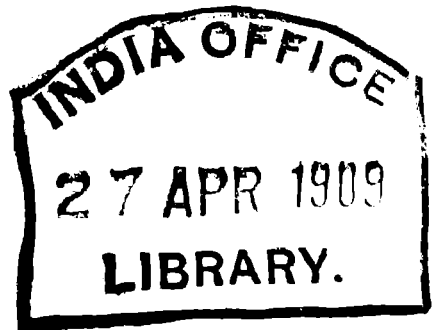


A GUIDE
TO
NAINI TAL AND KUMAUN

CONTAINING
PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ON ROUTES,
TRANSPORT, ETC., FOR JOURNEYS TO THE GLACIERS
AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST IN KUMAUN.
WITH APPENDICES ON DISTANCES,
TRANSPORT HIRE, DAK BUNGALOWS,
REST HOUSES, FISHING AND
SHOOTING AND ALL OTHER
NECESSARY RULES.

BY
C. W. MURPHY

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P R E F A C E.

THIS little book is published with the object of giving, in as concise a form as possible, information useful, not only to permanent residents of, and annual visitors to, Naini Tal, but to tourists who may, after reading these pages, be persuaded to include Kumaun among the many places in India worthy of a visit.

Among the visitors to Naini Tal are many who come for a rest and for a change, and to whom a prolonged stay in the settlement itself may be monotonous; to these a short visit to the surrounding lakes, places of minor interest, would be a pleasant and a most welcome change. And there are probably instances where trips to the more important places of interest in Kumaun have had to be abandoned for lack of information as to the routes to be followed, and to whom to apply for supplies and transport. No effort has been spared to make this book thoroughly serviceable, and all information that is necessary for the journey to the glaciers and other places of interest are given in detail.

For the purposes of this book, it is not desirable to write at any length on the many places of interest in Kumaun, the holy land of the Hindus, the home of their gods, where, from the earliest ages, the great, the good and the learned among them have sought its peaceful valleys, and where every hill and river is reverently and lovingly dedicated to some one or other of the great pantheon, and where legends of the gods, of saints, and of holy men adorn the story of every peak and waterfall. "In a hundred ages of the gods I could not tell you of the glories of Himachal as the dew is dried up by the morning sun so are the sins of mankind by the sight of Himachal."

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CHAPTER I.

NAINI TAL is a favourite hill sanitarium, lying in the Kumaun hills of the Himalayan range. It is the principal station of the Kumaun Civil Division, and is the headquarters of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during the six summer months ending October, and of the Military Eastern Command throughout the year.

Naini Tal lies within easy reach of Bareilly, a railway junction station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The distance from Bareilly to Kathgodam, which lies at the foot of the hills, and is the terminus of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, is 66 miles due north by railway. From Kathgodam to Naini Tal the distance, by cart road, is about 22 miles, by the bridle road the distance is reduced to 13.

The traveller to Naini Tal, on arrival by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at the Bareilly junction station, would change to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun train. The trains on this railway are timed to leave the Bareilly junction station on the arrival of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway mail trains. Two trains run daily between Bareilly and Kathgodam: one timed to leave Bareilly at 6-45 in the morning, and the other at 12-30 at night. The morning train is timed to arrive at Kathgodam at 10-15 and the night train at 6-15 in the morning, so that the journey by the morning train occupies $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and by the night train $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours. This is the timing from the 15th March to the 15th November. During the cold weather the night train is replaced by an afternoon train, leaving Bareilly at 4 P.M., and arriving at Kathgodam at about 10 o'clock. This is a most inconvenient train for passengers to the hills, as the night would have to spent at Kathgodam, and the journey continued in the morning. The journey up hill could not be done at night even if one wished to do it; coolies decidedly object to travelling on hill roads by

night. Possibly it is wild animals they fear, but khuds and precipices are a source of danger.

There is an alternate route for passengers from the Lucknow junction station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway : they may change into the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway train at Lucknow, and travel through to Bhoojeepura junction, here, unless at Lucknow a through carriage to Kathgodam had been secured, they would have to change into the train running from Bareilly to Kathgodam. The trains meet at Bhoojeepura and, consequently, there is no delay at this junction.

During the summer months, when passenger traffic is brisk, the morning train has a dining car attached. This is a convenience to passengers and, seeing, that more often than not, passengers have not the time to get *chota hazri* at Bareilly, the car is an absolute necessity. Generally there is just time enough to change trains, and to bundle in one's belongings : this it must be understood is not the case when the Oudh and Rohilkhand trains run to time. Passengers who

wish to get to Naini Tal with the least loss of time, may breakfast in the dining car instead of waiting arrival at Kathgodam, where there is a refreshment room. After the exodus from the hills, that is to say during the cold weather, the dining car ceases running ; its place is taken by a 3rd class compartment labelled "Tea and Coffee." It is questionable whether these beverages are wholesome, but one may try them if venturesome enough. The railway journey from Kathgodam to Bareilly is a pleasant one. The Company is now providing comfortable roomy carriages, and is fitting the trains with electric lighting, and is in other respects paying attention to the comfort of passengers. This metre gauge line was constructed in 1882, but was not opened to passenger traffic till the Autumn of 1884. During the twenty-two years of its existence it has made vast strides towards improvement : the tin-kettle engines and pill-box carriages of the days of its youth have given place to powerful draught engines and comparatively roomy carriages. The slow rate of speed has been overcome to a certain extent, and it is whispered that

further acceleration is under the consideration of the responsible authorities. With these changes and improvements there has been no change in the rates of fares, these are shown in the appendices.

There are ten stations between Bareilly junction and Kathgodam, seven of which lie in the Bareilly district and the others in the Naini Tal district. On leaving Baheri, the last station in the Bareilly district, one is struck with the change in the general appearance of the country ; the transition is rapid, and signs of plenty and prosperity, green fields, and prosperous looking villages nestling among cool shady groves, are replaced by the dreary, desolate and deserted aspect of the Terai. The Terai is a tract of country stretching along the foot of the hills for a distance of about ninety miles, to the south of the tract known as the Bhabar. The average width of the Terai is about 12 miles. The principal local area is the Kitcha tahsil, where there is a railway station, the first in the Naini Tal district. The climate of the Terai is moist and malarious, and, for this reason, living in the tract is most prejudicial to the health both of men and animals.

There are, however, two sections of the inhabitants who seem to be immune from malaria ; these are the Tharus and the Boksas, who appear to have been the original settlers in the Terai, and the pioneers of cultivation in that tract. The Tharus claim a Rajput origin, they say they are descendants of the followers of one of the Ranas of Chitore, along with whom they fought in the great fight of Lanka (Ceylon), frightened by the din and confusion of battle they trembled (Thartharaya), hence their name. They were so abashed at their own conduct that they left their homes and settled in the wilds of the Terai hundreds of years ago. The Boksas say they are the descendants of a Rajput of Baranagar, and, on account of family disputes, they emigrated towards the rising sun, eventually settling in the Terai.

There are patches of cultivation, particularly to the south, and scattered villages, and much is apparently being done by the Government to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists, but the climatic conditions can hardly be battled against. Malaria is most prevalent towards the close of the

monsoons, and claims many victims between the months of September and November, in fact, it is not till the early part of January that the Terai may be considered free of malaria. The greater part of the country is swampy, covered with wild reedy grass, and with patches of forest. There is good shooting in parts of the tract. Tiger and leopard still abound, though many a good bag has been made in past years, and annually there is an appreciable addition to the death roll. Leaving Kitcha, the next station on the line is Lalkua, situated in the Bhabar. Lalkua will very soon be a junction station of some little importance, as a railway extension from here to Kashipur is now under construction and will be open for traffic within the year. This extension will connect with other extensions from Kashipur to Ramnagar, and from there to Moradabad, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The line will run through the heart of the Terai and will, in all probability, open up that country to trade and to enterprise. The Bhabar is a tract of country lying directly along the foot of the hills, it is a direct contrast to the Terai: throughout

its area it is waterless, except where the large rivers, fed by the hill streams, run. It is well clothed with forest and undergrowth; the soil is mostly composed of boulders, covered with a shallow alluvial deposit, and is, in consequence, extremely porous. There are no wells or springs in the Bhabar, all the water that is obtained is from the canals. Cultivation, as in the Terai, is sparse, but there are flourishing fields to be seen: there is irrigation, and the alluvial soil is productive.

The population of the Bhabar, on the whole, is fluctuating: hill folk, who migrate to the Bhabar in the early part of the cold weather, for the purpose of cultivation and grazing their cattle, begin their return journey to their homes in the hills as the hot weather sets in. The Bhabar is a favourite grazing ground during the early part of the cold weather, later in the season the cattle are driven down to the borders of the Terai where fodder is still available.

The next station to Lalkua is Haldwani. The railway journey between these two

stations is somewhat long, though the distance is only ten miles : the train travels at a low rate of speed owing to the gradient, which is great throughout this ten-mile length. During the busy season the railway find it necessary to employ two engines to take up the train from Lalkua.

Haldwani stands at an elevation of about 1,400 feet. It is a comparatively old market place ; it was founded by Mr. Trail about 62 years ago. He was Commissioner of Kumaun from 1815 to 1835. Haldwani takes its name from the Haldu tree : these trees abound in the locality. When established, the market consisted of a quadrangular enclosure 80 x 40 yards, since then Haldwani has steadily expanded, and within the last few years, more especially since the opening of the railway, the expansion has been rapid. The old grass huts in the market place have vanished, giving place to dwelling houses, buildings and shops of masonry. The expansion has not been confined to the market place, now known as the bazaar or the native quarter. Bungalows and cottages for Europeans have rapidly sprung up on

sites set apart for European quarters, and there can be no doubt that in another few years Haldwani will be a station of no small importance. Building sites are being taken up in both quarters of the town, and still there is plenty of room for those who wish to build. In the near future conditions will, in all probability, not be as favourable as they are at present. There are possibilities for farms, orchards and market gardening. Gardens, now existing, are in a flourishing condition, as they well might be, seeing that conditions of soil and irrigation are so favourable. Some clearing and preparation of the soil would be necessary before a garden could be started, but the result would amply repay the little expense incurred. Europeans taking up sites would be well advised to take them up not only for the purposes of dwelling houses, but farms, gardens and orchards should be a consideration in conjunction with dwelling houses.

Haldwani is conveniently situated, being only 4 miles from Kathgodam and 17 from Naini Tal, and the situation is a pleasant one :

to the north a view of the hills, to the south and west beautiful open country and to the east the Gola river, fed by streams from the Kumaun lakes, and, beyond, the country alternates between field and forest, where good shooting may be had. Haldwani is the headquarters of the Kumaun division and of the Niani Tal district during the cold weather, and it is at this time of the year at its best. The European population would not be inconsiderable were house accommodation available. Many from the hill stations around would be glad to be in Haldwani during the winter months to escape the severe cold in the hills, but no houses are available, the few that are to be had are engaged months in advance. Apart from private dwelling houses, there are post and telegraph offices, police station, tahsil, circuit house, public works, forest and railway rest-houses, Government offices and Government bungalows for occupation by the canal sub-divisional officer, and by the Superintendent of this sub-division of the district. There are the American Mission premises, a chapel and a school, and buildings owned by the Wellesley

Girls' High School, where some girls and teachers stay during the cold weather. In the market place there are shops where supplies are procurable. It is the chief market place of the district, and the produce of the hills finds an outlet here. The imports into Haldwani from the plains districts are not insignificant. It is a busy place, particularly on market days, Tuesdays, when people come from far and near to buy and sell.

Unfortunately Haldwani had the reputation of possessing a bad climate and of being somewhat malarious : this was possibly true 60 years ago, but the vast clearances that have been, and are still being made, have elevated the climatic and other conditions to the height enjoyed by other stations in the plains, with this exception that damp is non-existent.

The last station is Kathgodam, and this ends the railway journey—a journey more comfortably performed than by dâk gharry which the railway replaced. The gharrys ran from Bareilly to Ranibagh, and previous to the dâk-gharry days, the means of

conveyance was a palky. It is interesting to read that in 1842 the road through the Terai, at night especially, was very trying for a traveller in a palanquin, the bearers stumbling and falling every ten minutes ; the hackery ruts were deep, half filled with stones and hidden by grass ; into these the poor bearers were constantly slipping. There was not much chance of sleep for the traveller going through the forest at night, for the bearers kept shouting at the tops of their voices every five or ten minutes, for the purpose of frightening the tigers which were believed to be very numerous.

The importance of Kathgodam lies in its being the terminus of the railway. It is a village lying at the base of the hills. In the days gone by the place consisted of only a wooden structure which was used as a store room by the Commissariat, and hence the name Kathgodam—wooden store room.

There is a rest-house belonging to the railway, near the station, a police station, post and telegraph offices and quarters for the tonga service employèes and for the railway staff, and there is a refreshment room at the railway station.

CHAPTER II.

FROM Kathgodam the journey to Naini Tal is made by tonga, pony or dandy. Luggage is carried up by coolies. Should it be decided to make the journey by tonga, it would be necessary to book the tonga, or a seat in one, some days previously. This precaution is particularly necessary in the busy season, *i e.*, during the summer when the demand for tongas is heavy. Should a tonga, or a seat in one, not have been booked, it is possible disappointment may result on arrival at Kathgodam. Booking is done by addressing the Tonga Superintendent, Kathgodam: the fare is not paid till arrival at Kathgodam, where the tonga ticket is bought. Each tonga provides accommodation for three passengers, and each passenger may take light luggage, up to a maximum of 20 seers, on the tonga. This maximum may not be exceeded as it

is the weight prescribed by the Stage Carriage Act, under which tongas are licensed. The tongas are run by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, who also supply ekkas.

For ponies, dandies and coolies no previous notice is necessary, there are always plenty to be had at Kathgodam, their rates of hire are given in the appendices. There is a coolie jamadar appointed at Kathgodam for the purpose of taking charge of, and forwarding, passengers' luggage. He is provided with a printed notice for the information of passengers who would do well to read the notice carefully. The jamadar is ordered to give a receipt for the luggage made over to him; this receipt shows the number of packages and their weight, also the amount paid for portorage. No further payment to coolies than that made at Kathgodam is necessary, and passengers should remember this, for coolies invariably demand further payment on arrival at their destination : this extra demand is called by them "baksheesh" or "duble majuri." the former term is never

never absent from the lips of the Kumauni coolie.

Coolies will be required by those travelling up by dandy ; both dandy and coolies may be had from the jamadar, and he should be asked for a receipt for the amount paid. The number of coolies employed for each dandy is six, in the case of " heavy weights " from eight to ten may be necessary. Messrs. Smith, Rodwell & Co. have a carrying agency at Kathgodam, and they undertake to send up luggage, their rates are the ordinary rates, except for conveyance of luggage by their express service, for which they charge double rates. They give a receipt similar to that given by the jamadar.

The journey by tonga is made by the cart road, and that by pony or dandy by the shorter road, *viz.*, the bridle road. Leaving Kathgodam, a short journey of two miles, brings the passenger to Ranibagh : the bridle road begins here, it takes off from the cart road at the entrance to Ranibagh and runs through the bazaar. Ranibagh is not of much importance at the present day, its greatest importance lies

in its being a military camping ground : it is the first place where troops, arriving from Kathgodam, camp on their way to the hill cantonments. Ranibagh is a sacred spot with Hindus, and has many legends connected with it : it is the scene of an annual bathing fair held about the middle of January. The fair is attended by thousands. Ranibagh is also known as Chitrasila after the great variegated rock, which lies at the junction of the streams running down from Naini Tal and Bhim Tal lakes. One legend runs that here the great gods Brahma, Vishnu, Siva and others, dwell, and there are temples here where they are worshipped. There is a great *bar*, or fig-tree, below the junction of the streams ; on a leaf of this tree the god Vishnu floated over the ocean, and under this tree a sage Satapa Brahma performed austerities for several years, eating dry leaves, and his hands raised to heaven, by which he acquired great merit, and the gods granted him his heart's desire, and in addition sent for the celestial artisan, who with gold and other precious metals fashioned the Chitrasila, and the virtues of

all the gods entered into the rock. The sage was translated to the paradise of Vishnu. They who worship at the Chit-rasila and bathe in the waters that flow round it, shall follow the holy man. The great variegated rock is not now visible : it was covered by debris brought down the river in the flood and landslip of 1898.

There is a dâk bungalow at Ranibagh which is worked on the same lines as other dâk bungalows in the country : it is a large bungalow by the side of the cart road ; only a part is available to the public, a portion is reserved as a public works rest-house. Ranibagh is not a stage, *i.e.*, tongas do not stop here for a change of ponies. There are only three stages, higher up, between Kathgodam and the tonga terminus. Vergomont Hotel and the Roman Catholic orphanage are passed on the road a short distance below the Brewery. The hotel provides refreshments and the tonga may be stopped at the gate on the cart road, while those travelling by dandy or pony may enter by the gate which is on the bridle road ; the road at this point is very narrow and more of a lane running between Vergomont and the

Douglas Dale estates. The latter is now the property of a Nepalese lady, and is not open to the public as it was in former days, when owned by the popular Mr. Martin who called it "Rest by the Way". This venerable genial gentleman, in company with his wife, was ever happy to receive visitors and to see to their creature comforts. The worthy old couple died a few years ago and the property passed into the hands of the present owners.

The Vergomont estate was purchased by the late Captain Mansfield, about ten years ago. He started fruit culture and a dairy and opened a hotel. Since his death his widow, Mrs. Mansfield, has continued the business. Rooms are available for visitors, and it is a favourite picnic resort.

The Orphanage is a Roman Catholic Institution, maintained by the Allahabad Diocese. It is intended for native orphans mainly, and now accommodates several Government orphans, *viz.*, those who were sent in the famine of 1896-97. The Institution is under the direct management of a resident priest, assisted by nuns.

CHAPTER III.

FROM the tonga terminus, the Brewery, passengers to Naini Tal must do the rest of the journey by dandy or pony : these are available here. The distance to Naini Tal is about two miles, the road is very steep and, consequently, travelling is slow. The Naini Tal Brewery Company, which has a branch at Bareilly, has its extensive premises here. The business was established about 30 years ago. In addition to the buildings necessary for brewing there are bungalows for the manager and his assistants. There is the Brewery restaurant here : it supplies the traveller's every need. The building has been leased by Mr. W. Burke, and the restaurant is under the personal supervision and management of Mr. and Mrs. Burke. It is excellently kept, and everything in and about the place is as clean and tidy as it could possibly be—a tempting place to the

tired traveller. It is a striking contrast to the dirty, ill-kept hotel it was before Mr. Burke took it over : he has been in possession about 12 years and in that time has worked wonders. There are snug tidy rooms available for those who would make a stay at the Brewery, and monthly boarders are taken in at charges which are most reasonable. It is an excellent place for one who is in need of quiet and rest, and, being so convenient to Naini Tal, it is much resorted to. Any one making a stay at the restaurant could very easily run up to Naini Tal and be back before sunset. Meals are available for travellers and are well served, breakfast on arrival of the morning tonga or lunch on arrival of the afternoon one, would be enjoyable. Thirsty travellers may be sure to have their needs supplied, and Mr. and Mrs. Burke are most pleasant acquaintances. Mr. Burke alone supplies dandies at the Brewery for the journey up hill—no one else is authorised to do so. The dandies he keeps are for Europeans only, and they are clean and comfortable. Mr. Burke will see that coolies are supplied to meet the requirements of travellers. Ponies he does not keep, but

he sees that those who ask his aid are supplied. One could not do better than place oneself in Mr. Burke's hands.

