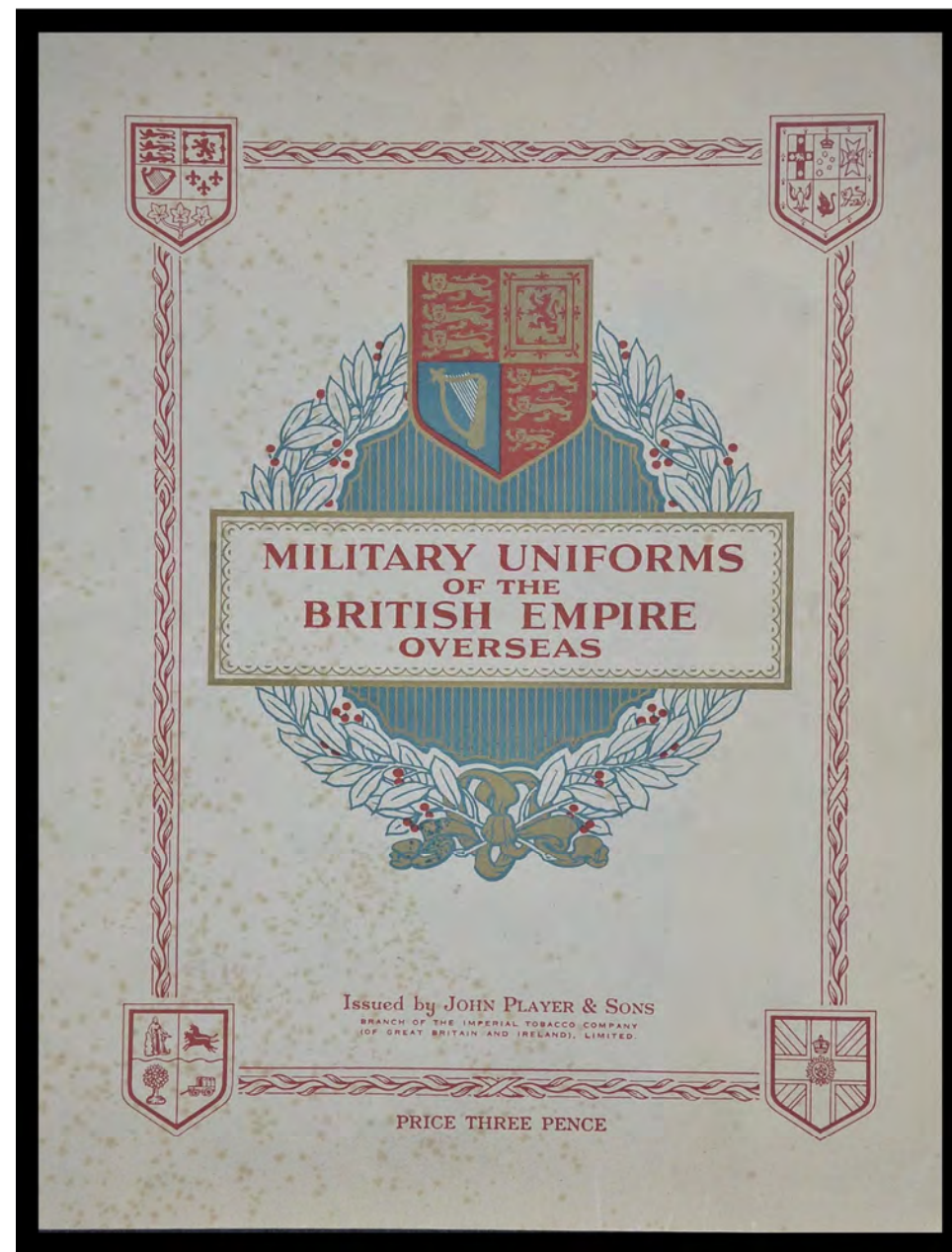




MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS. Under the Defence Acts of the Union of South Africa, every citizen between seventeen and sixty years of age is liable for military service in any part of South Africa, whether within or outside the boundaries of the Union. There is also a liability to compulsory service for all citizens between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five. The Permanent Force is recruited on a voluntary basis, service being for a period of three years; re-engagement for periods of two years is permitted up to the age of forty-five for privates and fifty for non-commissioned officers. We show a Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Cape Town Highlanders; the Town Hall, Cape Town, appears in the background. (No. 1)

KIMBERLEY REGIMENT. Prior to the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, the four self-governing Colonies of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State each maintained Volunteers and Militia. Under the present Defence Acts of the Union, every citizen between the ages of seventeen and sixty is liable for military service in any part of South Africa. During the Great War, the Union nobly played its part in defence of the Empire, and over 221,000 men served in the various theatres of war. Our illustration shows a Sergeant of the Kimberley Regiment, with Kimberley Town Hall in the background. (No. 2)



CAPE TOWN AND TABLE MOUNTAIN

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

WITWATERSRAND RIFLES. The Union of South Africa Defence Force is divided into (a) the Permanent Force, which is recruited on a voluntary basis; (b) the Coast Garrison Force, supplementing those portions of the Permanent Force detailed for this purpose; (c) the Active Citizen Force, which corresponds to the Territorial Army in Great Britain; (d) the Commandos, formed from members of the Defence Rifle Associations; and (e) the Reserves. Enrolment into the Active Citizen Force for a period of four years, and re-engagement for periods of one year is permitted. Our picture shows a Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Witwatersrand Rifles; a view of Johannesburg appears in the background. The Witwatersrand, of which Johannesburg is the centre, is a region rich in goldfields. (No. 3)

REGIMENT LOUW WEPENER. The Orange Free State, to which this regiment belongs, was one of the four self-governing Colonies which maintained Volunteers and Militia before the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910. Military re-organization was then carried out by the Government in which General Louis Botha was Prime Minister and General Smuts the Minister of Defence. At the present time, the Defence Force of the Union is divided into five categories, particulars of which will be found on Card No. 4. We show a Sergeant of the Regiment Louw Wepener; in the background may be seen the Provincial Legislative Chamber (formerly the Raadsaal), Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. (No. 4)



JOHANNESBURG



MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

THE RHODESIA REGIMENT. The Southern Rhodesia Defence Force originated with the early Pioneers and in 1892 developed into a Volunteer force which served in the Matabele War and Rhodesia Rebellion. In 1899 it became the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, with units in the principal centres and Rifle Companies in outlying districts. Volunteers therefrom served in the Boer War and Great War. In 1926 the Defence Act was promulgated, instituting compulsory peace training, and the Rhodesia Regiment—of two Battalions—was formed from members of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers and other citizens in the larger towns. We show a Sergeant of the Rhodesia Regiment in Drill Order, standing in front of the Drill Hall at Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. (No. 5)

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE. The police force of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia was originally recruited to accompany the Pioneers in the Occupation of Mashonaland in 1890, and later saw service in the Matabele War of 1893, the Matabele and Mashona Rebellions of 1896 and the Boer War. The Force was then known as the B.S.A. Company's Police, after the Charter Company which was responsible for the government of the territory. The B.S.A. Police saw service in German East Africa (1911-18), and was also responsible for the capture of Schückmansberg in German South-West Africa in 1914. We show a Trooper (Full Dress) in front of the Regimental Institute, B.S.A.P. Depot, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. (No. 6)

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE: NATIVE ASKARI. The Native Police of Southern Rhodesia are recruited from the Matabele and Mashona tribes of the Colony, and from the adjoining territories of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Although forty years ago their ancestors were uncivilized, the present-day recruits reach a high standard of discipline and efficiency. They work in co-operation with European members in all branches of the Force, while a special platoon of Askari performs guard duties at Government House. The H.Q. and Training School are at Salisbury. During the Great War numbers of them saw service in German East Africa. The background shows the Municipal Offices, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. (No. 7)



