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THE BEACON'S

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GUIDE

TO

MUSSOORIE

COMPILED BY

ROBERT HAWTHORNE
EDITOR OF "The Beacon" MUSSOORIE.



PRICE TWELVE ANNAS.

*
BUCKLE & CO.'s

BULLOCK TRAIN.

Terms Strictly Cash.

SAHARUNPORE TO MUSSOORIE, LANDOUR, RAJPORE,
DEHRA AND ROORKEE.

We thank the public for the liberal support accorded to us since the establishment of our business in 1875, and confidently ask for a continuance of their patronage, to deserve which no effort will be spared by us.

Rail freight on goods arriving at Saharunpore is paid by us when required, thus preventing all delay.

When the Charges on goods are paid on receipt of Memo from us, they are delivered at Consignee's houses in Mussoorie or Landour.

Rail receipts should be sent direct to our Saharunpore Branch; and when booking goods by rail our Constituents will oblige by booking to our care at Saharunpore.

We have a European Assistant at Saharunpore, who, as a rule, meets every passenger train, and will receive any heavy luggage at the station.

We undertake to engage dāk-gharries for Constituents, and have made arrangements with the "AGENCY HOTEL" at Rajpore to supply jampans, dandies or horses for the journey up hill.

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House, Estate, Land, and General Agents,

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We undertake the agency of Houses and Estates in Mussoorie and Landour.

Our long experience in this line is a sufficient guarantee to proprietors that their interests could not be in better hands.

Those wishing to rent or purchase houses will find it to their advantage to place their orders with us.

We undertake the building, alteration or repair of houses.

REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT XXV OF 1876.

GUIDE

TO

MUSSOORIE, LANDOUR, CHAKRATA

AND

DEHRA DUN

INCLUDING

The best shooting grounds in the Interior ; the prettiest walks
and rides around ; the picnic and pleasure resorts ; the Institutions ;
the Municipal Bye-laws ; the Club rules

&c. &c.

By

ROBERT HAWTHORNE,

EDITOR OF " THE BEACON " MUSSOORIE.

MUSSOORIE
THE BEACON PRESS

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PREFACE.

The main information contained in this pamphlet, I have obtained from Mr. Northam's excellent little Guide (now out of print), after having passed it through the smelting pot and well boiled down on the one hand, I have tried to enlarge the information with the other. I am also greatly indebted to many kind friends for a large proportion of the matter on the shooting grounds of Mussoorie.

GUIDE TO MUSSOORIE.



PRELIMINARY.

To Mussoorie, the traveller in search of change, in pursuit of sport or the adventures of exploration, might well betake himself, and it is the duty of the present writer to humbly direct his footsteps.

Whencesoever the traveller may hail, it will be convenient to consider him asleep from the time he puts his foot into the railway carriage until the glare and bustle of the Sahàrunpur platform arouses him to the contemplation of a long and tedious journey in a dak gharry.

It forms no part of the writer's present purpose to descant upon the inconveniences of overcrowded railway carriages—a matter which will form the topic for the newspapers during the beginning and latter end of the hill season. We may say, however, that happy is the traveller who, by the exercise of a little foresight, comes early to the railway station, and secures his comfortable seat, while the tardy passenger is a mile away from the station vociferously urging on the *ghariwan* to an impracticable speed—a vain performance, which is usually followed by the penalty of having to sit and sleep on his own boxes, after bestowing a few anathemas on the railway authorities in general and their rolling-stock in particular. There never was a place like an Indian terminal railway station, in the month of April, to illustrate the immense advantage of being in time. Be instructed then, gentle reader, and be in time. But what shall we say of the wretched traveller who may be kicking his heels on the broad promenade of an intermediate station, or the unhappy half-dozen passengers which a branch train has disgorged for transmission into the approaching mail. Being in time has no advantages for them. The scriptural camel passing through the eye of a needle was no greater puzzle than the question as to where the traveller and the

multitude of his belongings are to be stowed away. But we have too many troubles of our own to permit more than a passing sympathy, and must needs leave every hapless creature to bear his own burdens, while we hurry on to Saharanpur.

Still we may pause awhile to point out how many kinds of travellers there are who move hillwards during the hot and rainy seasons.

First, there are those who never fail to go every season as regularly and punctually as clock-work. They are in great part matronly ladies surrounded by a graded assortment of young olive brranches who could not live in the plains, you know, in the hot weather. The olive branches develop into ruddy little cherubs in the balmy air of Mussoorie, and the bloom on madam's cheeks proclaims the advantages of a hill climate. The husband may be an overworked gentleman of the medical department, or an exhausted competition-wallah; but if within a few hundred miles, he pops up, now and then, to Mussoorie for the orthodox ten days "sky," making fourteen by dodging in the Saturdays and Sundays. On these occasions there is joy in the house of madam and the cherubs,

There is another kind of lady who migrates to the hill with the punctuality of the swallow's flight. Nature has not been bountiful to her in the way of olive branches, and, with no particular ties, she leaves her husband in the plains. She is lonesome and disconsolate, of course; may be she does not take long to correct her loneliness, and a strong effort may dissipate the sadness of her depressing situation; for why should she drag on her weary footsteps through six months, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." In some instances, only a few, of course, within a little month—nay, not so much, not one—she is one of the most impassioned devotees of the Mussoorie slide, and, perchance, may have a "bow-wow," a harmless creature who, for the sake of her innocent company, is willing to fetch and carry, and dance a regular attendance. The most discerning know that all this does not travel beyond the paths of rectitude, although censorious people will nod their heads over it. It has passed into a custom, and although probably more "honored in the breach than the observance," the fact that it is a custom—or the fashion—takes much of the sting out of the censure of Mrs. Grundy.

Besides those in active service, there are a larger number of retired military men in Mussoorie and Landour than in any other hill-station. Colonels, Majors-General, Lieutenants-General, their familiar faces are well known. They are quite harmless and kindhearted, and being good-humoured jolly fellows, they become

deservedly popular. In the cold weather they are to be found at Dehra, Meerut, or Agra, and many other places, and sometimes stay up in the hills great-coated and muffled up to the chin. The migratory retired officer fixes his journey to Mussoorie with the precision of the almanac.

Then there is the advent of the mercantile community, the ladies and gentlemen who open establishments for the disposal of various articles of merchandize, all of exceeding good quality, but too numerous to mention. They come up early and fix a day for opening out, long antecedent to the arrival of their stock. This gives a little time for recreation, which usually takes the form of hurling maledictions loud and deep, at the devoted heads of Messrs. Buckle & Co., the carrying agents, whose rolling-stock, like that of the railway companies, is excusably insufficient for a glut of traffic. The head of that enterprising firm has hitherto survived the severest forms of anathema, and the writer is credibly informed he still lives.

The young subaltern, who takes his sixty days' *con amore*, must not be forgotten. Some plunge at once into the vortex of a two months' pleasure, at the beginning of the season, before it has been well aired, and manage, lucky dogs, to run up for another two months at the close. There are two kinds of subalterns—one the amorous, the other the jolly. The former usually fall into lines of bow-wow-ism. Of course they are members of invitees of the Club, they reunionise, get up balls and dances, and nice little picnics, besides buying *nie nacs*, which some people have the audacity to say they find difficulty in paying for; the other representative of the subaltern is the who one is a goodnatured and rollicking specimen of a Queen's officer, and who has not been weak enough to have his locks shorn by Delilah. He plays billiards and smokes cheroots the most of his time, and, with rare exceptions, knows when he has had a safe number of pegs.

But who is that pale and wan-looking lady, or that yellow-skinned gentlemen, being taken up hill in a jampan? Their pinched countenances wear the evidence of inward pain; anybody can tell why they are going up to Mussoorie. They go to seek what they may not find. If the change does not cure them, they increase the length of a certain register in the keeping of the Chaplain of Mussoorie, and occupy a final resting-place beneath the beautiful flowers in the local cemetery. This must happen to some of course, but there are more who pick up their strength, and go down comparatively hale and hearty. Yes, it is a great *omnium gatherum* that, during the season, fills to overflowing the popular sanitarium of Mussoorie, about which we shall have much more to say by-and-bye.

FROM SAHARANPUR.

If, during the rush to the hills, the traveller has not pre-engaged his gharry, so as to travel northwards during the night, he has little chance of starting until the next morning, and the impatient excursionist has the mortification of seeing gharry after gharry depart hillwards to the lively though unmusical sound of the coachman's bugle. It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good, and one of the several hotels, or the dak bungalow, will profit by the wayfarer's discomfiture. If nobody takes precedence of him, he may be sent on at midnight, which is the commencement of the dak gharry day.

If he be fortunate enough to find a disengaged gharry, by starting about 8 or 9 P. M., he has every chance of getting into Rájpur by about 5 or 6 in the morning; but it would be as well not to lay wagers about this matter, because dak gharries are frequently found to be indifferently constituted vehicles, and the tats self-willed and unreliable. Starting at midnight the *musáfar* might reach Rájpur in time for breakfast, and get up to Mussoorie in the middle of the day. But this is rather forestalling matters.

At the time of the hillward flight, there is no practical purpose to be attained by haggling with any of the dak chaprassies: they will not be beaten down, they will have their pound of flesh. One would think with so much competition a modification of full fares might be bargained for, but the *munshi* is deaf to any persuasion that proposes to curtail his fares. But this rigid exaction of full fares is partly due to an organization called an "amalgamation"—an institution through which all the dak gharry proprietors combine to charge nothing less than full fares, and run in turns, so that the traffic is pretty equally divided.

My advice gentle reader is, to telegraph, or write to Messrs Buckle & Co. Saharanpur, to arrange for a dák gharry at a certain hour. The forbearing excursionist thus has no trouble whatever, and the proper fare will be charged. Messrs. Buckle & Co. have a large Hotel called the EMPRESS, close to the railway Station, and it would be better if the traveller moved himself and baggage into it, pending the arrival of the dák gharry. I know from experience, that one is sure of a good meal, and a comfortable room when you get there; they have also a branch Hotel at Rajpore where the traveller again finds bodily comforts. Mrs Critchell has also an excellent hotel, called the "PRINCE OF WALES" at Rajpore; her charges are very moderate, and her hotel is scrupulously clean; but of course, the advantage in arranging with Buckle & Co. at Saharanpore, is, that the traveller has no trouble with anything until he reaches Mussoorie, for the

firm take over the heavy luggage which may be sent from Saharanpore to Mussoorie by their Bullock Train, the charges for which are very much lower than the old Government rates; if their charges are prepaid, Buckle & Co. themselves deliver the goods at the residence; of the person to whom they are addressed.

Messrs Buckle & Co. also arrange to have travellers met by a European assistant, when daks are engaged through them, or luggage sent by their bullock train. This is a great convenience, particularly to ladies travelling alone.

The full dâk gharry rates from Saharanpur to Rajpur are as follows :—

	Rs.
One full gharry (two inside and one out) ...	40
Two outside and one in	35
One in and one out	30
One inside seat only	25
The mail-cart seat costs	11

Besides this, it is advisable, to ask the *Coachwan*, at the end of the journey, if he will kindly accept a small present. This must be done delicately as *gharriwans* are most sensitive; it is better to carefully scrutinise the belt, for a *coachwan's* belt under fifty inches, shows something crabbed in his disposition. Then notice the hand, the itchy palm. Do not attempt to offer anything to the *coachwan* who does not possess a belt of normal measurements or a dropsical hand!

If the traveller's business, or pleasure is not *very* urgent, he will be a gainer by a delay until the morning, for by pushing on overnight, he loses the sight of much that is worthy of a passing view, notably the Siwâlik range of hills, which with the further off Himalayas, closes in the lovely valley of the Dehra Dun. The principal *chaukis*, or stages, from Saharanpore to Rajpur, at the foot of the Mussoorie hills, are as follows :—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Chatmalpur	14
Naddi ... ..	...
Mohan	28
Asaruri	36
Dehra	42
Râjpur	49

The traveller will not find much to interest him until his arrival at Mohan. The road is generally in good order, especially up to Fathipur, a short distance on the north side of Chatmalpur.

The tats are pretty good goers for the first stage, but after that it is one long struggle between man and beast.