On leaving the Brewery there is a formidable barrier to be overcome, and that is the municipal toll bar. None, man nor animal, may pass into Naini Tal municipal limits without paying the toll tax—the liberal exception to this is, those travelling on official duty: the exception is personal and does not extend to families. The amounts payable are shown in the appendices. The toll bar babu will receive the tax and grant a receipt for it; it is as well to make sure and take the receipt. Another exception to the tax is when the bar is crossed on a trip down and on the way back on the same day. This exception does not hold good in the case of those coming to Naini Tal and returning the same day; in this case the tax is payable. Should those residing at the Brewery, or elsewhere outside municipal limits, not wish to pay tax each time they cross the bar, they may compound the tax by paying a certain sum at one time for the year. This may be done by addressing the Municipal

Secretary, Naini Tal. The amount for which the tax may be compounded is shown in the appendix.

The toll bar crossed, the settlement of Naini Tal may be said to be in sight. The going is slow and the loss of some little time is inevitable at the stream where the coolies and the pony are sure to need a drink; the pony will make for the water trough and cannot be persuaded to move till he has satisfied his thirst. This way-side resting place is popularly known as "The Cow's Head." A masonry column supports the marble head of the sacred animal, the spring flowing through the mouth and filling the large circular trough below. At the side of the column there is a stone image of Naga, the water from the spring above falling through the mouth of the great snake into the trough. The structure is picturesquely situated in a cool green shady spot, which is at its best during the rains, when the stream brings down its full volume of water, dancing and leaping over and around great boulders with a music that is ever pleasant. A short distance and Naini

Tal is reached. The road enters between the Gurkha barracks on the left, and the police lines on the right, and about two hundred yards farther up, through the Talli Tal bazaar, the smaller of the two bazaars and native quarters in Naini Tal. Malli Tal, the larger one, is at the upper end of the lake—Malli and Talli are the pahari terms for upper and lower. On emerging from the Talli Tal bazaar, one gets the first view of the beautiful lake, from which this hill settlement takes its name, and, beyond, the northern boundary, China peak—the monarch of the Gagar range—rising to a height of over 8,500 feet, to the west of China there is the Alma peak, and beyond this is the ridge connecting Sherkadanda hill, and on the west Deopatta hill. Ayarpatta hill stretches from the north-west crossing to the south: its greatest elevation is about 7,400 feet. Towards the north-west, between Ayarpatta and Deopatta, there is the Hundi-Bundi, or echo, hill. The eastern boundary, roughly, is the lake outlet through which the surplus water from the lake flows down the Ballia ravine, and joins the stream

from Bhim Tal at Ranibagh. Across the outlet there is the lake bridge, and adjoining which there is the Talli Tal post office. The level of the lake is about 6,350 feet, the length falls a little short of a mile and its greatest breadth is about 500 yards, the depth about 93 feet, and the least depth, along the middle, about 20 feet. A level road, the mall, runs along the margin of the lake ; the length around the lake is just over two miles. There is a sulphur spring in the lake near " Smuggler's Rock " and another at the outlet, near the bridge, which, though hidden from sight, is perceptible as one emerges from the bazaar and approaches the bridge. The bridge marks the boundary, which in the days gone by, when Hindus held sway, no one, who was not a high caste pious Hindu, was allowed to pass : the lake and its surroundings were considered too sacred for such intrusion.

CHAPTER IV.

THE Hindu legend relating to Naini Tal, and to the formation of the lake, is that three of the seven Rishis, or celestial sages (who were created by the great Brahma, and who, later, by reason of their cursing the god Shiv, were by him fixed as the seven stars in the constellation of Ursa major) on their pilgrimage, came by Chitrasila or Rani-bagh, to the Gagar range (called after a saint who performed his devotions here), and ascending the highest peak, China, began a long penance ; being in need of water they dug a large hole near the mountain into which the great god Brahma was pleased to pour waters from lake Mansarowar, the sacred lake in Thibet, and the lake was called Trishisarowar, or the lake of the three Rishis : thenceforth he who bathes in the lake is purified from sin to an extent as though he bathed in Mansarowar itself.

Later, Trishisarowar came to be called Narayani Tal, after the goddess Narayani Devi, the present name is an abbreviation of this. The legend connected with this goddess is, that the god Shiv's father-in-law made a great sacrifice in honour of the gods, to which he invited all the gods except Shiv and this daughter, Parbati (Shiv's wife). Parbati wished to attend, but Shiv considered that an uninvited guest would not be welcomed, but, notwithstanding, Parbati secretly attended and finding no offering had been made to her husband, she leapt into the sacrificial fire: on this Shiv arrived and dispersed the assembly and carried away the half burnt body of his wife. On the way, her eyes dropped out near the spot now known as "Smuggler's rock," and, forthwith, the goddess Narayani sprang up. She is the presiding goddess of the lake and is supposed to have resided in a cave near Smuggler's rock. This rock is still an object of veneration, and on festival days, is coloured, and lights burnt in honour of the goddess. Narayani is said to have gone down the lake now (possibly due to the intrusion of the unbeliever into her sacred precincts). The

abode of Narayani was so sacred and of such great merit and worth, that the Nag Karkotak, the serpent god, ordained that here snake-bite should not result in death to anyone bitten.

About the year 1840 a venerable fakir, Perambar Baba, built a dharmsala, or rest house for the convenience of Hindu travellers and pilgrims : it stood where the Club boat house now stands. Shortly after Lala Moti Ram Sah, a contractor and a banker, and a shining light of his day, erected a temple to Narayani Debi near the rest house. The temple and the rest house were both destroyed in the landslip of 1880. The temples now in existence at the west end of the lake, were built after the slip. The first known temple stood at the exit of the lake.

The intrusion of the European was apparently in the year 1841. It is from this year that the establishment of the settlement of Naini Tal dates, though it was not till the following year that the building of houses began. Mr. Barron of Shahjehanpur, who visited Naini Tal in November 1841, writing of his visit remarked that the existence of the

lake appeared almost unknown up to the time of his visit : no Europeans, then residing in Kumaun, had seen it ; he was unable to discover more than three visitors to it since the Province came into British possession. Of the lake he writes that the water was as clear as crystal : a beautiful little stream supplied from the springs of the over-topping mountains is constantly running into it, and a smaller one flowing out of it, at the opposite extremity. The outlet is through a narrow gorge of solid rock, which is so hard and durable as to have resisted, for the ages that have passed since the formation of the lake, the action of the running water that falls over the ledge. He tells us that in those far off days the public recreation grounds (The Flats) and the site occupied by the Malli Tal bazaar, and a bit further up, was an undulating lawn with a great deal of level ground interspersed with occasional clumps of oak, cypress, and other beautiful trees ; and, there were capabilities of a race course, a cricket ground, etc., and building sites in every direction sufficient for a large town. Beautiful roads for riding

and driving might be easily constructed for the entire circumference of the lake, and hundreds of pleasure boats might be kept skimming on the surface of the lake. That the forests (on the peaks towering over the lake) are intersected in all directions with highways made by countless herds of deer, which were swarming; pheasants appeared so common that they had absolutely to be driven off the camping ground, and that it would take a month to explore the magnificent scenery round Naini Tal, which was by far the most beautiful sight he had ever witnessed in the course of a 1,500 mile walk in the Himalayas.

Mr. Barron again visited Naini Tal in December 1842, coming in from Bhim Tal and bringing a boat with him, which 60 coolies were engaged to carry. On its arrival at Naini Tal, he had the pleasure of launching the first boat on the lake : it was a two-oared row boat about 20 feet in length. The paharis were frantic with joy at the novel and unexpected spectacle of a boat on the water. Mr. Barron, on landing, was surrounded by them and they congratulated

him, and likened his appearance on the lake to the first appearance in the world of the god Vishnu, emerging from the mighty deep.

In 1842 half a dozen sites for building had either been applied for or granted. Mr. Lushington, the Commissioner of Kumaun, had commenced to build a small house, and Mr. Barron selected and marked off three sites for himself and friends. There were several other applications in progress with a view to making Naini Tal a sanitarium. The rent of land was 12 annas an acre. Government had ordered a place to be set apart for a church and for public buildings. The Commissioner planned a bazaar and the hill people flocked in to take leases of land on which to build shops.

Mr. Barron visited Naini Tal for the third time in October 1843, and, he says that the view on his entrance this time was not barred by the deer rushing across the path, but by a half finished English dwelling house standing on the identical spot where these noble monarchs of the forest used to come to drink and admire their beautiful antlers

in the mirror-like surface of the clearest of lakes. There were two houses in the course of erection on the outlet side of the lake, and three more on the lawn at the opposite end of the lake, and he remarks that the ultimate success of the settlement is now placed beyond all doubt. There were then a couple of boats on the lake employed in dragging down timber for the houses at the east end, near the outlet.

Mr. Barron spent Christmas day of 1843 in shooting bear which were plentiful on Ayarpatta, and in the evening, he and a party of three ladies and six gentlemen, sat to dinner in Pilgrim Lodge, built by Mr. Barron. This house, one of the first in Naini Tal, is still standing, and is approached from the Mall by a steep road called Pilgrim Road, by the Bank of Upper India.

Rapid progress was made in building houses, for in 1846, when Captain Madden of the Bengal Artillery visited Naini Tal, he recorded that houses were rapidly springing up in most parts of the settlement: some towards the crest of the limitary ranges,

were nearly 7,500 feet above sea level : the rugged and woody Ayarpatta was being gradually planted and that the favourite sites were on the undulating tract of forest land which stretched back from the head of the lake to the base of China and Deopatta. The Church, St. John's in the Wilderness, had been built, and Captain Madden remarked that a very pretty gothic structure had been erected on one of the most picturesque sites in the settlement.

The cart road from Kathgodam to Naini Tal had not been made then, and the road round the lake had, apparently, not been completed, for as Captain Madden remarked, a carriage road was perfectly feasible through the glen (the Ballia ravine) to within a couple of miles of the station, and, that its commencement had been authorised by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. About the Mall he writes that a wide road at the level of the lake underlies half the mountain, which when completed will be a "chukker" of three or four miles, unrivalled in India ; and writing of the lake he says : "Near the brink the surface is

matted with the pretty English polygonum amphibium, which here and here only in India, so far as my experience goes, raises its pink spikes above the water." Of Naini Tal generally he remarks "its advantages consist in the exercise of boating, and to those who have sufficient health and energy, in excursions to the many glens around, which to the sportsman, the draughtsman and the naturalist, possess a richness of attraction undreamt of at Simla."

The attraction was indeed rich, for at the present day the hill sides around the lake from the margin to the highest possible level, are spotted with houses, and year by year their number is being added to, and it is gratifying to remark that the houses now being built are a vast improvement on the houses of former days, both in point of architecture and the arrangement and size of the rooms. The old houses are, most of them, unsightly, they are built on the bungalow type and the rooms, though fairly large, are badly arranged, ill-ventilated and lighted, defects which have in many cases been remedied by additions and alterations

where practicable, but yet they cannot compare with the houses of a later date, these have been built with attention both to appearance and comfort. A list of the dwelling houses available is given in the appendices : the list shows the rent as well as the names of the owners, and of agents.

Rents are high but on the whole, compare favourably with rents in other hill stations. Since the location of the headquarters of the Military Eastern Command at Naini Tal, about eleven years ago, rents have gone up considerably : this added appreciably to the European population, and house owners were not slow to take advantage of the increased demand for house accommodation, and rents rose, in some cases by as much as 50 per cent : places which were merely out-offices were converted into dwelling houses, which give a very good return to the owners for the expenditure incurred by them. There are some excellent houses on Ayarpatta, particularly those recently constructed, and the grounds are well laid out and cared for, rents are high but the houses are roomy and comfortable. The finest building in

Naini Tal is Government House, at the lower end of the station, on Ayarpatta. The road to it leads up by the Talli Tal bazaar, District Courts and the Government treasury and runs round by the south of the convent. Government House was completed about six years ago. Sir Antony Macdonnell was the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces at the time. About 44 years ago Naini Tal became the summer residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and the house then occupied stood on the site on which the Ramsay Hospital is now built. Three years after, Maldon Cottage became the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. This continued as Government House till 1879, when the house on Sherkadanda ridge, on the site now known as old Government House, was completed and occupied. In 1895 this house was condemned, and Sir Antony Macdonnell selected Sherwood, which was then in possession of the Diocesan Boys' School, as a temporary residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and this continued as Government House till the adjoining estates had been acquired and the present building completed. The grounds

around Government House are by far the best in Naini Tal: there is magnificent level ground, and parts that have not been cleared for lawns and gardens, are thickly wooded. To the west these grounds are abruptly terminated by precipices, 1,500 to 2,000 feet in depth, and are known as the "Slips." From this boundary a magnificent view is had of Khurpa Tal and the Bhabar.

The Nihal river flowing by Kaladhungi, has its source at the base of the precipices, great scars marked on the face of the hill in ages gone by. Our age, too, has left traces of landslips. The first known slip occurred in 1866, and in 1879 there was a larger one at the same spot, Alma hill, but the great slip occurred in the following year, on Saturday, 18th September 1880. The slip was on the slope which rising from the north of the flats ends at Alma peak, it ran by the site now occupied by the business quarters known as the Poplars, to a point below old Government House, the western boundary line passing somewhat to the east of Marshall Cottage and

Charlton, the eastern ran down a little to the west of the present American Mission premises. At the foot of the slope were the public recreation grounds, which extended the margin of the lake, the Assembly Rooms, a shop occupied by Bell and Co., the Volunteer Orderly Room, built in the patch then called the public gardens, the Hindu temple, the Victoria Hotel, and a few other buildings. Two days preceding the slip there was heavy rain, and it is recorded that from 20 to 25 inches fell during the 40 hours ending on Saturday morning, and the downpour still lasted and continued for hours after the slip. This heavy fall naturally brought down streams of water from the hill side, some endangering the Victoria Hotel, owned by Captain Harris, who, till his death a few years ago, was a well known resident of Naini Tal. The hotel stood directly at the back of the site now occupied by the Poplars, and adjoining the American Mission premises. On Saturday morning the water brought down a tree, and with it some surface soil, which fell on the servants' houses at the back of the hotel, destroying some of them

and burying three people : the damage did not end here, the falling tree further destroyed three rooms in the hotel, burying a European child and its ayah. A relief party, assisted by a detachment from the Military Convalescent Depôt, was soon on the spot and worked till about half past one, they unearthed most of those buried. The Military detachment was then ordered back but some of their number, including the officers, remained and worked at the hotel. The hotel was not the only building threatened by the streams of water that came down ; Bell's shop, the Volunteer Orderly Room and the Hindu temple were scenes of labour with a view to diverting streams. At a quarter to two the landslide occurred burying those in and around the buildings mentioned above. The total number of those dead and missing was 43 Europeans and 108 natives. The time of the slip would appear to have been a quarter to two : a watch found on the body of a boy, which was one of the first recovered, stopped at that hour.

Mr. Gilbert, who was a resident of Naini Tal at the time, says : " I was startled by

a thundering noise behind me, and on turning round saw that the Victoria Hotel had disappeared. An immense, dark, moving object was passing over its site, reaching the lake in a very short time, carrying everything before it and crushing mighty trees like match sticks. For about a second of time Bell's and the Assembly Rooms were overshadowed: and then there was a tremendous crash followed by a splash in the lake. The mass of mountain that had detached itself, came down with such velocity that for the moment the impression on my mind was that a huge promontory, from 30 to 40 feet high, had leaped out from the hill side into the lake, disappearing a few seconds after the awful splash. I am sure I could not have run over 20 paces on open ground, and in the best form, within the same time." The Rev. N. Cheney, who was standing 20 yards from the course of the slip, was startled by hearing above a noise which seemed "to mingle the report of a muffled explosion with what sounded like a high-toned piercing cry. The trees shook and writhed; the hill side burst; the whole mass fell in a headlong

avalanche, and rushed down the slope towards the Victoria Hotel. The bursting of the hill was with an upward as well as an outward leap, as if some interior power had accumulated until it could no longer be confined. The hotel was not crushed from above, but was struck near its foundation; and fell back on, and was carried forward by the advancing slide. Its roof appeared to turn upside down; but the rafters were for an instant plainly visible in a vertical row. A cloud of dust obscured from view the destruction of Bell's shop. I was nevertheless able to discern that the central column of shale, in which the greatest velocity and power were exhibited, passed over the Mall at the entrance gate of the hotel, and thence in the shortest line plunged into the lake. It is my judgment that the time from the bursting of the hill to the descent into the lake, was not more than eight seconds."

There were many escapes: Sir Henry Ramsay, the Commissioner, was overtaken by a great wave caused by the debris from the slip falling into the lake, he succeeded in reaching safely. A soldier and several natives were swept away from very close beside Sir

Henry Ramsay. Mr. J. Walker of the Secretariat, who is still in Naini Tal, was on his way to the Victoria Hotel to render assistance when he was overtaken and covered up to the shoulders with loose shale. He was rescued without a bone broken. Mr. E. MacLeod, also of the Secretariat, had just left the Victoria Hotel in company with two others who perished. Mr. MacLeod was rescued uninjured, though he was almost buried in debris. A soldier from the Depôt was on the road between the Hotel and Bell's shop, when he heard the crash of the falling hill, the falling mass swept him into the lake: he escaped by swimming.

Such is the tale of the memorable landslide of 1880.

Protective works were subsequently taken in hand and completed. They have stood the test of very heavy rain, and Naini Tal may now be considered as safe as any other hill station in India.

Another heavy landslide occurred on the 17th August 1898: this was outside the Naini Tal valley and settlement. Heavy

rain began on the 10th August, on the 17th the total reached $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches : this occasioned a few small slips on the two or three days preceding the main slip, which occurred at about half past two in the afternoon of the 17th. A large slice of the western face of the Kaley Khan hill, from the Military Cemetery to a little beyond the Brewery, slipped down the Ballia ravine. The slip temporarily filled up the Ballia ravine and three lakes were formed from the streams that run into the ravine. The largest of these lakes burst through during the night, and thus removed a fear for the safety of life and property as far down as Kathgodam. The smaller lakes gradually worked and percolated through the dams. The slip smashed in the brewing and whisky distillation buildings, the latter building was buried under the debris. Baniyas' shops and stabling for ponies, along the side of the bridle road, just above the Brewery, also the toll bar, were completely buried to a depth of about 20 feet. Twenty-eight people lost their lives in this slip, all natives, with one exception, Mr. R. Beechey, an assistant in the Brewery. Mr. Beechey was standing in the open, on the slip

side of the Brewery premises, and saw the hill side slipping away and told the coolies who were with him to run for their lives, he stood watching the slip until he was suddenly overwhelmed by the falling mass. No attempt could be made to recover the body; it was impossible to locate it, and probably, the debris which covered it, was from 40 to 50 feet in depth. The bridle road was closed temporarily from a point just below the Brewery, to one near the Hermitage, a diversion being made. The bridle road now passes over the debris from the slip. Mr. Pemberton, now Principal of the Boys' Diocesan School, had a school in the Hermitage, but was obliged to abandon the building and to move the school to Eversley in Naini Tal.

