

Some useful hints
for soldiers
arriving in India.

“WILD
WOODBINE”

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

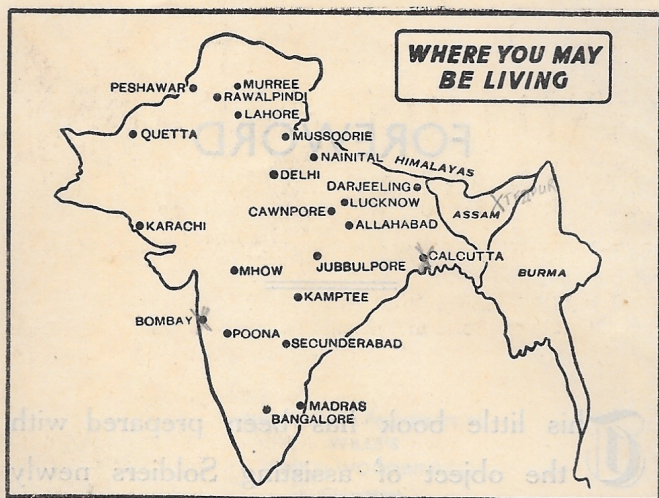
Issued by the Proprietors of
WILLS'S
"WILD WOODBINE"
Cigarettes.

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.

THE OLD FAVOURITE

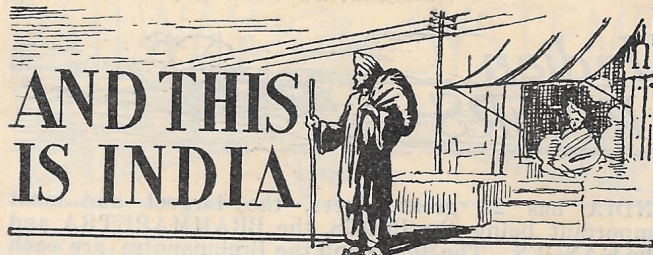


The above map will give you an idea of where some of the well-known military stations in India are situated.

COMPARATIVELY:

- ASSAM is as big as England and Wales together;
- BURMA is the size of France;
- FRANCE would fit into INDIA seven times;
- And GREAT BRITAIN would fit into INDIA twenty times.

THE OLD FAVOURITE



AND THIS IS INDIA

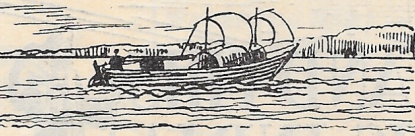
SOME FACTS and FIGURES :

INDIA is the central peninsula of Southern Asia and lies in 8°-4' to 35° North Latitude and 67° to 92° East Longitude;
 Its length being approximately 2,080 miles;
 And its breadth approximately 1,970 miles.
 The area of INDIA is calculated to be 1,700,000 sq. miles.
 INDIA has a population of approximately 400,000,000, who belong to some 2,300 Castes, Sects and Creeds.
 In peace time British Troops in India Number 60,000, while Indian Troops Number 150,000. There are also Forces in the Indian States.
 It is estimated that there are 500,000 VILLAGES in India; that there are 83 important TOWNS and Cities; and that 222 languages are spoken in this country.
 The Indian States, allied, tributary and protected, number 562.

MOUNTAIN RANGES :
 INDIA possesses, in all, eleven mountain ranges, the largest of which are the HIMALAYAS, stretching from Kashmir to Assam. The word HIMALAYA means the *abode of perpetual snow*.
 Mount Everest is the highest peak of the HIMALAYA Range, being nearly 5½ miles high. Kanchanjanga comes next with a height of 5¼ miles. Nanga Parbat, Nanda Devi and Dhawalagiri are each over four miles high. The HIMALAYAS comprise hundreds of other Giants, many of which are not yet shown on the map.

"WOODBINES"

Indian RIVERS



INDIA has 25 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 1500 miles in length. All three rivers rise in the Himalayas.