MUNICIPAL OFFICES,



SALISBURY, S. RHODESIA

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE. Members of all the Australian Light Horse Regiments served in the South African War and sixteen Regiments carry battle honours for the Great War. The members of the Light Horse Regiments, which are mostly drawn from country areas, are volunteers who provide their own mounts. The Regiments are numbered to correspond as far as possible with those of the Australian Imperial Force, but they also retain the old titles, "Royal New South Wales Lancers," "Victorian Mounted Rifles," etc., by which they were known before the Commonwealth took over control of defence matters in 1901. We show a trooper of the Australian Light Horse; the City Hall, Brisbane, appears in the background. (No. 8)

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY. It is interesting to recall that "two pieces of ordnance" were erected in Sydney in 1789 at the time when the garrison in New South Wales was composed of British troops. From this small beginning has grown the Royal Australian Artillery, which includes Field, Medium, Heavy, Anti-Aircraft and Survey Units. Like the other Arms of the Commonwealth Military Forces, the Artillery is mainly composed of Militia enlisted on a voluntary basis. The uniform shown is worn by the Militia Field and Medium Batteries. Prior to the Great War, Australian Batteries saw active service at Suakin, 1885, and in South Africa. The background shows the residence of the State Governor, Sydney, N.S.W. (No. 9)

AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY. The Battalions of Australian Infantry, which are composed of voluntarily enlisted Citizen Forces, are numbered to correspond with those of the Australian Imperial Force, and every effort is made to maintain the traditions established in the Great War. Battalion areas are allotted on a territorial basis throughout Australia. In addition to their numbers, the Regiments have territorial titles, e.g. the 1st Battalion is The East Sydney Regiment, and the 6th is The Royal Melbourne Regiment. The uniform depicted is typical, but some battalions wear uniforms similar to those of British Regiments. All battalions carry battle honours for the Great War. The Town Hall, Melbourne, appears in the background. (No. 10)



THE SYDNEY



HARBOUR BRIDGE

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED RIFLES



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

NEW ZEALAND MOUNTED RIFLES. From 1909 until 1930, military service was compulsory in New Zealand; since that date the compulsory service provisions of the Defence Act have not been enforced, but can be brought into operation without legislation. Since 1931 service in the Territorials and cadets has been voluntary. In March, 1936, the strength totalled 779 officers and 8,251 other ranks, and 946 handsmen. 98,910 troops served during the Great War in the N.Z. Expeditionary Forces in Samoa, Egypt, Gallipoli, Palestine, and on the Western Front; 16,697 lost their lives on active service. All New Zealand's Territorial Forces are to be re-organized and extensively mechanized. We show a trooper of the N.Z. Mounted Rifles; Parliament House, Wellington, appears in the background. (No. 11)

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE. This famous force was established in 1873 as the Northwest Mounted Police. A year later, the Force, 300 strong, marched 1,000 miles into Indian territory, and so impressed the inhabitants that Government control over them was effectually established. The reputation then gained for courage, integrity and efficiency has since become world-wide. In 1920, the Northwest Mounted amalgamated with the Dominion Police to form the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, upon whom the Government depends for the enforcement of Federal Law throughout Canada. Their duties include such diverse activities as the suppression of the drug traffic and the punishment of Indians for murdering persons accused of witchcraft. (No. 12)



WELLINGTON HARBOUR, NEW ZEALAND

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA. The personal staff of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India includes both British and Indian Aide-de-Camps. The latter are selected from among the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers of Indian Army units. We show an Indian Aide-de-Camp holding the rank of Risaldar Major, or senior Indian officer, in an Indian Cavalry regiment, who for his distinguished services has been rewarded with the grant of the honorary rank of Captain. A Musalman of the Punjab, he belongs to the class which provides a larger proportion of recruits to the Indian Army than any other section of India's population. The background portrays the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. (No. 13)

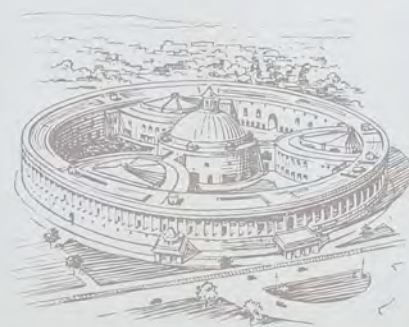
THE SCINDE HORSE (14th Prince of Wales's Own Cavalry) is one of the twenty-one Cavalry regiments of the Indian Army. It had its origin in two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse raised at Hyderabad in 1839 and '46 respectively. These two regiments were absorbed into the regular forces about 1860 and ultimately became the 15th Scinde Horse and the 36th Jacob's Horse. They saw active service in Northern and Central India, Persia and Afghanistan and, during the Great War, in France and Palestine. They were amalgamated in 1921. The present regiment is recruited from Pathans, Sikhs and Musalman Rajputs of the Punjab. We show the Risaldar-Major in Full Dress; a scene on the N.-W. Frontier appears in the background. (No. 14)



AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA



THE SCINDE HORSE



COUNCIL HOUSE, NEW DELHI

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



THE POONA HORSE (17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry) is the descendant of the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, raised in 1820, and the Poona Auxiliary Horse, raised about 1817-18. The latter unit was absorbed into the regular forces about 1860 and the two regiments later became the 13th Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry and the 14th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. These were amalgamated in 1921 into the present regiment, the battle honours of which tell of service in three Afghan Wars, in Persia, Abyssinia and China, as well as in the Great War. We show a Risaldar in Full Dress—a senior Indian officer of Cavalry. The background portrays Fort Jampur, on the N.-W. Frontier. (No. 15)

19th (K.G.O.) LANCERS. The history of the 19th (King George's Own) Lancers extends back to the years immediately following the Indian Mutiny, when the 2nd Regiment of Mahratta Horse was raised at Gwalior in 1858 and Fane's Horse was raised at Cawnpore in 1860. These two units, which later became the 18th King George's Own Lancers and the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse) respectively, were amalgamated in 1922 under their present designation. They had previously seen service in Northern India, China and Afghanistan and, in the Great War, in France and Palestine. The regiment is now recruited from Sikhs, Jats and Muslims of the Punjab. We show an Indian Muslim officer (a Captain in Full Dress); a view of the Khyber Pass is seen in the background. (No. 16)



THE KHYBER PASS

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS. The Sappers and Miners, as the Engineers of the Indian Army are designated, are divided into three Corps, of which Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners are the senior. The Corps was originally raised in 1780 and has taken part in almost every campaign since then in which Indian troops have shared. Its battle honours before 1914 show service in Egypt, Java, China, Persia, Abyssinia and Afghanistan, as well as in India, while in the Great War its units fought in France, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Persia and East Africa. It is recruited entirely from the Madras Presidency. We show the Subadar-Major of the Corps in Full Dress, standing in front of Government House, Madras. (No. 17)

5th MAHARATTA LIGHT INFANTRY. The Subadar-Major shown in our picture belongs to the 4th Battalion, which was originally raised in 1800 as a battalion of the 8th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. It fought through the Great War, rendering gallant service in Iraq as the 116th Mahrattas, and received its present designation in the great post-war reorganization of 1922. It is composed entirely of Mahrattas, sturdy fighters from the uplands of the Bombay Presidency round Poona and Satara. In the days of the East India Company, the Mahrattas put up a stout resistance to the Company's forces in the two Mahratta Wars of 1773 and 1802. The background shows the "Gateway of India," Bombay. (No. 18)



THE "GATEWAY OF INDIA," BOMBAY



MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



6TH RAJPUTANA RIFLES



7TH RAJPUT REGIMENT

THE 6TH RAJPUTANA RIFLES consists, like most of the eighteen Indian Infantry Regiments, of five active and one training (the 10th) battalions. The oldest of these battalions dates back to 1771, when it formed a unit of the old Bombay Army. One or other of them saw fighting in almost every campaign since that date in which Indian troops have been employed both in and out of India, and their Great War battle honours cover France, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Persia and East Africa. They are composed of Rajputs and Jats from Rajputana, and Musalmans from the Punjab, the Subadar-Major shown in our picture being a Rajput. The War Memorial Arch, New Delhi, appears in the background. (No. 19)