CHAPTER V.

THE public offices located in Naini Tal during the summer, are the Government Secretariat, the offices of the Board of Revenue, camp offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Stamps and Excise, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Inspector of European Schools. These offices come up early in April and go down in October.

Offices relating to the Division and to the district, which are located in Naini Tal, are those of the Commissioner, Kumaun Division, the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal district (including the offices of the Superintendent of the Terai and Bhabar Government Estates, the Superintendent of Police, Kumaun Division, the District Committee, and the Naini Tal Municipal Committee), Executive Engineer, Kumaun Provincial Division, Executive Engineer,

Kumaun Government Estate Division, District Engineer, the Conservators of the Eastern and Western Forest Circles, Deputy Conservators of the Naini Tal, Garhwal and Kumaun Forest Divisions, and the Superintendent of Post Offices, Kumaun Division. Most of these offices move down to Haldwani, which is the winter head quarters of the district and Division, in November, or late in October, and return in March, or early April. The move down is in the interests of the public service ; it is found that official business can be carried on better from Haldwani than from Naini Tal, as, in the cold weather the officers tour in the Terai and Bhabar, and it is a great convenience to have these offices at Haldwani, which is easier of access than Naini Tal, and consequently facilitates public business, and again, hill people migrate to the Terai and Bhabar during the cold weather, so that the location of the offices at Haldwani is a convenience to all.

The Government Secretariat, the offices of the Board of Revenue and of the Inspector-General of Police are at the upper end of

the station, above the Malli Tal bazaar and near the Church of St. John's in the Wilderness. The building in which they are accommodated is quite a new one, being built during Sir Antony Macdonnell's Lieutenant-Governorship : it takes its place with the finest buildings in Naini Tal. The office of the Commissioner, Kumaun Division, is located in a building at the lower end of the station, near the District Courts and the Government Treasury. The District Courts building accommodates the several departments of the Deputy Commissioner's office, the office of the Superintendent of Police and that of the Superintendent of the Government Estates, and the Naini Tal Municipal office. The building is a new one and ranks among the best in Naini Tal. Formerly the District Courts and offices were accommodated in the building (Cleveland) just above the Talli Tal bazaar, which has now been given over for the offices of the Executive Engineer, Kumaun Provincial Division, and the District Engineer. The office of the Executive Engineer, Kumaun Government Estates Division, occupies a small building adjoining

the District Courts building. The Forest offices adjoin the Public Works offices, to the south.

The Commissioner of the Kumaun Division is also Sessions Judge of the Division and exercises the powers of a Judge under the Indian Successions Act. All matters connected with Wills and estates of deceased persons are dealt with by him. He is, in addition, the High Court of Kumaon in matters connected with Civil Law.

The Deputy Commissioner is the Collector and Magistrate of the district, and District Judge and Registrar. He is assisted by a staff consisting of an Assistant Commissioner and Joint Magistrate and two Deputy Collectors, one of whom is the Treasury Officer in charge of the Government Treasury, and is the chief Sub-Registrar for the Naini Tal Sub-Division ; he is also in charge of the Income tax and Stamp Departments, and is, in addition, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and exercises powers under the Civil Law in respect of the Naini Tal Sub-Division. The other Deputy Collector is the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of, and exercises power under

the Civil Law for the Kashipur Sub-Division. The Deputy Commissioner is Registrar for births, deaths and marriages. Births or deaths are registered by him on notice in proper form being given within the prescribed limit of time. Marriages of such Europeans who profess the Christian religion are performed by him if the contracting parties desire to be married by a Registrar. The Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal is Chairman of the Municipalities of Kashipur and Naini Tal. There is a paid Secretary for the Naini Tal Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner's other assistants are the Superintendent of Police, who is not only in charge of the police department of the Naini Tal district, but of the Almora and Garhwal districts as well ; the Superintendent of the Terai and Bhabar, in charge of the management of the Terai and Bhabar Government Estates. These tracts, with the exception of a few villages, are the property of, and are directly managed by, Government, *e.g.*, there are no zamindars or landowners : Government stands in that position and settles tenants on the land. This is only in respect of land used for agricultural

purposes. In the case of the municipal (notified) area of Haldwani and towns (under Act XX of 1856), such as Ramnagar, Kathgodam *cum* Ranibagh and Kaladhungi, all of which are in the Bhabar, the Superintendent has nothing to do with the management or control. The President of the Haldwani Committee is the Assistant Commissioner or joint Magistrate. All orders by the Committee need the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner : applications for building sites in Haldwani are made to the Deputy Commissioner, as Collector : he deals with them under the Nazul Rules. The towns are managed by the Assistant Commissioner under the order of the Deputy Commissioner. The Joint Magistrate (Assistant Commissioner) is the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and exercises powers under the Civil Law in respect of the Terai and Bhabar Sub-Division. There are tahsildars at Kitcha, Haldwani and Naini Tal, and peshkars in charge of the less important areas, called peshkaris, such as Kashipur, Ramnagar, Kaladhungi, Khatema, etc.

CHAPTER VI.

There are two banking agencies in Naini Tal : the Allahabad Bank, Ld., and the Bank of Upper India, Ld., the former carries on business in a house on the road about midway between the lake bridge and the Malli Tal bazaar, the house is called Sylverton. The Haining, where the Bank of Upper India carries on its business, is situated at the upper end of the lake near the entrance to the Malli Tal bazaar.

The European Boys' Schools at Naini Tal are, the Diocesan Boys' School which is under the guidance of the Church of England, Philander Smith's College, maintained by the American Mission, and St. Joseph's College, a Roman Catholic institution. The Diocesan School is situated on Ayarpatta well to the west end, the school building is a new one : its construction was taken in hand about ten years ago, when Sherwood

which accommodated the school for 23 years, was acquired by Government for Government House ; when the school vacated Sherwood it was given quarters in Khurpa Tal for temporary occupation. The climate of Khurpa Tal was not considered all that was desirable, and the school was shifted to a large house which stood on the site of the present Secretariat : this building was destroyed by fire, and the next move of the school was to rented houses on Sherkadanda till the present buildings were completed. The site on which the new building stands is a good one, the buildings themselves are spacious, and the premises ample to afford recreation grounds for the boys, who are adepts at hockey and have proved their prowess at the annual tournaments.

Philander Smith's College is an old institution under a new name : the old school was known as Oak Openings. Last year the Philander Smith's Institute from Mussoorie and the Oak Openings school here were combined, and is now called Philander Smith's College. The College is one of the American Mission Institutions, and is supported to a great extent by the income

derived from the large building known as the Poplars. The school buildings are located in a healthy, pleasant spot on the crest of Sherkadanda.

St. Joseph's College, on Ayarpatta near Government House, has extensive grounds and the buildings are large and well adapted for a college. This school is one of the largest in the Province, judging from the average attendance of scholars. This year the boarders alone number about 200. The school shows excellent results at the Government examinations. The physical training of the lads is not neglected, as is evident from their performances on the public recreation grounds. The school is under the management of the Irish Christian Brothers.

The Girls' Schools are the Wellesley School, St. Mary's Convent, All Saints Diocesan High School and Petersfield College for Girls.

Wellesley is on Ayarpatta, not far distant from the District Court buildings: it is an

American Institution. The results obtained by the school at the Government examinations have been very good.

St. Mary's Convent is one of the oldest institutions in Naini Tal. On the 1st May 1878, a party of nuns with Rev. Mother Salesia, as their superior, set out from Bankipur for Naini Tal with the intention of opening a home for the benefit of those sisters working on the plains whose health had suffered from the effects of the Indian climate. When the party reached Naini Tal a great disappointment awaited them: a house, Spring Cottage, had been engaged for the season, but, on their arrival they were informed by a native servant, that the owner had heard that a school was to be opened there, and he feared that the children would ruin the furniture: had he known of their intention when the house was engaged the agreement would never have been made. The nuns at last, succeeded in finding a suitable house, Belvedere. For some time only day scholars were received, but later on a few boarders were placed under the care of the sisters:

till, at the close of the year there were eleven boarders in the house. The situation of Belvedere was not quite suited to the sisters, and the Lady Superior decided on buying an estate in a quieter part of the station : she found one eminently suitable and at once entered into negotiation with the owner for the purchase of the whole estate. It was in a great measure due to the kindness of General Sir Henry Ramsay, the Commissioner, that the nuns finally obtained Ramee Park. Sir Henry Ramsay himself lived on this estate and had built the house and cottage. In 1881 the church was ready and in 1882 the school building was greatly enlarged, but after a few years even this addition was found insufficient. Mother Salesia determined to build a school large enough to accommodate 150 boarders, and the erection of this school building was the last great work accomplished by her. She died at Bankipur on the 14th August 1889. Several additions and improvements have been made, and are still being made, by the present Lady Superior. A spacious recreation hall is under construction, and the play ground has recently been greatly enlarged :

physical training receives special attention and school life is made as happy as possible. The Convent has done well at the Government examinations, and at the practical and theoretical examinations of the Trinity College of Music, London, twice winning the much-coveted prizes, the National prize, in 1904, and the Indian Exhibition prize last year.

All Saint's High School is situated near the Convent, but higher up the hill: this is an old established school. The present buildings are spacious, and the grounds charming. The results obtained by the pupils at the Government examinations are unsurpassed. The school is under the direction of the All Saints' Sisters (Church of England.)

Petersfield Girls' College is in the heart of the station, near St. John's Church. It is a comparatively new institution, and does well at Government examinations. The school is under the direction of Miss Parkinson, who was, for many years, Principal of the Diocesan Girls' High School.

CHAPTER VII.

The English churches are St. John's in the Wilderness and St. Nicholas and St. Mary's. The former is conveniently situated at the upper end of the station, and is one of the oldest buildings in Naini Tal : it was built in 1846, and was possibly named St. John's in the Wilderness, as at the time of its construction the site was surrounded by forest and cane-brakes. Wild animals found shelter and security in these forests, and, about that time, a tiger was shot in the vicinity. The Chaplain is also the Archdeacon of Lucknow. The Parsonage is within the church compound. The old cemetery, now closed, lies in the church premises to the west.

St. Nicholas and St. Mary's was built about ten years ago to meet the convenience of those residing at the lower end of the station, but principally for the Diocesan

Boys' and Girls' schools. It stands near the main entrance to Government House. The Chaplain in charge is the additional Chaplain of Naini Tal ; he resides in the Parsonage in the church compound.

There are two Roman Catholic Chapels, St. Mary's Convent Chapel, and St. Joseph's Chapel on the Mall. The Convent Chapel is, by permission of the nuns, open to the public. The Chaplain, assisted by an additional Chaplain during the season, officiates at both the chapels. He and the other clergy, reside in the Clergy House, called St. Francis' Home, between the Convent and St. Joseph's College. The house was recently built as a residence for the Bishop of Allahabad and was also intended as a summer home for such priests who come up from the plains for the benefit of their health.

The Methodists have their church near the lake bridge, built about 25 years ago. The Pastor resides in the Mission premises : these are located at the other end of the station quite near the public recreation grounds. Opposite the Boat House, there is

another church which enjoys the reputation of being the oldest Methodist Church in the Province : it was built about 47 years ago, and is presided over by a native pastor. The American Mission began its labours, in these parts, in 1857, when the Pioneers came for refuge, in the Mutiny, from Bareilly to Naini Tal. The year following the Mutiny saw the arrival of other missionaries, of these, one is still in Naini Tal, the Rev. S. Knowles. The Mission has somewhat extensive premises, with a goodly number of buildings. The largest and the most remunerative, is the one called the Poplars, occupied by European shops. It was built about 23 years ago by the Rev. Craven, and is known to the natives as "Craven's Hotel." Another building, directly above the church on the Mall, and utilized as a school for Native Christians, also belongs to the Mission, as does the building occupied as Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's shop. There are, in addition, two bungalows above the Poplars, one the residence of the Pastor and the other, the sanitarium, intended for occupation by such missionaries who are in need of rest.

There are two hospitals in Naini Tal, the Ramsay and the Crosthwaite, the latter is more of a dispensary for natives : there are beds for in-patients, but the work would seem to be confined, mostly, to out-door patients. It is a new building, it was opened in 1896. It is named after Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, during whose term of office steps were taken for the building of the hospital. The Ramsay Hospital is for Europeans: it was erected as a memorial to General Sir Henry Ramsay, who was Commissioner of Kumaun. Subscriptions were collected throughout the Province. It is maintained from income derived from invested capital, from donations and fees from patients : it also receives aid from Government. The management is in the hands of a representative committee, and the Civil Surgeon of Naini Tal is in charge. There is a resident surgeon, a matron and an efficient staff of nurses. Young ladies are taken in for a course of training in nursing. Besides the General Hospital, there is the Couper Wing, for maternity cases. The buildings are situated high up on the Sherkadanda Hill : the road

leading up to it, from the entrance in Naini Tal, is a few yards from the lake bridge.

The military Hospital is near the lake bridge. This building is one of the oldest in Naini Tal. The hospital is considered a part of the Convalescent Depôt.

Miss Graham, who was for some years Lady Superintendent of the Ramsay Hospital, has a convalescent Home at Garden House, between the Post Office and Woodbine Hotel.

Norton House, below the Waverly Hotel, is the summer residence of the Sisters of the Up Country Nursing Association.

The shops are conveniently situated, mostly at the upper end of the station and along the Mall. The greater number occupy the Poplars and The Exchange. The shops permanently located here, that is throughout the year, are Murray and Co., and Shapurjee and Co., wine and general merchants, Stanley Smith and Co., drapers, Mr. Cotton, auctioneer, commission agent and furniture

merchant ; Mr. Matthews, general and hardware merchant, auctioneer commission and house agent, Morrison and Co., Robbie and Co., and Bird and Co., chemists. During the season, *viz.*, from April to November, Mrs. F. Anderson, and Madam Pauline, milliners and dressmakers, Anderson Brothers, O'Connor and Allen Anderson, tailors and outfitters, Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., and Trevillion and Clark, general drapers, Rufener and Co., and Landau and Co., watchmakers, Bevan and Co., and McRodd, pianoforte dealers, Valerio and Co., confectioners, Rubenstein and Co., hairdressers, Mr. Bulgin and Doctors Smith Brothers, dentists. In addition there are shops in the bazaar which sell European goods. In Talli Tal the principal shop is Messrs. Govin and Co., army and navy store agents, and, in the Malli Tal bazaar, Jehangir and Co., and Shew Pershad, wine and general merchants, and Ram Lal and Co., drapers. Messrs. Lawrie and Co. have a photographic studio on the Mall.

The hotels in Naini Tal are many : the Waverly, The Metropole, Williams', and

Woodbine. The Grand is on the Malli towards the west end, near the Boat Houses, the Waverly higher up, above the Malli Tal bazaar, near the Post Office and the Naini Tal Club, the Metropole opposite the Club, adjoining the Government Telegraph Office. Williams, on Ayarpatta, near Hawkesdale, the residence of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Eastern Forces, Woodbine, just above the Post Office.

Of boarding houses, there are not a few. There are : Mall House, Buttress Castle, Rohilla Lodge, Donaldabad, Edwinstowe House, Cheena Lodge, Reid's Hostel, (the Young Men's Christian Association Home). This Association has rented Murray and Co.'s Boat House as recreation rooms, meetings are also held there. Woodlands has been rented for the Young Women's Christian Association Home.

The Naini Tal Club, a large building with residential quarters, is situated at the upper end of the station. To get there, from the entrance into Naini Tal, the straight road, the Mall, through the Malli Tal bazaar passed the Waverly Hotel for

a few yards, brings one to the gate of the Club.

Volunteers have a club and library situated the north margin of the public recreation grounds the flats.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE Convalescent Depôt is situated on Kaley Khan, a distance of about a mile from the lake bridge : the road leading to it is a part of the old cart road to the Brewery ; it takes off from the Mall at the upper end of the lake bridge. It is a large depôt during the summer when detachments are sent up from regiments on the plains. There is a senior officer in command. The large military cantonment station of Kumaun is Ranikhet (cum Chaubattia). It is thirty-one miles from Naini Tal. The road to it, from Naini Tal, crosses the Sherkadanda ridge at the St. Loo gorge near the old Government House and descends into the valley on the off side, known as the Khairna Valley, and passing Rattighat, across the Kosi river, leads to Khairna, the first stage to Ranikhet, twelve miles and here there is a dāk bungalow.

Ranikhet is now within easy reach of Kathgodam : there is no more stage traveling by pony or dandy ; these gave place two years ago to tongas run by Messrs. Smith Rodwell and Co., who now maintain a regular service from Kathgodam to Ranikhet, *via* the Brewery, where a change of tongas has to be made. The journey from Kathgodam to Ranikhet takes about ten hours. A restaurant has been opened at Bhawalie by Mr. Williams, Proprietor, Williams' Hotel, where meals and refreshments are obtainable. There is a similar restaurant at Khairna, just opened, in connection with the dâk bungalow.

In the days preceding the tonga, the first stage from Kathgodam to Ranikhet, along the bridle road, was Bhim Tal, where travelers broke journey for fishing in the Bhim Tal and adjacent lakes of Malwa Tal, Sat Tal and Naukuchia Tal. Bhim Tal is the largest of these lakes lying at a height of about 4,500 feet : the total length of the lake is about 5,500 and the breadth about 1,000 feet. The distance from Kathgodam is nine miles, and from Naini Tal eleven miles. The

road from Naini Tal to Bhim Tal runs by Bhawalie, five miles from Naini Tal, where there is the Hindu burning ghat. "Capanacusha Castle," a favourite picnic resort when owned by Captain O'Sullivan, and before it passed into the hands of the present owner, is in Bhawalie.

At Bhim Tal there is the inevitable Hindu temple, built as temples generally were, at the outlet to the lake. There are post and telegraph offices, a dâk bungalow, a Government Inspection bungalow, Lake View Hotel and a private boarding house, "Kilmora House," owned and managed by Mr. and Mrs. Ruxton. Mr. Ruxton is a keen angler, and those visiting Bhim Tal, for fishing, would do well to follow his advice. Fishing requisites are obtainable at Kilmora House and Mrs. Ruxton undertakes the furnishing of supplies for trips to the lakes. About four years ago rules were framed to regulate fishing in these lakes (see Appendix), and under these rules the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal delegated the power to grant fishing licenses to Mr. Ruxton. Application for licenses should,

therefore, be made to him. Coolies are obtainable at Bhim Tal on application to the coolie jamadar, who, in addition to the hire, charges one anna a coolie for commission : complaints against the jamadar should be made to the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal.

Malwa Tal lies at a distance of about eight and a half miles to the east of Bhim Tal, at an elevation of about 2,300 feet : it is about 4,400 feet in length and 800 broad. There is a dâk bungalow here.