SEAPORTS :

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

SEASONS :

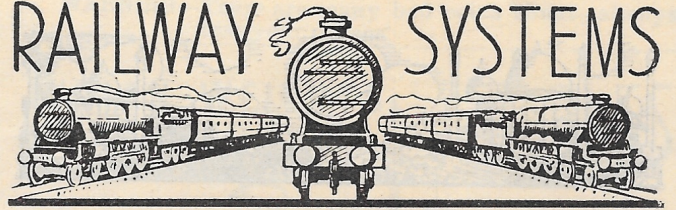
INDIA has three Seasons only; viz:—WINTER from November to February; SUMMER from March to June; and MONSOON from July to October.

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 :

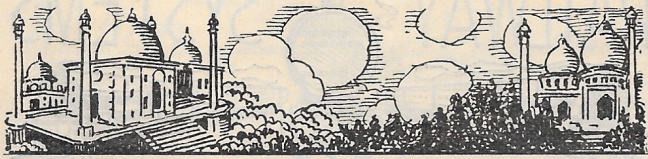
INDIA is rich in agricultural produce, chief of which are WHEAT, BARLEY, RICE, DHAL, COTTON, SUGAR-CANE, JUTE, HEMP, INDIGO, TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, CINCHONA (from which Quinine is obtained) and many varieties of TIMBER.

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

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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 300 to 400 years, Gaya, Benares, Ujjain, Prayag (ancient Allahabad), and Old Delhi were in existence B.C. The Capital of India is New Delhi.

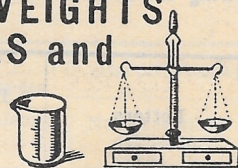
Indeed, India is strewn with ancient ruins of Cities, Forts and Temples, relics of her former greatness, at a time when other countries of to-day were in a state of savagery. In her customs, dress, folk-lore, even her slow-moving bullock transport, one sees behind them all the civilisation of 2,000 years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

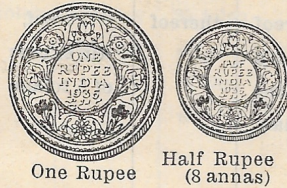
INDIAN WEIGHTS MEASURES and TABLES



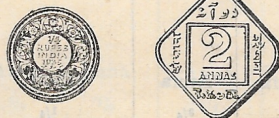
INDIAN BAZAR WEIGHT
 A rupee coin weighs a Tola
 5 Tolas = 1 Chattack
 16 Chattacks = 1 Seer
 40 Seers = 1 Maund
 (1 Seer = 2.05 lbs.)
 (1 Maund = 82.28 lbs.)

INDIAN MONEY TABLE
 3 Pies = 1 Pice
 4 Pice = 1 Anna
 16 Annas = 1 Rupee

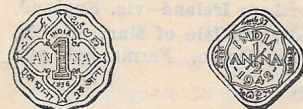
Notes are issued for Re. 1/-, Rs. 2/-, Rs. 5/-, Rs. 10/-, Rs. 50/-, Rs. 100/-



One Rupee Half Rupee (8 annas)



Quarter Rupee (4 annas) 2 Annas



1 Anna 1/2 Anna

INDIAN MONEY TO STERLING

1 Anna = 1 Penny
 11 Annas = 1 Shilling
 1 Rupee = 1 Shilling and 6 Pence
 13 Rupees and 6 Annas = 1 Pound

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

NOTE :

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

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INLAND POSTAGE

The following table shows the rates of postage chargeable is prepaid :—

Postcards		Letters		Book and Pattern Packets.	
Single	Reply	Not exceed- ing one tola	Every additional tola or fraction thereof, (exceed- ing one tola.)	For the first 5 tolas or fraction thereof	For every additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof, (in excess of 5 tolas)
Anna ¾	Anna 1½	Anna 1½	Anna ½	Anna ¾	Anna ¼