The vice of a large proportion of the horses on the line consists in a most pronounced objection to start. The virtuous tats are decidedly in the minority. The *tat* at length comes to the conclusion that he had better do his stage and be done with it; and off he bounds at full gallop, in which he is encouraged by the coachman, who knows very well that the slightest check would entail another quarter hour of hard swearing and hard work.

Then the long waits at the *chaukis* are most tantalizing, especially at night. The sound of the bugle conveys no warning to a sleeping *bálgir*, but by dint of loud shouting a far off ventriloquial sound is heard like the muffled voice of the man in the coal-cellar, and after a leisurely contemplation of all the circumstances and surroundings of the position, the *bálgir* drags the unwilling tats forth. The coachman retires for his forty whiffs from the hubble-bubble, and then recommences the old coaxings and maledictions, until we again roll on our way. Happy is the man who at night can sleep through all this, until the rising sun shows him the Mussoorie hills straight in front, with its white houses glowing in the early morning light.

The coachman, happy in having come to the end of his journey, blows his bugle more cheerily as he enters the pretty little plateau at the foot of the Rajpur bazar. Mentioning the coachman's bugle, a keyless instrument like the old post-horns in England of days gone by, the traveller, before he arrives at Rajpur, will have learnt the uses of this instrument. It is sounded to clear the road of those obstinate country carts and other obstructions, as also to warn the establishments at the approaching stage that horses are wanted. The writer, after considerable experience, does not believe it expedites, in the slightest degree, the movements of the *saises* in charge, but the coachman blows his bugle in the simple indulgence of a pleasant fiction. The name of a coachman is generally known by his cadences, which are entirely original, he being his own composer, and occasionally indulging in *impromptu* variations of the most whimsical character, and utterly independent of all musical conventionalities. On entering Rajpur he shows great form, and the bugle has rather a hard time of it. These dulcet strains put the hotel-keepers on the *qui vive*, for one of the three places of entertainment will profit by the new arrival and two will be disappointed as the *ghari* rolls into another compound. As to the bugle, two or three of the coachmen, out of the whole, approach "within measureable distance" of art. The plateau before-mentioned is a great hostelry for the entertainment of man and beast.

ROAD TO MUSSOORIE.

Having breakfasted, or taken tiffin, as the case may be, it is desirable for the traveller to get his luggage weighed and despatched, so as to give the coolies a good start, for these sturdy fellows take at least four hours to reach the heart of Mussoorie, and longer if his destination be Western Mussoorie, and along towards the Happy Valley. There are only two modes of locomotion up the hill to Mussoorie,—that is riding on horseback or being carried. A good livery horse can be got from most of the hotels for Rs. 2-8, and a bazaar *tat* for much less, occasionally so low as As. 12. Any gentleman not accustomed to the saddle had better eschew the assistance of a quadruped, for, for the most part, the road is steep, and in the early part of the journey exceedingly so; so that an untrained rider, unaccustomed to equestrianism on the hills, in all probability, “will not remain,” but slither over the animal’s tail; certainly to keep possession of the saddle he will be compelled, in many parts, to hold on with great tenacity to the mane or the pommel—an operation by no means graceful or becoming. One accustomed to the saddle will get on well enough. Those whose equestrian education has been neglected had better be carried up in a jampan or a dandy. The motive-power consists of eight coolies, four at a time, who take their places between the projecting horizontal poles in front and rear. At either end a leather strap connects the two poles, through which a shoulder stick runs; one cooly takes one part of the stick on his shoulder, the other the other, and it is in this way the hill visitor is shaken, tossed, and jolted for the weary seven miles to Mussoorie. A dandy is a much more comprehensible conveyance than a jampan, and is solely dedicated to the light weights. It is a canoe-shaped arrangement, the bottom, in which the traveller sits, with his legs in a horizontal position, is made generally out of *darri*, the frame being oval in form with a projection of each end for the cooly’s shoulder. Eight men are the usual complement for a jampan; four for a dandy. A jampan and the coolies will cost Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-8; a dandy about Rs. 2, all included.

The tourist or visitor having seen that everything is ready, mounts his pony, or scrambles into his jampan or dandy, and starts for Mussoorie. There is nearly a mile of sloping bazar to get through before he gets into the open road, with his nose close to the hills, which tower one above the other, laden with vegetation. On the right, down in the deep *khud* below, runs the *Raspanna naddi*, emerging from the hills northwards, and threading the narrow entrance to the Dehra Dun, the stream being

diverted into the canal, which after being augmented by the watershed contributed by innumerable streams and rivulets, runs through and fertilizes nearly the whole of the Western Dun. The sight of the water of this *naddi* as it washes the boulders where it emerges into the cultivated valley, and its roar when the rainfall converts it into a seething torrent, are pleasant to listen to from the height above. A little out of Rājpur, there is a toll-bar, where each laden cooly has to pay a pice; the toll for a jampan being eight annas; a dandy, four annas; a horse, four annas; and a pony (under 13 hands), two annas. A few years ago, only half these rates were demanded, but Mussoorie is improving rapidly, and money was wanted, whereupon the then Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the increase of the tolls for the privilege of entering the gate of paradise as represented by a cool and bracing climate. The *pahàri* villages round about are noted for their pretty hill girls, and on festive occasions, when the toilet has added its charms to their persons, some of these hill lasses are really handsome. At weddings they show off to the best advantage, as it is befitting they should, as they flock in thousands, decked in all the colours of the rainbow, to the festive scene.

As you go slowly along you overtake battalions of coolies, with burdens on their heads, and huge trunks and boxes, bedding, and the multitudinous varieties of personal belongings, are fastened to men's backs, the panting coolies, every now and then, taking advantage of some friendly shelf or protuberance in the rock to take a brief rest. Then there may be seen the coolies from the forwarding agencies with the more ponderous *aswab*, which has come by luggage train to Saharunpore, and sent on by bullock cart to Rājpur. The names and addresses on these boxes and packages, large and small, from a brandy box to a grand piano, form almost a complete directory of Mussoorie and Landour.

There is little else to attract the traveller, but the stream of traffic, though occasional peeps over the lovely valley below, attract the eye from the incidents of the road. This road to Mussoorie has suffered more abuse than any other highway in India, and the writer regrets that he is not in a position to accept a brief for the defence. Of Landour, hereafter. In the vicinity of Cloud End, perhaps, a better point may be obtained, but one has to go some four or five miles to get it.

WALKS AND RIDES.

For the horseman or the pedestrian Mussoorie furnishes all that can reasonably be required. Of course, the Mall from the Post Office to the Library is pre-eminently in the front rank, but, *par excellence*, from beneath the Himalaya Hotel to the Library,

It is mainly here that ladies and gentlemen indulge in that furious riding which is so strictly prohibited on magisterial authority, and pedestrians who do not nourish a wish to be galloped over, or blinded with dust, seek quieter roads for their perambulations. The Camel's Back Road is popular with pedestrians, and it is now kept in excellent order. It is also patronized by those on horseback. It takes about three-quarters of an hour to walk completely around Camel's Back Road, but it is a very enjoyable "constitutional" if taken in the early morning, or in the twilight of the evening. One not only catches glimpses of the snows, but the hill scenery is very pretty, extending into the Sirmur territory, dominated by the Great Chur mountain. From the Library there is an excellent ride or walk, quite level to the gate of the Charleville Hotel. By turning into the Tallahmur Road there is a capital bridle and foot path, with a slight gradient, up to the Convent. Along this road a capital view of Benóg can be had, and the nearer scenery downwards to the right is very pretty. If the rider or walker chooses to extend his explorations of the highways and byways of Mussoorie, he might turn to the right, when arriving at the Convent; and continue on the main road past the Botanical Gardens, towards the Old (Mackinnon's) Brewery, until arriving at the entrance to, and striking into, the Everest Road, which is level and pleasant to "The Park" gates. If still further curious, he might continue on up-hill to Cloud End. Returning thence, he might take the upper road, near the Botanical Gardens, which leads to Vincent's Hill, and down the Blucher's Hill Road to the Library; or if he goes no further than the Convent, he has the option of striking the Blucher's Hill Road a few hundred yards further down, or taking the shorter cut, to the left, down a shady path, to the Happy Valley Road, north of Mussoorie School, a short distance from the Library. Down and up the Mackinnon's Road past the Crown Brewery and back is quite a rural pathway. For the sake of variety, the rider or walker might circumambulate the tank at Barlowgunge and return by way of the Antlers, taking the well-frequented road which leads past the Masonic Hall, or, as an alternative, take the upper path leading past the Mussoorie Hotel up to the Post Office. Near Kingraig on the Mackinnon's Road there is a seldom-used path, of easy gradient, leading up to Clairville, where it runs into the Masonic Lodge Road. A pleasant walk may be had around the Castle Hill. A few years ago, there was great promise of a good ride or walk round Vincent's Hill Road which branches off to the left under the south side of the Mussoorie School. The constant slips that occur under "Charlemont" render it difficult to keep the road fit for any traffic. Some few years ago, the Municipality spent a good round sum of money to construct this road round beyond "Frosty Hall" into the Mac-

kinnon's Road, just below the Botanical Gardens, a distance of about two miles, but for some unexplainable reason abandoned it, so that for horses it is now impassible, and pedestrians even have at one, two, or three points to make hops, skips, and jumps, over nasty places. When the term "abandoned" is used, it is not meant that the road will never be put in order and railed in ; when it is, it will form one of the best rides and walks in Mussoorie. These are the main walks and rides in the Sanatarium, but there are abundant opportunities, especially for the pedestrian, to seek and find peripatetic pastures new.

INSTITUTIONS OF MUSSOORIE.

MUSSOORIE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Mussoorie Library.—This Library was instituted in 1843. It is situated on the open piece of ground, under the Mussoorie School, where it is flanked on either side by the commencement of the Blucher's Hill and Happy Valley roads. All the newest periodicals and newspapers are taken in, and the shelves are stocked with books of every shade of literature. The Library forms a first class lounge, and it is a *rendezvous* where people meet either for gossip, or for company with those who reside beyond it. The Library and Reading-room are governed by the following Rules :—

1. All payments to be made in advance. No name can be entered or retained upon the books until payment is made or renewed, nor can any book be issued to a person until his name has been entered as a Subscriber, and a ticket of admission has been given to him. No one shall be allowed the use of the Library or Reading Room after the term of Subscription has expired.

A Subscriber's book shall be kept on one of the tables of the Library, and it shall be the duty of each Subscriber to enter his (or her) name therein ; and further to sign his (or her) name on the counterfoil of the printed receipt.

To Subscribers of periods of not less than three months, a notice will be issued a week before the expiry of the subscription.

2. Subscribers for three months or more at a time shall be called Full Subscribers. Full Subscribers only shall have votes at General or Special Meetings.

The following are the rates of subscription :—

	Single.			Family.			
	R.s	A.	P.	R.s	A.	P.	
For 1 week	...	2	0	0	2	0	0
„ 2 „	...	4	0	0	4	0	0
„ 1 month	...	5	0	0	7	0	0
„ 2 „	...	9	0	0	12	0	0
„ 3 „	...	12	0	0	16	0	0
„ 6 „	...	24	0	0	32	0	0
„ 12 „	...	36	0	0	40	0	0

A family subscription admits to the use of the Reading Room all relatives permanently co-resident with the subscriber ; but allows only three works to be taken out at a time.

A resident Tutor or Governess in a subscriber's family may be admitted to the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 12 (twelve) per annum.

A single subscription admits the subscriber only.

(The Subscriber only shall be allowed to vote at the General Meetings ; or to serve on the Committee.)

Heads of families are requested to declare, at the time of subscribing, the names of those members of their household who intend making use of the Reading Room.

3. A Subscriber is at liberty to have three works, and not more at one time. All the issues of a periodical, comprising a single year anterior to the current year, are reckoned as one work.

Subscribers residing in the Doon during the winter months, are allowed to take out *six* works at a time *provided that not more than two be new works.*

4. No works shall be issued to a subscriber, without his (or her) written request to the Librarian.

5. Books will only be issued and received at certain hours, specified by the Committee and publicly notified.

6. No Subscribers taking out a book, shall allow it to be removed from his own house, for the use of a non-subscriber.

7. All books shall be returned to the Librarian at the end of the period assigned for their perusal.

All new books shall lie for four days on the Library tables, from date of receipt, before being issued.

