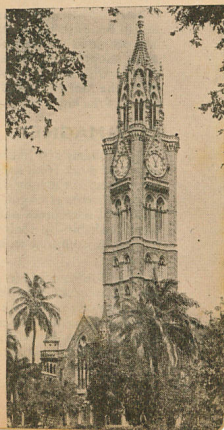


Above: The old vegetable seller was in a very shady corner of the bazaar.

Below: In the Jungle just outside Bombay. Sun and shade may produce violent contrasts.



Bombay Streets present plenty of variety.
Above: Round Temple, Sandhurst Road.
Below: The University's Rajabai Clock Tower in its garden setting.



About Ourselves

People Who Live in Bombay

THAT Bombay possesses an amazing variety of people and costumes becomes obvious in the first five minutes ashore. Some old residents claim that the only people they have never seen in Bori Bunder are Eskimos, and that if we ever had a cold wave, they might turn up too! But apart from obvious "foreigners" from China, Malaya, Africa, Arabia, and places west, our million and half inhabitants include representatives of every corner of the country. *In fact only one person in six among Bombayites was born in the city!*

Most of the working class people on the streets who wear a shirt and dhoti (long cloth wound between the legs) come from the country south and east of Bombay—and there are about half a million of them. They are the men who run our cotton mills; they nearly all speak Marathi and are sometimes referred to as "Ghatis," because the homes of many of them are in or near the Western Ghats, the mountain range just behind Bombay.

Next biggest group are the people from Gujerat and the Indian States to the north of Bombay. About a quarter million people in the city speak Gujerathi, and many of them are small shopkeepers, brokers and clerks. They usually wear dhoties with a coat or waistcoat over their shirts. Between them, the Marathi and Gujerathi speakers make up over two-thirds of the city's population.

CITY MAGNET

But Bombay acts like a huge magnet and men come here in search of work from every province in the country. One of the biggest of the long-distance groups are the Bhaiyyas of the United Provinces (Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, etc.) Usually taller and sometimes darker than the Ghatis, they are easily distinguishable by their little white caps, with lace edging (not to be confused with the much more substantial Gandhi caps).

From further afield in Madras Presidency and the far southern States of Cochin and Travancore come another 40,000 people among whom are the majority of the clerks who make European business offices their special preserve, because of their excellent knowledge of English. They usually wear completely European dress, including topees.

The most picturesque costumes are usually worn by people from the edges of India; for example there are more than 3,000 people from the North-West Frontier, easily distinguishable because of their height, very baggy trousers, coloured waistcoats and headgear consisting of an embroidered cap with a turban wound round it. Their neighbours from Baluchistan are also represented and may be recognised by their long hair and even baggier clothes. Then there are the people from the hills to the east—Bombay normally houses more than 500 Nepalis, 700 people from Sikkim, and more than 300 from Kashmir. Among these are the Gurkhas, often employed in Bombay as watchmen.

TURBANS AND HATS

Head dresses are usually a fairly good guide to locate birth places. The gold caps and jaunty turbans of the Muslims from the north contrast vividly with the little black flat-sided worn nowadays by many city Hindus.

Here and there you may see an elderly merchant from Cutch, a desert State, wearing a close-fitting, boat-shaped pugree of red, spotted with white. Then there are men wearing small, almost circular yellow or pink turbans which appear to have been made of thick cord. They are usually merchants from Indore, in Central India, or from Rajputana and are popularly known as Marwaris. Still visible in Bombay is the bright red and gold pugree worn by the Brahmins (priests) of Maharashtra, the Marathi-speaking districts east of Bombay. Another striking "hat" is the gold brocade turban worn by Khoja business men, whose Pope is the Aga Khan.

A very distinctive Bombay 'hat' is the old fashioned Parsi pugree which may still be seen. It is like an up-ended coal scuttle, made up heavily glazed and starched cloth. The modern Parsi often wears a hat, which looks like a bowler minus its brim. The Sikhs of course are easily recognised by their neat closely folded turbans which come down over both ears.

The ordinary loosely wound turban is probably less seen in Bombay than in villages where people are more exposed to the sun. A festival in the city, however, brings them out in their glowing colours when the Hindu millhands visit the temples and go to the fair at Chowpatty sands. Most of these working class turbans are of brightly dyed cotton cloth, seven to nine yards in length, and the knack of winding them has to be carefully learnt!