Postage to Great Britain and Northern Ireland—viz. England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and the countries of Antrim, Asmagh, 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 ex- ceed- ing 10 tolas.	Exceed- ing 10 tolas but not ex- ceeding 20 tolas.	For every addi- tional 20 tolas or part of that weight	Not exceeding 440 tolas		Exceeding 440 tolas (Registration Compulsory)	
			Not ex- ceed- ing 40 tolas.	For every addi- tional 40 tolas or part of that weight	Exceed- ing 440 tolas, but not ex- ceeding 480 tolas.	For addi- tional 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 1000 tolas.
Anna ¼	Anna ½	Anna ½	Annas 4	Annas 4	Rupees 3	Annas 4

Home Cable Rates—Ordinary 13 annas per word.

„ „ Deferred 6½ annas per word.

DLT—4½ per word. Minimum 25 words. (British Empire).

Inland Telegram—12 annas per 8 words, 1 anna per each extra word.

Airgraph Rates—8 annas.

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, Vendors, 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	Hawa	Clean	Sarf
Apple	<i>Say-b</i>	Clothes	<i>Cup-ray</i>
Bad	Kher- <i>arb</i>	Cloth	<i>Cup-ra</i>
Banana	Kay-la	Cobbler	Mo-chee
Basin	Chelumchee	Cold	<i>Ton-der</i>
Bed	<i>Pa-lung</i>	Colour or	
Between	<i>Beech</i>	Paint	<i>Rung</i>
Bird	<i>Chir-year</i>	Day	<i>Din</i>
Blanket	<i>Come-bul</i>	Dirty	<i>My-la</i>
Book	<i>Kit-<i>arb</i></i>	Do	<i>Cur-roe</i>
Box	<i>Buck-us</i>	Dog	<i>Coot-ta</i>
Bread	<i>Roe-tea</i>	Donkey	Gudda
Bridge	<i>Pull</i>	Door	Durwaza
Bullock	<i>Bile</i>	Down or	
Camel	Oont	under	<i>Knee-chay</i>
Cat	<i>Bill-ee</i>	Dry	Sooka
Chair	<i>Cho-key</i>	Egg	<i>Under</i>
Child	<i>But-cha</i>	Elephant	<i>Hearty</i>
Chicken	<i>Moor-ghee</i>	Fish	<i>Much-lee</i>

OFFER THEM TO YOUR PALS

ENGLISH	HINDUSTANI	ENGLISH	HINDUSTANI
Flour	<i>My-da</i>	Pen	<i>Cull-um</i>
Flower	Phool	Pepper	<i>Goal-mirruch</i>
Fork	Karnta	Price	Darm
Fruit	Phal	Pillow	<i>Tuck-year</i>
Garden	<i>Bug-each-ah</i>	River	Nuddee
Good	Utcher	Road	<i>Rust-er</i>
Handkerchief	<i>Room-arl</i>	Salt	<i>Num-muck</i>
Hat	<i>Toe-pea</i>	Sea	<i>Some-under</i>
Hill	<i>Purr-ha</i>	Sheet	Chudder
Hot	<i>Gur-rum</i>	Shirt	<i>Come-ease</i>
House	Ghur	Shoes or Boots	<i>Jew-tea</i>
Ice	<i>Bur-rough</i>	Short or Small	Choter
Ink	<i>See-eye</i>	Shut	Bund
Inside	<i>Beater</i>	Socks	Moza
Knife	<i>Chew-ree</i>	Spoon	<i>Chum-much</i>
Lamp	<i>But-tea</i>	Stamp	<i>Ticket</i>
Letter	<i>Chit-tea</i>	Sugar	<i>Chee-knee</i>
Long	<i>Lumber</i>	Sunlight	Dhoop
Man	<i>Ard-me</i>	Table	<i>Maze</i>
Matches	<i>March-is</i>	Tea	Char
Meat	Gosht	Telegram or	
Medicine	<i>Da-why</i>	Wire	<i>Tar</i>
Milk	Doodh	Today	Arj
Mouse or Rat	<i>Chew-ha</i>	Thing	<i>Cheese</i>
Money	<i>Pie-sa</i>	Tomorrow	<i>Cull</i>
Morning	Sooba	Up or Top	<i>Oo-per</i>
Musical Ins- trument	<i>Bar-jar</i>	Vegetables	<i>Sub-zee</i>
Mustard	<i>Rye</i>	Water	<i>Par-knee</i>
Name	Narm	Wet	Bheegar
News	<i>Cub-her</i>	Wine or Beer	Shurr- <i>arb</i>
Night	Rart	Woman	<i>Awe-rut</i>
Oil	<i>Tail</i>		
Open	Kola		
Orange	<i>Nar-rungee</i>	SERVANTS	<i>Now-cur</i>
Outside	<i>Bar-her</i>	Cook	<i>Bar-werchee</i>
Paper	<i>Car-guz</i>	Table Servant	<i>Kid-mut-ger</i>
Pay or Wages	<i>Ton-car</i>	House Servant	<i>Bearer</i>
Pear	<i>Narsh-party</i>	Nurse	<i>Eye-er</i>