Naukuchia Tal, or the lake of nine corners, is at a distance of two and a half miles from Bhim Tal, at an elevation of about 4,000 feet: its length about 3,000 and breadth about 2,200 feet. This spot is very picturesque, the surrounding hills are covered with forest. The lake is very pretty when the lotus is in bloom, and is then well worth a visit. The natives have a superstition that if one sees the nine corners of the lake at the one time, he will die within the year : this fatal view is an absolute impossibility. There is good fishing and there is a bungalow in possession of Mr. Ruxton, where board and lodging are obtainable.

Sat Tal, three miles from Bhim Tal, is a collection of small lakes, which formerly were seven in number. The largest of these is about 3,000 feet in length and 1,000 in breadth. There is a bungalow at Sat Tal which was formerly owned by the late Mr. Wishart of Cawnpore, where visitors were accommodated : it is now in possession of a retired Public Works Officer.

Bhim Tal is the first stage from Kathgodam to Almora. Leaving Bhim Tal, the next stage is Ramgarh a distance of ten miles, where there is a dâk bungalow. The next stage, about ten miles, is Peora : there is a dâk bungalow here too, from where a fine view is had of the snowy range. From Peora the road descends for a long length, and then there is a steep ascent up a bare hillside to Almora. The distance between Peora and Almora is nine miles.

Almora passed into the hands of the British in 1815. Mr. Gardner was appointed by the Governor-General, Commissioner for the affairs of Kumaun and Agent to the Governor-General. The elevation of Almora is about 3,500 feet : it is situated on a saddle-

shaped ridge, running north-west to south-east. It is, comparatively, a large sanitarium. Houses are available for Europeans : there are boarding houses and a dâk bungalow and a large native bazaar. The 3rd Gurkhas are quartered here : formerly they were stationed at Hawalbagh, a distance of about five miles from Almora ; it was then called the Kumaun Civil Battalion. Hawalbagh (the garden of mist), is one of the prettiest spots in Kumaun. There are still a few dwelling houses there. The road from Almora to Naini Tal is by Peora to Ramgarh, and thence to Naini Tal, a distance of thirteen miles. There is another road from Almora *via* Kukrighat and Khairna, this leaves the road *via* Ramgarh, at the Ghorari bridge. The distance from Almora to Khairna is nineteen miles, and thence to Naini Tal twelve miles. This is called the lower road, but it is not as pleasant travelling by this road as by the upper one : the heat in the Khairna valley is very trying.

CHAPTER IX.

IF a visit to the Pindari glacier is undertaken, it would be made *via* Almora, and it would be better to take the upper road *via* Ramgarh and Peora. Arrangements for coolies, etc., for the journey to the Pindari should be made at Almora, the Deputy Commissioner of the district being addressed, and it may be possible for him to supply chaprassis to accompany the traveller : the chaprassis arrange for supplies and coolies along the whole route. Chaprassis would have to be paid at the rate of Rs. 6 a month : their services would be well worth the small charge, as their presence obviates many little difficulties and annoyances particularly on the part of coolies. There are bungalows at all the stages, but supplies, except for natives, are not procurable: a good supply of stores should be taken sufficient for the journey both to and from the glacier. A servant with the usual pots and pans

should not be forgotten. There are eleven stages between Naini Tal and Pharkia, the last stage and the total distance is about 103 miles. The distance between some of the stages is so short that, if the time at one's disposal is limited, it is quite possible to do two stages a day, with no hardship to the coolies. By doing this the journey there would take about eight days. The first stage, on the direct road, is Takula, but a detour might be made by Binsur to Bagesar, the next stage. About eight miles from Almora the road branches off to the north-east to Binsur, which is twelve miles from Almora, and lies at an elevation of 7,900 feet. From Binsur a magnificent view of the snows is had. It was, many years ago, the summer residence of the Commissioner, Kumaun Division : there are still some dwelling houses and orchards ; fruit is exported to the surrounding hill stations and to the plains. Binsur is numbered among the many spots in Kumaun which are celebrated for their sanctity. One of the many legends is, that should anyone take away anything belonging to the gods or their worshippers from this place, an avenging

spirit attends him and compels him, conscience-stricken, to restore it twentyfold : even the faithless and dishonest are reformed by a visit to Binsur.

Bagesar, the second stage, is at an elevation of 3,200 feet and stand at the junction of the Sarju and Gumati rivers : it is a place of great sanctity and of pilgrimage with Hindus. There are many ancient temples : the principal one was built over 450 years ago. The legend of Bagesar is that a dwelling was created for the great god Siva at the junction of the rivers, and when it was ready two gods travelled to the place and on arriving there, a voice from heaven was heard glorifying one of them : Brahma and the other gods arrived and they said that as the voice from heaven first called out the glories of Siva, therefore shall this place be called Bagiswar (after Vakiswar, the lord of speech).

Bagesar has a fairly large population : houses stand on the right bank of the Sarju river. Bagesar is at its best at the time traders from the north come down, that is between the months of November and April.

From Bagesar the road runs along the valley of the Sarju river, which is very narrow to within about three miles of the next stage, Kapkot, where the valley widens considerably. From Kapkot a good view, up the valley, is had of the snowy range, particularly of the Nandakot peak (22,500 feet). At the next stage, Loharkhet, the road leaves the Sarju valley and, leading in a north-westerly direction, enters the valley of the Pindar river near Khati, then along the valley to Dwali, at the confluence of the Kuphini and Pindar rivers. The scenery between Khati and Dwali is magnificent : mountains thickly clad in deepest forest, occasionally broken by waterfalls, rise like walls on either side of the road. The last stage is Pharkia : it is three miles from the glacier which is approached by a foot-path. The glacier is, roughly, two miles long and from 300 to 400 yards broad. There is another glacier not far from the Pindari, the Khuphini, at a distance of about eight to ten miles to the north-east of Dwali, which is the last stage on the road to this glacier.

The best time of the year in which to visit these glaciers is May, but a trip in early October would not be unpleasant.

CHAPTER X.

THERE are several sacred shrines and places of pilgrimage in Kumaun, Badrinath ranking among the foremost. The temple is closed annually from November to the end of May, so that it would have to be visited about the end of May. The first stage is Khairna on the Ranikhet road, then on to Ranikhet. A detour may be made *via* Siaha Devi and Majkali. The roads from Majkali and Ranikhet meet about half a mile below Dwarahat, the next stage, where there is a traveller's bungalow, a post office, school and a dispensary. The American Mission was established here many years ago. The Dunagiri tea plantation lies about four miles to the north-east of Dwarahat. The next stage is Ganai and then Lobha, crossing the Ramganga river. Lobha is a famous spot in the history of Kumaun. It has known the excitement of war during the stormy times of the 17th and 18th centuries, when there was constant warfare between the Kumanis and

Garhwalis, and it played an important part in the war between the Gorkhals and British at the time of the annexation of Kumaun. From Lobha the road runs through beautiful scenery to Adbadri. Just above the encamping ground here there is a small lake, Beni Tal. There is a tea factory three miles from Adbadri. The road from Adbadri turns to the north-east, and after crossing the Pindar river by an iron suspension bridge, turns north-west to Karnprayag, the next halting place. Karnprayag is situated at the confluence of the Alakananda, the main source of the Ganges, and the Pindar rivers : it is a sacred spot and a place of pilgrimage. The Hindus have a legend that the Pindar river flows from the hair of the god Siva who dwells on Nanda Devi, and that there is a lake on the peak of Nanda Devi where the god Vishnu also has his abode.

The next stage is Nandprayag, a place of pilgrimage, at the junction of the Alakananda and Mundakini rivers, the latter is crossed by an iron suspension bridge.

The next stage is Chamoli, then on to Pipalkot, still keeping along the Alakananda

river, to Helang which has the reputation of being one of the dirtiest villages in Kumaun. Fortunately the camping ground is a good distance from the village.

Joshimath, the next stage, is at an elevation of about 6,200 feet, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the junction of the Vishnuganga and Dhauli rivers where Vishnuprayag is situated. From here the Alakananda river is known as the Vishnuganga. Joshimath is an important village as it lies on the direct road to Tibet, by both the Niti and the Mana passes. There are several Hindu temples at Joshimath. The principal one is dedicated to an incarnation of Vishnu, and contains a celebrated idol, one arm of which is believed to be steadily shrinking, and it is said when the arm is completely shrunk and the limb falls off, the gorge leading to Badrinath, at Vishnuprayag, will be blocked by falling hills, and there will be no road leading to the temple, which will have to be abandoned. This eventuality has already been provided for, for at a distance of about 5 miles to the south-east of Joshimath, Tapoban, on the banks of the Dhauli river, a temple to the Badri of the future

has been erected, and here the gods will repair when Badrinath is closed to their worshippers, as was revealed by Vishnu himself. Joshimath is the headquarters of the Rawal, or chief priest, of Badrinath, during the winter when Badrinath lies buried in snow. The road from Joshimath to Badrinath is a difficult one, very narrow and steep in places ; it is not easy even for a hill pony to get alone. The first mile and a half to Vishnuprayag is a rough descent, resembling the bed of a dried up water-course. From Vishnuprayag the road to the next stage, Pandukeswar, is very steep, and in many places but a ledge of rock about two feet wide, and, some hundreds of feet below it, thunders the Vishunganga.

In Pandukeswar, is one of the five sacred Badri temples or Jog Badri, which a devout Hindu must visit in order to make his pilgrimage complete. Some of the treasures belonging to the Badrinath temple are kept here. There are five famous copper plates in the temple, and the priests will tell you that the inscription on one of them is in an old and forgotten language which cannot be

read by anyone. This is fiction, for the inscription has been read, it extols the praises, in flowery language, of the great King Nimbarana, who made grants of land to the temples. The idol in the temple is life size, made in part, of gold and is said to have come down miraculously from the heaven of Indra.

Another ten miles and Badrinath is reached. For the first four miles the road is very bad indeed ; in places but stakes driven into solid rock covered over with loose stones. A short distance from Badrinath it is better and one may ride. Badrinath lies on the Vishnuganga, at an altitude of about 10,200 feet, and at a distance of about two miles from the Mana pass. Of Badrinath there are several legends :— Vishnu dived unsuccessfully several times in the river after a holy image which fell from heaven ; he was successful in his tenth try, and gaining possession of the image, he built a temple for it on the site where the present temple now stands. Another one is that Sunkara, a famous Hindu priest, who is credited with having driven Buddhism from Kumaun, and is said to have lived two

thousand years ago, found fifty idols lying in the water at this spot : on taking them out of the water, he heard a voice from heaven saying these are the images of Kalijog, establish them here. He placed them under a great tree which grew so rapidly that its shade extended from Badrinath to Nand-prayag. There are numerous temples at Badrinath, smaller ones surrounding the principal one, that of Vishnu, built over the site of a hot spring ; this temple is reported to contain a great deal of treasure, offerings from pilgrims and revenue from assigned land. The building is a mean looking conical structure with a small copper-covered cupola surmounted by a gold ball and spire. The idol has scarcely any semblance to the human form : it bears traces of having been worn and polished by the action of water : it is adorned, in the middle of the forehead, with a diamond of moderate size. There is a sacred tank a short distance below and fed by the hot spring, where pilgrims bathe. The average number of pilgrims is about 10,000, but on the occasion of the great Kumb mela, which comes round every twelfth year, as many as 50,000 visit the

shrine. The priests are plains men, principally Brahmans from Malwa. The Rawal, or head priest, is a Brahman from Kirat in Malwa. No other Brahmans are allowed to touch the idol. The Rawal has secretaries, treasurers, and assistants to manage the temporal affairs of the shrine, and he has a band. The trip from Naini Tal to Badrinath and back would take about a month, provided the coolies give no trouble on the march. It would be best to arrange for coolies at Naini Tal for the whole journey there and back, particularly if the journey is done by dandy. Coolies are not easily procurable at the different stages, and, if got, would be found absolutely useless as dandy bearers. By addressing the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal, at Pauri, the services of a chaprassi may be had. He would meet the party at Lobha and accompany it to Badrinath and back : he would be useful in arranging for native supplies, and for controlling coolies. Tents should be taken, as well as servants, as there are no dāk bungalows at the upper end of the journey. A great deal of roughing will have to be done after leaving Karnprayag.

CHAPTER XI.

RUDRPRAYAG, Deoprayag and Srinagar are other places of pilgrimage : the best road to take would probably be the pilgrim route. From Naini Tal the journey being made to Karnprayag, and here the road branches off to the east from the Badrinath road along the Alakananda river, and leads direct to Rudrprayag, a distance of about 21 miles : a halt may be made at Chatuapipal, 3 miles from Karnprayag, where there is a dharm-sala, or native rest-house, another halt may be made at Kotgi, 8 miles from Chatuapipal. At Rudrprayag the road turns to the south-west, still along the Alakananda river, to Srinagar, a distance of about 19 miles, rather a long march, but a halt could be made at Sirobagar, a distance of 8 miles from Rudrprayag.

Srinagar stands at an elevation of 1,750 feet. The town, about 3 miles long by

about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, lies in a valley on the left bank of the Alakananda. The mountains encircling the valley are very bare, and in the dry months, the little vegetation there is, is soon parched. There is a dâk bungalow, a post office and a dispensary. The population is about 2,500, considerably augmented during the pilgrimage season when pilgrims to Badrinath and the other sacred shrines halt there to visit the few temples that are scattered about Srinagar itself. The ruins of the palace of Raja Ajaipal, who is credited with being the founder of the line of Garhwal rajas, would repay a visit.

From Srinagar the road, still along the Alakananda river, leads to Deoprayag, a distance of 18 miles, not too long a march for one day, but a halt may be made midway at Ranibag. Deoprayag is situated in the angle formed by the junction of the Alakananda and Bhagarathi rivers, at an elevation of 2,300 feet. The united streams, below the confluence, take the name of Ganges. The village is built below a perpendicular cliff, and is approached by an expansive flight of

steps cut in the rock. The temple built at the upper end of the village is surmounted by a white cupola, and over all is a square sloping roof with a golden ball and spire. The idol painted red, except the face, which is black, is placed opposite the entrance to the temple. An image in brass, with one knee bent, its hands joined in prayer, is placed before the idol. Deoprayag is one of the principal prayags (confluences), and is a place of great sanctity. The dip, that washes away all sin, is taken in a sort of reservoir, cut in the rock ; a wise precaution, as the river current here is very rapid and strong.

From Deoprayag, the road running along the left bank of the Ganges, leads to Hardwar. It leaves the Garhwal district boundary at Lachman Jhula, crosses the Ganges and enters the Dehra Dun District. The stages are given in the appendices.

Pauri, the head quarters of the Garhwal district, at an elevation of 5,400 feet, lies 15 miles east of Deoprayag, and 6 miles south of Srinagar. The roads are fairly good. The cantonment station of

Lansdowne is 35 miles due south of Pauri. The stages are shown in the appendices. At the second stage from Pauri, Bilkhet, the road divides, one branch leading to Lansdowne and the other to Kotdwār Railway station, a distance of 46 miles from Pauri.

The shrine of Kedarnath is approached from Rudrprayag or from Chamoli, on the Badrinath road. The route *viâ* Chamoli would be the best to take as the temples of Tungnath and Ukhimath could be visited on the way. The road, from the Badrinath road, branches off to the north-west from Chamoli. The first place of interest is Gopeswar. Here there is a fine old temple sacred to Siva, as a "Gopa" or cow-herd: in the courtyard there is a trident with a staff of iron, which bears a greatly defaced inscription telling that an illustrious prince, at this spot, sacred to Siva, brought together the sovereigns of the world, under the emblem of a pillar, whom he had conquered. He acquired merit for having established the pillar—it is a pious act to raise up a worthy foe. The legend says that the trident was among a number of weapons given to the conqueror by the god Siva.

The next temple met with is Tungnath, and further up Ukimath, where there is a temple to the incarnation of Vishnu and another to Siva. Ukimath is the winter head quarters of the Rawal, or chief priest, of Kedarnath.

Leaving Ukimath, the road runs along the Mundakini river to Kedarnath. The temple is at an elevation of 11,750 feet, is built on a ridge jutting out at right angles from the snowy range, below the peak of Mahapanth and near the head of the valley of the Mundakini river. The temple is a fairly good looking building, adorned with niches and images. At the back there is a tower of grey stone surmounted by a gilded pinnacle. Two rows of masonry built houses, in front of the temple, are for the accommodation of pilgrims. The temple is dedicated to an incarnation of Siva, and is the principal seat of his worship. The legend is that the Pandavas retired to the Himalayas and approaching the Mundakini river to worship the god Siva, and, in the eagerness of their devotions, they attempted to touch the person of the god, but Siva, to avoid the touch, dived into the earth, in the form of a buffalo, and left to his votaries a view

only of the hinder portion of his body : this is an object of veneration at the Kedarnath temple, which the legend says, was built on the spot where the dive was made. The remaining portions of the god's body are worshiped in different places in Kumaon : the fore legs at Tungnath, the face at Rudrnath, the belly at Madh-Maheswar, and the hair and head at Kalpeswar. A pilgrimage to these five places, the " Panch Kedar," in succession is the heart's desire of the pious Hindu. The Rawal of Kedarnath exercises sway over the priests of the other four temples.

The road from Rudrprayag, generally taken by pilgrims, who come up *viâ* Hardwar, meets the road from Chamoli, at a village a short distance above Ukimath. From Rudrprayag the road runs along the Mundakini river, in places a few feet and in others a thousand feet above the river. Mountains thickly covered with forest rise almost perpendicularly from three to four thousand feet on either side of the road which runs through a very narrow gorge. Some of the most rugged and wildest scenery in the Himalayas commences from beyond the junction of the two roads, it is

particularly magnificent from a place called Gaurikund ; here, there are hot springs which are also objects of veneration. Near Kedarnath the springs are luke-warm and the water from several of them is impregnated with sulphur. Close to the temple is a precipice on the way to Mahapanth peak, it is called the " Bhairab Jhamp " over which, in former days, pilgrims used to fling themselves : the legend says that every virtuous and pious Hindu who succeeds in reaching the Mahapanth peak, will be taken up to heaven : the precipice is impassable, so the pious Hindu perished in the attempt.

Before leaving the pilgrim route, it should be mentioned that the road to Mussoorie, across the hills, takes off at Srinagar to the north-west, crosses the Alkananda river, and then on through the Tehri State. The shortest route through Naini Tal is, however, not along the pilgrim route but direct to Pauri, as shown in the appendices. There are bungalows at the stages in the Tehri State, but for supplies it would be necessary to send word ahead through the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal to the Raja's agents.

CHAPTER XII.

The best road to Baijnath, one of the places of minor interest, would be *viâ* Almora than to Hawalbagh 5 miles, and to Someswar 12 miles : here there is a dâk bungalow. Baijnath lies about 12 miles to the north of Someswar : it is on a good road, but there is no bungalow there. It may also be approached from Bagesar, which lies about 12 miles to the north-east. The elevation of Baijnath is about 3,500 feet : it is on the banks of the Gumati river. There is a large Hindu temple to the goddess Kali, the altar of which is constantly moist with the blood of animals sacrificed to this great goddess—Kali is the goddess of destruction.