Subscribers may register their names for the perusal of books.

If any subscriber whose name is registered for a book, does not take it away on the date registered, the Librarian shall be allowed to give it the next morning to the subscriber whose name is next on the list.

Any time during which the book is retained by the person first having it beyond the period fixed for it, shall not count against the person whose name is next on the register.

Should no one desire to have a book when returned, the former holder may again take it out under conditions of Rule 4.

Otherwise the person whose claim is first registered will be entitled to it.

8. If a book be not returned within the allotted time, the subscriber shall be debarred from further use of the Library and Reading Room, until he has returned it.

9. Any subscriber who takes out a book will be held responsible for all damage that may occur to it while in his possession, and shall be debarred from all further use of the Library and Reading Room, until he has paid such compensation as the Committee shall determine.

10. A book shall be kept on the Library table in which subscribers are invited to make proposals as to the purchase of new books, and another book for the entry of any suggestions as to the Library management ; such suggestions will be considered by the Committee at their next monthly Meeting.

11. No daily papers or books of reference shall on any account be removed from the Library. Weekly papers may be taken out a fortnight after date of receipt, other periodicals may not be removed until one month from date of receipt.

12. Subscribers removing any paper, periodical or book, except in accordance with Rules 4 and 11, shall have their names struck off the list by the Committee, and shall not be allowed to rejoin for six months ; in such case, no part of the subscription shall be returned.

13. On Sunday the Reading Room only will be open ; books will neither be issued nor received on that day.

14. A catalogue is purchasable by subscribers.

15. Smoking is on no account to be allowed, either in the Reading Room or in the Verandah.

16. Dogs are not allowed either in the Reading Room or Verandah.

17. Any subscribers for more than one month shall be able, by forwarding a request to the Chairman of the Library Committee, signed by six full subscribers, to have a special general meeting summoned, of which 14 days notice shall be given to all subscribers, but at such meeting no other matter or matters may be discussed except those for which the meeting has been convened.

18. If any subscriber strike a Library servant a fine up to Rs. 5 at the discretion of the Committee may be inflicted. In default of payment the Committee shall pass such order as to his exclusion from the privileges of the Library as they shall think proper.

19. Two general Meetings of subscribers shall be held, one in May, one in September, of which a fortnight's notice shall be given.

Himalaya Club.

HIMALAYA CLUB.—This Club was organised on its original status in 1841. The present trustees are Col. A. A. Bramley, s. c. Col. B. Blood, R. E. P. W. Mackinnon, Esq.

ELECTION AND ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

1. Every Candidate for admission to the Club shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another. The ballot for Candidates shall be open only between the 16th May and October of each year. No Candidate shall be admissible for ballot more than twice in all.

2. The name of the Candidate, his rank, profession, occupation or other description, together with the names of his proposer and seconder, shall be entered in a list, to be placed on the Notice board, and shall remain there for not less than 10 days prior to the ballot taking place. The same information shall be entered in the Ballot Book. The Committee of Management shall appoint the day when the ballot is to commence. The ballot shall remain open for at least one day (10 A. M. to 8 P. M.), but should the requisite number of votes not have been given in the day, the ballot shall remain open between the same hours on successive days (Sundays excepted) until the minimum number of votes required under Rule 3 has been given.

3. No ballot shall be valid unless at least 12 Members vote, and one black ball in six shall exclude a candidate for admission to Membership. Votes by proxy shall not be admissible.

4. Every member voting shall record his name in the ballot-book. The ballot-boxes shall be open for voting in one of the public rooms of the Club. The keys of the ballot-boxes shall be deposited with a member of the Committee.

5. After the voting has taken place the ballot-boxes shall be opened in the presence of one or more Members of the Committee of Management, and the result declared. The proposers or seconders or both may, if they wish it, be present at the opening of the ballot boxes of their respective Candidates. The Member or Members of the Committee opening the ballot-boxes, shall record the result in the ballot-book thus, "Candidate elected" or "Candidate not elected," as the case may be, with date; the portion of the page containing the names of voters shall then be destroyed. The presence or absence of black balls shall on no account be disclosed.

6. The result of the ballot shall be communicated to the elected Candidate by the Secretary without loss of time; and he will be supplied with a copy of the Club Rules, together with a bill for his entrance donation and annual subscription as hereinafter provided.

If the Candidate be not elected, the Secretary shall inform his proposer.

7. Candidates who have been duly proposed and seconded may, at the discretion of the Committee, be permitted, on the responsibility of the proposer and seconder, to take rooms in the Club and to enjoy all the privileges of membership (except voting) pending the result of their ballot.

8. No person who has been dismissed from Her Majesty's Service is eligible for election as a Member of the Club.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY MEMBERS.

9. Candidates after election may become permanent Members at once with full privilege as such, on payment of the regulated entrance donation in a lump sum ;—or they may pay the entrance donation as provided in Rule 15, in which case they will be Temporary Members until they have completed the payment of the full donation and will thereupon become Permanent Members.

10. Temporary Members shall enjoy all the privileges of Permanent Membership with the following exceptions, *viz* :—

(a). The right of voting or of taking any share in the management of the Club.

(b). The right of claiming Honorary Membership with other Clubs.

(c). Any Temporary Member occupying a Club quarter may be required to vacate it in favor of a Permanent Member for whom no unoccupied Club quarter is available at the time.

10 A. The foregoing regulations regarding the admission of candidates to Temporary Membership may be suspended, at the discretion of the committee, for the remaining portion of any current "Season ;" the "Season" being reckoned inclusively from the 15th April to the 15th October of each year.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

11. Members of any other Hill Club in India may be admitted as Honorary Members, provided the interchange of privileges with the Club in question has been approved of by a majority of votes given at a general meeting of the Members of the Himalaya Club.

(N. B.—*The Naini Tal Club interchanges privileges with the Himalaya Club.*)

Any gentleman visiting the station, if proposed and seconded by two members, may be admitted to the privilege of Honorary Membership by the Committee of Management, for a period not exceeding 15 days, on payment of a subscription of Rs. 16 ; but such a privilege shall not be conceded more than once to the same

individual. The proposer and seconder shall be jointly and severally responsible for any debts incurred by such an Honorary Member.

12. Honorary Members residing in the Club may be called on to vacate their quarters after 24 hour's notice, on the requisition of a permanent Member, provided that no other rooms are available in the Club. The Honorary Member who may have been in possession of rooms for the longest period shall vacate before similar members who have been in possession for shorter periods.

13. No Honorary members of an affiliated Club may claim the privileges of the Club for a longer period than sixty days ; and the exercises of this privilege shall not be admissible for more than two periods, aggregating sixty days, in any one season.

14. No Honorary Member shall have any voice in the management of the Club affairs, or the right of voting.

PAYMENTS.

15. Every elected candidate shall pay an entrance donation to the Club Funds of Rs. 100. The payment may be made, under the condition laid down in Rule 9, either in a lump sum, or as under, *viz*:—

(a). For the first period of one calendar month or less, during which an elected candidate uses the Club as a Temporary Member, Rs. 10.

(b). For each succeeding period of one calendar month or less, during which the elected candidate uses the Club as a Temporary Member, until the total of Rs. 100 is made up Rs. 10.

(c). After any portion of the entrance donation has been paid in accordance with the foregoing clauses (a) and (b) the remainder may be paid in one sum.

16. Permanent Members shall also pay an annual subscription of Rs. 12, unless absent from India, or resident in the Presidencies of Madras or Bombay. This subscription shall be payable in advance and be due on the 1st January of each year. The Club being from 1st January to 31st December. If the annual subscription remains unpaid for three years, the member shall be written to under registered cover and failing payment within 2 months, his name shall be struck off the list of Members.

[N.B.—Members drawing full Indian pay and allowance shall be considered as resident in India.]

17. In addition to the foregoing, Members residing on Club Premises, or on premises rented by the Club, shall pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 10. Local Members, *residing in Mussoorie or Landour, but not on the Club premises*, shall pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 5.

18. Temporary, and Honorary Members shall always pay a monthly subscription at the same rate as permanent members.

19. Resident Members, whether permanent, temporary or honorary, shall also pay :—

For a set of room, Rs. 2 a day.

For rooms, No. 16 and 32, Rs. 2-8-0 a day.

For breakfast, cold, 8 annas, or hot 12 annas.

For luncheon at the same rates.

For dinner, Rs. 1-12-0.

The above table charges may be altered by the Committee of Management if deemed necessary. The charge for dinner will be made to resident Members whether such dine at the Club or not. Any resident member who may absent himself for not less than 3 nor more than 10 days, and retain his rooms by paying rent for the same, shall be exempt from the charge for dinner during such absence. The right, of exemption can be exercised only once during a season.

The terms "resident" and "non-resident" members when used without qualification include all members, permanent, temporary or honorary.

20. Non-resident Members will be called on to pay, as table money, at the following rates, in addition to the ordinary rates for meals, viz., for breakfast or luncheon two annas, and for dinner, if notice be given before noon on the same day, four annas, or if after that time one rupee.

Table money at the above rates shall be charged for all guests. All table charges shall be credited to the Club funds.

21. More than one stall in the stables for his horse, and two servant's houses for his servants, will not be allowed to any Member until resident Members who may desire it have been accommodated to a similar extent.

Non-resident members may have the use of stabling and servants' accommodation, when not required by resident members.

22. The Secretary shall render to each Member his bill on the 1st and 16th day of each month, or as soon after as may be practicable. Payments should be made within seven days after the bill has been rendered, and failing payment within twenty-one days, a reminder having been given, the Committee of Management shall, (unless they see good reason to the contrary) post the name of the defaulting member with the amount of his debt on a notice board for the purpose, in one of the public rooms of the Club, and any member thus posted shall be debarred from any use of the Club until his debt be discharged. Unreasonable delay in the payment of annual subscription shall also be dealt with by posting as above.

Municipal Board.

REGULATIONS, BYE-LAWS,

&c.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner having taken into consideration the proposals submitted through the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun under section 9 of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, has been pleased to make the following rules regulating in the Mussoorie Municipality the matters referred to in that section and in section 11 :—

Municipality to have no wards but to have three distinct elective bodies.

1. (1) The Municipality of Mussoorie shall not be divided into wards.

(2) There shall be three elective bodies, to be known respectively as the Proprietors, the Residents and the Petty-holders.

Number, term of office, and rotation of elected members.

2. (1) For the whole Municipality there shall be ten elected members, of whom six shall be elected by the Proprietors, three by the Residents, and one by the Petty-holders.

(2) Save as in the Act or in these rules provided, the term of office of an elected member shall be three years.

(3) At the close of the thirty-first of July in each year, two of the members elected by the Proprietors, and one of the members elected by the Residents, shall go out of office ; and, at the close of the same day every third year, the member elected by the Petty-holders shall go out of office.

(4) The places of members going out of office shall be filled by the persons who have been elected at the last annual election.

(5) Subject to the direction of section 14, sub-section(3), of the Act, and to the exception specified in the next paragraph of this rule, the members to go out shall be the members who have been longest in office without re-election.

(6) Within three months after the Municipal Board (hereinafter called the Board) comes into existence under section 16 of the Act, the Chairman shall at a special meeting determine by lot which two of the members elected by the Proprietors, and which of the members elected by the Residents, shall retire on the thirty-first of July next following, which of them after one year from that date, and which of them after two years therefrom.

(7) The member elected by the Petty holders to be a member of the first Board to be constituted under the Act shall, in ordinary course, retire on the thirty-first of July, 1887.

INCOME OF BOARD.

One-third of the ground-rent of estates within the limits of the settlement as already assessed by Government as well as one-third of any ground-rent hereafter to be assessed on lands called unoccupied lands within the same limits.

A tax on the annual value of all occupied houses, shall be levied from all proprietors of such houses, whether European or Native, and a similar tax upon their tenants, to be determined by the Board at a special meeting provided that the aggregate tax on both classes shall not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the property.

For the purpose of assessment every house proprietor and tenant shall be required to state the rental of the house. In cases where they decline to state it, or state it incorrectly or where owners occupying their own houses state it below true value, or where tenants occupy a house rent free with the landlord's permission, the rental shall be fixed by the Chairman and a Sub-committee. Should any person be dissatisfied with the assessment so made, an appeal shall lie to the full Board.