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ENGLISH	HINDUSTANI	ENGLISH	HINDUSTANI
Sweeper	<i>May-ter</i>		
Water Carrier	<i>Bish-tea</i>		
Gardener	<i>Mar-tee</i>		
Washerman	<i>Doe-bee</i>		
Tailor	<i>Durzee</i>		

COLOURS

Yellow	<i>Peel-a</i>
Blue	<i>Kneel-a</i>
Red	<i>Larl</i>
White	<i>Suff-aid</i>
Black	<i>Car-la</i>
Green	<i>Hurra</i>

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	<i>Somwaar</i>
Tuesday	<i>Mung-gull</i>
Wednesday	<i>Boodh</i>
Thursday	<i>Jew-may-rart</i>
Friday	<i>Jew-ma</i>
Saturday	<i>Sunny-chur</i>
Sunday	<i>It-waar</i>

TIME

ENGLISH	HINDUSTANI
One o'clock	<i>Ache budge-eh</i>
Two o'clock	<i>Doe budge-eh</i>
Three o'clock	<i>Tea-n budge-eh</i>
etc. etc.	
Quarter to one (exception)	<i>Pawn budge-eh</i>
Quarter to two	<i>Pawn-eh doe budge-eh</i>
Quarter to three	<i>Pawn-eh tea-n budge-eh</i>
etc. etc.	
Quarter past one (exception)	<i>Sow-ah budge-eh</i>

ALWAYS WELCOME

ENGLISH	HINDUSTANI
Quarter past two	<i>Sow-ah doe budge-eh</i>
Quarter past three	<i>Sow-ah tea-n budge-eh</i>
etc. etc.	
Half past one (exception)	<i>Dare budge-eh</i>
Half past two (exception)	<i>Die budge-eh</i>
Half past three	<i>Sa-ray tea-n budge-eh</i>
Half past four	<i>Sa-ray Char budge-eh</i>
etc. etc.	

Some more words which will help you to make sentences

ENGLISH	HINDUSTANI	ENGLISH	HINDUSTANI
Enough	<i>Bus</i>	Don't	<i>Mut</i>
Where	<i>Kid-her</i>	Right	<i>Die-na</i>
What	<i>Key-ah</i>	Left	<i>By-ah</i>
How	<i>Ky-sar</i>	Is	<i>High</i>
When	<i>Cub</i>	Go	<i>Jaow</i>
What for or why	<i>Kiss-wosstay</i>	Come	<i>Aow</i>
This	<i>Yay</i>	To	<i>Ko</i>
That	<i>Woh</i>	From	<i>Say</i>
How many	<i>Kit-nay</i>	Take away	<i>Lay-jaow</i>
How much	<i>Kit-na</i>	Take	<i>Lay-low</i>
From where	<i>Kid-her-say</i>	Bring	<i>Lay-aow</i>
Yours	<i>Tomb-ara</i>	Stop	<i>Rook-oh</i>
Ours	<i>Hum-ara</i>	Wait	<i>Tie-roe</i>
Here	<i>Id-her</i>	Make	<i>Bun-now</i>
There	<i>Ood-her</i>	Give	<i>Doe</i>
I	<i>Hum</i>	Run	<i>Bar-go</i>
You	<i>Tomb</i>	Quickly	<i>Juldee</i>
Me	<i>Hum-ko</i>	Walk	<i>Pie-dull</i>
We	<i>Hum-loag</i>	Put	<i>Ruck-ho</i>
		Finished	<i>Cut-tum</i>