7TH RAJPUT REGIMENT. The Subadar shown in Full Dress in our picture is an Indian officer belonging to the 1st Battalion (Queen Victoria's Own Light Infantry), which was originally raised in 1798. For distinguished service in 1805 under General Lake it was permitted to carry a third honorary colour, and an additional Indian officer is still included in its strength to carry this colour. During the Great War it upheld its reputation in Egypt and Iraq. It is one of the fifteen Indian cavalry and infantry units which have been selected for Indianisation. No further junior British officers will be posted to these units, though senior British officers will remain with them till Indian officers are available to take their places. The background shows the Kutab Minar, Delhi. (No. 20)



THE KUTAB MINAR,
DELHI

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

THE 8TH PUNJAB REGIMENT. Our picture shows a Subadar-Major, holding the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, in Full Dress. Raised in 1798 as a part of the Madras Native Infantry, this battalion remained a portion of the Madras Army till it was reconstituted in 1905 as the 89th Punjabis with its present composition of Sikhs and Punjabi Musalmans. During the Great War it saw service in Egypt, Gallipoli, France, Iraq, Salonika and the Black Sea. This officer is a Musalman from the Northern Punjab, and he has been awarded the Order of British India in recognition of distinguished service. The background shows Lahore Fort, Naviakha. (No. 21)



8TH PUNJAB REGIMENT

15TH FRONTIER FORCE RIFLES. Our illustration shows a British Major (in Full Dress) of the 1st Battalion (Coke's), which was raised in 1849 by Captain Coke as the 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry. Shortly after this date it became part of the Punjab Frontier Force which was maintained till the beginning of this century as a local force for the protection of the North-West Frontier. Under Lord Kitchener's regime this localization ceased and all infantry battalions of the Indian Army now share the guarding of the Frontier, as well as all other duties which fall to their lot. Coke's Rifles saw fighting in the Great War in East Africa and on the North-West Frontier. (No. 22)



A STREET SCENE IN LAHORE



15TH FRONTIER FORCE RIFLES

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

THE 17TH DOGRA REGIMENT. Our picture shows the Subadar-Major (the senior Indian officer of the 10th Battalion) in Full Dress. In each Indian Infantry Regiment the 10th is the Training Battalion, which trains the recruits and acts as record office for the three, four or five active battalions of the Regiment. The Dogra Regiment is recruited entirely of Dogra Rajputs, who are high caste Hindus descended from the original Aryan invaders of India. They inhabit the foothills of the Himalayas between the Jhelum and Sutlej rivers in the Punjab. It is one of the few regiments which is composed of a single class, the majority being made up of class squadrons or companies. The Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, appears in the background. (No. 23)

10TH GURKHA RIFLES. The 120 Infantry battalions of the Indian Army include twenty of Gurkhas. These are divided into ten Regiments of Gurkha Rifles, each with two battalions. The most senior of these dates back to the end of the Nepal War in 1815. The 10th is the youngest, having been formed in 1890, but during the Great War it earned a reputation equal to that of the older regiments in Gallipoli, Egypt and Iraq. These regiments are composed entirely of Gurkhas, sturdy and cheerful little hillmen of Mongolian stock, who are subjects of the allied kingdom of Nepal. The riderman shown in Full Dress in the picture is wearing the famed kukri, or Gurkha knife. (No. 24)

THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY batteries, which number twenty-one, are units of the Royal Artillery, and their number is on the increase, as new batteries are formed to take the place of the Light Batteries which are disappearing from the British Army. In the rough country of the Indian frontiers, where hills are steep and roads are few, there is still room for artillery carried on mules, which can cover ground impassable to mechanized or horse-drawn guns. There is in addition an Indian Regiment of Artillery which came into being in 1914 and which consists at present of one field brigade. This will ultimately be officered entirely by Indians. Our illustration shows a Subadar-Major in Full Dress. (No. 25)



VICTORIA MEMORIAL



CALCUTTA

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

THE ALWAR STATE FORCES, of which our picture shows the Commandant in Full Dress, consist of two troops of Lancers and one active and one training battalion of Infantry. The forces of the Indian Princes which are classed as Indian States Forces are organized on the same lines as the corresponding units of the regular Indian Army. The active units of the Alwar Forces served in the Great War, the Lancers on the North-West Frontier and in Afghanistan, and the Infantry battalion in Egypt and Palestine. Alwar, which is situated in Rajputana, has a population of three quarters of a million. (No. 26)



BAHAWALPUR STATE FORCES. Bahawalpur is a Musalman state lying to the south-west of the Punjab with an area of 11,000 square miles and a population of about one million. The Nawab of Bahawalpur maintains as Indian States Forces one troop of Body-guard Lancers and one-and-a-half battalions of Infantry. The Major shown in Full Dress in our picture belongs to the 1st Bahawalpur Infantry (Sadiq Battalion). The Bahawalpur troops have more than once been loaned for Imperial purposes, and in the Great War the Sadiq Battalion served in Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as on the North-West Frontier of India. The Sadiq Garh Palace is shown in the background. (No. 27)



MARBLE CENOTAPH, ALWAR



MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



BARIA STATE FORCES. The officer shown in Full Dress in the picture is the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Baria State Forces, which consist of about 150 men organized as one troop of Cavalry and two platoons of Infantry. Baria is a Rajput State in Western India covering about eight hundred square miles and with about 160,000 inhabitants. The Raja of Baria, who takes a great personal interest in his forces, was promoted in 1937 to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. The background shows the Secretariat, Deygad Baria. (No. 28)

BIKANIR STATE FORCES. The Bikanir State Forces number about 1,800, consisting of one battery of Artillery, two motor machine-gun sections, two squadrons of Lancers, an Infantry battalion, and the Ganga Risala, a Captain of which is shown in our picture in Full Dress. This famous Camel Corps rendered good service in the early days of the Great War in the fighting east of the Suez Canal. Bikanir is one of the largest of the Rajputana States, but much of it is desert, and its population numbers less than one million. The Maharaja of Bikanir holds the honorary rank of General in the British Army and is an extra Aide-de-Camp to the King. The Old Palace and Fort, Bikanir, are shown in the background. (No. 29)



THE SECRETARIAT, DEYGAD BARIA

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

DHRANGADHRA STATE FORCES. Dhrangadhra is one of the smaller states of Kathiawar in Western India, covering an area of about twelve hundred square miles and having a population of about 90,000. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra maintains a Bodyguard of two mounted troops and two companies of Infantry known as the Dhrangadhra Makhwan Infantry. The officer shown in Full Dress in our picture is the Commandant of the Infantry. The State Forces are mostly composed of Rajputs, but have an admixture of other Hindus and also of Musalmans. The Delhi Gate, Dhrangadhra, appears in the background. (No. 30)



GWALIOR STATE FORCES. Gwalior is one of the largest and most important of the Indian States. Situated in Central India, it has a population of three-and-a-half million and covers twenty-six thousand square miles. The Maharaja of Gwalior maintains more Indian State Forces than almost any other Prince and they are organized into a Cavalry brigade, consisting of three regiments of Lancers, a battery of Horse Artillery and a Transport Corps, and an Infantry brigade of four Infantry battalions and a Mountain Battery. In addition there is an Infantry training battalion and half a company of Sappers. Our picture shows a Captain of the Mountain Battery, in Full Dress, standing in front of Gwalior Fort. (No. 31)



GWALIOR FORT

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



HYDERABAD STATE FORCES. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is the Ruler of the premier Indian State, which has a population of over fourteen million, and covers 34,000 square miles in Southern India. He maintains three regiments of Lancers organized as a Cavalry Brigade and, in addition, three Infantry battalions, a Horse Artillery Battery and a Transport Section. His forces number nearly five thousand in all. A regiment of Hyderabad Lancers served with the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade on the Suez Canal and in Palestine during the Great War. The officer shown in Full Dress in our picture is the commander of the Cavalry Brigade; the Char Minar, Hyderabad, appears in the background. (No. 32)

INDORE STATE FORCES. Our picture shows in Full Dress a Major of the 1st Battalion Maharaja Holkar's Infantry. This corps, with Holkar's Mounted Escort (a bodyguard unit of one squadron), and a Transport Corps of ponies, mules and carts make up the Maharaja of Indore's forces. The Transport Corps rendered noble service in the Great War in France, Macedonia, Egypt and Gallipoli, being present at the Suvla landing, while the Mounted Escort served in Iraq. Indore is a large State in Central India covering more than nine thousand square miles and having a population of 1,500,000. The background shows the Daryao Mahal Palace, Indore. (No. 33)