In the case of tenants, the person responsible for payment of the rent shall be deemed the person or persons from whom the tax is due. As a rule the tenant shall pay Rs. 3 per cent on assessed rental and the owner Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the case where the landlord occupies his own house the full tax shall be levied from the proprietor. In no case shall the total exceed Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The tenant tax shall be payable as soon as the house is occupied, any sum not paid by the end of August shall be deemed an arrear within the meaning of Section 46 of the Municipal Act. The landlord tax shall be payable in October, any sum not paid by the end of December, shall be deemed to be an arrear within the meaning of Section 46 of the Municipal Act.

Section 46.

“Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the Municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.”

A toll shall be levied on all persons and animals entering the Municipality as per annexed Schedule.

RATES OF TOLL.

Jampan and bearers	...	...	...	8 annas.
Dandy do.	...	...	...	8 „
Horse or Pony whether led or ridden	...	...	...	4 „
Pack ponies and mules, each	...	...	...	1 „
Bullocks, cows, and buffaloes, each	...	...	...	1 „
Goats and sheep, each	...	...	...	6 „ pic.
Laden coolies above 5 seers	...	...	...	3 „

A tax of Rs. 16 shall be levied for each year or any part of a year, on each vehicle known as a Jinrickshaw used within the limits of the Municipality.

A tax of one rupee per head shall be levied for each year or any part of a year payable by the Employer or Master on all servants entertained within the limits of the Municipality.

BYE-LAWS,

The Municipal Board of Mussoorie having found the following acts and omissions to be such as will cause or tend to cause common injury, danger, or annoyance to the public, have made the rules hereinafter set out for their prevention. Any breach of the rules will render the offender liable to a fine, which may extend to Rs. 50, and when the breach of the rule is a continuing breach, to a further fine, which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day—after the first—during which the breach continues.

SECTION I.

Offences affecting the Public Health.

1. Allowing any latrine, cess-pool, or other receptacle for filth, house, or premises, to remain in a filthy condition after due warning: or neglecting to repair, construct or alter in the manner prescribed by the Board, any latrine, urinal, drain, cess-pool, or other receptacle for filth, or water-spout, when required to do so by a written order.

Explanation (1).—It shall be the duty of the Conservancy Staff of the Board to remove all accumulations of filth (liquid and solid) previously collected by the occupier, or proprietor if unoccupied, from private latrines once in every 24 hours, and dispose of the same as the Board may direct and between such hours as the Board may from time to time authorize.

Explanation (2).—Private latrines must be kept in a state of cleanliness to the satisfaction of the Board by the occupier, or, if unoccupied, by the proprietor.

2. Constructing any external drain, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth, latrine, or urinal, near any street or public place—without the permission of the Board.

3. Letting out, throwing or allowing to flow on any road, street, or bye-way, or waste land, foul water, filth, urine or refuse of any other description, without permission of the Board, or in disregard of their orders.

4. Removing night-soil or other noxious or offensive matter along any road or thoroughfare except under such conditions and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by public notice by the Board.

5. The collection or depositing of manure, filth, sweepings or rubbish in any open place, drain, stream, pond or tank, not especially set apart for that purpose ; or in disregard of any conditions which may be prescribed by the Board.

6. Neglect on the part of any owner or occupant of any house to comply with an order of the Board for whitewashing or disinfecting his house or other premises ; or for cleansing, repairing, filling up or covering any spring tank, reservoir, marshy land or excavation ; or for the removal of any rank vegetation or other matter within such premises, when the Medical Officer of Health has declared such a step is absolutely necessary for the preservation of health or prevention of disease.

7. Establishing or maintaining any collection of animals, manufactory, workshop, trade or business, prohibited by the Board as prejudicial to the public health, safety, or convenience, or making or burning bricks or lime in any place, the use of which for such purpose has been prohibited by the Board, except under such conditions as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—Keeping an open smith's forge, or tannery, or a piggery, within 100 yards of public roads is forbidden.

8. Feeding or suffering to feed any animal which may be used for food or dairy purposes on impure and deleterious refuse, offal, or filth of any kind.

6. Growing or allowing to grow, any crops or vegetation of any kind, wherever such are prohibited by the Board, or except under such conditions as may be prescribed.

10. Allowing animals to bathe, or washing clothes in any public tank, stream, or place, the use of which for the purpose has been prohibited by the Board, or otherwise defiling the water of any tank or other place set apart by the Board, for purposes of ablution.

11. Drawing water for drinking purposes from springs or tanks, the use of which for such purposes has been prohibited by the Board.

12. Omission on the part of any sweeper, who by custom or hereditary right receives fees from the residents of a beat, for cleaning the private privies and premises thereof, to remove any nuisance within his power, to remove.

13. Killing any cattle, or cleansing any carcase, or disposing of or leaving any dead animal in any place not sanctioned by the Board, or without the permission thereof.

Explanation.—Every person owning, occupying, farming, or using any place as a slaughter house, or depository, or salehouse for meat within the Municipality, shall be bound to keep the said place clean, and free from all matter offensive to sight or smell.

14. The owner or person in charge of any animal which may be destroyed, such animal not being slaughtered for public sale, or of any animal which may die, shall, if unable to make his own arrangements for the immediate removal of the body, report the death to the Municipal Police, when arrangements will be made for removal of the same at a charge not exceeding Rs. 5.

15. Burial, cremation or other disposal of dead bodies in any place not sanctioned by the Board, or in violation of any rules which may from time to time be prescribed by the Board in this behalf.

Explanation.—No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a masonry grave, except at a depth of not less than four (4) feet from the surface of the earth, or in a grave not supported by masonry except at a depth of not less than 6 feet from the surface of the earth. No person shall allow any human corpse to remain on a burning or burial ground for a longer time than four hours before burning or burying the same; nor shall any person employed in burning, or causing to be burned, any corpse, permit any portion of the said corpse to remain unconsumed; nor shall any person remove, or cause to be removed, any such corpse or portion of such corpse from the burning ground, except the same be properly reduced to ashes.

16. The bringing of a corpse from without Municipal limits for interment in Mussoorie, unless it is accompanied by a certificate from a Medical Officer that there is no danger of infection from its being carried along the road.

17. Neglect on the part of any proprietor, or his agent or occupant, to keep in a state of proper cleanliness any estate, compound, enclosure, or premises by permitting the growth of rank vegetables, or the accumulation of filth, or other cause likely to be prejudicial to the public health or convenience.

18. Neglect on the part of the head of a family to report to the Secretary to the Board the presence of sickness of a contagious or infectious nature (such as small-pox, measles, whooping cough, cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever) on the premises.

19. Obstructing any servant of the Municipality, when furnished with the written order of the Board, authorizing him to enter into or on any compound or land for the purpose of detecting and abating nuisances.

SECTION II.

Offences affecting the Public Safety.

1. The construction or maintenance in any bazar, street or market place, of any thatch or shed, dangerously liable to catch fire, and the stacking or storing of grass or inflammable material in any place prohibited by the Board.

2. Omission on the part of the guardian or keeper of any idiot or insane person to prevent such idiot or insane person from wandering about any street, way, or public place.

3. Driving a vehicle of any kind after dark without such proper lights as may be determined by the Board, except when there may be sufficient moonlight to render such lights unnecessary.

4. Refusal on the part of musicians to cease playing, when desired to do so, on the approach of a horseman or of any conveyance drawn by horses.

5. Discharging firearms, or letting off fireworks, or flying kites or fire-balloons, or engaging in any game in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause, inconvenience or danger to the public or passers by.

Explanation.—Written permission to indulge in these amusements on special occasions can be obtained from the Board, or a Magistrate, or the District Superintendent of Police.

6. Neglect on the part of an elephant or camel driver to take his elephant or camel aside to a distance on the approach of a horse or horses, whether ridden or driven.

7. Taking any animal or vehicle along any public road or on any day or hour, contrary to the order of the Board.

Explanation.—The leading of horses and dogs about for exercise on the road round the Camel's Back, and from the General Post Office to the entrance to the Happy Valley is prohibited between the hours of 6 and 9 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M. Driving animals laden with lime, carrying logs, sheet iron, and such like building material along the Mall. *i. e.*, between the General Post Office and the entrance to the Happy Valley, is prohibited between the hours of 6 A. M., and 9 and 4 P. M., during the season from the 15th April to 1st of November.

8. Training or breaking in any animal in any time or in any place not sanctioned by the Board.

9. Sale of poison, under such restrictions as may be imposed by the Board.

10. Permitting any animal to be at large on any public road or thoroughfare, contrary to the orders of the Board.

Explanation.—Dogs are not allowed on the road from the General Post Office to the entrance of the Happy Valley between the hours of 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.

11. The driving of ponies in Jinrickshaws except under the following conditions :—

(1) That the ponies do not go out of a walk.

(2) That if used at night, the carriage must be provided with a light on each side, or in front.

12. Driving or propelling jinrickshaws at a pace likely to startle horses or endanger pedestrians.

SECTION III.

Offences affecting the Public order or convenience.

1. The establishment or maintenance of a public market bazar, ganj, or slaughter-house in any place without the sanction of the Board, or except under such conditions as the Board may from time to time prescribe.

2. Blasting, quarrying gravel, excavating earth, cutting timber or carrying on building operations on public or private grounds, without the permission of the Board, in such a manner as to cause danger or inconvenience to any person, or injury to trees, roads or property, or in violation of any conditions that may be prescribed.

3. Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon any public road, thoroughfare or drain.

4. Stacking or storing stones, earth, wood or building materials in any open place in or adjacent to a street or public thoroughfare, without permission from the Board, or except under such conditions as the Board may prescribe.

5. Exposing for sale or otherwise, or allowing to be exposed for sale or otherwise, any article in any place, street, or thoroughfare, contrary to such orders as the Board may prescribe.

6. Picketing animals, or collecting carts, or making an encampment of any kind, on any public ground in disregard of the Boards' prohibition, or establishing any public halting place for vehicles without the sanction of the Board.

7. Cutting or injuring trees or fences, or plucking fruit or flowers, on any public road or place, or grubbing up or cutting grass in any place which is not private property, without the sanction of the Board.

8. Neglect on the part of the owner or tenant of any land or premises to keep in repair the boundary pillars, enclosure walls, or hedges of his estate or premises, or to erect or put up such when required by the Board.

9. Cruelty to animals by over-loading or otherwise ill-treating them.

10. Begging or soliciting alms, or exhibiting any sore or bodily infirmity, in any public place, in such a manner as to cause, or to be likely to cause, annoyance to any person.

11. Neglect on the part of the owner or occupant of any premises to comply with an order of the Board to cut or trim branches of trees or jungle on their premises, if within ten yards of the road or any public thoroughfare, or refusal to allow the same to be done by the duly appointed officers of the Board after notice has been served.

12. Sounding drums or other musical instruments so as to cause annoyance to the public, in disregard of the prohibition of the Board.

13. Posting bills, advertisements or notices of any kind in public places, or on any public building, contrary to the order of the Board.

14. Neglect on the part of the keeper of any house or place of public entertainment or resort, to prevent drunkenness gambling or disorderly behaviour in such house or place.

15. The frequenting by prostitutes, eunuchs or bad characters of any kind, of any public place, road or thoroughfare, or any doorway, house, roof or open place abutting on any such public place, road or thoroughfare, so as to cause annoyance to the occupants of houses or property in the vicinity, or to passers-by.

16. Carrying corpses along routes prohibited by the Board or in disregard of any cautions that may be prescribed.

17. Failure on the part of the owner or occupier of any houses, premises, or site, after due notice has been given to him to affix to the said house, premises, or site, under such conditions as may be prescribed, a permanent number plate, of a pattern approved by the Board, and to maintain the same in good and legible order.

18. Neglect on the part of any house or land proprietor or his agent, either to give written notice to the Secretary to the Board of any change of ownership within six months of the date of such change, or to furnish a map of any change of boundaries; or neglect on the part of such proprietor, when absent from the Station for more than two months, to appoint for the period of his absence an agent for the purpose of these rules, and to inform the Municipal Board, within such period of two months, of the residence and name of the person so appointed.