Muktesar, at an altitude of 7,500 feet and a distance of 23 miles from Naini Tal, is now of importance as the Government Bacteriological Laboratory, which was set working

about ten years ago, is here. Previous to this there was a Government Nursery garden in charge of a superintendent, who had his quarters in Muktesar. The garden and the houses are now under the control of the Bacteriological Department. Muktesar is reached from Naini Tal either from Peora on the Almora road, or from Nathu Khan, about halfway between Ramgarh and Peora. Another route is by the Bhim Tal road to Dhari and then on to Muktesar. The road from Muktesar by Dhari is the shortest to Kathgodam.

Pithoragarh, a distance of 51 miles due east of Almora, and at an elevation of 5,300 feet, has an American Methodist Mission, which supports a dispensary and school. Formerly a company of Gurkhas was quartered here, but was removed as the place was considered unhealthy.

Tanakpur, which the Rohilkhund and Kumaun Railway Company is connecting by a line to Pilibhit, lies due south of Pithoragarh, at a distance of 63 miles, Lohaghat and Champawat are on the road from Pithoragarh.

Lohaghat, 27 miles from Pithoragarh, was formerly a cantonment station, but it was abandoned many years ago owing to the difficulty of access, and to its having been considered unhealthy. Lohaghat gets its name from a legend recounting the bloody fight between Krishna and Bana, wherein the latter was defeated, and the Hindus say that the Lohu (or blood river) runs blood, and that the soil itself is saturated with the blood of the combatants. The soil is composed of a deep red clay, and in the rains the river brings down a similarly discoloured stream. The elevation of Lohaghat is 5,500 feet.

Champawat, about 50 feet higher than Lohaghat and 6 miles from it, is the headquarters of the tahsil. It was the scene of many a battle in the days gone by, between Rajas, and was in prominence during the conquest of Kumaun. It was the residence of the Rajas of Kumaun before they transferred their seat to Almora, and ruins of the old palace are still to be seen: near the palace are some temples, mostly in ruins. One of the temples is built on a mound

where it is said Vishnu assumed the tortoise incarnation. A fair is held here annually.

There is a direct road from Champawat to Naini Tal, which runs by Debidhural Mornaula and Dhari, and then by the Bhim Tal Bhowalie road to Naini Tal.

The downward journey from Naini Tal to the plains is done, as in the case of the upward journey, by tonga, pony or dandy, as far as Kathgodam railway station. To secure a tonga or a seat in one, it will be necessary to give 24 hours notice at the tonga office, Newberry Lodge, (Mr. Mathews' business premises), where the tonga ticket may be obtained.

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APPENDIX I.

ROUTES.

(1).—*Naini Tal to Pindari Glacier.*

Naini Tal to Ramgarh	..	13	miles.
Ramgarh to Peora	..	10	„
Peora to Almora	..	9	„
Almora to Takula	..	15	„
Takula to Bagesar	..	11	„
Bagesar to Kapkote	..	15	
Kapkote to Loharkhet	..	9	„
Loharkhet to Dhankuri	..	6	„
Dhankuri to Khati	..	5	„
Khati to Dwali	..	6	„
Dwali to Pharkia	..	4	„

(2).—*Naini Tal to Badrinath.*

Naini Tal to Khairna	..	12	miles.
Khairna to Ranikhet	..	19	„
Ranikhet to Dwarahat	..	11	„
Dwarahat to Ganai	..	9	„

Ganai to Lobha	.. 11 miles.
Lobha to Adbadri	.. 10 ,,
Adbadri to Karnprayag	.. 10 ,,
Karnprayag to Nandprayag	.. 10 ,,
Nandprayag to Chamoli	.. 7 ,,
Chamoli to Pipalkote	.. 8 ,,
Pipalkote to Helang	.. 11 ,,
Helang to Joshimath	.. 8 ,,
Joshimath to Pandukeshar	.. 8 ,,
Pandukeshar to Badrinath	.. 10 ,,

(The Mana pass is 2 miles beyond).

Another road from Khairna to Dwarahat is as follows :—

Khairna to Siaha Devi	.. 9 miles.
Siaha Devi to Majkali	.. 10 ,,
Majkali to Dwarahat	.. 12 ,,

(3).—*Naini Tal to Kedarnath.*

Up to Chamoli (Gopeswar) on Badrinath road.

Chamoli to Pangarbasa (Tungnath),	11 miles.
Pangarbasa to Pothibasa	.. 7 ,,
Pothibasa to Ukhimath	.. 7 ,,
Ukhimath to Guptkashi	.. 2 ,,
Guptkashi to Phata	.. 6 ,,
Phata to Gaurikhund	.. 10 ,
Gaurikhund to Kedarnath	.. 10 ,,

(4).—*Naini Tal to Deoprayag and Lachman Jhula, on Hardwar road.*

Up to Karnprayag on Badrinath road.

Karnprayag to Chatuapipal	..	3 miles.
Chatuapipal to Kotgi	..	8 „
Kotgi to Rudrprayag	..	10 „
Rudrprayag to Sirobagar	..	8 „
Sirobagar to Srinagar	..	11 „
Srinagar to Ranibag	..	9 „
Ranibag to Deoprayag	..	9 „
Deoprayag to Byansghat	..	9 „
Byansghat to Mahadeb	..	12 „
Mahadeb to Bijni	..	11 „
Bijni to Lachman Jhula	..	11 „

Thence on to Hardwar in the Dehra Dun District.

(5).—*Deoprayag (Hardwar road) to Kedarnath.*

Deoprayag to Rudrprayag as in Naini Tal-Deoprayag road.

Rudrprayag to Agastmuni	..	12 miles.
Agastmuni to Bhiri	..	8 „
Bhiri to Guptkashi	.	6 „

Thence as in Naini Tal-Kedarnath road.

(6).—*Naini Tal to Mussoorie viâ Pauri.*

Naini Tal to Khairna	..	12	miles.
Khairna to Raniket	..	19	„
Ranikhet to Dwarahat	..	11	„
Dwarahat to Ganai	..	10	„
Ganai to Kelani	..	9	„
Kelani to Bungidhar	..	10	„
Bungidhar to Kainur	..	12	„
Kainur to Saknyana	..	7	„
Saknyana to Chipalghat	..	6	„
Chipalghat to Pauri	..	12	„
Pauri to Srinagar	..	6	„
(Tehri State)			
Srinagar to Takuli	..	13	„
Takuli to Tehri	..	12	„
Tehri to Kauriyagala	..	12	„
Kauriyagala to Dhanaulti	..	13	„
(Dehra Dun District)			
Dhanaulti to Landour	..	13	„
Landour to Mussoorie	..	3	„

(7).—*Naini Tal to Kotdwar viâ Lansdowne.*

Naini Tal to Khairna	..	12	miles.
Khairna to Ranikhet	..	19	„
Ranikhet to Dwarahat	..	11	„

Dwarahat to Ganai	..	10	miles.
Ganai to Kelani	..	9	„
Kelani to Bangidhar	..	10	„
Bangidhar to Baijrao	..	15	„
Baijrao to Pokhra	..	10	„
Pokhra to Sanglakota	..	6	„
Sanglakota to Chanmasu	..	10	„
Chanmasu to Tilsia	..	8	„
Tilsia to Lansdowne	..	7	„
Lansdowne to Dogadda	..	9	„
Dogadda to Kotdwar	..	9	„

(8).—*Pauri to Kotdwar.*

Pauri to Adwani	..	9	miles.
Adwani to Bilkhet	..	10	„
Bilkhet to Daramandi	..	13	„
Daramandi to Dogadda	..	5	„
Dogadda to Kotdwar	..	9	„

(9).—*Pauri to Lansdowne.*

Pauri to Adwani	..	9	miles.
Adwani to Bilkhet	..	10	„
Bilkhet to Tilsia	..	9	„
Tilsia to Lansdowne	..	7	„

(10).—*Naini Tal to Tanakpur viâ
Champawat, and viâ Pithoragarh and
Champawat.*

Naini Tal to Ramghar	..	13	miles.
Ramgarh to Peora	..	10	„
Peora to Almora	..	9	„
Almora to Panwanoula	..	14	„
Panwanoula to Naini	..	10	„
Naini to Gangolihat	..	10	„
Gangolihat to Bans	..	10	„
Bans to Pithoragarh	..	7	„
Pithoragarh to Guma	..	8	„
Guma to Chira	..	10	„
Chira to Lohaghat	..	9	„
Lohaghat to Champawat	..	6	„
Champawat to Dhuri	..	15	„
Dhuri to Tanakpur	..	15	„

Naini Tal to Champawat (direct road).

(11).—*Naini Tal to Dhari viâ Bhowalie.*

<i>Bhim Tal road.</i>	..	18	miles.
Dhari to Mornaula*	..	15	„
Mornaula to Debidhura	..	10	„
Debidhura to Dhunaghat	..	10	„
Dhunaghat to Champawat	..	11	„

* Branch road from Mornaula to Almora.

Mornaula to Lamgara	..	9	miles.
Lamgara to Julna	..	2	„
Julna to Almora	..	8	„

(12).—*Naini Tal to Gwaldam.*

Naini Tal to Ramgarh*	..	13	miles.
Ramgarh to Peora*	..	10	„
Peora to Almora*	..	9	„
Almora to Hawalbagh*	..	5	„
Hawalbagh to Someswar*	..	12	„
Someswar to Kusani (tea planta- tion)	..	6	„
Kusani to Baijnath	..	6	„
Baijnath to Gwaldam	..	7	„

* Otherwise—

Naini Tal to Majkali (*viâ* Naini Tal to Badrinath).

Majkali to Someswar	..	14	miles.
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(13).—*Naini Tal to Garbyang (viâ Askot).*

Naini Tal to Ramgarh	..	13	miles.
Ramgarh to Peora	..	10	„
Peora to Almora	..	9	„

Almora to Dhaulchina (<i>viâ</i> Barachina)	..	14	miles.
Dhaulchina to Ganai	..	16	„
Ganai to Berinag (tea planta- tion. To Bagesar, 22 miles)		14	„
Berinag to Thal	..	9	„
Thal to Askot	.	17	„
Askot to Garjia	..	4	„
Garjia to Baluakot	..	8	„
Baluakot to Darchula	..	8	„
Darchula to Khela	..	12	„
Khela to Sosa	..	7	„
Sosa to Jopti	..	9	„
Jopti to Garbyang	..	1	„

(14).—*Naini Tal to Milam.*

Naini Tal to Kapkote as in the Pindari glacier road.

Kapkote to Shama	..	11	miles.
Shama to Tejam	..	8	„
Tejam to Girgaon	..	7	„
Girgaon to Tiksain	..	8	„
Tiksain to Biri	..	7	„
Biri to Bagodiar	..	8	„
Bagodiar to Rilkot	..	8	„
Rilkot to Milam	..	8	,

(15).—*Naini Tal to Niti Pass.*

Naini Tal to Joshimath as in Badrinath road.

Joshimath to Tapoban	..	7	miles.
Tapoban to Saraintota	..	8	„
Saraintota to Jelum	..	15	„
Jelum to Malari	..	6	„
Malari to Bompa	..	7	„
Bompa to Niti	..	6	„

(16).—*Naini Tal to Muktesar.*

Naini Tal to Ramgarh	..	13	miles.
Ramgarh to Peora	..	10	„
Peora to Maktesar	..	5	„
or			
Ramgarh to Nathua Khan	..	6	„
Nathua Khan to Maktesar	..	4	„
or			
Naini Tal to Dhari	..	18	„
Dhari to Maktesar	..	7	„

(17).—*Naini Tal to Bhim Tal.*

Naini Tal to Bhowalie	..	5	miles.
Bhowalie to Bhim Tal	..	6	„

(18).—*Naini Tal to Almora.*

Naini Tal to Ramgarh	.. 13 miles.
Ramgarh to Peora	.. 10 „
Peora to Almora	.. 9 „

or

(viâ Ghorari and Kakrighat).

Naini Tal to Khairna	.. 12 miles.
Khairna to Kakrighat	.. 6 „
Kakrighat to Almora	.. 13 „

(19).—*Naini Tal to Kaladhungi.*

Khurpa Tal (3 miles).

Naini Tal to Mangoli	.. 8 miles.
Mangoli to Kaladhungi	.. 7 „

(20).—*Kathgodam to Almora.*

Kathgodam to Bhim Tal	.. 9 miles.
Bhim Tal to Ramgarh	.. 10 „
Ramgarh to Peora	.. 10 „
Peora to Almora	.. 9 „

(21).—*Kathgodam to Ranikhet.*

Kathgodam to Brewery (by cart road).	..	12	miles.
Brewery to Bhowalie	..	10	„
Bhowalie to Rattighat	..	8	„
Rattighat to Bamsyan	..	10	„
Bamsyan to Ranikhet	..	11	„

(22).—*Other distances.*

Naini Tal to the Brewery (by bridle road).	..	2	miles.
Naini Tal to Ranibagh (by bridle road).	..	11	„
Naini Tal to Rattighat	..	8	„
Rattighat to Ramgarh	..	8	„
Almora to Ranikhet	..	22	„
Almora to Muktesar	..	14	„
Almora to Binsur	..	12	„
Hawalbagh to Binsur	..	11	„

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF DAK BUNGALOWS.

With khansamahs :—

Naini Tal district.	Almora district.	Garhwal district.
Bhim Tal.	Almora,	Kotdwar.
Khairna.	Bagesar.	
Malwa Tal.	Dwarahat.	
Peora.	Hawalbagh.	
Ramgarh.	Majkali.	
Ranibagh.	Ranikhet.	
	Someswar.	
	Takula.	

Without khansamahs :—

Dhari.	Baijnath.	Adwani.
	Bainskhet.	Banghat.
	Bans.	Bungidhar.
	Champawat.	Dadamandi.
	Chira.	Kainur.
	Debidhura.	Musagali.
	Dhakuri.	Pauri.
	Dhaulchina.	Saknyana.
	Dhunaghat.	Srinagar.

LIST OF DAK BUNGALOWS—(*concl'd.*)

Without khansamas :—

Almora district—(*concl'd.*)

Dwali.	Khati.	Phurkia.
Ganai.	Lamga.	Pithoragarh.
Gangolihat.	Lohaghat.	Panwanaula.
Gurna.	Loharkhet.	Tanakpur.
Kapkot.	Mornaula.	
Kelani.		

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTION BUNGALOWS.

Naini Tal district.	Almora district.	Garhwal district.
Baitalghat.	Balna.	Adbadri.
Bhowalie.	Bamsyan.	Bijni.
Garjia.	Katarmal.	Byasghat.
Haldwani	Kumaria.	Chamoli.
Nalena.	Machor.	Chatikhal.
Ratighat.	Paiharia.	Deoprayag.
	Pithoragarh.	Dogadda.
	Ratmatra.	Gohna.
	Richi.	Golabkothi.
	Siaha Devi.	Joshimath.
	Tota-am.	Karnprayag.
		Kotlubhal.
		Lachman Jhula.
		Lansdowne.
		Nagrasoo.
		Nandprayag.
		Pipalkot.
		Ranibag.
		Rudrprayag.

Permission to occupy these bungalow must be obtained from the District Engineer of the district concerned. No servants are provided at the bungalows.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF FOREST DEPARTMENT BUNGALOWS.

Naini Tal district.	Almora district.	Garhwal district.
Aulankhera.	Airadeo.	Boksar.
Bhalon.	Bel Lekh.	Chila.
Bhowalie.	Bhatronj.	Chokhun.
Bijrani.	Bodiar.	Dhikala.
Chaunsla.	Chaubattia.	Haldukhata.
Chorgalia.	Dalmoti.	Halduparao.
Chunakhan.	Danda.	Hatikund.
Dechauri.	Danour.	Jhirna.
Dhela.	Gairal.	Kalaghar.
Dhongalgarh.	Guliapani.	Kanda.
Garjia.	Kaladeo.	Koluchaur.
Haldwan .	Mathiabanj.	Kotdwar.
Horai.	Mohan.	Kunaun.
Jaulasal.	Senapani.	Laldhang.
Jamnagwar.	Seoni.	Lansdowne.
Juladeo.	Siaha Devi.	Morghati.
Kaladhungi.		Mudiapani.
Kilbery.		Pakhron.
Kulona.		Pater.
Maldhan.		Rathwadhab
Molani.		Sanah.
Parewa.		
Phanton.		
Ramnagar.		
Sheuntra.		
Sitabani.		

Those wishing to occupy these rest-houses are required to obtain a pass from the divisional forest officer authorising them to do so ; but anyone using a bungalow, must be prepared to vacate it when desired to do so by a gazetted forest officer. No servants are provided at these bungalows.

APPENDIX V.

LIST SHOWING COOLY AND PONY HIRE.

STAGES.	Riding. pony.	Baggage pony.	Per cooly.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Naini Tal settlement full day.	1 8 0	...	0 4 0	
„ half day ...	1 0 0	...	0 2 0	
„ to Kaladhungi ...	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
„ „ Bhowalie ...	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
„ „ Ranikhet ...	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	
„ „ Almora ...	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	
„ „ Jeolikote (<i>viâ</i> Brewery).	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
„ „ Ranibagh ...	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
„ „ Kathgodam ...	3 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	
„ „ Haldwani ...	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
„ „ Kotah ...	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
„ „ Mangoli ...	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
„ „ Brewery ...	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	
„ „ Khairna ...	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
„ „ Bhim Tal ...	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
„ „ Ramgarh ...	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
„ „ Muktesar ...	4 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	
„ „ Dhari (direct)	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
„ „ Dhari (<i>viâ</i> Bhim Tal).	5 0 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	
„ „ Sat Tal ...	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	
„ „ Ratighat ...	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
„ „ Pangota ...	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	

LIST SHOWING COOLY AND PONY HIRE—(contd).

STAGES.	Riding pony.			Baggage pony.			Per cooly.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Naini Tal to Ramnagar (<i>via</i> (Dechauri).	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	
„ „ Dechauri ...	3	4	0	0	14	0	0	7	0	
„ „ Malwa Tal ...	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	
„ „ Jeolikote (<i>via</i> Manora).	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
In District per day ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Kathgodam to Ranibagh ...	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	
„ to Brewery ...	2	8	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	
„ „ Ranikhet (<i>via</i> Bhim Tal).	7	8	0	2	4	0	1	2	0	
„ „ Bhim Tal ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
„ „ Almora ...	7	8	0	2	4	0	1	2	0	
„ „ Haldwani ...	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	
Mangoli to Kaladhungi ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Jeoli to Kathgodam ...	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Khairua to Kakrighat ...	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
„ „ Baitalghat ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
„ „ Bhowalie ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Kakrighat to Almora ...	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	
Ramgarh to Peora ...	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
„ „ Motesar ...	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Peora to Almora ...	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Dhari to Mornaula ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	
„ „ Motesar ...	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Mornaula to Motesar ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	
Bhim Tal to Dhari ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	
„ „ Malwa Tal ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	
„ „ Sat Tal ...	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
„ „ Naukuchia Tal ...	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	
„ „ Haldwani ...	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	
„ „ Ranibagh ...	1	8	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	
„ „ Ratighat ...	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	

LIST SHOWING COOLY AND PONYHIRE—(contd).