THE CHAR MINAR, HYDERABAD

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



JAIPUR STATE FORCES. Jaipur is one of the larger States of Rajputana, having an area of fifteen thousand square miles and a population of more than two-and-a-half million. The Maharaja of Jaipur maintains a regiment of Lancers, three battalions of Infantry and a Transport Corps. The last named is the only one of these units which dates back to before the Great War. It saw service on the North-West Frontier in 1895-7 and in the Great War was continuously employed throughout the Mesopotamian Campaign. The officer shown in Full Dress in our picture is a Captain on the Headquarters Staff of the Jaipur State Forces. The background portrays the Residency Gate, Jaipur. (No. 34)

JODHPUR STATE FORCES. The Jodhpur State Forces consist of one regiment of Lancers, an Infantry battalion and a Transport corps. The officer shown in Full Dress in our picture belongs to the Sardar Infantry battalion. The Jodhpur Lancers proceeded to France with the first units of the Indian Cavalry at the very outset of the Great War and fought with distinction alongside them throughout the operations both in France and Palestine. Jodhpur, the home of the Rathore Rajputs, is the largest state of Rajputana, covering 35,000 square miles and having a population of over two million. The city itself possesses an up-to-date aerodrome which has become an important point in the air route across Northern India. The Fort, Jodhpur, is shown in the background. (No. 35)



MAHARAJA'S PALACE, CHANDRA MAHAL, JAIPUR



MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



KASHMIR STATE FORCES. The Maharaja of Kashmir maintains a larger number of State Forces than any other Ruler of an Indian State. These forces are organized into the Jammu and Kashmir Brigades, the latter of which is commanded by the officer shown in our picture, in Full Dress. They comprise one Bodyguard Cavalry regiment, two Mountain Batteries, seven active and one training battalions of Infantry and a Transport unit consisting of both pack and mechanized transport. Several of these units served with distinction on the North-West Frontier of India and overseas during the Great War. Jammu and Kashmir lie to the north of the Punjab and cover nearly 85,000 square miles. The population exceeds 3,500,000. A view of Srinagar appears in the background. (No. 36)

MYSORE STATE FORCES. The State Forces maintained by the Maharaja of Mysore consist of one regiment of Lancers, one squadron of Mysore Horse and three Infantry battalions, only one of which, however, is a complete active unit. Both of the mounted units were raised from the ruins of the Army of Tippos Sultan after the fall of Srirangapatam. The Mysore Lancers, to which the officer shown in Full Dress in our picture belongs, served on the Suez Canal and in Palestine with the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade throughout the Great War. Mysore is one of the two largest States in Southern India, having an area of 30,000 square miles and a population of 6,500,000. The background shows the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade Memorial, New Delhi. (No. 37)



NATIVE BRIDGE, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

NAWANAGAR STATE FORCES. Nawanagar is one of the two largest of the Kathiawar States in Western India. It covers an area of four thousand square miles and has a population of 400,000. The Maharaja Jan Sahib of Nawanagar maintains as his State Forces a regiment of Lancers, consisting of two squadrons, and a company of Infantry. Both of these units are composed almost entirely of Rajputs, to which race he himself belongs. The officer shown in Full Dress in our picture is a member of the Headquarters Staff of the State Forces. The present ruler is a nephew of his predecessor, who was better known in this country as the great cricketer "Ranji." The background shows the Pratap Vilas Palace, Jamnagar. (No. 38)

THE TEHRIGARHWAL STATE FORCES, of which our picture shows the Commandant, consist of half a Company of Sappers and Miners, two platoons of Pioneers and two platoons of Infantry. The last two units are of recent creation, but the Sappers and Miners did good work during the Great War in France and Italy. Tehri-Garhwal is a Hindu State of 350,000 inhabitants covering over four thousand square miles in the foothills of the Himalayas to the north of the United Provinces. The Garhwals, who inhabit the British Indian district of Garhwal as well as the State of Tehri-Garhwal, earned a reputation second to none in the Great War. (No. 39)



PRATAP VILAS PALACE, JAMNAGAR



MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



UDAIPUR (MEWAR) STATE FORCES. The officer shown in Full Dress in the picture belongs to the Mewar Bhupal Infantry. The Udaipur (Mewar) State Forces consist of one squadron of Lancers and two battalions of Infantry. The Maharaja of Udaipur rules over some thirteen thousand square miles of Rajputana with a population of more than a million-and-a-half, mostly Rajputs. Udaipur itself is a place of great beauty and historical interest, and is one of the chief centres of attraction for visitors to Northern India. The Tower of Victory, Chitorgarh, appears in the background. (No. 40)

THE BURMA RIFLES are composed of three local classes, Chins, Kachins and Karens. The officer shown in Full Dress in our picture is a Kachin, hailing from the Sino-Burmese border. Until the separation of Burma from India in April, 1947, this regiment formed part of the Indian Army, having been raised as the 70th Burma Rifles during the Great War. It consists of three active battalions and a training battalion which, with the Frontier Battalions of the Burma Military Police, make up the new Burma Defence Force. (No. 41)



TRIPOLIA GATE, UDAIPUR

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

THE NIGERIA REGIMENT is one of the units of the Royal West African Frontier Force (popularly known as the "Waffs"), of which His Majesty the King is Colonel-in-Chief. The Force has played an important part in the history of the development of West Africa, and its colours bear many battle honours. The West African Frontier Force (the distinction of "Royal" was conferred by H.M. King George V in 1921) was first formed in 1897 when Colonel Lugard (now Lord Lugard) raised an African Force in Nigeria for the protection of the frontier. In 1901 the African Military Forces on the West Coast were amalgamated into the W. A. F. F. We show a Lance-Corporal of the Nigeria Regt., with Government House, Lagos, in the background. (No. 42)

THE GOLD COAST REGIMENT is a unit of the Royal West African Frontier Force and is descended from the various military bodies which existed in the Gold Coast from the 17th and 18th centuries for the protection of trading settlements. The Regiment played a distinguished part in the Ashanti Wars of 1817-4 and 1900, and in the Great War in Togoland, the Cameroons and East Africa. The Regiment, recruited from Africans in the Gold Coast, is officered by officers of the British Army. It bears the Royal West African Frontier Force badge of a palm tree and has for its motto "Kullum Shifti" in Hausa, which means "Always Ready." We show a R.S.M., with Christiansborg Castle, Accra, in the background. (No. 43)

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES comprises six battalions maintained by the East African territories of Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Kenya and Uganda, in addition to the Somaliland Camel Corps stationed in Somaliland. The Force under its present title was formed in 1901 by an amalgamation of the various military units then existing in the East African Protectorates. The King is Colonel-in-Chief of this Force, which took a large and distinguished part in the East African campaign of the Great War and expanded to twenty-two battalions. Its badge is a bugle and strings. It is recruited from Africans and officered by British Army officers. We show a R.S.M., with the Law Courts, Mombasa, Kenya, in the background. (No. 44)



GOVERNMENT HOUSE



LAGOS, NIGERIA

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES: SOMALILAND CAMEL CORPS. This Corps has its origin in a Camel Constabulary which was raised in 1912 to check inter-tribal fighting. The Corps consists of a camel company, pony company and a mechanized infantry company. It is officered by officers of the British Army and it is trained and equipped on modern lines. The Corps is part of the King's African Rifles, a force of six battalions (in addition to the Camel Corps), maintained by the various territories in East Africa. Further information on the K.A.R. will be found on Card No. 44. We show a Sergeant of the Camel Corps, with native forts at Taleh, British Somaliland, in the background. (No. 45)