19. Commencing to erect or alter any building or structure within Municipal limits without the sanction of the Board in writing, or except under such conditions as the Board may prescribe.

Rules for making applications ; (1) to erect new buildings within the Mussoorie Settlement. (2) To alter or add to existing buildings within the Mussoorie settlement.

I. The application shall be in writing on a form to be supplied gratis by the Board. The application shall describe the proposed structure and contain full particulars.

II. There must be a separate application in respect of every structure, but an application for a row of outhouses on one plan may be entered on one form.

III. Every application must be made to the Chairman or Secretary at least 15 days before the second Friday in each month; and the Chairman or Secretary shall on receipt of the application immediately hand it over to the Public Works Committee, who will, when desirable, take the opinion of the Medical officer of Health, and will visit the site and report before the next meeting.

IV. Applicants shall be required to lay out and align the site before the visit of the Public Works Committee, due notice of which visit shall be given to the applicant.

V. The Public Works Committee are empowered to sanction, after inspection, any alteration of or addition to existing buildings, if they think fit ; but they shall report on any application for an altogether new building for the orders of the full Board at their next meeting.

VI. The Public Works Committee have power to refuse sanction to applications for building or alteration, either on account of sanitation, or on the ground of over crowding, obstruction of public thoroughfares or interference with public convenience.

VII. In all cases of new buildings, an accurate plan to scale, with elevation, shall be required to be submitted to the full Board ; but in case of alterations of or additions to existing buildings, such requisition shall be left to the discretion of the Public Works Committee.

VIII. All applications for new buildings shall be posted at the Municipal Office, and published as soon as possible in the local paper for information of those whose property borders on that of the applicants.

IX. In all urgent cases where repairs or renewals are required, the Chairman of the Board shall have power to act.

X. Nothing in the above rules shall be considered to apply to ordinary repairs.

XI. All orders under these rules shall be issued in writing, and shall contain precise particulars. A copy of the order shall be sent to the applicant concerned.

XII. In every case the applicant shall have a right of appeal to the full Board.

20. Felling, removing or destroying trees of any kind within Municipal limits, without the sanction of the Board in writing.

21. Neglect on the part of the owner of any house, premises, or property, within Municipal limits, or his agent, to provide for the drainage thereof, in such a way as the Board may direct; or interfering with or diverting any drain, watercourse, or drainage work, within Municipal limits, without the sanction in writing of the Board.

22. Neglect on the part of the proprietor of a house or his agent to put up a board or plate at the entrance to the house, with the name of the house legibly painted on it when so ordered by the Board.

SECTION IV.

Offences affecting the Public decency.

1. Performing the offices of nature in any public road, or open space or abandoned site, or any open space not specially set apart for the purpose by the Board, or failure on the part of the parent or guardian of any child under 10 years of age, to prevent such child from performing the offices of nature in any place not set apart for such purpose.

2. Bathing or washing in any public street, or by the side of any public tank, reservoir or spring, being a place where such bathing or washing has been prohibited by the Board, or the intruding upon, or overlooking by persons of one sex of any bath or ghat set apart exclusively for the use of persons of the other sex.

Explanation.—Washing persons, animals or things on thoroughfares or within 20 yards of the water channel of any stream above the level of the lowest residence in the quarter is prohibited.

HOTELS.

Although Hotels may, in a certain sense, come under the broad denomination of "institutions," they are, for obvious reasons, scarcely subjects of comment, good, bad, or indifferent, although neither of the two latter adjectives are, the writer believes, applicable to any of the hotels of Mussoorie. Even if comparisons could be drawn, with strict deference to the rules of literary propriety, the writer's ignorance and inexperience would disqualify him from offering criticism of any kind. Even if it were not so, to extol or disparage, in the case of, in a sense, rival institutions, would be quite out of good taste in a book of this sort. They are the 'Himalaya' Hotel, which Mr. Andrew Wilson, author of the "Abode of Snow," remarked was "the best hotel he had met with in India." 'Charleville' Hotel, is very

popular ; and the 'Woodville' Hotel, where satisfactory accommodation may be found. Hampton Court Hotel is quiet and comfortable.

BAZARS.

It is often a difficult question with visitors who take a house and engage their own servants, in preference to putting up at one of the hotels, to arrange about procuring supplies. Many visitors do not bring up their own servants, and, perhaps, ignorant of where and from whom supplies are procurable, are consequently entirely in the hands of those servants whom they engage here. For their benefit the following notes on Bazars are made.

The chief bazar of both Mussoorie and Landour is the Landour Bazar, in which are all the large native merchants' shops, the cloth merchants, and the principal BUNIAS or grain merchants. The BUNIAS in the Landour Bazar are under the control of the Cantonment Magistrate ; a NERIK or price current of all kinds of food grains, milk, firewood, &c. is fixed weekly, or thereabouts, by the CHAUDRI of the bunias, and the rates are always procurable from the KOTWALI or Landour Bazar police station. A copy in Urdu of this NERIK may be procured on application from the Kotwali, which will afford a check on the prices charged by servants or BUNIAS for supplies. Any irregularity, such as an attempt to defraud by short weight, or to sell at higher rates than those current for the time being, constitutes an offence cognizable by the Cantonment Magistrate ; and any serious matter of this nature if brought to his notice, will be punished. Of course complaints of this nature should not be reported to him groundlessly, or without due consideration. In addition to the Landour Bazar, the following smaller Bazars and small collection of BUNIAS shops, are available to visitors in outlying parts of the station. The prices in these smaller Bazars are usually slightly higher than in the Landour Bazar.

WESTWARD FROM LANDOUR BAZAR.

THE KULRI BAZAR; near the Himalaya Hotel and Banks.

THE MUSSOORIE BAZAR ; near the Library.

UPPER MUSSOORIE BAZAR ; foot of Vincent's Hill.

GRANT CASTLE BAZAR ; near (a little west of) the Botanical Garden.

EASTWARD FROM LANDOUR BAZAR.

THE UPPER LANDOUR BAZAR ; near the Landour Church.

ZABARKHET ; a couple of BUNIAS shops beyond Landour.

Landour.

Landour commences at the Police Chauki, at the Grand Parade, as it is most inappropriately called, and near the General Post Office. Here also commences that important business mart, the Landour Bazar. Here are the large native merchants' shops, the cloth merchants, and the native grain merchants, &c., all under the control of the Cantonment Magistrate, the Colonel Commandant for the time being. A *nerik* or price current, for all kinds of commodities is published weekly. This Bazar is frequently crowded by Europeans in the evening, and a good deal of business is done.

There are upwards of 240 houses and shops in the Sadar Bazar, Landour, besides other business shops scattered throughout the station. The average native population in the season is 2,500. The Landour Bazar is one of the best supplied Bazars in India. Many of the native merchants purchase their goods through agents in England, France, America, and other countries, so that goods of nearly all descriptions can always be obtained in Landour.

At the eastern end of the Bazar, the ascent of the Landour Hill commences. At the beginning of the rise there is a cluster of European residences which are let at more moderate rents than those further up the hill. At an early point in the ascent, the road up to the Landour Church branches off right and left. The left is the shorter way, but it is very steep; that to the right is the better road, with an easy ascent all the way up. When we arrive at the Church, it may be said we are in Landour proper. The large open space under the Church is flanked by the Orderly-Room, the Cantonment Magistrate's *Kutcheri*, and the Library. To the left, over a wooden bridge, is the commencement of the Landour Mall, a very pleasant walk or ride, passing between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Cemeteries, and coming out by the Guard-Room. A sharp turn to the right will bring the visitors to what used to be called the Raquet Court, but now the Landour Theatre, where amateur theatricals and other entertainments are given. Further on up the same hill is the Sergeants Mess, and still further on the open piece of ground above the Roman Catholic Chapel, from which, as has already been mentioned, a fine view of the snows may be obtained. This is one of the two highest points in Landour. Returning to the Guard-Room, and proceeding to the left, the road to *Lal Tiba* is reached. *Lal Tiba* is the other highest point in Landour. The maps do not give the altitude of the two particular points mentioned, but it cannot be less than 7,403 feet above sea level. *Lal Tiba* possesses the advantage of offering a splendid view of the Dun. From these

points, and, indeed, from any point of Landour proper, the visitor looks down upon Mussoorie proper. Even the highest knoll of the Camel's back must be about 470 feet below *Lal Tiba*. Continuing on the same road under *Lal Tiba*, we reach the Landour Hospital, for the Medical treatment of the soldiers, of course.

Chakrata.

Again starting from Mussoorie, an account will now be given of the road to, and of the cantonment of, Chakrata, which is about 40 miles from Mussoorie over, and penetrating further, hill country. This road to Chakrata is part of the highway to Simla, which is about fifty miles from Chakrata. The road to Chakrata is, as a rule, always possible, except, of course, after a heavy fall of snow. During the rains of 1883, the road gave way in several places, and the Superintendent of the Dun issued a notice, warning travellers of its impassability; but now, of course, the damage has been repaired. The road all through is simply a bridle one, and practicable only for ponies, jampans, dandies, and for pedestrians. It would not be quite safe to ride any but a thoroughly steady animal, plenty of which may be obtained in Mussoorie. The traveller proceeds along the Simla road, the commencement of which may be easily found a little short of the entrance to the Happy Valley. About six miles down this road, the Kempti Falls are passed, and about five or six miles further down, the Jamna is crossed by means of a suspension bridge. To this point, it is all down-hill. From this river it is all up-hill to Lakwar, where there is a Dak Bungalow, 14 or 15 miles from Mussoorie, where supplies of the usual type may be obtained, and where a *khansama* may be found. It is very desirable, however, for the traveller to provision himself from Mussoorie—a matter easily accomplished. Eight miles further on is Nagthat, where, also, there is a road Bungalow (under the District Engineer, Dehra,) but no servants, and consequently no provisions—a fact which further illustrates the desirability of taking provisions from Mussoorie. Some travellers push on from Lakwar to Chakrata, a distance of twenty-two miles, in one day, and this may be done by starting very early in the morning. Nagthat is on the summit of a ridge, whence a fine view of the snows and surrounding country may be obtained. A good gun and fishing rod will be found handy on the road, the latter for throwing out a line into the Jumna for a fry, and the former for a shot at wild fowl, and probably a stray *gural*. The dak Bungalow divides the distance from Lakwar to Chakrata nicely. The road is continued from Chakrata to Simla, a distance of 111 miles, and this is the road over which Lord Lytton travelled from Simla to Mussoorie, 40 miles this

side of Chakrata, a distance of 151 miles altogether, then into the Dun, over the Siwaliks into the plains, reaching the railway system at Saharanpur. This was in the cold weather of 1877, just previous to the proclamation of the Empire at Delhi on the 1st January 1878.

Chakrata is situated on a very pretty hill, surrounded by many others, and is considered one of the best sanitariums in India. The cantonment stands on heights, varying in different parts of the station from 6,900 to 2,400 feet. A very good view of the snows is obtainable from the cricket ground on the 'Tin' Barrack at Kaylana, and the whole scenery is most magnificent and picturesque.

The rhododendron tree grows in abundance in Chakrata, and reaches the height of from 50 to 60 feet. There is one rhododendron tree there which is said to measure fifteen feet in girth, a foot from the ground. The deodar, a large specimen of fir, is found mostly on reaching the altitude of 7,000 feet.

Ferns abound, among which is the lovely "maiden hair," in plenty. Among the vegetables grown largely in this and the surrounding hills, are potatoes, pumpkins, cauliflowers, French beans, &c., &c.

There is a good Dak bungalow at Chakrata, which, however, is rather distant from the station, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. There is a forwarding agent for Chakrata at Saharanpur. From Chakrata, towards Simla, there are two roads; one *via* Deoban, and the other *via* Jhadi. On the former there are only Forest Department Bungalows, *viz.*, at Deoban ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 7 from Chakrata Dak Bungalow); Marali (about 16), Lokar (20), Katyan (26), at the summit of the Jakni Lena Pass; Maindroth (about 36), then the Zewni suspension bridge is crossed (40), beyond which we can give no account.

Dehra.