STAGES.	Riding pony.			Baggage pony.			Per cooly.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bhim Tal to Khairna ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	
Bhowali to Ratighat ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
" " Ramgarh ...	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Ratighat to Khairna ...	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	
" " Ramgarh ...	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
" " Pangota ...	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	
" " Dechauri ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	
Pangota to Dechauri ...	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	
Baitalghat to Okhaldhunga ...	2	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Okhaldhunga to Garjia ...	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	
Garjia to Ramnagar ...	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	
Dechauri to Ramnagar ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	
Garjia to Kumaria ...	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	
" " Kumaria (<i>via</i> Mohan). ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Brewery to Kathgodam ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Motesar to Peora ...	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	
" " Almora ...	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	
Almora to Peora ...	2	0	0	...			0	4	0	
" Ramgarh ...	4	0	0	...			0	8	0	
" Bhim Tal ...	6	0	0	...			0	12	0	
" Ranibagh ...	7	0	0	...			1	0	0	
" Kathgodam ...	7	8	0	2	4	0	1	2	0	
" Haldwani ...	8	0	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	
" Khairna ...	4	0	0	...			0	8	0	
" Naini Tal ...	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	
" Katarmal ...	2	0	0	...			0	4	0	
" Majkhali ...	4	0	0	...			0	8	0	
" Ranikhet ...	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	
" Motesar ...	3	0	0	...			0	6	0	
" Bainskhet ...	2	0	0	...			0	4	0	
" Dwarahat ...	4	0	0	...			0	8	0	
" Ganai ...	6	0	0	...			0	12	0	

LIST SHOWING COOLY AND PONYHIRE—(concl'd.)

STAGES.	Riding pony.		Baggage pony.		Per cooly.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Almora to Lohba	8	0 0	...	...	1	0 0	
" " Kelani	8	0 0	...	...	1	0 0	
" " Bunghidhar	10	0 0	...	...	1	4 0	
" " Masi	6	0 0	...	...	0	12 0	
" " Sarain Khet	8	0 0	...	...	1	0 0	
" " Hawalbagh	1	0 0	...	...	0	2 0	
" " Someswar	3	0 0	...	...	0	6 0	
" " Kausani	4	0 0	...	...	0	8 0	
" " Baijnath	5	0 0	...	...	0	10 0	
" " Gwaldum	7	0 0	...	...	0	14 0	
" " Takula	2	0 0	...	...	0	4 0	
" " Bageswar	4	0 0	...	...	0	8 0	
" " Kapkote	6	0 0	...	...	0	12 0	
" " Loharkhet	8	0 0	...	...	1	0 0	
" " Dhakuri	9	0 0	...	...	1	4 0	
" " Khati	10	0 0	...	...	1	8 0	
" " Dwali	11	0 0	...	...	1	12 0	
" " Phurkia	11	8 0	...	...	2	0 0	
" " Panwanaula	2	0 0	...	...	0	4 0	
" " Naini	4	0 0	...	...	0	8 0	
" " Gangolihat	6	0 0	...	...	0	12 0	
" " Bans	8	0 0	...	...	1	0 0	
" " Pithoragarh	10	0 0	...	...	1	4 0	
" " Binsar	2	0 0	...	...	0	4 0	
" " Lamgara	2	0 0	...	...	0	4 0	
" " Mornaula	4	0 0	...	...	0	8 0	
" " Debidhura	6	0 0	...	...	0	12 0	
" " Dhunaghat	18	0 0	...	...	1	0 0	
" " Lohaghat	0	0 0	...	...	1	4 0	
" " Champhawat	10	0 0	...	...	1	4 0	
" " Dhaulchina	2	0 0	...	...	0	4 0	
" " Ganai	4	0 0	...	...	0	8 0	
" " Berinag	6	0 0	...	...	0	12 0	

APPENDIX VI.

TRAIN TIMINGS AND TONGA SERVICE.

The following are the train timings from Bareilly to Kathgodam :—

Up trains.

Bareilly Junc. Dep. 0-30 Bhojeepera „ { Arr. 1-29 { Dep. 1-41 Kathgodam. Arr. 6-15		Bareilly Junc. Dep. 6-45 Bhojeepera „ { Arr. 7-23 { Dep. 7-33 Kothgodam Arr. 10-15
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Down trains.

Kathgodam Dep. 15-50 Bhojeepera { Arr. 18-26 { Dep. 18-37 Bareilly Junc. Arr. 19-13		Kothgodam Dep. 19-0 Bhojeepera { Arr. 22-44 { Dep. 22-54 Bareilly Junc. Arr. 23-45
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The fares from Bareilly to Kathgodam are :—

1st class, Rs. 10 ; 2nd class, Rs. 5 ; 3rd class, Re. 1-8.

There is no intermediate class on this line.

Tongas are timed as below :—

For 6-15 train.		For 10-15 train.
Kothgodam 7-0 The Brewery (for Naini Tal passengers) 9-30 Bhowalie 11-45 Khairna 15-0 Ranikhet 17-0	|	Kothgodam 11-10 The Brewery (for Naini Tal). 13-40 Bhowalie 15-55 Khairna 19-10 Ranikhet 24-10

Down tongas.

Ranikhet 6-5 Khairna 8-0 Bhowalie 10-15 The Brewery 12-50 Kathgodam 15-5		Ranikhet 9-05 Khairna 10-5 Bhowalie 13-10 The Brewery 15-45 Kathgodam 18-0
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Tonga fares from Kathgodam to the Brewery are Rs. 4-8-0 for a single seat and Rs. 12 for a whole tonga : to Ranikhet the fares from Kathgodam are Rs. 15 for a single seat and Rs. 40 for a whole tonga. From Kathgodam to Khairna the fares are Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 30, and from Ranikhet to Khairna Rs. 7 and Rs. 15, respectively.

The following are the rules in connection with the tonga service and for the carriage of luggage by the railway :—

Passengers for Almora can go as far as Khairna by tonga, and from there must make their own arrangements. The distance from Khairna to Almora is 19 miles.

Applications for upward tonga accommodation should be made to the Tonga Inspector at Kathgodam, and for downward tonga accommodation, at the tonga office, Newberry Lodge, Naini Tal, and at Ranikhet, for tongas required there. A notice of 24 hours is necessary. Tonga fares must be paid at the booking office. No passenger can be booked until his fare has been paid and a ticket issued. The maximum number of passengers that may travel in one tonga is 3 adults or 5 children.

An invalid tonga is now available for the journey between Kathgodam and the Brewery, and can be had on application to the Tonga Inspector at Kathgodam. The tonga will carry one passenger lying down and one attendant. No luggage with the exception of a bundle of rugs and a light hand bag, may be taken in this tonga. The fare from Kathgodam to the Brewery and *vice versâ* is Rs. 24.

Arrangements have been made by the Rohilkhund and Kumaun Railway for the conveyance of passengers' luggage by special carts from Kathgodam to Naini Tal and to Ranikhet and *vice versâ*, in connection with all trains. The rates are, from Kathgodam to Naini Tal, Re. 1, and to Ranikhet Re. 1-12-0 a maund. The time taken is 5 hours to Naini Tal and 60 to Ranikhet. Luggage made over at Kathgodam will be delivered at Naini Tal or Ranikhet at the house of the addressee. For the downward journey, luggage should be made over at the goods shed at Naini Tal or Ranikhet. Freight on luggage must be paid at the time of booking. A railway receipt in the usual form will be

given by the booking clerk, and this must be given up at the time of delivery of the luggage. Any damage, deficiency or loss must be noted thereon in ink, otherwise no claim for compensation can be admitted.

Dogs in reserved tongas are carried free : the charge in other cases is, from Kathgodam to the Brewery, Re. 1 and to Khairna or Ranikhet Rs. 3 each.

The Railway Company's *ekkas* run daily between Kathgodam and the Brewery in connection with all trains. The charge for a whole *ekka* is Rs. 5. Single seats are not booked.

APPENDIX VII.

COOLY ARRANGEMENTS AT KATHGODAM.

Pertab Singh Rana is the only authorised cooly jamadar at Kathgodam railway station. He is authorised to collect one anna commission on each cooly supplied by him. Receipts should be taken from him for the number of coolies supplied, in order that complaints may be properly dealt with.

In the event of loss of baggage carried by coolies supplied by Pertab Singh, report should be made at once to the police and a copy of the receipt, or the original receipt handed over to the police with the report.

Thefts of baggage carried by coolies not procured through Pertab Singh are practically impossible to trace, as, in their case, no system of registration exists, whereas Pertab Singh keeps a register of coolies supplied by him.

The rates of cooly and pony hire are given in Appendix V. The hire of a dandy itself from Kathgodam to Naini Tal is Re. 0-8-0 and Re. 0-10-0 with ropes and poles. The cooly hire for taking the dandy back to Kathgodam is Re. 0-7-0. This, with the dandy hire, should be paid at Kathgodam.

Complaints against the cooly jamadar should be made to the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal.

APPENDIX VIII.

SHOOTING RULES—(PROTECTED FORESTS).

1. Except with the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner, no person shall set snares or traps.

2 (1) No person shall hunt or shoot, or enter any forest in time of snow, for the purpose of driving or otherwise destroying game therein, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner, or by an officer empowered by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf. Provided that the Government may exempt from the operations of this rule any person or class of persons.

The following are exempted from this rule :—

All gazetted officers of Government, all commissioned officers of the Army, and all European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and all native title-holders.

(2) The Government may prescribe the conditions to be attached to licenses granted under this rule, and the period for which licenses shall be current.

2 (1) Any license granted under Rule 1 for shooting in a forest may be cancelled at any time by the Deputy Commissioner if circumstances render it advisable to stop shooting in that forest.

(2) If any person to whom a license has been granted under these rules commits a breach of any provisions of the Forest Law or of any of these rules, the license may be cancelled in addition to any other punishment

to which such person may be liable under the Forest Act or otherwise.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The license is not transferable, and is valid only for the district in which it is issued, provided that wounded game may be pursued into any adjoining British district.

2. The license is issued subject to—

- (a) The holder of the license will observe the close season prescribed in condition 3 below :—
- (b) The holder of the license will not drive or destroy birds or animals in the snow, except with the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner.
- (c) The holder of the license will not set any snare or trap, except with the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner.
- (d) The holder of the license is permitted to shoot the following

birds, but may not shoot or destroy any others :—

Hawks, partridges, quail, florican, jungle fowl, pheasants, peafowl, chakor, pigeons, doves, geese, duck, teal, woodcock, snipe.

- (e) The holder of the license shall not shoot or destroy (without special permission of the Deputy Commissioner, endorsed on the license) any females of the following animals :—

Sambhar, spotted deer, barking deer, swamp deer, hog deer, gooral, serow, tahir, burrel, musk-deer.

3. With reference to clause (a) of condition 2, the close season for birds is as noted below :—

Partridge, florican, peafowl,	}	Between	1st
jungle, fowl, chakor ..		April and	31st
		August.	

Pheasants ..	..	Between	1st
		April and	14th
		September.	

NOTE.—These rules apply to the protected forests of the Naini Tal, Almora, and Garhwal districts. All lands in the hill portions of the districts, which are not private lands and which are not included within reserved forests, are “ Protected Forests.”

These rules also apply to Government land in the Terai and Bhabar tracts of the Naini Tal district, which are not private lands and which are not included within reserved forests.

Shooting is absolutely prohibited on the hill called Kailas near Bhim Tal, on account of its being considered sacred.

APPENDIX IX.

RULES RELATING TO FISHING IN LAKES LYING WITHIN PROTECTED FORESTS.

1. No person shall fish in the Bhim Tal, Naukuchia Tal, Sat Tal or Malwa Tal lakes, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, or by an officer empowered by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

2. Any person who infringes the above rule made under the Forest Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Licenses are granted under the following conditions :—

- (1) The license is not transferable.
- (2) A licensee shall use one rod only at one time under the license.

- (3) A licensee may catch fish only with a rod and line used by him personally (and with the help, if necessary, of a landing net with a ring not exceeding two feet in diameter) and not in any other way.
- (4) A licensee shall promptly return to the water any *mahseer* caught weighing half pound or less.

The following are the fees for licenses :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fee for one day ..	0	4	0
„ 2 to 15 days ..	1	0	0
„ 15 days to 1 month ..	2	0	0

European non-commissioned officers and soldiers are exempted.

NOTE.—The Deputy Commissioner has empowered Mr. C. F. Ruxton of Kilmora House, Bhim Tal, to grant such licenses, and applications for licenses should therefore be made to him. A separate license must be taken out for each lake. Boats are available at Bhim Tal from Mr. Ruxton.

APPENDIX X.

PROTECTION OF FISH IN SELECTED WATERS.

The following rules have been made for the protection of fish in the selected waters (Kumaun Division) specified below :—

1. No person shall erect or place any “fixed engine” with intent thereby to catch fish, on the banks of, or in any of, the waters specified below.

2. No person shall, in the waters specified, employ for the capture of fish any net than a casting net or a landing net with a ring not exceeding 2 feet in diameter.

3. No person shall, in the waters specified, employ for the capture of fish any net having a mesh of smaller size than 1 inch, measured from knot to knot when the mesh is wet, unless the net be such as is permissible under Rule 2.

4. Any breach of the foregoing rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which

may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

5. In addition to any penalty he may impose under Rule 4, the convicting Magistrate may also direct the seizure, forfeiture and removal of fixed engines erected or used, or of nets used in contravention of the above rules, and he may direct the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

6. Nothing in these rules shall apply to waters within the limits of Government Reserved Forests.

SPECIFIED WATERS.

The following portions of the Gaula, Baur and Kosi rivers, *viz.* :—

- (a) the Gaula river from where the Bhim Tal escape joins it to the intake of the Gaulapar canal in Naini Tal ;
- (b) the Baur river from the intake of the Dechauri canal in the Bhabar to the wooden bridge over the Bamrat, Kaladhungi ;
- (c) the Kosi river from the Garjia bridge to the intake of the Jassa Ganja canal.

APPENDIX XI.

REWARDS FOR DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

The following is the scale of rewards for the destruction of wild animals, of either sex, in the United Provinces:—

	Rs.		Rs.	a.
Leopards	.. 10	Cubs	.. 2	0
Wolves	.. 10	,,	.. 2	0
Wild dogs	.. 10	,,	.. 2	0
Hyenas	.. 2	,,	.. 0	8

General rewards for tigers have been discontinued. In lieu thereof, Commissioners of Divisions may offer rewards not exceeding Rs. 100 in each case for proclaimed man-eaters or cattle-eaters.

In the Kumaun Division (districts of Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal), a temporary reward of Rs. 5 is offered for each bear destroyed, and Rs. 2-8-0 for each bear cub.

Applications for rewards should be made to the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned.

APPENDIX XII.

FOREST RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RESIDENTS IN NAINI TAL.

I.—For forest requirements within municipal limits and the felling of trees on private estates, application should be made to the Chairman of the Municipal Committee.

II.—The reserved forests are under the control of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Naini Tal Division, and the following rules are issued for public guidance in forest matters :—

(1) Trees required for building and such like purposes can be obtained by applying to the Deputy Conservator.

(2) For the convenience of residents firewood is stacked at the following sale depôts :—

- (1) St. Loo, (2) Malli Tal, and (3) Talli Tal. At the two latter charcoal is also stored.
- (3) The firewood is either in the form of split wood (pieces not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 2 feet in length) or billet wood (pieces of any diameter, but not exceeding one maund in weight). The rates are the same at all depôts, *viz.*, seven (7) annas per maund for split wood, and six (6) annas per maund for billet wood. Applications for firewood should be sent to the Munshi in charge or the sale depôt concerned. It is to be distinctly understood that all transactions except with public departments, *are strictly cash*, and that residents must make their own arrangements for carriage from the depôts.
- 4) The Deputy Ranger, Forester or Munshi in charge of the sale depôt will have weighments made in the presence of pur-

chasers or their agents, so that no dispute will be subsequently admissible. He will issue a bill in the departmental prescribed Form No. 12, the figures being given in English.

- (5) Except from the 15th March till the rains commence, jhampanis and others will be permitted to collect dead and fallen wood in definite localities at two annas per head per day, permits for the same being obtainable at the China, Tonochy and St. Loo Forest Chaukies.
- (6) The right to manufacture charcoal in reserved forests is leased. This is sold at the Malli Tal and Talli Tal charcoal godowns at Re. 1-3-0 per maund.
- (7) The contractor is only allowed to sell charcoal at Re. 1-3-0 per maund that does not pass through a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh sieve. A sieve is kept at the godown for

the purpose and purchasers can have the sieving done in their presence if they so wish. The sale of charcoal dust is in the hands of the contractor who will fix his own rates. At the sale depôts the contractor is only allowed to sell from the stock in the godowns.

- (8) Complaints as to quality, etc., must be made at the depôts themselves to the Forest subordinate in charge, who will at once forward such complaints to the Deputy Ranger or Range Officer for submission with the results of their enquiry to the Divisional Forest Officer. No produce subject to such complaints can be removed until final orders have been issued. In this connection residents are informed that no responsibility can be accepted by the Forest Department when complaints have not been made in

the manner above prescribed, nor can the Department interfere in sales of charcoal made direct from the forest.

- (9) Monthly permits to cut grass in reserved forests can be obtained from the forest chaukies at China, Tonochy, St. Loo, and Kailakhan at 8 annas per mensem.

	Rs.	a.	p.)	
Annual permits (current from 1st January to 31st December) ...	3	0	0	} Can be obtained from the Deputy Ranger at China Chauki.
Season permits (current from 1st April to 31st October) ...	2	0	0	

- (10) For ringals application should be made to the moharrirs at the forest chaukies at China, Tonochy and St Loo. The price is two (2) annas per load.

- (11) For the quarrying of stone for buildings the Deputy Conservator of Forests should be applied to. The rate for stone is ten (10) annas per 100 cubic feet.

(12) With the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer leaf mould may be sold at 4 annas per head load.

(13) Lime so far as the available fuel admits, is sold by the Forest contractor, at the following rates :—

Rs. a. p.

White lime at 1 1 0 per maund.

Black „ at 0 9 0 „ „

(14) Fruit trees of the following kinds are available at Chaubattia, near Ranikhet :—

Apples at from six (6) to eight (8) annas per tree. Apricots at eight (8) annas per tree. Cherries at from six (6) to eight (8) annas per tree. Pears at from four (4) to eight (8) annas per tree. Plums at from six (6) to eight (8) annas per tree. Peaches at six (6) annas per tree. A few black berries, figs, mulberries, currants, and quinces are sometimes available.

- (15) Forest trees :—Walnut, blue gum, deodar, Acacia de-currens and Acacia melanoxyton are available at two (2) annas each, while cypress and Robinia (pseudo Acacia) are sold at one (1) anna each.
- (16) Application for fruit or forest trees should be made to the Range Officer, Raniket Range, at Chaubattia, accompanied by the cost of the same. Charges for packing, carriage, etc., will be recovered separately.
- (17) Turpentine and rosin are manufactured at Bhawali at the following rates for small quantities :—

Turpentine, per gallon, Rs. 2-12-0.

Do. per bottle, eight to ten annas.

Rosin, per maund, Rs. 5-8-0.

Crude resin is available at Rs. 10 per maund.