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA REGIMENT was formerly the Military Wing of the Northern Rhodesia Police. This Military Wing was subsequently divorced from the Police and constituted a separate military regiment under its present title. Two battalions were raised in the Great War and played a distinguished part in the operations in S.W. Africa in 1914, and in East Africa, 1914-18. Its badge is a golden-crested crane and its motto "Diversi genere fide parati." Recruited from Africans of Northern Rhodesia, the Regiment, of which we show a Regimental Sergeant-Major, is officered by British officers. Government House, Lusaka, may be seen in the background. (No. 46)



VICTORIA FALLS, RHODESIA

MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS

TRANS-JORDAN FRONTIER FORCE. Trans-Jordan, which lies to the east of the River Jordan, has an area of 34,740 square miles and a population of approximately 300,000. The territory is covered by the Palestine Mandate, the High Commissioner for that country being also High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan. The Trans-Jordan Frontier Force was formed in 1926 from the Palestine Gendarmerie. The Force, of which we show a Sergeant, numbers about 700 men, and consists of cavalry and mechanized squadrons under the command of British officers. It maintains a very high standard of efficiency and mobility. (No. 47)



BRITISH GUIANA MILITIA. British Guiana, which was ceded to Great Britain in 1894, has an area of 59,480 square miles and a population of over 425,000. The British Guiana Militia was constituted in 1891 and consists of a machine-gun company and infantry companies. The Force is equipped with modern arms and is trained on the lines of the Territorial Army. It is under the command of the Inspector-General of the Police and has a permanent military staff to supervise its training. Our picture shows a Company Sergeant-Major of the Militia; the Town Hall, Georgetown, British Guiana, appears in the background. (No. 48)



TOWN HALL, GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA



MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS



B RITISH HONDURAS DEFENCE FORCE. The Crown Colony of British Honduras, in Central America, is bounded on the west by Guatemala and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. It has an area of 8,198 square miles and a population of approximately 50,000. The British Honduras Defence Force is a volunteer military unit consisting of infantry platoons and machine-gun sections. The infantry are equipped with Lewis guns and the latest pattern rifle. We show a Sergeant-Drummer of the Force; Government House, Belize, British Honduras, appears in the background. (No. 49)

SINGAPORE VOLUNTEER CORPS. The Settlement of Singapore is included in the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements. Although Singapore is but a small island of some 220 square miles, it is of immense strategic importance, and a strongly-fortified British naval base has been established there. The Singapore Volunteer Corps, of which we show a Regimental Sergeant-Major, is part of the Straits Settlement Volunteer Force and comprises units of Artillery, Royal Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Armoured Car section, Field Ambulance, etc. The Municipal Buildings, Singapore, are shown in the background. (No. 50)



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SINGAPORE





THE FOSTER MOTHER



"TRAMPS"



WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN



SWING HIGH, SWING LOW



"KCS"



WATER DOES KNOW SOMETHING



THAT
USHERN FEELING



BONE TO PICK WITH



JUST FROM MARKET



THE INFANTS' FORM



CANNED!



"DOORS CLOSED"



"A BIG POT"



"THE BUCK"



"IN HOT WATER"



"LITTLE BIT OF FLU"



"BOOTY-FUL"



"WHO WANTS A CAT'S WHISKER?"



"PUTTING ON WEIGHT"



"MEW-SICAL TUNE"



"THIS PIGGY WENT TO MARKET"



"PEACE"



"GIVE A POOR DOG A BONE"



"JACK BONE COULD EAT NO FAT"



ROBBED—BUT NOT SHINGLED



A FULL BENCH



"HOURS AND BABY"



THE CHRISTMAS "FARE"



"MY HAT"



"I'LL GO AND GET 'EM"



"WHEN THEY MY BABY"



"FEASTING TOGETHER"



"CURRENT BELLS"



"PLEASE DON'T CRUSH!"



"BUT NO SNACKS"



"TEA FOR TWO"



"GREEN HEATED"



"GIVE A POOR DOG A BONE."



"THE SAND 7 CREATURES"



"TWO COMPANY"



"THE OLE BOY"



"THE PROUD MOTHER."



"ON YOU ARE A ONE"



"THIS BEE IS POOR"



"WELLS OF MAYFAR"



"CHEAP AS HAIL THE PRICE"



"WHO SAID MAYFAR"



"THIS FELLOW"



"YOUR NOSE BUCKLE"



"PRESERVED PICKLES"



"THE NEW DOG"



SPORTSMEN ALL



"YOU LUCKY DOG"



THEY'RE ALL MINE



"HEADS AND TAILS"



"WHO'S BEEN SLEEPING IN MY BED?"



"WAKE UP, PUSHY"



"PUSHEE"



WAITING FOR THE MILKMAN



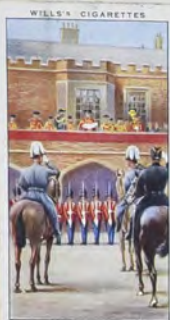
"CANNED"



DISPOSSESSED



REIGN OF KING GEORGE, V.



GEORGE THE FIFTH
PROCLAIMED KING



THE CORONATION AT WESTMINSTER
ABBAY



INVESTITURE OF THE
PRINCE OF WALES



THE CORONATION BHARATPUR, INDIA



ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY



THE KING AT THE FRONT



MEMORIAL SERVICE TO
LORD KITCHENER



THEIR MAJESTIES SILVER WEDDING



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT OTTAWA



UNVEILING THE NURSE CAVELL
MEMORIAL



THE KING AT THE CENOTAPH



THE THREE PRINCES AT THE DERBY



ESTABLISHING THE PARLIAMENT OF
NORTHERN IRELAND



OPENING OF KING GEORGE V DOCK,
WOOLWICH



THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MARY



THE KING'S PILGRIMAGE TO THE
GRAVES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS



MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF YORK



THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION
WEMBLEY



THE CONSECRATION OF LIVERPOOL
CATHEDRAL



ROYAL VISIT TO H.M.S. "VICTORY"



WILLS' CIGARETTES
REVIEW OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE KING AND QUEEN AT BRISTOL UNIVERSITY



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE ROYAL CARRIAGE AT ASCOT



WILLS' CIGARETTES
RAILWAY CENTENARY EXHIBITION



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE KING AT THE TATE GALLERY



WILLS' CIGARETTES
OPENING OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE KING AT THE CUP FINAL, WEMBLEY



WILLS' CIGARETTES
OPENING OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA



WILLS' CIGARETTES
OPENING OF THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL



WILLS' CIGARETTES
FUNERAL OF EARL HAIG



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE GATHERING OF CHILDREN AT NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE KING'S CONVALESCENCE



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE PRINCE AT BOY SCOUTS' WORLD JAMBOREE



WILLS' CIGARETTES
OPENING OF THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET ROSE



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE PRINCE OF WALES AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON



WILLS' CIGARETTES
OPENING OF THE NEW LAMBETH BRIDGE



WILLS' CIGARETTES
OPENING OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE



WILLS' CIGARETTES
OPENING OF SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE, LONDON



WILLS' CIGARETTES
THE KING AT A TEST MATCH, LORDS



WILLS' CIGARETTES
OPENING OF THE MERSEY TUNNEL



WILLS' CIGARETTES
KING AND QUEEN IN THE ROYAL YACHT 'BRITANNIA'



WILLS' CIGARETTES
LAUNCH OF THE 'QUEEN MARY'



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S
AUSTRALIAN TOUR



THE ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR RACE



MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF KENT



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES



HIS MAJESTY THE KING



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



DRIVE AS YOU WOULD WISH
OTHERS TO DRIVE



REVERSING INTO A BY-ROAD



OVERTAKE ONLY WITH SAFETY



DO NOT OVERTAKE AT BENDS



MOTOR-CYCLISTS: DO NOT
SQUEEZE THROUGH TRAFFIC



GUARD AGAINST SIDE-SLIP



STOP TO ALLOW TRAMCAR
PASSENGERS TO ALIGHT



NEVER RUN AN ENGINE IN A GARAGE
WITH THE DOOR CLOSED



BICYCLES ARE MADE TO
CARRY ONE ONLY



DO NOT HANG ON TO A
MOTOR VEHICLE



BEWARE OF TRAM LINES



LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAVE
THE PAVEMENT



DO NOT PLAY WITH A DOG IN THE STREET



NEVER CHASE A BALL OR HOOP INTO THE ROADWAY



PEDESTRIANS: USE RECOGNISED CROSSING PLACES



DO NOT ATTEMPT TO BOARD OR ALIGHT FROM A VEHICLE IN MOTION



DO NOT STEP FROM BEHIND ONE VEHICLE INTO THE PATH OF ANOTHER



SEE THAT THE RED REFLECTOR IS CLEAN AND PROPERLY FITTED



HIDE STEADILY AND NOT MORE THAN TWO AHEAD



DRIVE CAREFULLY PAST ANIMALS



CARRY AN EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER READILY ACCESSIBLE