As to the town of Dehra itself, the urban population has generally been in a backward condition, but the town itself probably contributes over 8,000 souls. Dehra town is at an elevation of more than 2,300 feet above the level of the sea on the road from the plains to the hills, and, being the capital, distinguishes this tract as Dehra Dun, the Valley of Dehra. As before mentioned, the foundation of Dehra town is commonly ascribed to Guru Ram Rai. His temple is the only edifice in the place with any pretensions to architectural beauty. In the native city, which lies south of the European station, there are, besides a first class police station, a *tashili*, a small jail, a *tashili* school, and a Government school for girls, both thinly attended. The American Mission almost wholly monopolizes the educational work of the district. The station con-

tains a fixed Anglo-Indian population of about 400 persons, being one of the largest in the North-West Provinces. Many settle down in the district, spending the *worse* period of the year at Mussoorie or Landour. To the west of it are the cantonments of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles, or Sirmur Battalion. In the hot months and during the rains, it is the head-quarters of the Viceroy's bodyguard. The Viceroy's private stud also avoids the heat of the plains by leading an easy life at Dehra, some members of the turf also find accommodation for their horses, there being several training stables. A Church (St. Thomas) exists on the Rajpur road in the European quarter, and in the cold months is well filled for divine service, and forms a great convenience to the residents who are members of the Anglican persuasion, in addition to Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship, the former in connection with the Mussoorie convent, the latter with the American Mission. The Dispensary, a most deserving charitable institution, relieves about nine to ten thousand annually. Dehra has a Municipality which has done but little good, except to name the roads, which is a great boon to strangers. It is the head-quarters of the great Trigonometrical Survey, as also of the administrative district staff. The station itself is one of no small importance, and it is certainly the prettiest, and perhaps the healthiest in these provinces. It is celebrated for its gardens, and especially for its roses. There is a splendid race-course there, and from its proximity to the hills, Dehra is a most enjoyable place to live in, and while many Dehraiters go to Mussoorie in the hot months, there are more who remain behind; the climate being, except occasionally in rare cases, by no means trying or uncomfortable. Retired military officers and Government pensioners find an enjoyable home there, while the whole of the hill scenery, on every side, is simply charming.

The want of an Asylum for the lepers going about begging in the streets of Dehra and Mussoorie had been long felt. A proposal was accordingly made by Mr. G. H. Ross for its establishment in the year 1872, and representation was subsequently made to Government for a grant-in-aid, strongly supported by the Commissioner of Meerut Division and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, N. W. P., but Government refused to entertain the proposal. Dr. MacLaren, Civil-Surgeon of Dehra, however, succeeded in collecting by private subscriptions, a sum of money sufficient to build a house on a small scale for the accommodation of the lepers, and to provide, though scantily, for their general wants.

The Institution was opened in 1879, and was continued under Dr. MacLaren's management, supported *solely by private and municipal contributions.*

DEHRA DUN CLUB.

ELECTION AND ADMISSION OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

1. Every candidate for admission to the Club as ordinary member shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another, and every election of an ordinary member shall be conducted by ballot. The name, profession or occupation, and residence of every candidate, with those of his proposer and seconder, shall be given in writing to the Honorary Secretary, who shall at once enter all these particulars in a list, which shall be placed on the notice board and shall remain there for not less than seven days prior to the ballot taking place. The same information shall be entered in the ballot book, which shall be placed on the library table and be left there until the ballot is closed.

2. The ballot box shall be placed in the reading room on the morning of the day fixed for the ballot to open, and it shall be examined by the Honorary Secretary, or by a member of the Managing Committee, before being so placed. The Committee of Management shall appoint and notify the day on which the ballot is to begin. The ballot shall remain open until the minimum number of votes required by this rule shall have been given. No ballot shall be valid unless eight members actually vote. One black ball in four shall exclude the candidate. Every member voting shall sign his name in the ballot book on the page opened for the candidate, and should the total number of balls in the ballot box not correspond with the number of signatures in the ballot book the ballot shall be declared void, and the Committee shall take steps for conducting it afresh.

3. After the requisite number of signatures shall have been made in the ballot book, the ballot box shall be opened by the Honorary Secretary and two members of the Committee of Management, and the result shall be recorded by them in the ballot book, thus—"Candidate elected," or—"Candidate not elected,"—or—"Ballot invalid,"—as the case may be, with the date of entry and the signatures of those present; but the presence or absence of black balls shall on no account be disclosed either by entry in the ballot book or otherwise.

4. The result of the ballot shall be communicated without loss of time by the Secretary to the candidate should he be elected, and to his proposer and seconder should he not be elected; and should the candidate be elected a copy of the Club Rules, together with a bill for his entrance donation and the current month's subscription, shall be sent to him by the Honorary Secretary, with a request that the amount be paid into the Club's account with the Mussoorie Bank, Limited. In case such donation and subs-

cription be not paid within one month from the date of the election, the election shall be held to be in abeyance, and the proposer and seconder of the candidate shall be held responsible for the amounts due by him, and the candidate shall not have the use of the Club house, nor enjoy any of the privileges and rights of a member, until he has paid such entrance donation and subscription.

5. The amount of entrance donation to be paid by every elected candidate for ordinary membership shall be fifty rupees.

6. Unsuccessful candidates shall not be again proposed for election till after the lapse of six months, and no candidates shall be admissible for ballot more than twice.

TEMPORARY MEMBERSHIP.

1. A gentleman may be admitted to the privileges of membership, as temporary members, for four months only, under the foregoing rules regarding proposal and ballot, upon payment of an entrance donation of rupees twenty-five and the subscription for the current month. But no temporary member shall have any voice in the management of the Club, or the right to vote at meetings. A temporary member may become a permanent ordinary member, without further ballot, by paying, at the expiry of his period of temporary membership, the balance required to make up the amount of entrance donation payable by ordinary members, provided that he shall have fully complied with the rule hereinafter enacted in respect of payment of monthly subscription and Club bills. No one can be twice proposed as a temporary member.

2. Temporary members shall be subject to all the rules of the Club, and they shall be entitled to the full use of the Club house and Club property, with this exception that they shall not reside in the Club house to the exclusion of ordinary members, but shall, if they are resident, make way for ordinary members within 24 hours of receiving notice from the Honorary Secretary to do so. The Committee of Management shall enforce the observance of this rule.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

1. Any gentleman visiting the Dehra Doon District, if proposed and seconded by ordinary members, may be admitted to the privilege of honorary membership by the Committee of management for a period not exceeding one month, on payment of an entrance donation of ten rupees and the subscription for the current month; but such privileges shall not be conceded more than once to the same individual. The proposer and seconder of an honorary member shall be jointly and severally liable for debts incurred by him to the Club.

2. Honorary members shall be subject to all the rules of the Club, and they shall be entitled to the full use of the Club house and Club property, with this exception that they shall not reside in the Club house without the express permission of the Honorary Secretary previously obtained, and if they do so reside they shall vacate their quarters within 24 hours of receiving notice in writing from the Honorary Secretary to do so. The Committee of Management shall enforce the observance of this rule.

PAYMENTS AND CHARGES.

1. Every elected candidate shall pay a donation to the Club fund as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ordinary members	40	0	0
Temporary members for four months	25	0	0
Honorary members for one month	10	0	0

All receipts on account of entrance donations shall be credited to capital. In addition to the foregoing, all members residing on or using the Club premises, or premises rented by the Club, shall pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 5. Members residing in Mussoorie, Landour, Dehra, or elsewhere within the district of Dehra Dun, or having official connection with the Dehra Dun district, or having an office in Dehra, but not using the Club premises, shall pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 3. Half of these monthly rates shall be levied for periods less than fifteen days, and the whole rates for periods exceeding fifteen days.

2. Ordinary members not residing in the Dehra Dun District shall pay in advance an annual subscription of Rs. 12, unless absent from the Bengal Presidency, when they shall pay nothing. This absentee subscription shall fall due on each 1st of January for the succeeding year, and payment shall be demanded by rendering a bill, if the member's address be known. Should a member leave the district during the currency of a year and wish his name to be put on the absentee list, he must give notice in writing to that effect, and at the same time pay absentee subscription at the rate of Re. 1 per month for each remaining month of that year. If the annual subscription remain unpaid for three years, a notice to pay it shall be sent to the member under registered cover, and failing payment within three months thereafter his name shall be struck off the list of members.

BEST SHOOTING GROUNDS IN THE INTERIOR.

The shooting on the route from Mussoorie to Gangutri is not now much. With a dog, a few Kolij pheasants and black partridges may be picked up every day along the road, but for other shooting, a halt must be made at likely spots. From Dangalla to below Suki the road runs under very good *tahr* ground, and at the Sian Gad valley above Jalla, and the Nila valley between Jalla and Deralli, there is good barral shooting. About the glacier at Gangutri there is also good barral ground. There are also a few snow bears left in these places, and a fair sprinkling of musk-deer in all the forests from Suki upwards.

BARRAL (*Ovis*, *burral*, or *wild sheep*):—There are a few, but very few, at the head of the Bhilling river above Gangi. In the Ganges valley they are first met with at the head of the Dinni river, which is crossed in the march from Betari to Dangalla, the 8th in route from Mussoorie to Gangutri. The place where the animals are generally to be found is on some summer pasture ground near a small lake, called Kirla. Huri village is the best place from which to visit this ground. On the right bank of the Ganges a few barral are occasionally found on the Kananli Hill between Dangalla and Suki, and Gidara on the lower route from the Cheya Pass (route from Gangutri to Jumnutri) is a pretty sure find. It is the head of the stream running under the south side of the Kananli Hill.

A few barral may be found near Suki (10th march in route) at the head of the Sona Gad, at Kundara or Mankchipatta, over the hill above the village. The Sona Gad just beyond Jalla is good ground, and the next Gad, the Nila valley, better still. There is no ground worth a visit then till nearing Gangutri, where the Rhadagira and Kedar Ganga valleys afford good sport, both are on the proper left bank of the Ganges, and to shoot over them a flying camp should be taken, or a bivouac made.

About the Gangutri glacier there is good barral ground, the surest find being the grassy hill-sides for two miles below the glacier on the right bank of the river.

Above Nilang all the way to the pass into Thibet are good barral grounds.

The rounded hills just on this side the pass about Pulimsanda being sure finds.

BARRAL are found also on the hills at the head of the Tans river, but are not so numerous as on the Ganges. There are a few also, but very few, about Jumnotri.


Tahr are found on most of the rocky wooded hills of the middle regions, at the head of the Bhilling valley about Ganga, above Gavalli, Pinsura, and all the hills that are crossed when marching from the Bhilling to the Ganges. The Kenanli Hill is very good ground, and some of the hills about Huri on the other side of the river. The Nisni and Kharsali on the road to Jamnutri is a well known place.

Above Datmir, Gangar and Osla on the Tans are good tahr hills, and there is some good ground on the Rupin river.

JERAU (*Sambhar*).—The *sambhar* of the hills, when a good stag can be got, is a prize worth a dozen of the best in the Dun. The animals appear to be the same, but the antlers of those of the Dun are nothing compared to those of a good stag in the hill forests. There are so few left now that it is rarely a good pair of antlers can be met with. The best places are in Bangar, east of the Bhilling valley, the Bhilling valley itself, and the hills about Gewalli and Pinsurah.

MUSK-DEER.—A few on all the wooded hills above 7,000 feet. The heads of all the great streams are certain finds, the forests about Gangutri being best. The Jerau may be met with on nearly all the rocky wooded hills from 7,000 to 10000, feet, but is nowhere numerous. Gural, or the Himalayan chamois, on all the grassy rocky hills which are not constantly disturbed, and the kakar (mantjak) in the coppices and scrubby jungles. Black bears have no particular habitation, being met with in all sorts of places from Mussoorie to the snowy range. Snow bears (*Ursus issabellus*) are found on all the barral grounds except those above Nilang.

OF GAME BIRDS.—There is some good chikor shooting in October on the grassy hills across the Aglar valley, north of Mussoorie, and a good many Kolij pheasants in the wooded ravines and coppices going from the Mussoorie ridge to the Aglar valley. The wooded hills above 7,000 feet all along under the snowy range are good for Munals and Kaklas pheasants, and on the barral grounds snow pheasants and snow partridges are generally to be found. Woodcocks are occasionally found near Mussoorie in the cold weather and breed on the higher wooded hills in the interior.