Application for the same, with the cost, should be addressed to the Forest Ranger at Bhowalie, the purchaser paying all charges.

for packing, carriage, etc. Applications for large quantities will be dealt with separately by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(18) Wild flowers may be collected in reserved forests, on a permit obtainable from the Divisional Forest Officer. This permit does not allow of the removal of roots or bulbs.

APPENDIX XIII.

MUNICIPAL RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

The following taxes are levied in Naini Tal :—

A tax on houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality at the rate of 10 per cent. on the annual value of the houses, buildings and lands.

Government land tax at Rs. 2 per acre.

A conservancy tax on bungalows.

A tax on dogs at Rs. 2 per dog per annum payable by owners of dogs which remain within the Municipality for any period exceeding one month.

Horses, ponies or mules, if kept for more than 10 days, but not more than 2 months, each, Rs. 2.

Horses, ponies or mules, if kept for more than two months, but not more than 8 months, each, Rs. 6.

Horses, ponies or mules, if kept for more than 8 months, but not more than one year, each, Rs. 8.

The year to count from the 1st April to the 31st March.

A tax of Rs. 2 each per annum on canoes and single sculls.

A tax of Rs. 5 each per annum on double sculls and large boats and yachts.

A tax of Re. 1 per annum per running foot of lake frontage on boat houses and landing stages.

A water rate at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the annual valuation of all houses, buildings and lands situated within Municipal limits.

Buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for public worship shall be exempted from the payment of water rate.

A tax of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of all stone taken out of private quarries; the maximum value of stone being calculated at the rate of Re. 1 per 100 cubic feet, provided that stone quarried by the owner for his own *bonâ fide* use, shall be exempted.

Royalty of 8 annas per 100 cubic feet for "bujri" taken from the lake by private persons.

Royalty of Re. 1 per 100 cubic feet of stone from any Municipal quarry.

A royalty of 4 annas per cooly load on ringalls, and two annas per cooly load on brushwood taken from Municipal Forest.

The assessment and collection of the tax on animals is conducted in the following manner :—

Notices are issued by the Board to all persons liable to the payment of the above-mentioned taxes stating the nature and amount of the taxes to which they are liable.

The notices are accompanied by blank declaration forms which, when filled up by the persons liable to pay the taxes, shall serve as applications required under the Municipal Account Code.

Provided that omission to send a notice under this rule shall not exempt any person from liability to pay the tax.

Every person liable to pay any of the above taxes shall submit the application together with the amount of the tax, within ten days of the receipt of the notice or

within 10 days from the date on which the tax became due to the Secretary who shall grant a receipt for the amount.

TOLLS.

		Rs. a.
Dandies (irrespective of number of bearers) each .. ..	.. 1	0
Riding horses, ponies, mules or donkeys whether ridden or lead, each ..	.. 1	0
Pack camels, each .. ..	.. 0	6
Draught oxen and buffaloes, each ..	.. 0	6
Pigs, each .. ..	.. 0	4
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes, each ..	.. 0	4
Calves under a year old, sheep and goats, each .. ..	.. 0	2
Pack oxen, buffaloes, ponies, mules and donkeys, each .. ..	.. 0	2
Laden coolies carrying a load over eight seers in weight, each ..	.. 0	1
(Fine for evading toll may extend to Rs. 50).		

Rules for exemptions from Tolls.

The following are exempted :—

Animals, laden coolies and dandies which have been sent from Naini Tal to meet, or

have accompanied on the outward journey, residents who left the Municipal limits the same day, provided that they are still in the service of the same residents, whether accompanying them or not, and have not been used by any other person.

Coolies and animals conveying Government property.

Coolies conveying head-loads of grass, cowdung and brushwood and coolies with loads under eight seers in weight.

Cattle brought in for the use of the Commissariat Department, if accompanied by a certificate signed by a Commissariat Officer.

Animals, vehicles and coolies, conveying the following persons and their personal baggage, but not their families or servants.

All Government officials attached to the Kumaun Division who have their headquarters in Naini Tal, when travelling on duty.

All Government officials attached to any tahsil or police station or outpost in the Naini Tal District, who may be summoned to headquarters by order of an official superior, or of any competent court.

All servants of the Naini Tal Municipality, when travelling on duty.

NOTE.—All exemptions claimed under the the preceding rules must be supported by the production of proper proof of non-liability, in the absence of such proof, the tolls due under the rules in force must be paid. The toll receipt, accompanied by satisfactory proof of the title to exemption, should be sent to the Municipal Office, and a claim for refund of the toll tax paid, made.

Compounding passes are issued on application, to persons residing at a distance not exceeding 14 miles from Naini Tal, at the rate of Rs. 10 a year. These passes cover a family and servants, together with animals and dandies belonging to them, whether accompanying them or not.

The duties of owners of houses outside the bazaars are : —

To construct an open dustbin lined with stone in each compound for the reception of stable litter and general rubbish.

To construct pukka drains to carry off waste water from bath rooms and sullage and flushing water from outhouses in such a way that it may either be used in the garden or discharged into the nearest public drain.

To provide a galvanized iron bucket of the sanctioned pattern for each kitchen for offal and garbage. A pattern bucket can be seen at the Municipal Office ; the Board will supply them at cost price (Rs. 7) if required.

To provide pukka drains round the servant's latrine and a pukka sink to catch all flushing and spill water.

To provide iron pans or buckets for use in the latrine or latrines in the compound.

Rules Regulating Traffic on the Mall.

1. In these rules the " North Mall " means the Upper and Lower roads along the north margin of the Lake between the " Poplars " and Talli Tal bridge ; and the " South Mall " means the road on the south margin of the Lake between the Hindu Temple and the Talli Tal bridge.

2. These rules do not apply to the recreation ground known as the "Flats."

3. No person shall drive, or cause to be driven, any wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse, mule or donkey on any road without the written permission of the Chairman.

4. No person shall use any wheeled vehicle at night on any road unless it is supplied with such lights as the Board may determine or unless there is sufficient moon light to render lights unnecessary.

5. No person shall train or break in, or cause to be trained or broken in, any animal on any road, without the written permission of the Board.

6. No person shall ride a cycle on any road except—

(a) between sunrise and 4-30 P. M. on the North Mall ;

(b) on the cart-road below its junction with the bridle-path to the Brewery.

7. Persons riding shall keep to the inner or hill side on all roads, and pedestrains and persons carrying dandies shall keep to the outer side.

8. No bad character shall frequent any road so as to cause annoyance to passers-by or to the occupants of houses or property in the vicinity.

9. During the season between [the 1st of April and the 15th of November—

(1). No person shall take along the Upper North Mall—

(a) any beast of burden, whether laden or not, other than a camel, at any time ;

(b) any cart, hand cart or camel, whether laden or not between 12 noon and 8 P.M.

(2) No laden coolie shall use the Upper North Mall.

(3) No person shall lead any horse, pony or dog for exercise along the Upper North Mall except between the hours of dawn and 9 A.M.

Provided that any person excluded by this rule from the Upper North Mall may use it, so far as is necessary to reach the opening on the lower road which is nearest the point on or above the Mall to or from which he is going.

10. No person shall carry along any public road, within the municipality, advertisements in the shape of sandwich boards, or other similar contrivance.

11. (1) No religious festive or bridal procession shall use either Mall without the previous permission in writing of the Chairman or of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

(2) A procession, having obtained permission, shall use the South Mall between April 1st and October 31st, and the Lower North Mall between November 1st and March 31st, or when the South Mall is closed for traffic. If it is proceeding to Bhowalie, it may cross the Upper North Mall at the nearest opening to the Bhowalie Road near the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Rules for the Management of the “ Flats, ” Naini Tal.

1. The “ Flats ” and Tennis Courts shall be managed by a Committee, to be called the Gymkhana Committee, consisting of

not less than seven, or more than fifteen members, of whom not more than nine shall be elected by the Naini Tal Club before the 8th May of each year. The Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, and Officer of the Head-quarters Staff of the Bengal Army, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-General Commanding and the Adjutant of the Volunteers shall be members of the Gymkhana Committee. The Commissioner of the Kumaun Division shall nominate three additional members to the Gymkhana Committee to represent all other interest.

2. It shall be open to the Municipal Board to charge such annual sum for the use of the " Flats " and for the use of the Tennis Courts mentioned in these rules, as shall suffice to meet the fair expenses of repairs and maintenance. Such charge shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 1,000 per annum. It shall be competent to the Gymkhana Committee to levy rent from the persons or clubs using the " Flats " or Tennis Courts ; but not in such a way as to recover more than they themselves pay as rent to the Municipal Board :

Provided that, if there be objection to the apportionment of the rent by the Gymkhana Committee, the objection shall be submitted to the arbitration of the Commissioner of Kumaun, whose orders shall be final.

3. At the beginning of every season the Committee shall prepare a scheme for the appropriation of the "Flats" and Tennis Courts for various sports and recreations, and may, thereafter, for due reason, alter such scheme. In preparing such a scheme, or any alteration thereof, the Committee shall consider all applications made by the various interests concerned, but shall be bound by the following restrictions :—

- 1. (a) The exclusive right to play polo till dark up to a maximum of three days a week on the whole of the "Flats" with the exception of the Gymkhana Tennis Courts situated between the Assembly Rooms and the Ayarpatta Hill, may be allotted by the Gymkhana Committee to the

Polo Club (if one is formed) provided that the Gymkhana Committee shall be entitled to appropriate for a Gymkhana any day allotted to polo.

- (b) Without the permission of the Gymkhana Committee no Tennis Courts other than the existing Tennis Courts, situated between the Assembly Rooms and the Ayarpatta Hill, shall be permitted on the "Flats."
- (c) The four new Tennis Courts that have been provided on the high level to the north-west of the "Flats" shall be appropriated for the exclusive use of persons not being members of the Gymkhana Club.
- (d) The Gymkhana Committee shall reserve the exclusive use of the "Flats" on one day in the week for cricket up to 5-30 P.M., after which time the "Flats" may be

used as the Gymkhana Committee may arrange : provided that the Gymkhana Committee shall be entitled to appropriate for a Gymkhana any day so reserved for cricket.

- (e) For two days in the week the exclusive right of using till dark the whole of the "Flats," with the exception of the Gymkhana Tennis Courts, shall be reserved for games not being polo or necessarily restricted to members of the Gymkhana Club : provided that the Gymkhana Committee shall be entitled to appropriate for a Gymkhana any day so reserved.
- (f) On two Saturdays of every month (one being the last Saturday) the exclusive right of using the "Flats" till dark shall, unless for special reasons the Gymkhana Committee decide otherwise in reference to a particular Saturday,

be reserved for the Public or Clubs or Associations other than the Gymkhana Club.

(g) The Gymkhana Committee may reserve the "Flats" on any afternoon for a Gymkhana : provided that not more than two afternoons may be so reserved per month, except during special "Weeks" or "Meets."

(h) It shall be permissible to the Gymkhana Committee, during special "Weeks" or "Meets," to impose a moderate charge for admittance to the raised platform attached to the Assembly Rooms and facing the "Flats."

Rules regulating the Sale of Milk.

1. No person shall sell or expose for sale milk within the limits of the Municipality unless he has been granted a license in this behalf by the Board.

2. On receipt of an application for such a license, the Secretary (who shall be the licensing officer for the purpose of these rules) shall either grant the license or, for reasons to be recorded, may refuse to grant it, but in such case he shall at once report his action to the Board.

No fee shall be charged for the license.

3. Any person to whom a license has been refused under the preceding rule may appeal to the Board within 15 days from the date of such refusal.

4. The decision of the Board upon an appeal under the preceding rule or a report submitted under 2, shall be final.

5. All licenses shall be granted subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) The milk shall be kept in clean covered vessels, which shall be washed in water taken from the Municipal mains, or from springs approved by the Board for this purpose.

- (2) The licensee shall not keep milk in any place or room used for sleeping or cooking.
- (3) The licensee shall not sell milk obtained from any animal suffering from any form of disease.
- (4) The milk shall not be adulterated or diluted.
- (5) No licensee shall sell milk which has been brought from any dairy or place, from which the bringing of milk has been declared dangerous to public health by the Health Officer of the Board. A breach of any of these conditions shall involve forfeiture of the license.

Rules regarding sale of Meat.

1. *Definition.*—In these rules “meat” means the flesh of horned cattle, goats, sheep or swine, intended for human or animal consumption.

2. No person shall sell, or expose for sale, any meat within the limits of the Municipality, unless he has been granted a license in this behalf by the Board.

3. The license granted under these rules shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) No one shall sell, or expose for sale, the flesh of any animal which has died from a natural cause, or blow up or artificially stuff any meat with fat, or cover any meat intended for sale with a dirty cloth, or place any meat in or on a dirty basket or board, or expose meat for sale without covering it with a clean cloth.

(b) Meat shall only be sold :—

(1) At the Municipal meat market.

(2) By licensed vendors or their servants, whose names have been entered in the licenses, at customers' houses.

(3) At the shops of licensed vendors.

- (c) Shops of licensed vendors shall have chinks hung upon all the open sides.

4. On receipt of an application for a license, the licensing officer appointed by the Board in this behalf shall either grant the license or, for reasons to be recorded, he may refuse to grant it ; but in such case he shall at once report his action to the Board.

5. Any person to whom a license has been refused under the preceding rule may appeal to the Board within 15 days from the date of such refusal.

6. The decision of the Board upon an appeal under the preceding rule, or upon a report submitted under rule 4, shall be final.

7. No fees shall be charged for licenses granted under these rules.

8. No one shall carry meat through any street or public place within the Municipality except in a clean vessel and covered with a clean cloth.

Shooting within Municipal Limits.

Under section 128 (a) no person shall shoot game in the Municipal Forests, or wild duck on the Lake.

1. The words "wild bird" shall, for all the purposes of these rules, be deemed to mean the birds mentioned in the schedule attached to these rules.

2. The breeding season is from 1st April to 31st August of each year, except for pheasants for which it is from 1st April to 15th September.

3. Any person who, during the breeding season of any wild fowl, shall buy or sell, or knowingly have under his control or in his possession, one or more of such wild birds recently killed, wounded, or taken, or shall import the plumage of such wild birds shall be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine which may extend to Rs. 5, and in the case of a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every wild bird found in his possession or control or for each separate plumage of a wild bird imported.

4. The possession of any wild bird for the purposes of amusement for or domestic eating shall not be deemed to be an offence ; but the burden of proving the taking or purchase of the wild bird prior to the commencement of the breeding season shall be upon the person in whose possession or under whose control the bird is found.

Schedule of Wild Birds to be protected.

Dove	} Close season, 1st April to 31st August of each year.
Starlings of all kinds	
Woodpecker	
Flycatcher	
Kingfisher	
Longtail	
Hoopoe	
Nightingale	
Humming bird	
Plover	
Green pigeon	
Ortolan	

Partridge, grey and black	}	1st April to 31st August.
Peafowl		
Jungle fowl		
Chikor		
Pheasants of all kinds	}	1st April to 15th September.
Chir		
Koklas		
Argus-Lungi		
Monal		
Woodcock		

ANIMALS.

Deer and Indian antelope of all kinds. Gural.	}	1st April to 31st August.

**Rules for the Regulation of Fishing
in the Naini Tal Lake.**

I.—No person shall fish in the Naini Tal Lake by netting, spearing or otherwise than by rod and line.

II.—No person shall fish in the Naini Tal Lake with rod and line unless he has obtained a license from the Board.

No fee is charged for a license.

Exemption.—European soldiers and non-commissioned officers (but not Warrant Officers of His Majesty's regular forces).

III.—A license shall be given for one rod only and it shall be subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) the holder shall not troll on any days except Tuesdays and Saturdays ;
- (b) he shall not fish from the bank—
 - (i) within the temple premises ;
 - (ii) from the Ayarpatta corner of temple to the mouth of the landslip drain ;
 - (iii) within the pillars at the end of the wing walls on either side of the mouths of all masonry drains ;

(c) he shall not fish from a boat within sixty yards of the shore between the *Bara Nadi* drain and the spring board at the bathing-place, and from the shore above and west of the pillars placed in front of the *Bara Nadi* drain.

*Coolies and transport required from
Naini Tal.*

I.—Residents and travellers requiring dandy and baggage coolies or ponies are requested to apply direct to the Cooly Jamadar Municipal Godown, close to the Bara Nadi Engine House. The Secretary, Municipal Board, should only be communicated with, when the Cooly Jamadar professes himself unable to supply the required transport. Payment of commission does not ensure the supply of coolies, but every endeavour will be made to supply them. If coolies are not supplied the commission will be refunded.

II.—Reasonable notice should be given as want of it aggravates the difficulty of supplying coolies.

III.—The following information should accompany requisitions :—

(a) Number of dandy coolies, baggage coolies or ponies required.

(A cooly load is 20 seers, a pony load 2 maunds).

(b) Destination.

(c) Route to be followed.

(d) Date and place required.

(e) Signature, rank and address.

IV.—A fee, to meet expenses of collection, of 6 pies per cooly, (or one anna for 2 coolies) and one anna per pony must accompany all requisitions, in advance.

Receipts for all payments should be insisted on.

V.—Coolies, when kept unemployed, will receive detention allowance of two annas per head per diem.

VI.—Coolies summoned from their villages on requisition and not employed must receive four annas each.

VII. — Riding and baggage ponies are not always obtainable, being private property and limited in numbers.

VIII.—When coolies are requisitioned to be at any place outside Municipal limits, a servant should be sent in with the commission and an amount sufficient for the hire of each cooly from Naini Tal to the place where they are requisitioned. The payment of the money is necessary to ensure that coolies, requisitioned from a distance, are not returned empty handed. It is necessary to send in a responsible person to ensure that coolies reach destination.

Nazul Rules for Naini Tal Municipality.

For the purposes of these rules, nazul means any land or building which, being the property of Government, is not administered as a State property under the control of the Board of Revenue or the Forest Department, or is not under the control of the Military, Postal, Telegraph or other purely Imperial Department. Nazul, thus embraces

all immoveable Government property managed by the Collector or by any provincial department, or of which the management has been made over to a local body but does not include property under the management of the Board of Revenue or the Forest Department.

Under the orders of the Commissioner, a map of the civil station shall be maintained, showing the plots and lands available for building sites. Unoccupied lands shall be marked "reserved" on the map and shall not be transferred except with the previous sanction of the Government.

A plan of the civil station showing lands "reserved," sites already leased out, unallotted sites, and land available for sites shall be prepared, and, with prescribed form of lease and schedule of rates, be open to the inspection of the public in the office of the Collector.

No land shall be given on perpetual lease.

Each application for a terminable lease of building site shall be submitted in writing to the Collector, and shall state the parti-

cular purpose for which the land is required. It shall describe the ground required by the number, letter or other distinguishing mark by which it is known in the map, and shall be accompanied by a ground plan and elevation of the building which it is proposed to erect.

The Collector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, summarily reject any application made under this rule.

If the Collector considers the purpose for which the land is required to be unobjectionable, he shall see that all boundary marks are properly put up at the expense of the applicant. Before so doing, the Collector shall consult the civil station committee, if there is one, and shall see that sanction under section 87 of the Municipalities Act has been obtained, if the building is one that requires such sanction.