TAKE THE OFF SIDE OF THE ROAD WHEN MEETING LED HORSES



DO NOT ALIGHT FROM A CAR ON THE TRAFFIC SIDE



BEWARE OF TRAMS SWINGING OUT AT CORNERS



GETTING OUT OF TRAM LINES



AVOID PULLING UP OPPOSITE A STATIONARY VEHICLE



DO NOT PARK ON A CURVE



NEVER DRAW UP AT NIGHT ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE ROAD



NEVER STOP BESIDE A WHITE LINE THUS FORCING OTHER VEHICLES OVER IT



BEWARE OF AMATEUR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS



DO NOT HINDER A CONSTABLE ON POINT DUTY BY ASKING QUESTIONS



DO NOT GIVE INCORRECT HAND SIGNALS



TRAFFIC SIGNALS



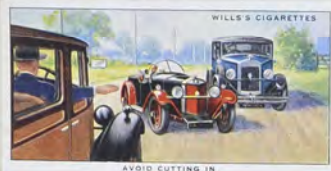
TRAFFIC SIGNALS



MOTORIST'S SIGNALS: "OVERTAKE ME ON MY RIGHT"



MOTORIST'S SIGNALS: "I AM GOING TO TURN RIGHT"



RADIO CELEBRITIES







Player's Cigarettes



East India—
*Zenodice
amethystus*

Player's Cigarettes



Gr. Britain—
Purple Emperor

Player's Cigarettes



China & Japan—
Suzukia charonda

"NATURAL HISTORY"



AMERICAN ALLIGATOR



KUDU ANTelope



APTERIX



MOUNTAIN ZEBRA



YAK



WAPITI



TIGER



MALAYAN TAPIR



BRAZILIAN TAPIR



COMMON SEAL

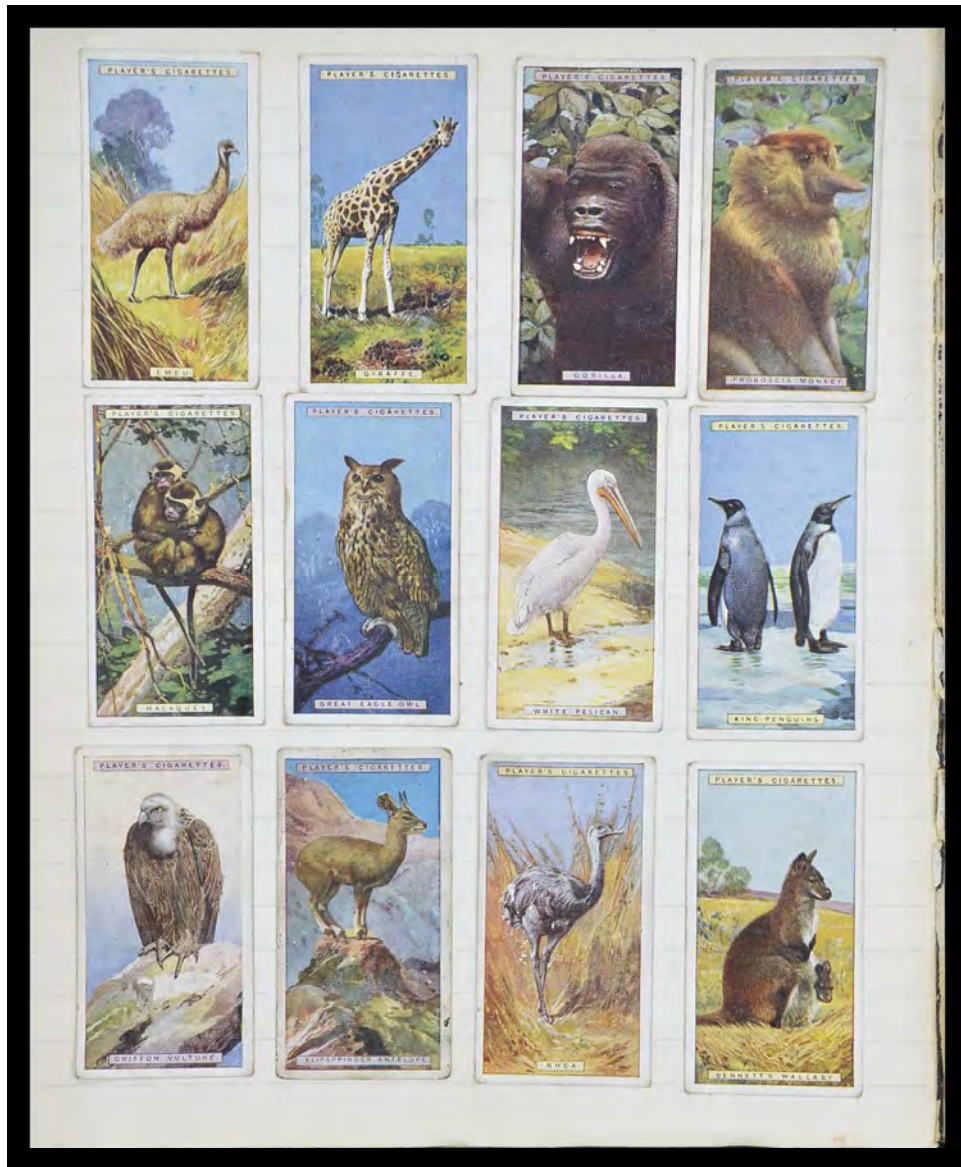


INDIAN RHINOCEROS



TIGER











LARGE WHITE BUTTERFLY



GREY DAGGER MOTH



ADONIS BLUE BUTTERFLY



WHITE ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY



PINE BEAUTY MOTH



BROAD-BORDERED BEE HAWK MOTH



SCARLET TIGER MOTH



COMMA BUTTERFLY



CINNABAR MOTH



CLOUDED YELLOW BUTTERFLY



BRIMSTONE BUTTERFLY



RED ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY

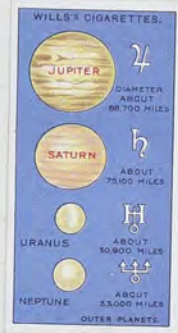
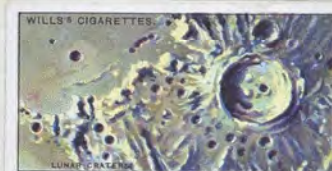


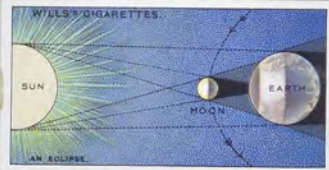
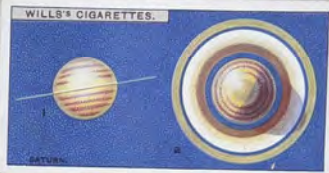
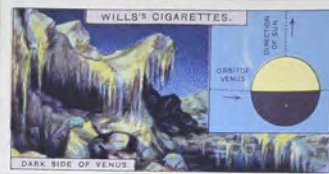
SWALLOW-TAIL BUTTERFLY



HUMMINGBIRD HAWK MOTH

ROMANCE OF THE HEAVENS













LILY OF THE VALLEY.



MALOPES.



LUPINES.



NEMESIAS.



NIGELLAS.



PEONIES.



PANSIES.



PETUNIAS.



POLYANTHUS.



PYRETHRUMS.



SCABIOUS.



SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER.



SNOWDROP.



SPANISH & DUTCH IRISES.