ROUTES FROM MUSSOORIE TO THE INTERIOR.

MUSSOORIE to GANGOTRI the sources of the GANGES.

BY THE OLD ROUTE.

1 FROM MUSSOORIE TO PHEDI 12 miles.

Along Tiri road for six miles; then abruptly down a steep khud for a mile, and along hill side, with a gradual descent to camp. In former years, *kalij* pheasants and wood partridges were numerous in the coppices on the road, but have now been all but exterminated by native shikaries for sale in the station.

2 TO BALU, 10 miles.

Round spur down to Algar Valley, and up valley, to Camp. Road bad.

3 TO LALLAURI, 9 miles.

Three miles to crest of ridge, from which, in the early morning, if clear, a magnificent view of the snowy range is obtained. Then a steep descent to camp; road indifferent.

4 TO DHUASSU 8 miles.

Steep descent of a mile to a little stream, sometimes difficult to cross in the rains; then steep ascent one mile, and round spur into the Ganges Valley, where the Bhagiratti Valley forest road is struck; on it to camp. A good forest Bungalow here.

5 TO DHUNDA, 10 miles.

Along forest road on the hill side, some 500 feet above the river; ascent imperceptible; road good. A *gurr* may be shot occasionally on the opposite side of the valley, with a long range rifle.

6 TO BARRAHATH, 10 miles.

Road same as last march, but the latter portion through cultivated fields, in which black partridge may be found. Half a mile beyond Barrahat, at Kota, is a forest Bungalow.

7 TO BETIARI, 7 miles.

Formerly made in two marches before construction of forest road. Forest Bungalow here.

8 DANGALLI, 11 miles.

Cross the Ganges half way, on a wire suspension bridge. *Kalij* and *chir* pheasant found along the road. One mile from camp on opposite side of river is a mineral hot spring with a temperature of 144 F., good as a bath for gout and rheumatism.

9 To SUKI, 7 miles.

Road crosses Ganges four times on wire suspension bridge. On the right bank, above the road, is the Kunauli hill, noted as one of the best *tahr* grounds in this part of the country. *Tahr* are sometimes seen from the road. The last two miles is a gradual ascent. Many of the rocks on this and the last march are studded with garnets; and the Sonagadh, which is crossed on a little wooden bridge is a well known gold washing ground: it flows from the great Bandarpunch glacier.

10 To DARALI, 8 miles.

In this march the road turns east wards, and on reaching camp, the traveller is, from Mussoorie, directly behind the sugar loaf peak known as *Serkanta*. The stream which runs past Darali village, flows from a glacier on the north of this peak. This is the last village on the road to Gangotri, and arrangements must be made for supplies &c. There is a small forest rest house at Jala, between Suki and Darali.

11 BHAIRAMGHATTI, 9 miles.

Jangla, six miles, on forest road, where is a good bungalow. Thence a village path to camp, just before reaching the Nilang river has to be crossed on a wire suspension bridge rather trying to nervous people, being over 400 feet from the water, and 300 feet span. It was constructed by Mr. O'Callaghan of the Forest Department, and is a fine specimen of amateur engineering.

12 GANGOTRI, 12 miles.

Road not very good, but comparatively level. Here is a temple, not very much to look at, but one of the most sacred places of the Hindus.

13 CAMP.

This may be selected at pleasure at 8 or 10 miles from Gangotri, according to the season, and the bank of the river chosen. The glacier is generally considered to be 16 miles from the temple, but this large estimate is probably due to the roughness of the road, and it is possibly not more than 12 miles. There is no made road at all, and only here and there any sign of a path. It is best to encamp at the highest decent place where fuel is plentiful.

14 To the glacier, and back to camp.

NOTE.—*The bad road of the first three marches on this route may be avoided by taking the Tiri road to Kauriagalli, vide note to route No. 2.*

There used to be very good shooting on this route, but of late so many of the villagers have got rifles or guns that the game

has little chance. The Raja of Tiri now preserves the game. The Kunauli hill has been mentioned above as celebrated for its *tahr* shooting; *burrel* and black and snow bears may also be found; and a few musk deer and *munal* pheasants. The head of the Sona gadh is also ground for *burrel*, musk deer and snow bears; also the Dumdar Valley, where snow pheasants, snow partridges and perhaps a few *munal* may be found in the season. The Nili Valley, higher up, is perhaps better still. The hills above Darali, though looking likely, have no *burrel*, but the forests contain *musk* deer. *Munal*, always scarce here, are now very rare, this being the verge of their *habitat*. The Rudagiri valley on the left bank of the Ganges, below the temple, and also the Kedargunga valley opposite are noted places for *burrel*; the forest everywhere contains musk deer and a few snow bears.

No. 2. From MUSSOORIE to NILANG, on the road to Thibet, and on to CHAPRANG, on the SUTLEJ.

DARALI via NELANG into THIBET.

NOTE.—From Darali to Nelang is three days march, the first six miles of which, as far as Jangla, are along the last part of the Forest road.

- 1 To KOPANGA OR JANGLA, 8 miles.
- 2 „ LAMATATH 9 miles.
- 3 „ NELANG 9 miles.
- 4 „ SONAM 11 miles.
- 5 „ Tapani 10 miles.
- 6 „ FOOT OF PASS 9 miles.
- 7 „ HOPGADH 8 miles.
Over Tila Kanta Pass 17,500 feet.
- 8 To DOPKAOUR, 8 miles.
- 9 „ POLING 13 miles.

Thibetan village near the Sutlej. From Dopkaour the sportsman can march on to Poling and shoot about the surrounding hills and table lands, or march to Banglia Bassa, a nice sheltered camping ground about a couple of miles above the village of Khaca, or to Oudar.

The two latter camps should be selected as they are nearer the best shooting ground.

No European is allowed to cross the Sutlej. Chaprang is on the other side of the river.

NOTE.—There is now a good bridle road from Mussoorie for this route, on to the Bhagiratti valley forest road, so avoiding the bad road of the first few stages of route No. 1. The stages are as follows:—

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | To JALKI, 6 miles. | } These three, and five
miles of the next, are on
the Tiri road. |
| 2 | „ DHANAULTI, 10 miles. | |
| 3 | „ KAURIAGALLI, 14 miles. | |
| 4 | „ SASSU, 16 miles. | |
| 5 | „ DHANASSU, 11 miles. | |
- Fourth March, on route No. 1

No. 3. From MUSSOORIE to TIRI

Mussoorie to Kauriagalli, as above 30 miles.

4—Tiri ... | 12 | Capital of Rajah of Tiri, Garhwal.

Note. Good riding road the whole way.

No. 4. MUSSOORIE TO JUMNOTRI.

- 1 To RANNUGAON, 6 miles.
Down the hill below Happy Valley from the Kempti or Chakrata road, to near the Algar river. Road bad.
- 2 To KURI PANTARI, 12 miles.
Over a pass on Nagtiba range.
- 3 „ KUNLARI, 12 miles.
Over another range ; road bad.
- 4 „ BILHI, 14 miles.
Chiefly along hill side ; road still bad.
- 5 „ RAJTOR, 16 miles.
On Jamna river ; this march can be divided at Mungra.
- 6 „ KHATENOR, 10 miles.
Cross and recross Jumna river.
- 7 „ KAUNSALLI, 12 miles.
- 8 „ DANGUBGAON, 10 miles.
- 9 „ KHURSALLI, 12 miles.
This is the last village.
- 10 „ JUMNOTRI, 3 miles.
Temple, hot spring and small glacier.

Note.—The Gungotri route, up to Dhanassu may be taken ; and from Dhanassu up a lateral valley to Kurmelli 8 miles, and across ridge to Raj Tor 10 miles ; thence onward as above.

NO. 5. MUSSOORIE TO BHILLING.

For shooting or *en route* to Kedarnath.

No. of marches.	Halting place.	Miles.	Remarks.
4	To TIRI <i>Vide No. 3</i>		
5	HUSSINA.....	8	Up Bhiling River.
6	KANDIA.....	9	
7	BALLEE KOTHAR.....	8	
8	SANKRI.....	8	
9	GAVANA.....	9	From this village, the road to Kedarnath goes over the PAWAIL ka danda ridge to Tirjogi Narayan, 24 miles; 2 or three marches, camping in forest. From Tirjogi Narayan Gauri Khund 8 miles, thence to KEDARNATH Temple, 10 miles.
10	GUNGL.....	16	Good Tahr shooting on all sides the best plan is to take a flying camp from hill to hill.
12	CAMP ON HILL.....	9	Fine forest scenery.
13	GEWALI	10	A steep descent.
13	TALAU	10	Steep ascent; camp near small lake.
14	PINSURAH.....	12	Steep descent, and slight ascent to camp.
15	CHULA	10	Steep ascent for three miles, then along hill-side to camp, which is at the verge of the forest. On all these marches from Gungi good shooting may be had. Tahr in many places, gural, kakar sometimes a Gerai, muck-deer or black bear. Munal plentiful, and a fair sprinkling of argus, chir, koklas and kalji pheasants and wood partridge. The ridges crossed are from 10, to 11,000 feet high.
16	BETIARI	14	7th stage on Gangotri route (old road). A long descent, crossing the Ganges of Malla, where is a rude suspension bridge made by the villagers.

No. 6. GUNGOTRI to JUMNOTRI.

No. of marches.	Halting place.	Miles.	Remarks.
1	GUNGOTRI TO BHAIKRAMGHAT	10	} As in No. 1 route.
2	DARALIE		
3	HARAH.....	9	Leave the forest road a little beyond Jala and up the hill above Suki; camp high up, near birch forest.
4	CHINPULA.....	10	Cross the ridge and down to Sonagadh: up one branch of it to camp. A fine view of Bandarpunch glacier.
5	BIYAH-UDIAR	12	A long pull up to Chaya pass 13,500 feet high: then along hill side with little ascents and descents to the Ramasar pass 15,000 feet high. Down the snow to the valley and on to camp: a good day's work and trying for the coolies, but it cannot be divided. By a lower road, descend gradually from Chaya pass to Gidera, and camp, 10 miles. Burrel of n seen. Next day to Biyay-udiar, 8 miles.
6	DIGDARA	12	Down valley a little then up to ridge and along it to camp in forest.
7	KHURSALLI.....	10	No. 9 Jumnotri route No. 4, and on to Jumnotri.

No. 7. MUSSOORIE to SIMLA.

No. of marches.	Halting place.	Miles.	Remarks.
1	LAKWAR	14	Cross Jumna by a suspension ⁿ bridge, about 11 miles. Dak Bungalow.
2	NAGTHAT.....	8	On bridge: fine view. Bungalow but no servants Chakrata: Military station. Dak Bungalow.
3	CHAKRATA	14	
4	KINANIPANI.....	15	Road good.
5	JAKNI BANI.....	11	First half of road gradual descent rest precipitous. Water distant.
6	MAINDRAH.....	10	Gradual descent. Water plentiful.
7	MADHOL D. B.	9	Cross Tons R. at 4 miles, after which road rather steep. Supplies scarce.
8	TIKRI or PIKRI	5	Road pretty good. Supplies scarce,

No. of marches.	Halting place.	Miles.	Remarks.
9	PAINTRI or KEDI.....	8	Cross the Shallu R. at 6 miles Supplies scarce.
10	CHIPAL.....	11	Road good. Few supplies.
11	PATARNALA	10	Change coolies. No supplies.
12	DHAR or GODHNA	6	Large village. Supplies plentiful.
13	SAINJI	7	Cross the R. Giri (fordable. Supplies procurable. Road fair.
	FAGU	8	Bungalow. Supplies procurable. Road fair.
15	SIMLA.....	11	Road good; joins the Thibet road at 7th and half miles.

No. 8. MUSSOORIE to RANIKHET, ALMORAH, and NAINI TAL.