"WOODBINES"

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/tonga
 Get out of the way
 Shut up

HINDUSTANI

Bus-high
Sarf cur-roe
Yay lay-jaow
Kid-her jar-ta high ?
Hum-ko chit-tea doe
Yay key-ah cheese high ?
Oo-per ruck-ho
Knee-chay ruck-ho
Char bun-now
Par-knee lay-aow
Tomb key-ah bowl-ta high ?
Iss-ka kit-na darm high ?
Darm jars-tea high
Mut cur-roe
Tomb-ara karm high
Hum ko cub-her doe
Hum bard may bo-lay-ga
Kit-nay high ?
Tomb key-ah marng-ta high ?
Hum-ko barrack lay-jaow
Yay bus kid-her jar-ta high ?
Bill lay-aow
Bioscope kid-her high ?
Dark-car-ner kid-her high ?
Hum taxi/tonga marngter
Hut-jaow
Choop ra-ho.

NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM

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 6 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,

"WOODBINES"

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 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 (above 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 Permanganate of Potash. If incisions cannot be made because of the presence of a vein or artery, a red-hot coal, cigarette end, or red-hot wire should be applied to the bite, after which the 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.



"WOODBINES"

HEALTH "Donts" AND "Tips"

Don't go into the blazing sunshine without your Topee 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 ice 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.

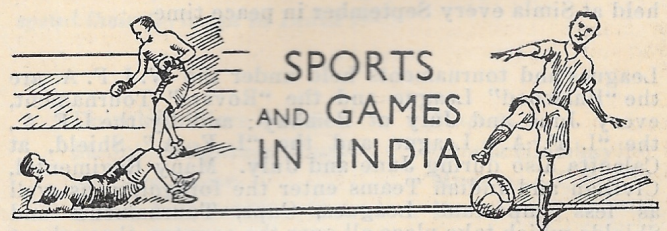
A few leaves, especially Neem leaves, placed inside the Topee when in the jungle, will keep the head cool.

Be careful about drinking Mineral waters in bazars, 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



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 compeers 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.

"WOODBINES"

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 Gunner Moir, Bombardier Billy Wells, Sergt. Sunshine, Tiger Smith, to mention a few only, reached top places in the World as well as English "Rings", 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 :—

Uniack Soldiers Home	... Murree.
St. John's Soldiers Home	... Colaba (Bombay)
Soldiers Home	... Mussoorie U.P.
Union Jack Soldiers Club	... Karachi.
Sandes Soldiers Home	... Lucknow.
" " "	... Rawalpindi.
" " "	... Ranikhet.
Willingdon 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. " "	... Nainital.
Sandes Soldiers Home	... Quetta.

"WOODBINES"

The following is a list of names whose soldiers were
going back to the front in 1918.

- United Soldiers Home
- St. John's Soldiers Home
- Soldiers Home
- Union Jack Soldiers Club
- Soldiers Home
- "
- "
- Windsor Soldiers Home
- Soldiers Home
- Soldiers Home
- Y.M.C.A.
- Y.M.C.A.
- Six Army Field Y.M.C.A.
- Soldiers Home
- L. of S. Soldiers Home
- Soldiers Home
- Y.M.C.A. Soldiers Home
- Wesleyan Soldiers Home
- Y.M.C.A.
- Soldiers Home

WILD WOODBINE CIGARETTES



The Soldiers' Smoke