TEN-WEEK STOCKS.



SUNBEAM POPPIES.



SWEET PEA.



SWEET SULTANS.



VERBENA.



VIOLA.



VIOLETS.



WALLFLOWERS.



ZINNIAS.



DAFFODIL.

FLOWERS IN POTS



VALLOTA.



TULIP.



TRACHELIUM.



STREPTOCARPUS.



STADICE.



SPIRAEA.



SOLANUM.



SCHIZANTHUS.



SALVIA.



ROSE.



PRIMULA.



ZONAL PELANDONIUM.



ORNITHOGALUM.



ORANGE.



ORCHID.



NERINE.



NEMESIA.



NARCISSUS.



MARGUERITE.



LILIUM.



LAGENALIA.



HYDRANGA.



HYACINTH.



HIPPEASTRUM.



LIFE IN THE TREES

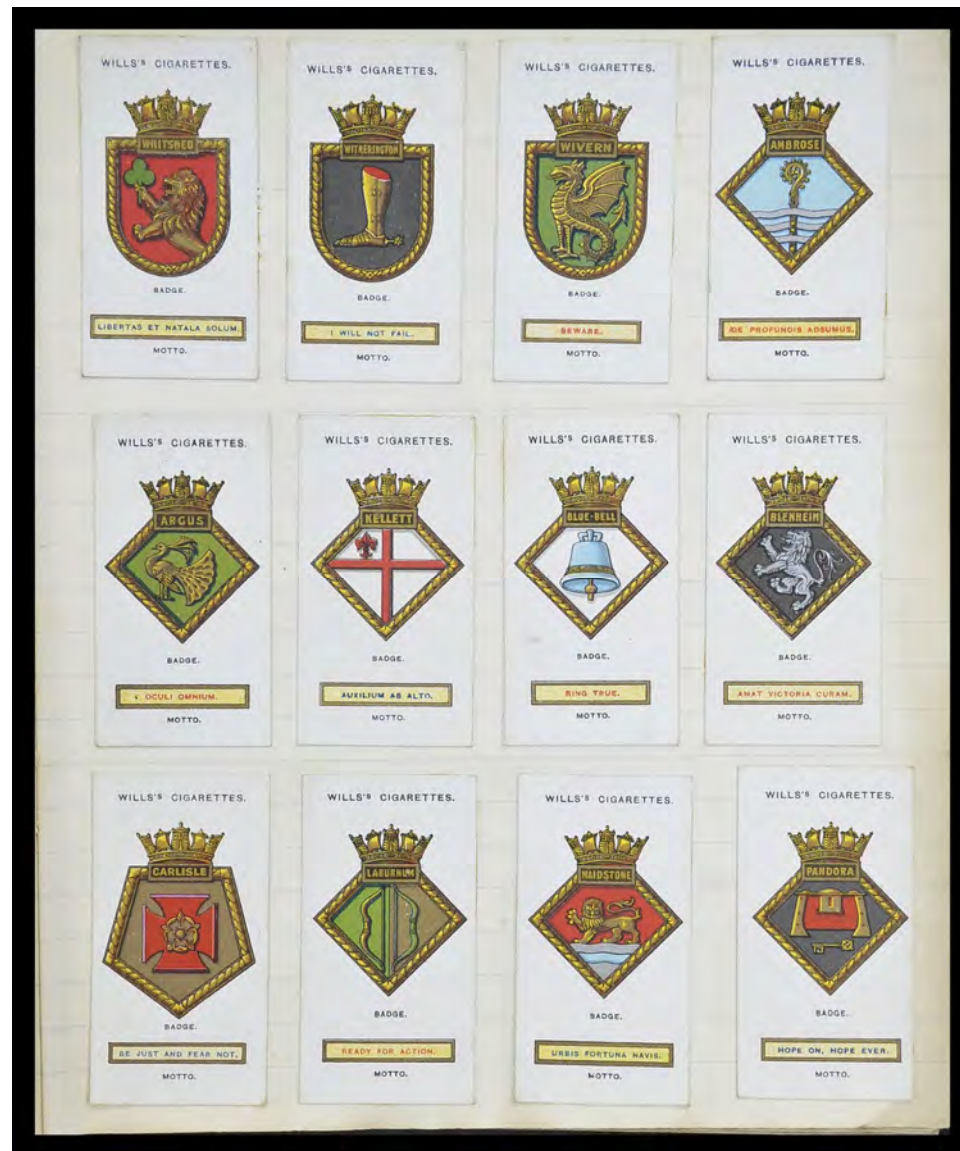


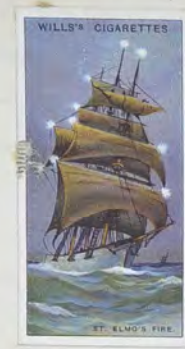


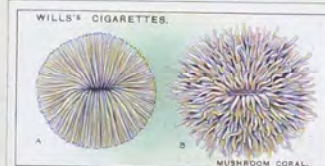
SHIPS BADGES

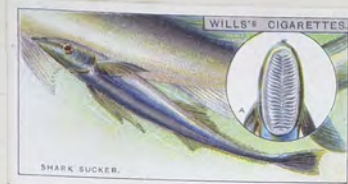
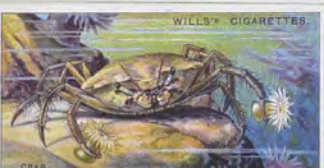
WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. USQUE AD FINEM. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. ONE IN A HUNDRED. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. SEMPER EADEM. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. INTAMINATIS FUISSET HONORIBUS. MOTTO.
WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. DUCERE CLASSEM REGEM SEQUI. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. FULMEN ERIPIMUS JOVI. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. VENTIS SECUNDIS. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. QUI TARDI FRANGATUR. MOTTO.
WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. PARVUS PARS MAGNA. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. SPES BONA. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. CELENTER TEROS. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. HARVEST DEFINES. MOTTO.

WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. NOMINE FIDEMUS. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. PEACE WITH HONOUR. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. PESTINA SED NON LENTE. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. FORTIS PARS SECURITATEM. MOTTO.
WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. VINDICAVI. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. SEMPER TRIUMPHANS. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. MANU FORTI. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. SI OPPOSING END THEM. MOTTO.
WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. REX ET NOSTRA JURA. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. EVERYWHERE BY SOLDI. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. SPLENDORE AUDAX. MOTTO.	WILLS' CIGARETTES.  BADGE. BY HONOUR FLOURISH. MOTTO.

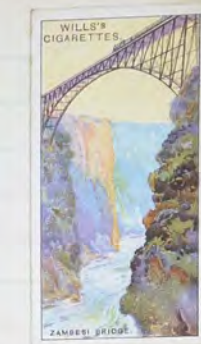


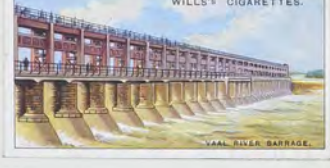
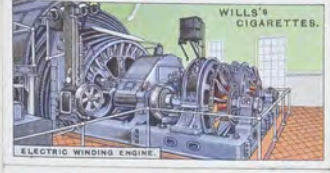
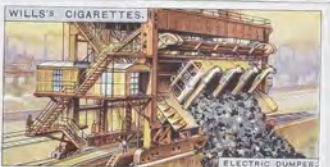






ENGINEERING WONDERS.