No. of marches.	Halting place.	Miles.	Remarks.
4	TIRI <i>vide No 3</i>	24	
5	TUKOLI.....	16	
6	SIRINAGAR	14	Cross Ganges by suspension bridge. Dak Bungalow.
7	CHIPALGHAT.....	15	
8	BURANSL.....	9	
9	KANNUR.....	9	
10	BUNGIDAR.....	12	Dak Bungalow.
11	DEOGHAT.....	9	
12	GUNNAL.....	9	
13	DWARAHATH.....	10	Cross Ramgunga; Dak Bungalow.
14	RANIKHET	12	Military Station. Dak Bungalow.
13	DWARAHATH.....		
14	BALNSKHET	13	
15	ALMORAH	12	Military station. Dak Bungalow.
16	KHAIRNA.....	6	Dak Bungalow.
17	NAINI TAL.....	6	Sanatarium. Dak Bungalow.

PLEASURE TRIPS IN MUSSOORIE.

A question frequently asked by visitors on their arrival here, is "Where can you obtain a good view of the snowy range?" There are numerous places where the white robed peaks, when free from the occasional screen of clouds which veils their beauty, may be seen peeping above the nearer ranges, the Tyne and Nag Tiba hills. From several spots on the Waverley or Happy Valley road, from others on the northern portion of the Camel's Back road, and from parts of the upper continuation of the Mall towards the Landour Bazar, glimpses of the higher peaks may be had. But one must ascend a little higher to get a better view of them. From the top of Vincent's Hill, (CHANDALGARRI,) from the Waverley or Convent hill, from the Camel's Back, and better than all from the summit of LALL TIBA, the flat topped hill in Landour not far from the hospital a really magnificent view of the peaks, and higher ranges may be obtained. But from all these places, though the view is remarkably beautiful, the nearest range of hills across the Aglar Valley which attains an elevation of about 10,000 feet in places, jealously conceals the picturesque beauty of the shattered mass of peaks and glens, ridges and valleys, which lie below it. To see the snows to their best advantage, one should have the middle distance in the picture; the connecting link between those far distant silvered cones, and the nearer bare brown ridge, striking neither in outline or color. We require the gradually receding ranges of varied and ever deepening hues of purple and blue, which slowly fade away into the region of perpetual snow. For those who do not object to camp life for a few days, and who appreciate scenery, not unmixed with shooting perhaps, there is a wooded ridge, which can be reached in three days from Mussoorie, from the summit of which the snowy range looks incomparably more beautiful than from almost any other spot, Descending first into the Aglar Valley, the traveller proceeds

due East to the Village of LALAURI, from which there is an ascent of four miles to the top of the pass leading into the Ganges valley. There is some beautiful level ground here, and a dense forest of magnificent oak trees. Those who are in search of beautiful scenery would do well to visit the spot. There are no difficulties in the way, and ladies who might like a week's excursion to the neighbouring hills would find it a pleasant trip either in October or November. Dandies can be taken the whole way, and perhaps a good hill pony. The road from Lalauri passes through woods of cedar and oak, is crossed frequently by rills of the purest water, and the views from many points are really magnificent. When you reach the top of the pass, the snowy range bursts suddenly upon your view in all its huge yet aerial sublimity. In the distance is the inaccessible region of eternal snow. Jumnotri, Gungotri, Mount Moira and several other nameless peaks, stand like giants gazing at the azure firmament above. Further to the east a group of their equals in Kumaon and Nepal are assembled, on a glistening plain, broken by black precipitous rocks and broad steeply sloping beds of spotless snow, while, nearer still, are rugged cliffs, wooded heights, cultivated ravines, villages, and temples. The Ganges, winding through its wooded banks shows itself beautifully from this spot: it is indeed a magnificent view; not the least striking part of it being that which is visible from Landour;—the marvellous complication of pinnacle and cliff, rock and ravine, all tipped with snow, which lies at the foot of the snowy range.

AGLAR RIVER:—To this stream, flowing to the north of the Mussoorie range, is a pleasant one day's trip. Starting early in the morning, down the Simla or Chakrata Road, as far as a conical hill to the right of the road, and directly below the Happy Valley; whence a foot path turns off to the north down a steep spur, past the village of GATTHU DHAR, to the Lower Botanical Gardens; the stream just below can be reached by about nine or ten o'clock. Good fishing may be had here in the season; also wild-fowl and black partridge shooting, along the banks of the river and on the opposite slopes. A swim in the pools in the river may also prove an attraction to some. One may remain here till three o'clock and get back to the Mall by seven o'clock, with ease. The road after leaving the Chakrata road, is impassable for any means of conveyance except a dandy.

This cannot be called a picnic place, and only in a genial moment a pleasure resort. A pious traveller in England, writing home at the conclusion of a long journey said, he had arrived at a

certain point "by the blessing of God and a strong pair of boots." Any pious gentleman, 'doing' the Aglar from Mussoorie and back in a day, might reproduce this quaint expression, and something more, for healthy lungs and strong and firm muscles are as much required as the holy blessing and the strong boots. There are many *pag-dandis* from various points leading down to the river, but the best is acknowledged to be that on the Simla and Chakrata Road, which runs down by the side of a hillock, on which is perched what may be a temple, a boundary pillar, or any nameless thing, but in reality is a store-house for the telegraph wires. Four-legged ponies have to be left at this point. A *dandi* is reputed to be capable of landing one in the valley, and probably a light weight would run little risk of being dropped or tilted over; but Shanks' pony, two-legged, is much more safe to a good hill-walker. Some sport, both in shooting and fishing, may be obtained at proper seasons, and also a good swim in some of the pools. One has to start early in the afternoon to get home before dark, not later than 3 p.m., and even earlier if there be a party among whom there are those who always lag behind.

BANOG HILLS :—A bare lofty hill, about 7400 feet above the level; with some trees and the traces of an old garden, near the ruins of a house commonly known as "Oak Dun," on the top of the spur flanking it to the west. It is about 7 and half miles from the Himalaya Club to the top of the Hill, with a good bridle road the whole way; past the Park, and on towards Cloud End. From near the old G. T. Survey Observatory, which crowns the highest part of the hill, a fine view of the snows is obtainable.

BHATTA FALLS :—On the Kiarkuli Nadi, immediately South of the Mall. A good place for a picnic, distance a little over two miles from the Club. The best road is by the Bhatta village, which is reached by the lower (Mackinnon's) road or by a path from Barlowgunge. A pony may be ridden down to within half a mile of the Falls. A short cut for pedestrians is down to the Caineville spur from the Mall, and across the fields below Kiarkuli. There is a swimming bath here, kept up by the boys of the Mussoorie School.

BOTANICAL GARDENS :—About 2 and a half miles from the Club, on the road to the Park and Cloud End; and may be reached by the left hand road from the Library past the upper Mussoorie Bazar, or by the right hand road, past the Convent Gate. This is the best spot for a picnic as far as comfort is concerned, as there is a shed, affording shade, or protection from the

rain; and the trees and plants of a once prosperous garden to admire.

The lower Botanical Gardens, are reached via the Chakrata road, as noted above for the Aglar Valley. There is little or nothing here to repay the visitor for the trouble of the journey.

THE JUMNA, suspension bridge. A visit to the Jumna where it is crossed by the Chakrata road, sometimes affords a pleasant trip: from which one may either return the same day, the distance being 11 miles only with a good rideable road; or one may cross the river and, ascending three miles or so, put up at the Lakwar dak bungalow. There is generally some fishing to be obtained, below the bridge; fowl and GURAL may be shot along the banks and on the cliffs a couple of miles down the river; and a good swim may be enjoyed in the pools.

The **KEMPTI FALLS**, on the Ringal Nadi, visible from the Chakrata road, and lying only about half a mile to the South of that road, are the finest falls in these hills. There are five distinct falls on the stream, all within the horizontal distance of a few hundred yards, and aggregating a total fall of about 600 vertical feet. There is a good road the whole way to the village of Kempti situated just below the falls; and thence a path, practicable for jampan, dandy, or perhaps a good hill pony, but very steep, down to the falls. Total distance from the Club, 6 and a half miles. Close under the fourth fall is a nice level spot, shaded from the sun after 1. P. M. where tiffin may be taken. There is a short cut over the hill from the Happy Valley to Kempti village, but those who do not know the ground well and are not good climbers had better keep to the Chakrata road.

The **MURRAY FALLS** are a long series of rapids on the stream which drains the Southern face of the Landour Hill, between it and Wellington, Burnt Hill, or **PARI-KA-TIBA**, as it is indifferently called. On the right bank of this Nadi, a little distance below the rapids, a smaller tributary stream from below Chamansari shoots over the edge of a sheer precipice about 150 feet in height, and falls into the main stream. After the rains this is really a magnificent sight, though towards the end of the dry season, the body of water is so small as to merely trickle over the face of the cliff; and this fall, locally known as **GONDA PANI**, then becomes unnoticeable almost. The road to the Murray falls, branches from the Tiri road before reaching Woodstock, and, passing the Landour Dhobi's ghat, the road is in some places very bad, dandies and walking only being quite safe. Distance from the Club, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Further down on this same river, about the

place where it finally debouches into the plains, are the celebrated Sulphur Springs, the Sahasra Dhara or Thousand drippings, as the native name is ; a place which a very simple phenomenon has invested with a peculiar sanctity in the eyes of the natives. From a cliff on the right bank of the river, oozes out a small stream, 'distilling its waters over a precipice thirty feet high, and leaving a crust of lime on everything it touches. Particles thus accumulating for centuries have made a projecting ledge, forming a sort of cave, from the roof of which falls a perpetual rain, that turns a blade of grass coming in contact with it into a petrification. From above hang stalactites innumerable ; stalagmite covers the ground beneath. In a smaller cave of similar formation, lies a lump of stalagmite not unlike the popular figure of the Mahadeo, (the Lingam). Two Brahmins living in the neighbouring village of Nagal, eke out a scanty subsistence as priests to this divinity ; nor do they disdain to accept alms from European visitors. Opposite, there is a sulphur spring, also possessing powers of petrification."

Some dispute the statement that these are petrifications, but say they are simply encrustations of lime or whatever the metallic bases may be which cause the curious phenomena. This is a question which must be left to the scientific, but it is one worth solving.

THE HAPPY VALLEY :—This spot is also very easy of access. A level road all the way to the gate-way, which shows the way to the Charleville Hotel and many of the houses on the Happy Valley estate. From this point there is an easy descent to the valley where there is the most extensive *plateau* in or near the station. It is not so much a picnic ground as a pleasure resort. Here cricket matches take place gymkhanas are held, with a small race-course round which riders manage to steer their horses with few or no accidents, athletic sports take place, horse and dog shows are held, here important volunteer parades muster, and the annual inspections occur ; in fact the Happy Valley is the only place where anything big can find room. There are also a billiard-room, a *bijou* theatre, and, generally speaking, the place is *par excellence*, the one for great *tamashas*. The distance is about two and-a-half miles from the Banks.

JABARKET.—This is a spot approached by the Tehri Road, between three and four miles from Mussoorie. A little beyond the Bunniah's shops, a pathway to the left leads up to a rather extensive plateau for the hills, and forms a very pleasant resort for picnics. There is plenty of room for a good foot-race and the scenery around, from most points, magnificent. Ponies, *ghampans* and *dandis* can go up all the way.

HEIGHTS IN MUSSOORIE AND LANDOUR.

From the Great Arc Meridianal—G. T. Survey.

Abbey.....	7,092	Spire.
Camel's Back.....	7,029	Highest Knoll.
Convent.....	6,985	Top of Chimney.
Himalaya Club.....	6,768	Top of Chimney.
Laureston.....	6,650	Top of Sun Dial pillar.
Library.....	6,599	Top of S. E. Corner.
Manor House.....	5,911	
Park House.....	6,712	E. Chimney.
Priory.....	6,424	N. Chimney.
Vincent's Hill.....	7,006	On knoll S.E. of Bellevue House.
Zephyr Hall.....	6,725	Top of old Observatory.

FROM THE G. T. SURVEY OF MUSSOORIE.

Bala Hissar.....	6,335	
Barlow's Gunge.....	6,615	Near Monte Christo
Banog.....	7,432	G. T. Observatory.
Blucher's Hill.....	7,187	
Caineville.....	6,227	
Castle.....	6,909	
Cloud End.....	7,064	
Grand Parade.....	6,738	
Herne Hill.....	6,572	
Landour Church.....	7,284	
Mullingar.....	6,808	
Wellington Hill.....	6,748	G. T. Station on highest point.

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