The Collector shall also fix a date on which he will consider tenders for the lease of the land in question, and shall give notice of the date by advertisement (to be paid for by the applicant) in the English Gazette

and in one or more of the local papers (if any). The advertisement shall specify any special conditions which it is proposed to attach to the lease with regard to the purposes for which the land is to be used.

Note.—The cost realizable from the applicant under the preceding rule may, at the discretion of the Collector, be remitted in whole or part, where the application refers to a plot of land situate within a native muhalla and not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ poles in area.

On the day fixed, the Deputy Commissioner shall receive and consider all the tenders and shall forward them with his recommendation to the Commissioner for the orders of Government. No terminable building lease shall actually be given until the proceedings have been confirmed by Government. The lease shall not ordinarily be for a shorter period than 30 years and shall in all cases provide for renewals at a moderate enhancement of rent up to a minimum period of 90 years.

The person to whom the lease is given shall at once deposit the amount of one year's rent. If he is not the original appli-

cant, he shall also repay to the latter or to the Collector, as the case may be, all expenses incurred in advertising and in demarcating the land ; and he shall have the plans of the building which he proposes to erect approved by the Collector and sanctioned, if necessary, by the Municipal Board.

If a plot is leased for other than building purposes, the conditions of the lease, if given by the Municipal Board, shall require the sanction of the Collector. Every lease under this rule shall be submitted to the Commissioner for approval if its term exceeds seven years, or if the area leased exceeds twenty acres.

No terminable building lease shall actually be given until the proceedings have been confirmed by the Government.

Instructions for preparation of maps to accompany applications for land.

- (1) The north side of the plan should be clearly indicated with an arrow, and the lettering should be so given as to be read when that side is to the top.

- (2) There should be a heading to every plan showing what it represents. The scale of the plan and the date on which it was prepared should be noted thereon.
- (3) The surroundings of the site or locality concerned, *e.g.*, fields or an inhabited site or bungalows, etc., should be clearly shown on the plan in distinctive colours and intelligently referenced. In the case of roads the two main points between which they run should invariably be noted on the plan. Enough of the surroundings should be shown to enable a stranger to understand the character of the area in which the land in question is situated.
- (4) The exact locality regarding which the application is made, should be always indicated by a wash of colour and a marginal note.
- (5) Plans should be sent in duplicate

APPENDIX XIV.

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT.—

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs a. p.
Abbey, The ...	Miss O'Donnell. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	450 0 0
Aberfoyle ...	Mr. J. Corbett. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,800 0 0
Abbotsford ...	Mr. J. Hope Simpson	1,000 0 0
Albany Lodge	Lala Kishen Das Sah, Kumayan.	900 0 0
Allan Villa ...	Mr. W. H. More ...	400 0 0
Alma Cottage	Musammatt Parbati, widow of Lala Durga Sah, Banker.	600 0 0
Alma House ...	M. Madho Lall. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	700 0 0
Alma Lodge ...	Lala Amar Nath Sah, Banker.	900 0 0
Arranmore ...	Mr. P. Denehy. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,800 0 0
Ard well ...	Major T. J. Ryves ...	1,800 0 0
Ashdale Lodge	Mustt. Gomati Sahan	700 0 0
Ashdale Cot- tage.	Ditto ...	800 0 0
Assembly Cot- tage.	Ditto ...	800 0 0
Armadale ...	Mustt. Parbati, widow of Lala Durga Sah, Banker.	1,250 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT—
(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Aubrey Villa...	Lala Chet Ram Sah, Thulgharia.	1 200 0 0
A y a r p a t t a House.	The Sister Superior, All Saints Community.	1,600 0 0
Advantage, The	Lala Bhawani Das Sah, Kholivitaria.	400 0 0
Balmoral ...	Rai Krishna Sah Baha- dur.	800 0 0
Bank House ...	Mr. Matthews ...	1,300 0 0
Barum Cottage	Miss Petter	300 0 0
Baugh Cottage	Lala Hur Lall and Inder Lal Sah.	500 0 0
Bellevue East	Miss L. Sullivan. Agent Mr. Geo. Anderson.	800 0 0
Belvedere ...	The Raja of Awa ...	1,296 6 4
Belvedere Cot- tage.	Lala Amar Nath Sah Banker.	350 0 0
Ben Nevis ...	Mr. J. Corbett. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Mat- thews.	1,800 0 0
Bhabar Hall ...	Lala Bhawani Dass Sah, Kholivitaria.	700 0 0
Birds Eye View	Mrs. Hexter ...	600 0 0
Brackenber r y Hall.	Rai Krishna Sah Baha- dur.	800 0 0
Brae House ...	Lala Heera Lal Sah. Agent Rai Krishna Sah.	700 0 0
Brae Side ...	Lala Amar Nath Sah, Banker.	600 0 0
Braemar ...	Sir G. Knox ...	1,600 0 0
Bridge House	Messrs. Shapoorjee and Son.	1,000 0 0
Brinsop ...	Lala Prem Lall Sah, Jagati.	850 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT.—
(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Brook Hill ... Do. Lodge... Do. Cottage	} The Chief Secretary to H. H. the Nawab of Rampur.	} 5,500 0 0
Castleton ...	Musammat Parbati, widow of Lala Durga Sah, Banker.	800 c 0
Chase, The ...	Mrs. E. Kemp ...	800 0 0
Charlton Lodge	The Pathak Bindrahan Vadic Ashram. Agent Bachi Ram.	1,400 0 0
Charlton Cot- tage.	Ditto ...	750 0 0
Cheena Hall ...	Sheikh Abdul Hamid	1,400 0 0
Cheena House	Rai Krishna Sah Baha- dur.	1,000 0 0
Cheena Lodge	Musammat Parbati, widow of Lala Durga Sah, Banker.	700 0 0
Cheena Park...	Miss Battie ...	700 0 0
Clifton ...	Rai Krishna Sah Baha- dur.	1,400 0 0
Coniston ...	Fakira Gaur, Heir to Bachi Gaur.	900 0 0
Craig Cottage	Colonel W. Barron. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	900 0 0
Craiglands ...	The Sub-Divisional Officer, Ayarpatta Sub-Division.	300 0 0
Canning House	Lalas Har Lal and Indar Lal Sabs.	...
Dalhousie Cot- tage.	Lala Chet Ram Sah Thulgharia.	1,000 c 0
Dalhousie Villa	Ditto ...	1,400 0 0
Danda House, Upper.	Ditto ...	900 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT—

(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Deodars, The Deopatta Lodge	Mr. W. A. Langley ...	1,000 0 0
	Mr. J. R. Scott. Agent	1,000 0 0
	Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	
Dereham House	Mrs. Edwards ...	1,200 0 0
Donaldabad ...	Mrs. M. A. Galvin ...	1,000 0 0
Dudley Grove	Mr. F. E. G. Matthews	550 0 0
Danda House, Lower.	Lala Nand Lall Sah Jagati.	1,200 0 0
Dufferin Lodge	Lala Kishen Dass Sah, Kumayan.	700 0 0
Dunedin House	Musammat Gomati Sahan.	900 0 0
Durga Cottage	Babu Hari Ram Jha...	300 0 0
D u r g a p u r House.	Musammat Parbati, widow of Lala Durga Sah, Banker.	500 0 0
Diamond Hall	The Agent, Bank of Upper India Ld.	500 0 0
D u r g a p u r House, Lower.	Musammat Partati, widow of Lala Durga Sah, Banker.	1,600 0 0
Dwarikaston...	Lala Hira Lall Sah. Agent Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	1,800 0 0
Dwarikaridge	Ditto ...	1,500 0 0
Earlscourt ...	Colonel W. Barron. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	2,000 0 0
Eton House ...	Mrs. M. Abbott ...	575 0 0
Edge Hill ...	Pt. Badri Datt Joshi, R. B.	800 0 0
Edwinstowe ...	Mr. E. Morrison. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,500 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT —
(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Edwin stowe Cottage.	Mr. E. Harrison. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews	600 0 0
Ellesmere ...	Mr. D. Lancaster. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,000 0 0
Emily Cottage	Lalas Mathura Datt and Banky Lall Chaudrys.	1,000 0 0
Emily Lodge...	Lalas Durga aud Parsi Sahs, Thulgharias.	1,200 0 0
Endcliffe ...	Mrs. Manuel. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Mat- thews.	1,150 0 0
Evelyn Lodge	Lala Gangi Sah Kuma- yan	800 0 0
Evelyn Cottage	Ditto ...	400 0 0
Eversley House	Lala Bhawani Dass Sah Gangola.	1,400 0 0
Exchange Villas	Mr. G. D. Banyard. Agent Messrs. Mur- ray & Co.	3,400 0 0
Fairlight Glen	Mr. T. W. Reilly. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	900 0 0
Fairlight Hall	M. Madho Lall Rais. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	700 0 0
Fairy Cottage	Lala Shyam Lall Sab, Merchant.	750 0 0
Fern Cottage...	Mr. R. Elliott. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Mat- thews.	1,100 0 0
Fine View ...	Hafiz Abdul Rahim Khan.	700 0 0
Florence Ville	Mr G. Jarbo ...	1,100 0 0
Forest Cottage	Mr. J. Porter ...	800 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT —

(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Forest Lodge	Mr. J. Porter ...	1,000 0 0
Galloway House.	Nawab Ali Mahammad Khan Sahib, Agent Sham Lall Sah, Merchant.	1,300 0 0
Garden House	Lala Amar Nath Sah, Banker.	1,450 0 0
Glencoe ...	Musammat Parbati, widow of Lala Durga Sah, Banker.	800 0 0
Glenlee ...	Mr. C. H. Cearns ...	550 0 0
Glenmore ...	Pt. Badri Datt, Joshi R. B., Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	900 0 0
Glenthorne ...	Miss F. A. Jolly ...	662 8 0
Grange, The ...	Lalas Sri Ram Gopal and Moti Ram Sahs, Agent Babu Bijai Ram.	1,100 0 0
Grasmere ...	A. W. Trethewy, Esq., I.C.S.	900 0 0
Gurney House	Mrs. M. Corbett ...	800 0 0
Hatton Hall ...	Mr. A. W. Lawder. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,750 0 0
Hatton Cottage	Ditto ...	500 0 0
Hawthornden	Mr. E. Cooke. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,100 0 0
Hawthornden Cottage.	Musammats Bisuli and Lachmi.	900 0 0
Hawthorn Villa	Mr. E. Cooke. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	700 0 0
Hawthorn Cottage.	Ditto ...	600 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT—

(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Helvellyn Cottage.	Fakira Gaur, Heir to Bachi Gaur. Agent Moti Ram.	450 0 0
Helvellyn ...	Fakira Gaur, Heir to Bachi Gaur.	900 0 0
Hermitage, The	E. J. Mardon Esq., I.C.S.	860 0 0
Hive, The ...	Mrs. M. Jolly ...	275 0 0
Holy Rood ...	Lalas Durga and Bishan Lal Sah, Thulgurias.	1,000 0 0
Hedingly ...	Lala Gangi Sah Jagati	800 0 0
Ivanhoe ...	Miss Easton ...	900 0 0
Ivy Park ...	H. H. the Maharaja of Balrampur.	900 0 0
Jesmond Villa	M. Priyag Narain Bhargawa Agent Mr. Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,000 0 0
Jubilee Hall ...	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	800 0 0
Joy Villa ...	Babu Din Dayal, Vakil	168 7 0
Jolly Ville ...	Mr. T. Jolly. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,000 0 0
Kenton Lodge	Mr. R. W. E. Hawkins. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,000 0 0
Kenilworth ...	Mrs Cloete. Agent Mr F. E. G. Matthews.	1,100 0 0
Kumaon Lodge	Musammat Gomti Sahan	500 0 0
Killarney ...	Hafiz Abdul Rahim Khan.	900 0 0
Kenfield ...	Ditto ..	2,000 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT—

(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Kishenpur Lower.	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	500 0 0
Lake House ...	The Honorary Secretary, Y.M.C.A.	1,400 0 0
Lake View ...	Lala Gangi Sah, Kumayan.	1,000 0 0
Langdale ...	R. B. Chaudhry Ranjeet Singh.	970 0 0
Leonard Villa	Mr. E. Morrison. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,600 0 0
Long View ...	Mrs. Sheridan. Agent Kishen Dass Sah, Kumayan.	1,200 0 0
Maldon Cottage	Musammatt Parbati, widow of Lala Durga Sah, Banker.	320 0 0
Manor House	Mr. Cloete. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,800 0 0
Marshall Cottage.	The Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh.	600 0 0
Mary Ville ...	Mr. F. E. G. Matthews	650 0 0
May Ville ...	M. D. Lancaster ...	333 4 9
Melrose ...	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	1,100 0 0
Mellville Hall	Lalas Hira Lall, Shib Lall and Tula Ram Sahs.	800 0 0
Melville Cottage	Ditto ...	400 0 0
Melville Lodge	Ditto ...	900 0 0
Montrose ...	Raja Kishen Kumar of Sabospur Billary.	1,350 0 0
Mullacloe ...	Mrs. Thibaut. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews	450 0 0
Mahal, The ...	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	1,600 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT—

(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Melville Villa.	Lalas Kishoree Lall, Badri, Kundan Lall and Prem Lall Sahs.	200 0 0
Newberry Lodge.	Mr. F. E. G. Matthews	3,400 0 0
Norton Lodge	Lalas Durga and Parshi Sahs, Thulgharias.	1,600 0 0
Norton House	Rai Krishna Sah Baha- dur.	1,800 0 0
Oak Cottage...	Lalas Durga and Bishan Lall Sahs, Thulgharios.	550 0 0
Oak Lodge ...	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	1,000 0 0
Oak Park ...	Mr. G. T. Jackson. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,800 0 0
Oakover Cot- tage.	M. Priyag Narain Bhargawa. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Mat- thews.	500 0 0
Oakover Lodge	Ditto ...	1,000 0 0
Oak Ridge ...	The Financial Secre- tary, Philander Smith College.	600 0 0
Oak Cottage...	Ditto ...	500 0 0
Pavilion, The	Mr T. Jolly. Agent Mr F E G. Mat- thews.	1,800 0 0.
Pendennis ...	Mrs. Gilmore. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Mat- thews	700 0 0
Plain View ...	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur	600 0 0
Pilgrim Cot- tage.	Musammat Parbati, widow of Lala Durga Sah Banker	800 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT—

(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
Pilgrim Lodge	Mr. W. J. Howard. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	Rs. a. p 1,000 0 0
Popes Villa ...	Mr T. J. Freeman. Agent Mr F. E. G Matthews.	1,200 0 0
Poplars, The...	The Financial Secre- tary, Phillander Smith College, Naini Tal	7,200 0 0
Poplars Cot- tage	Ditto ...	500 0 0
Primrose Cot- tage.	Musammat Chandra Bhaga. Agent Nand Lall Sah Jagati	1,200 0 0
Priory, The ...	Mr R Elliott. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Mat- thews	2,000 0 0
Priory Cottage	Ditto ...	2,000 0 0
Prospect Lodge	Nawab Yousufali Khan.	593 12 0
Purbeck Lodge	Mrs. Edwards ...	1,300 0 0
Revenswood...	Major J. H. S Murray, R.E. Agent, Agent The Bank of Upper India, Ld., Naini Tal.	1,400 0 0
Retreat, The...	Mr. G. Jarbo ...	300 0 0
Rock House...	Lala Kishen Dass Sah, Kumayan.	1,000 0 0
Rohilla Lodge	Lala Kundan Lal Sah, Thulgharia. Agent Kishen Dass Sah, Kumayan.	1,200 0 0
R o l a s t o n House.	Lala Amar Nath Sah. Banker.	1,100 0 0
R o l a s t o n Lower.	Pt. Ram Kishun Bhatt	700 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT—

(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent	Rental.
		Rs a. p.
Rookery, The	Lalas Hur Lall and Inder Sahs.	1,200 0 0
Rookwood ...	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	550 0 0
Rosebank ...	Mr. D. Lancaster. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,000 0 0
Rue Cottage...	Miss Easton, Principal, Girls' Wellesley School.	1,200 0 0
Sevenoaks ...	Pt. Badri Datt Joshi, R. B. Agent Mr. Mathews.	1,000 0 0
Sevenoaks Cottage.	Ditto ...	500 0 0
Smugglers Rock.	Miss Easton, Principal, Girls' Wellesley School.	1,800 0 0
Snowden ..	Mr. D. Lancaster. Agent Mr. Matthews	700 0 0
Snow View ...	Lala Amar Nath Sah, Banker.	1,200 0 0
Southwood ...	Mr. F. W. Rielly. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,400 0 0
Southwood Lodge.	Mr. J. Mullius ...	700 0 0
Southwood Cottage.	Ditto ...	180 0 0
Spring Cottage	Rev. S. Knowles ...	475 0 0
Springfield ...	Lala Durga Sah, Banker	550 0 0
Staff House ...	Rai Nihal Chand Bahadur.	350 0 0
Stafford House	Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,200 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT —

(continued).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent.	Rental.
		Rs. a. p.
Stanley Hall	H. H. The Maharaja of Balrampur.	1,200 0 0
Strawberry Lodge.	Lala Hira Lall Sa . Agent Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	900 0 0
Strawberry Cottage	Lalas Sri Ram Gopal and Moti Sahs. Agent B. Bijai Ram.	900 0 0
St. Andrews	Mr. E Morison, Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,450 0 0
St. Cloud ...	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	} 1,300 0 0
Do. Cottage	Ditto ...	
St. Helens .	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	400 0 0
St. Leonards	Lala Chet Ram Sah, Thulgharia.	850 0 0
Summerhaze	Mr. W. J. Summers...	250 0 0
Strawberry Hall.	The Raja of Kashipur	800 0 0
Smugglers Hall or. Williams Hotel	} Lala Jai Sah Kholi-vitaria.	1,900 0 0
Silver Oaks ...			The Financial Secretary, Phillander Smith College, Naini Tal.	500 0 0
Tara Cottage	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	350 0 0
Tara Hall ...	Ditto ...	1,000 0 0
Thanet Villa	Mr. R. H. Peal ...	1,000 0 0
Towers, The	Mrs. Cloete. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	300 0 0
Tunstall Hall	Rai Krishna Sah Bahadur.	1,000 0 0

LIST OF HOUSES IN NAINI TAL FOR RENT—
(concluded).

Name of house.	Name of owner or agent	Rent al.
Vale Head ...	The Financial Secretary, Phillander Smith College, Naini Tal.	Rs. a p. 400 0 0
Vernon Cottage.	Captain H. J. Finnamore.	850 0 0
Vicarage Cottage.	Mr. W. A. Langley ...	..
Vienna Lodge	R. B. Chaudhry Ranjeet Singh Sahib.	1,070 0 0
Wargrave ...	Mr. W. J. Clark. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,100 0 0
Waverley ...	Debi Sunar, son of Chet Ram Sunar.	1,200 0 0
Woodbine Lodge.	Pandit Badri Datt Joshi, R. B. Agent Mr. F. E. G. Matthews.	1,500 0 0
Woodlands ...	Lalas Durga and Parsi Sahs, Thulgharias.	650 0 0
Woodstock ...	Mr. F. E. G. Matthews	1,600 0 0