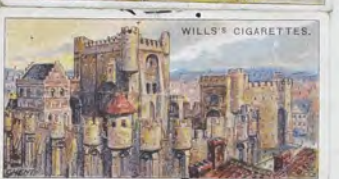
DICKENS CHARACTERS



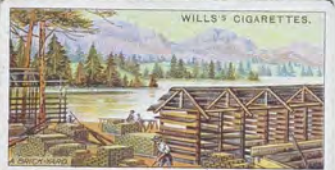


TOWNS





OVERSEAS DOMINIONS





SHIPS



Fiji



SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE



IRAQ



USANDA PROTECTORATE



NEWFOUNDLAND



ST. VINCENT



TANGANYIKA TERRITORY



BAHAMA ISLANDS



BARBADOS



THE ROYAL AIR FORCE



SEYCHELLES

CAMERAS STORIES



MR. BUTTERMERE



DARTMOUTH



RYDAL MERE, FROM WORDSWORTH WISHING GATE



THE LAUNCHING



FOOTBALL



THE BARGE



OLD HOUSES, CHILHAM, KENT



HOCKEY



BURNHAM BEECHES, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE



HIGHLAND CATTLE GRADING PASTURES



A HUNTING MORNING



HARVESTING IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN



COTTAGE HOMES OF ENGLAND



THE FAMILY



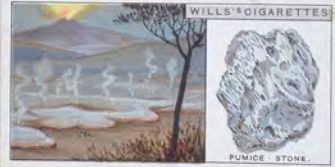
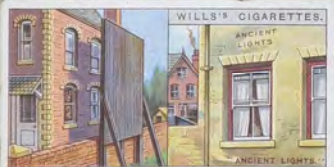
HAYSTACKING



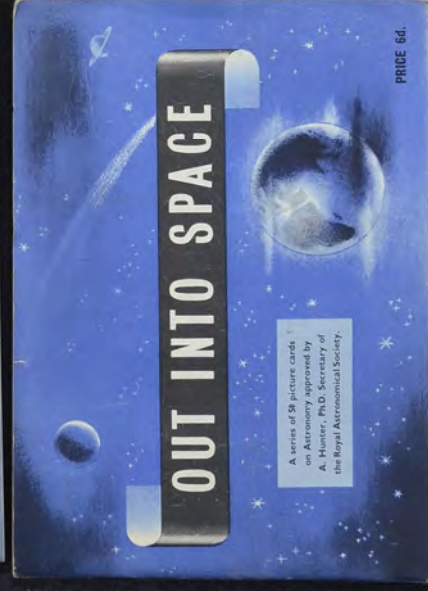
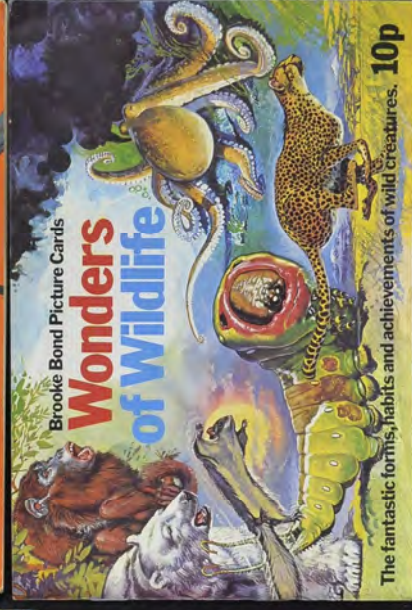
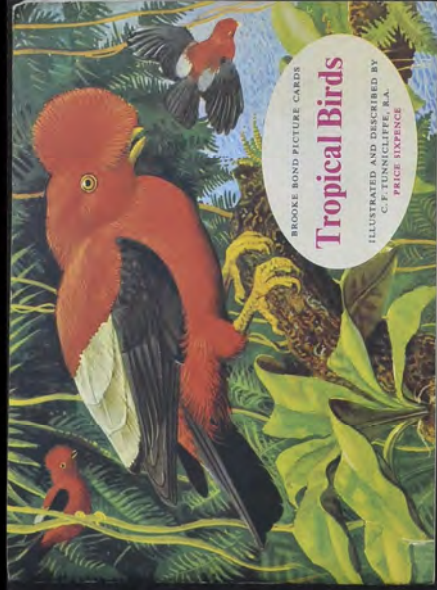
THE BEST SPORT OF THE DAY



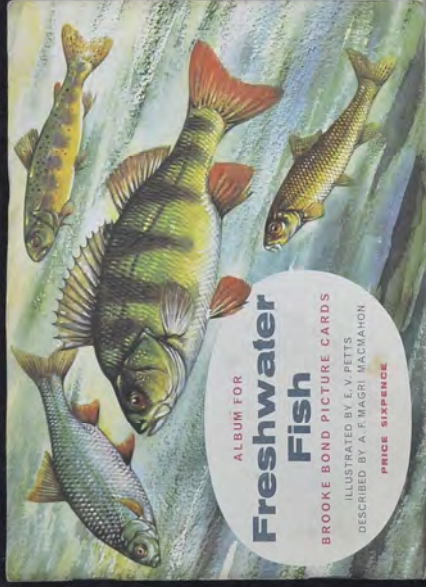












Butterflies of the World

BROOKE BOND
PICTURE CARDS



ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED BY RICHARD WARD

PRICE SIXPENCE

Trees in Britain

BROOKE BOND PICTURE CARDS



ILLUSTRATED & DESCRIBED BY MICHAEL YOUNG

PRICE SIXPENCE

An Album of BIRDS & THEIR YOUNG



ISSUED BY
JOHN PLAYER & SONS
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PRICE ONE PENNY

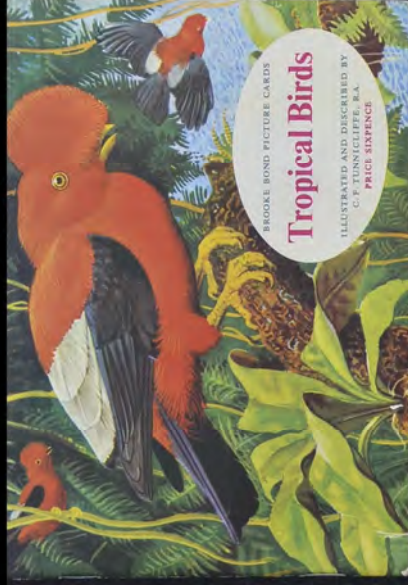
An album of WILD FLOWERS

SECOND SERIES

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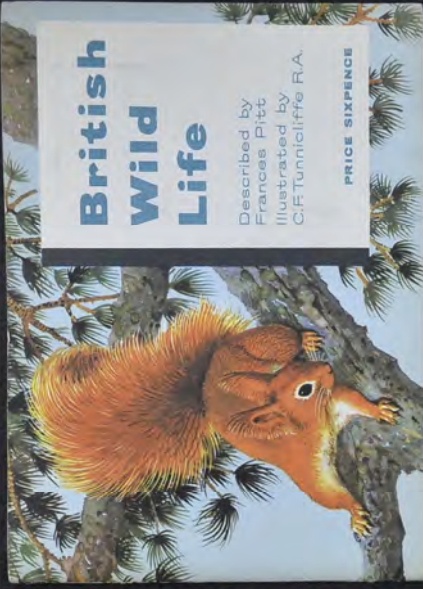
PRICE ONE PENNY



Tropical Birds

BROOKE BOND PICTURE CARDS

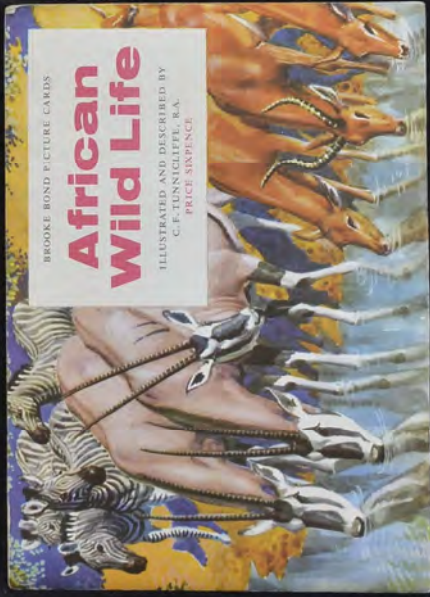
ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED BY
C. F. TUNNICLIFFE, R.A.
PRICE SIXPENCE



British Wild Life

Described by
Frances Pitt
Illustrated by
C. F. Tunnicliffe R.A.

PRICE SIXPENCE



African Wild Life

BROOKE BOND PICTURE CARDS

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED BY
C. F. TUNNICLIFFE, R.A.
PRICE SIXPENCE



WILD BIRDS in BRITAIN

BROOKE BOND PICTURE CARDS

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED BY C. F. TUNNICLIFFE, R.A.

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